

THE
READER'S HANDBOOK
OF
*ALLUSIONS, REFERENCES, PLOTS
AND STORIES*

WITH THREE APPENDICES

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TO MY DAUGHTERS,
NELLIE AND AMY,

This Volume is Dedicated
BY THEIR
AFFECTIONATE FATHER

P R E F A C E.

THE object of this Handbook is to supply readers and speakers with a lucid, but very brief account of such names as are used in allusions and references, whether by poets or prose writers,—to furnish those who consult it with the plot of popular dramas, the story of epic poems, and the outline of well-known tales. Who has not asked what such and such a book is about? and who would not be glad to have his question answered correctly in a few words? When the title of a play is mentioned, who has not felt a desire to know who was the author of it?—for it seems a universal practice to allude to the title of dramas without stating the author. And when reference is made to some character, who has not wished to know something specific about the person referred to? The object of this Handbook is to supply these wants. Thus, it gives in a few lines the story of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, of Virgil's *Æneid*, Lucan's *Pharsalia*, and the *Thebaid* of Statius, of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, of Thomson's *Seasons*, of Ossian's tales, the *Nibelungen Lied* of the German minnesingers, the *Romance of the Rose*, the *Lusiad* of Camoens, the *Loves of Theagènes and Charicleia* by Heliodorus (fourth century), with the several story poems of Chaucer, Gower, Piers Plowman, Hawes, Spenser, Drayton, Phineas Fletcher, Prior, Goldsmith, Campbell, Southey, Byron, Scott, Moore, Tennyson, Longfellow, and so on. Far from limiting its scope to poets, the Handbook tells, with similar brevity, the stories of our national fairy tales and romances, such novels as those by Charles Dickens, *Vanity Fair* by Thackeray, the *Rasselas* of Johnson, *Gulliver's Travels* by Swift, the *Sentimental Journey* by Sterne, *Don Quixote* and *Gil Blas*, *Telemachus* by Fénelon, and *Undine* by De la Motte Fouqué. Great pains have been taken with the Arthurian stories, whether from sir T. Malory's collection or from the *Mabinogion*, because Tennyson has brought them to the front

in his *Idylls of the King*, and the number of dramatic plots sketched out is many hundreds

Another striking and interesting feature of the book is the revelation of the source from which dramatists and romancers have derived their stories, and the strange repetitions of historic incidents. Compare, for example, the stratagem of the wooden horse by which Troy was taken, with those of Abu Oberdah in the siege of Arristan, and that of the capture of Sark from the French, p 454. Compare, again, Dido's cutting the hide into strips, with the story about the Yakutsks, p 164, that of Romulus and Remus, with the story of Tyro, p 843, the Shibboleth of Scripture story, with those of the "Sicilian Vespers," and of the Danes on St Bryce's Day, p 904, the story of Pisistratos and his two sons, with that of Cosmo de Medici and his two grandsons, p 771, the death of Marcus Licinius Crassus, with that of Manlius Nepos Aquilius, p 392, and the famous "Douglas larder," with the larder of Wallace at Ardrossan, p 269. Witness the numerous tales resembling that of William Tell and the apple, p 980, of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, p 766, of Llewellyn and his dog Gelert, p 369, of bishop Hatto and the rats, p 429, of Ulysses and Polyphemos, p 1050, and of lord Lovel's bride, p 571. Witness, again, the parallelisms of David in his flight from Saul, and that of Mahomet from the Koreishites, p 937, of Jephtha and his daughter, and the tale of Idomenus of Crete, or that of Agamemnon and Iphigenia, p 491, of Paris and Sextus, p 895, Salome and Fulvia, p 864, St Patrick preaching to king O'Neil, and St Arced before the king of Abyssinia, p 738, of Cleopatra and Sophonisba, with scores of others.

To ensure accuracy, every work alluded to in this large volume has been read personally by the author expressly for this Handbook, and since the compilation was commenced, for although, at the beginning, a few others were employed for the sake of despatch, the author read over for himself, while the sheets were passing through the press, the works put into their hands. The very minute references to words and phrases, book and chapter, act and scene, often to page and line, will be sufficient guarantee to the reader that this assertion is not overstated.

The work is in a measure novel, and cannot fail to be useful. It is owned that Charles Lamb has told, and told well, the *Tales of Shakespeare*, but Charles Lamb has occupied more pages with each tale than the Handbook has lines. It is also true that an "Argument" is generally attached to each book of an epic story, but the reading of these rhapsodies is like reading an index—few have patience to wade through them, and fewer still obtain therefrom any clear idea of the spirit of the actors, or the progress of the story. Brevity has been the aim of this Handbook, but clearness has not been sacrificed to terseness, and it has been borne in mind throughout that it

is not enough to state a fact,—it must be stated attractively, and the character described must be drawn characteristically, if the reader is to appreciate it, and feel an interest in what he reads

Three APPENDICES are added. The first contains the name, birthplace, dates of birth and death, and a pretty full list of works (first editions, dated) of our principal authors. In this appendix an effort has been made, by correspondence with publishers and authors, and by the help of books, to present almost an exhaustive list of the popular literature and paintings of the second half of the present century. Appendix II contains the names and works of those foreign authors referred to in the Handbook. Appendix III contains the names and dates of the ancient Greek and Latin plays, with those of the best known translations and imitations, the names and dates of those French and German dramas which have been adapted to the English stage, or have been borrowed from our own dramatists, and the titles, names, and dates of some thousands of British plays. When the exact date of the first representation or edition of a play has not been ascertained, the dates of the birth and death of the author are given, except in the case of living authors, when the century of the "unknown date" has been substituted instead. More than twelve months of undivided labour have been given to these appendices.

It would be most unjust to conclude this preface without publicly acknowledging the great obligation which the author owes to the printer's reader while the sheets were passing through the press. He seems to have entered into the very spirit of the book, his judgment has been sound, his queries have been intelligent, his suggestions invaluable, and even some of the articles were supplied by him.

THE AUTHOR

Those verses introduced but not signed or signed with initials only, are by the author of the Handbook. They are the Stornello Verses, p. 918, the aspen tree (an epigram), p. 1025, Nones and Ides, p. 689, the Seven Wise Men, p. 891, the Seven Wonders of the World, p. 894, and the following translations.—Lucan's "Serpents," p. 759. "Veni Wakefield peramanum," p. 373, specimen of ΤΥΡΑΝΟΣ p. 1047. "Vos non vobis," p. 1075, "Rol d'ivrot," p. 1126, "Non amo te" p. 1126, Marot's epigram p. 569, epigram on a violin, p. 1070, epigram on the Fair Rosamond, p. 844, the Heidelberg tun, p. 1040, "Poger Bontemps," p. 839, "Le bon roi Dagobert," p. 618, "Pauvre Jacques," p. 741, Virgil's epitaph, p. 1070, "Cunctis mare," p. 874, "Ni fallit fatum," p. 870, St. Elmo, p. 859, Baviad, etc., pp. 85, 591, several oracular responses (see PROMPT, p. 795, WOODEN WALLS, p. 1117, etc.), and many others. The chief object of this book is to prevent any useless search after these trifles.

THE READER'S HANDBOOK.

A

AARON, a Moor, beloved by Tamora, queen of the Goths, in the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, published amongst the plays of Shakespeare (1593)

(The classic name is *Andronicus*, but the character of this play is purely fictitious.)

Aaron (St), a British martyr of the City of Legions (Newport, in South Wales) He was torn limb from limb by order of Maximianus Herculus, general in Britain, of the army of Diocletian. Two churches were founded in the City of Legions one in honour of St Aaron and one in honour of his fellow-martyr, St Julius. Newport was called Caerleon by the British.

two of them sealed their doctrine with their blood
 Sam. John and with him Sam. I can have their room
 At Carson suffering death by bloodstain and son
 Drayton / London 1816

Aaz'iz (3 syl), so the queen of Sheba or Sabra is sometimes called, but in the Koran she is called Balkis (ch. xxvii).

Abad'don an angel of the bottomless pit (*Rev* ix. 11) The word is derived from the Hebrew, *abad*, "lost," and means *the lost one*. There are two other angels introduced by Klopstock in *The Messiah* with similar names, but must not be confounded with the angel referred to in *Rev*, one is Obradlon, the angel of death, and the other Abbad'ona, the repentant devil.

Ab'aris, to whom Apollo gave a golden arrow, on which to ride through the air—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

Abbad'ona, once the friend of Abdiel, was drawn into the rebellion of Satan half unwillingly. In hell he constantly bewailed his fall, and reproved Satan for his pride and blasphemy. He

openly declared to the infernals that he would take no part or lot in Satan's scheme for the death of the Messiah, and during the crucifixion lingered about the cross with repentance, hope, and fear. His ultimate fate we are not told, but when Satan and Adramelech are driven back to hell, Obaddon, the angel of death, says—

For thee Abaddon I have no orders. How long thou art permitted to remain on earth I know not nor whether thou wilt be allowed to see the re-creation of the Lord of glory. But be not deceived thou canst not see Him with the joy of the redeemed. Yet let me see Him let me see Him!"—Hlopstock *The Messiah* xlii

Abberville (*Lord*), a young nobleman, 23 years of age, who has for travelling tutor a Welshman of 6, called Dr Druid, an antiquary, wholly ignorant of his real duties as a guide of youth. The young man runs wantonly wild, squanders his money, and gives loose to his passions almost to the verge of ruin, but he is arrested and reclaimed by his honest Scotch bailiff or financier, and the vigilance of his father's executor, Mr Mortimer. This "fashionable lover" proposes marriage to a vulgar, malicious city miss named Lucinda Bridgemore, but is saved from this pitfall also—Cumber-land, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780)

Abdal-aziz, the Moorish governor of Spain after the overthrow of king Roderick. When the Moor assumed regal state and asserted Gothic sovereignty, his subjects were so offended that they revolted and murdered him. He married I Gilona, formerly the wife of Roderick — Southey, *Poetical, etc.*, xxi (1811)

Ab'dalar'iz (Omar ben), a caliph
rased to "Mahomet's bosom" in reward
of his great abstinence and self-denial —
Herbelot, 690

He was by no means scrupulous nor did he think with the caliph Omar ben Alkhattab that it was necessary to make a hell of this world to enjoy paradise in the next — W. H. Ford *Letter* (1786)

Abdal'dar, one of the magicians in the Doudaniel caverns, "under the roots of the ocean." These spirits were destined to be destroyed by one of the race of Hoder'rah (3 syl'), so they persecuted the race even to death. Only one survived, named Thal'aba, and Abdal'dar was appointed by lot to find him out and kill him. He discovered the stripling in an Arab's tent and while in prayer was about to stab him to the heart with a dagger, when the angel of death breathed on him, and he fell dead with the dagger in his hand. Thal'aba drew from the magician's finger a ring which gave him command over the spirits — Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, ii iii (1797).

Abdalla, one of sir Brian de Bois Guilbert's slaves — Sir W Scott, *Itanhoe*, eb ii (time, Richard I).

Abdal'tah, brother and predecessor of Gialfir (2 syl'), pacha of Aby'dos. He was murdered by the pacha — Byron, *Bride of Abydos*.

Abdal'tah el Hadgi, Saladin's envoy — Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I).

Abdals or **Santons**, a class of religionists who pretend to be inspired with the most ravishing raptures of divine love. Regarded with great veneration by the vulgar — *Olearius*, i 971.

Abde'rian Laughter, scoffing laughter, so called from Abd'ra, the birthplace of Democritus, the scoffing or laughing philosopher.

Ab'diel, the faithful seraph who withstood Satan when he urged those under him to revolt.

the seraph Abdiel faithful found
Among the faithless faithful only he
Among innumerable false unmoved
Unshaken unswerving untrifled
His loyalty he kept his love his zeal.
Milton *Paradise Lost* v 896 etc. (1663)

Abensberg (Count), the father of thirty-two children. When Heinrich II made his progress through Germany, and other courtiers presented their offerings, the count brought forward his thirty-two children, "as the most valuable offering he could make to his king and country."

Abes'sa, the impersonation of abbeys and convents in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, 8. She is the paramour of Kirk-ripping, who used to rob churches and poor boxes, and bring his plunder to Abessan, daughter of Corecea (*Blindness of Heart*).

Abney, called *Young Abney*, the friend of colonel Albert Lee, a royalist — Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, the Commonwealth).

Abon Hassan, a young merchant of Bagdad, and hero of the tale called "The Sleeper Awakened," in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. While Abon Hassan is asleep he is conveyed to the palace of Haroun-al-Raschid, and the attendants are ordered to do everything they can to make him fancy himself the caliph. He subsequently becomes the caliph's chief favourite.

Shakespeare, in the induction of *Taming of the Shrew*, befools "Christopher Sly" in a similar way, but Sly thinks it was "nothing but a dream."

Philippe le Bon, duke of Burgundy, on his marriage with Isabella, tried the same trick — Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ii 2, 4.

Abra, the most beloved of Solomon's concubines.

Fruits their odour lost and meats their taste

From her to Adam's house was sent

Nor could my soul approve the music's tone
Till all was hushed and Abra sang alone

M. Prior *Solomon* (1664-1721).

Ab'radas, the great Macedonian pirate.

Ab'radas the great Macedonian pirate thought every one had a letter of merit that bare sailes in the ocean — Greene *Penelope's Web* (1601).

Ab'raham's Offering (*Gen* xxi) Abraham at the command of God laid his only son Isaac upon an altar to sacrifice him to Jehovah, when his hand was stayed and a ram substituted for Isaac.

So Agamemnon at Aulis was about to offer up his daughter Iphigenia at the command of Artemis (*Diana*), when Artemis carried her off in a cloud and substituted a stag instead.

Abroc'omas, the lover of An'tibia in the Greek romance of *Ephesiaca*, by Xenophon of Ephesus (not the historian).

Ab'salom, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for the duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II (*David*). Like Absalom, the duke was handsome, like Absalom, he was loved and rebellious, and like Absalom, his rebellion ended in his death (1649-1685).

Ab'solon, a priggish parish clerk in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. His hair was curled, his shoes slashed, his hose red. He could let blood, cut hair, and

shave, could dance, and play either on the ribble or the gittern. This gay spark paid his addresses to Mistress Alison, the young wife of John, a rich but aged carpenter, but Alison herself loved a poor scholar named Nicholas, a lodger in the house — *The Miller's Tale* (1388)

Absolute (*Sir Anthony*), a testy, but warm-hearted old gentleman, who imagines that he possesses a most angelic temper, and when he quarrels with his son, the captain fancies it is the son who is out of temper, and not himself. Smollett's "Matthew Bramble" evidently suggested this character. William Dowton (1764-1851) was the best actor of this part.

Captain Absolute, son of Sir Anthony, in love with Lydia Languish, the heiress, to whom he is known only as ensign Beverley. Bob Acres, his neighbour, is his rival, and sends a challenge to the unknown ensign, but when he finds that ensign Beverley is Captain Absolute, he declines to fight, and resigns all further claim to the lady's hand — *Sheridan, The Rivals* (1775).

When you saw Jack Palmers in "captain Absolute" you thought you could trace his promotion to some lady of quality who fawned the handsome fellow in his top knot and had bought him a commission — *Charles Lamb*.

Abu'dah, in the *Tales of the Genii*, by H. Ridley, is a wealthy merchant of Bagdad, who goes in quest of the talisman of Orom'nès, which he is driven to seek by a little old hag, who haunts him every night and makes his life wretched. He finds at last that the talisman which is to free him of this hag [conscience] is to "fear God and keep His commandments."

Abu'dah, in the drama called *The Siege of Damascus*, by John Hughes (1720), is the next in command to Calad in the Arabian army set down before Damascus. Though undoubtedly brave, he prefers peace to war, and when, at the death of Calad, he succeeds to the chief command, he makes peace with the Syrians on honourable terms.

Acadē'mus, an Attic hero, whose garden was selected by Plato for the place of his lectures. Hence his disciples were called the "Academic sect."

The green retreats of Academus
Aken. *Idle Treasures of Imagination* 1

Acadia (i.e. *Nova Scotia*), so called by the French from the river [*Shuben-acadie*]. In 1621 Acadia was given to Sir William Alexander, and its name changed,

and in 1755 the old French settlers were driven into exile by George II. Longfellow has made this the subject of a poem in hexameter verse, called *Evangeline* (1 syl.)

Acas'to (*Lord*), father of Serino, Castalio, and Polydore, and guardian of Monimia "the orphan." He lived to see the death of his sons and his ward. Polydore ran on his brother's sword, Castalio stabbed himself, and Monimia took poison — *Otway, The Orphan* (1680).

Accidente (3 syl.), a curse and oath used much in Italy.

Accidente! ce qui veut dire en bon français. Pâlez tu mourir d'accident sans confes ton damné — *Mons About, Tolla* (a tale).

Aces'tes (3 syl.) In a trial of skill Aestes, the Scythian, discharged his arrow with such force that it took fire from the friction of the air — *Virgil, Æneid*, 1.

Like Aestes' shaft of old
The swift thought kindles as it flies.
Longfellow. *To a Child*

Achates [*A-I-a'-tez*], called by Virgil "fidus Achates." The name has become a synonym for a bosom friend, a crony, but is generally used laughingly — *Æneid*.

He like Achate faithful to the tomb
Byron. *Don Juan*, l. 120

Acher'ia, the fox, went partnership with a bear in a bowl of milk. Before the bear arrived, the fox skimmed off the cream and drank the milk, then, filling the bowl with mud, replaced the cream atop. Says the fox, "Here is the bowl, one shall have the cream, and the other all the rest choose, friend, which you like." The bear told the fox to take the cream, and thus bribe had only the mud — *A Basque Tale*.

A similar tale occurs in Campbell's *Popular Tales of the West Highlands* (in 98), called "The Keg of Butter." The wolf chooses the bottom when "oats" were the object of choice, and the top when "potatoes" were the sowing.

Rabelais tells the same tale about a farmer and the devil. Each was to have on alternate years what grew under and over the soil. The farmer sowed turnips and carrots when the under-soil produce came to his lot, and barley or wheat when his turn was the over-soil produce.

Ac'heron, the "River of Grief," and one of the five rivers of hell, hell itself (Greek, *áyox pów*, "I flow with grief").

Bad Acheron of sorrow black and deep
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ll. 578 (1655).

Achilles (3 syl.), the hero of the

allied Greek army in the siege of Troy, and king of the Myrmidons — See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*

The English Achilles, John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury (1373-1453)

The duke of Wellington is so called sometimes, and is represented by a statue of Achilles of gigantic size in Hyde Park, London, close to Apsley House (1769-1852)

The Achilles of Germany, Albert, elector of Brandenburg (1414-1486)

Achilles of Rome, Sennius Denta'tus (put to death B.C. 450)

Achilles' Heel, the vulnerable part. It is said that when Thetis dipped her son in the river Styx to make him invulnerable, she held him by the heel, and the part covered by her hand was the only part not washed by the water. This is a post-Homeric story.

(Hanover) is the Achilles heel to invulnerable England — Carlyle

(Sometimes Ireland is called the Achilles' heel of England)

Similarly, the only vulnerable part of Orlando was the sole of his foot, and hence when Bernardo del Carpio assailed him at Roncesvalles, and found that he could not wound him, he lifted him up in his arms and squeezed him to death, as Hercules did Antæos.

Achilles' Spear. Telephus tried to stop the march of the Greek army on its way to Troy, and received a wound from Achilles. The oracle told him that "Achilles gave the wound, only Achilles could cure it." Whereupon Telephus went to the tent of the hero, and was cured, some say by a herb called "Achilles," and others say by an empiastrium of rust scraped from the spear. Hence it was said that "Achilles' spear could both hurt and heal" — Plin. xxv. 5.

Whose smile and frown like to Achilles' spear
Is able with the change to kill or cure
Shakespeare — *Henry V* act i. sc. 1 (1591)

Achitophel, "Him who drew Achitophel," Dryden, author of the famous political satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*. "David" is Charles II, his rebellious son "Absalom" is the king's natural son, the handsome but rebellious James duke of Monmouth, and "Achitophel," the traitorous counsellor, is the earl of Shaftesbury, "for close designs and crooked counsels fit."

Can sneer at him who drew Achitophel
Byron *Don Juan* lll. 100

There is a portrait of the first earl of Shaftesbury (*Dryden's Achitophel*) as lord chancellor of England clad

in ash coloured robes because he had never been called to the bar — *E. Yates, Celebrities* xviii.

Acidalia, a fountain in Bœotia, sacred to Venus. The Græces used to bathe therein. Venus was called Acidāha (Virgil, *Æneid*, i. 720).

After she weary was
With bathing in the Acidalian brook
Spenser *Flythamilton* (1535)

Æcis, a Sicilian shepherd, loved by the nymph Galatæa. The monster Polypheme (3 syl), a Cyclops, was his rival, and crushed him under a huge rock. The blood of Æcis was changed into a river of the same name at the foot of mount Etna.

Not such a pipe good reader as that which Æcis did
Sweetly tune in praise of his Galatæa but one of true
Delft manufacture — *N. Irving*

Æckland (*Sir Thomas*), a royalist — Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, the Commonwealth).

Æcoe (3 syl), "hearing," in the New Testament sense (*Rom.* v. 17), "Faith cometh by hearing." The nurse of Ido [*faith*]. Her daughter is Meditation (Greek, *aiðē*, "hearing").

With him [*faith*] his nurse went careful Æcoe
Whose hands first from his mother's womb did take
him
And ever since have fostered tenderly
John Fletcher *The Fair Isle* ix. (1633)

Æcras'ia, Intemperance personified. Spenser says she is an enchantress living in the "Bower of Bhs," in "Wandering Island." She had the power of transforming her lovers into monstrous shapes, but Sir Guyon (*temperance*), having caught her in a net and bound her, broke down her bower and burnt it to ashes — *Fairy Queen*, ii. 12 (1590).

Æciates (3 syl), Incontinence personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher. He had two sons (twins) by Cirro, viz., Methos (*diuineness*) and Gluttony, both fully described in canto vii (Greek, *akates*, "incontinent").

Æciates (3 syl), Incontinence personified in *The Fairy Queen*, by Spenser. He is the father of Cymochæles and Pyrochæles — *Bk.* ii. 4 (1590).

Acres (*Bob*), a country gentleman, the rival of Esign Beverley, *alias* captain Absolute, for the hand and heart of Lydia Langwush, the heiress. He tries to ape the man of fashion, gets himself up as a loud swell, and uses "sentimental oaths," i.e. oaths bearing on the subject. Thus if duels are spoken of he says, *ods triggers and fints*, if clothes, *ods frogs and ram-bours*, if music, *ods minnims* [minims] and *ci otchets* if ladies, *ods blushe and blooms*.

This he learnt from a militia officer, who told him the ancients swore by Jove, Bacchus, Mars, Venus, Minerva, etc., according to the sentiment Bob Acres is a great blusterer, and talks big of his daring, but when put to the push "his courage always oozed out of his fingers' ends." J Quick was the original Bob Acres — Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775)

As thro his palms Bob Acres valour oozed
So Juan's virtue ebbed I know not how
Byron *Don Juan*

Acris'ius, father of Dan'ê An oracle declared that Danaë would give birth to a son who would kill him, so Acrisius kept his daughter shut up in an apartment under ground, or (as some say) in a brzen tower Here she became the mother of Per'seus (2 syl), by Jupiter in the form of a shower of gold The king of Argos now ordered his daughter and her infant to be put into a chest, and cast adrift on the sea, but they were rescued by Dictys, a fisherman When grown to manhood, Perseus accidentally struck the foot of Acrisius with a quoit, and the blow caused his death This tale is told by Mr Morris in *The Earthly Paradise* (April)

Acte'on, a hunter, changed by Diana into a stag A synonym for a cuckold

Divulge Pass' himself for a secure and wilful Acteon
[cuckold]
Shakespeare *Merry Wives* etc. act III sc. 2 (1795)

Acte'a, a female slave faithful to Nero in his fall It was this hetæra who wrapped the dead body in ceremonies, and saw it decently interred

This Acte'a was beautiful. She was scolded on the ground the head of Nero was on her lap his naked body was treched on those winding sheets in which she was about to fold him to lay him in his grave upon the garden hill — Ovid, *Ariadne* 17

Ac'tus Since'rus, the *nom de plume* of the Italian poet Saunazaro, called "The Christian Virgil" (1158-1530)

Actors and Actresses The last male actor that took a woman's character on the stage was Edward Kynaston, noted for his beauty (1619-1687) The first female actor for hire was Mrs Saunderson, afterwards Mrs Betterton, who died in 1712

Ad, Ad'ites (2 syl) Ad is a tribe descended from Ad, son of Uz, son of Irem, son of Shem, son of Noah The tribe, at the Confusion of Babel, went and settled on Al-Ahkâf [*the Winding Sands*], in the province of Hadramaut, Shedad was their first king, but in consequence of his pride, both he and all the

tribe perished, either from drought or the Sarsar (*an icy wind*) — Sale's *Koran*, 1.

Woe woe to Irem! Woe to Ad!
ell around

Southery *Thalaba the Destroyer* L 41 45 (1787)

A'dah, wife of Cain After Cain had been conducted by Lucifer through the realms of space, he is restored to the home of his wife and child, where all is beauty, gentleness, and love Full of faith and fervent in gratitude, Adah loves her infant with a sublime maternal affection She sees him sleeping, and says to Cain—

How lovely he appears! His little cheeks
In their pure incarnation vying with
The rose-leaves strewn beneath them
And his lips too
How beautifully parted! No, you shall not
kiss him, at least not now He will awake soon—
His hour of midday rest is nearly over
Byron *Cain*

Adam In *Grec* this word is compounded of the four initial letters of the cardinal quarters

Arktos,	ἀρκτος	north
Dusis,	δυσς	west
Anatolê,	ἀνατολή	east
Mesembria,	μεσημβρία	south

The *Hebrew* word ADM forms the anagram of A[dam], D[avid], M[essiah]

Adam, how made God created the body of Adam of *Silzal*, i.e. dry, unbaked clay, and left it forty nights without a soul The clay was collected by Azrael from the four quarters of the earth, and God, to show His approval of Azrael's choice, constituted him the angel of death — Rabbadan

Adam, Lie, and the Serpent After the fall Adam was placed on mount Vasseem in the east, Lie was banished to Djidda (now Gedda, on the Arabian coast), and the *Serpent* was exiled to the coast of Iblehl

After the lapse of 100 years Adam rejoined Eve on mount Araratli [*place of Remembrance*], near Mecca — D Ohsson
Death of Adam Adam died on Friday, April 7, at the age of 930 years Michael swathed his body and Gabriel discharged the funeral rites The body was buried at Ghar ul-Kenz [*the grotto of treasure*], which overlooks Mecca

His descendants at death amounted to 40,000 souls — D Ohsson

When Noah entered the ark (the same writer says) he took the body of Adam in a coffin with him and when he left the ark restored it to the place he had taken it from

Adam, a bulliff, a jailor

Not that Adam that kept the paradise but that Adam that kept the jail on — Shakespeare *Comedy of Errors*, act I r - 3 (1593)

Adam, a faithful retainer in the family of sir Rowland de Boys. At the age of four score, he voluntarily accompanied his young master Orlando into exile, and offered to give him his little savings. He has given birth to the phrase, "A faithful Adam" [or *man-servant*]—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598)

Adam's Ale, water

Adam's Profession, tillage, gardening

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman?

Ray's Proverbs

There is no ancient gentleman but gardeners, ditchers and grave-makers they hold up Adam's profession—Shakespeare *Hamlet* act v. sc. 1 (1616)

Adam Bell, a northern outlaw, noted for his archery. The name, like those of Clyn of the Clough, William of Cloudestly, Robin Hood, and Little John, is synonymous with a good archer

Adamas or *Adamant*, the mineral called corundum, and sometimes the diamond, one of the hardest substances known

Allrecht was as firm as Adamas—Schmidt, *Cerrito* (translated)

Adamastor, the Spirit of the Cape, a hideous phantom, of unearthly pallor, "erect his hair uprose of withered red, his lips were black, his teeth blue and disjointed, his beard haggard, his face scarred by lightning, his eyes shot livid fire, his voice roared." The sailors trembled at sight of him, and the fiend demanded how they dared to trespass "where never hero braved his rage before?" He then told them "that every year the shipwrecked should be made to deplore their foolhardiness"—Camöens, *The Lusiad*, v (1569)

Adam'ida, a planet on which reside the unborn spirits of saints, martyrs, and believers. Uriel, the angel of the sun, was ordered at the crucifixion to interpose this planet between the sun and the earth, so as to produce a total eclipse

Adamida, in obedience to the divine command flew amid overwhelming storms rushing clouds falling mountains, and swelling sea. Uriel stood on the pole of the star but so lost in deep contemplation on Golgotha that he heard not the wild uproar. On coming to the region of the sun Adamida slackened her course and advancing before the sun covered its face and intercepted all its rays.—Klopstock *The Messiah* viii. (1771).

Adams (John), one of the mutineers of the *Bounty* (1790), who settled in Tahiti. In 1814 he was discovered as the patriarch of a colony, brought up with a high sense of religion and strict regard to morals. In 1839 the colony was voluntarily placed under the protection of the British Government

Adams (Parson), the beau-ideal of a simple-minded, benevolent, but eccentric country clergyman, of unswerving integrity, solid learning, and genuine piety, bold as a lion in the cause of truth, but modest as a girl in all personal matters, wholly ignorant of the world, being "in it but not of it"—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews* (1712)

His learning his simplicity his excellent purity of mind are so admirably mingled with pedantry absence of mind and the halit of ostentatious exercise that he may be safely termed one of the richest productions of the muse of fiction. Like don Quixote parson Adams is deafen'd all the too much and too often but the mischief lies upon his shoulders without the slightest stain to his reputation—Sir W. Scott.

Adder (draf) It is said in fable that the adder, to prevent hearing the voice of a charmer, lays one ear on the ground and sticks his tail into the other

when man wol to him enchante
He legeth downe one eare all fast
Unto the grounle and hald it fast
And eke that other eare als faste
He toppeth with his tail to sore
That he the wordes heere or more
Of his enchantment ne heereh
Gower *De Consolatione Amantis* l. x. (1400)

Adder's Tongue, that is, ophio-glossum

For them that are with [by] newts or snakes or adders alone

He seeketh out an herb that call I adder's tongue
Drayton, *Polyolion* xiii (1613)

Ad'dison of the North, Henry Mackenzie, author of *The Man of Feeling* (1716-1831)

Adelaide, daughter of the count of Narbonne, in love with Theodore. She is killed by her father in mistake for another—Robt. Jephson, *Count of Narbonne* (1782)

Adeline (Lady), the wife of lord Henry Amundeville (4 syl), a highly educated aristocratic lady, with all the virtues and weaknesses of the upper ten. After the parliamentary sessions this noble pair filled their house with guests, amongst which were the duchess of Fitz-Fulke, the duke of D—, Aurora Raby, and don Juan "the Russian envoy." The tale not being finished, no sequel to these names is given (For the lady's character, see xiv. 51-56)—Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii to the end

Ademar or *Adema'ro*, archbishop of Poggio, an ecclesiastical warrior in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*

Adicia, wife of the soldan, who incites him to distress the kingdom of Merculla. When Merculla sends her ambassador, Sinuent, to negotiate peace,

Adicia, in violation of international law, thrusts her [Samient] out of doors like a dog, and sets two knights upon her. Sir Artergal comes to her rescue, attacks the two knights, and knocks one of them from his saddle with such force that he breaks his neck. After the discomfiture of the soldan, Adicia rushes forth with a knife to stab Samient, but, being intercepted by sir Artergal, is changed into a tigress—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 8 (1696)

* * * The "soldan" is king Philip II of Spain, "Mereilla" is queen Elizabeth, "Adicia" is Injustice personified, or the bigotry of popery, and "Samient" the ambassadors of Holland, who went to Philip for redress of grievances, and were most iniquitously detained by him as prisoners

Ad'icus, Unrighteousness personified in canto vii of *The Pulp's Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher. He has eight sons and daughters, viz., Pe'thos (*hatred*), Iris (*variance*), a daughter, Zelos (*emulation*), Thumos (*wrath*), Frith'ius (*strife*), Diabol'us (*sedition*), Envy, and Phon'os (*murder*), all fully described by the poet. (Greek, *adikos*, 'an unjust man')

Adie of Aikenshaw, a neighbour of the Glendinnings—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (tune, Elizabeth)

Admet'us, a king of Thessaly, husband of Alcestis. Apollo, being condemned by Jupiter to serve a mortal for twelve months for slaying a Cyclops, entered the service of Admetus. James R Lowell, of Boston, U S, has a poem on the subject, called *The Shepherd of King Admetus* (1819-)

Ad'mirable (*The*) (1) Aben-Esra, a Spanish rabbin, born at Toledo (1119-1173) (2) James Crichton (*Kry-ton*), the Scotchman (1551-1573) (3) Roger Bacon, called "The Admirable Doctor" (1214-1292)

Adolf, bishop of Cologne, was devoured by mice or rats in 1112 (See HATTO)

Ad'ona, a seraph, the tutelar spirit of James, the "first martyr of the twelve"—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii (1748)

A'donbec el Hakim, the physician, a disguise assumed by Saladin, who visits sir Kenneth's sick squire, and

cures him of a fever—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (tune, Richard I.)

Adonis, a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus and Proserpina, who quarrelled about the possession of him. Jupiter, to settle the dispute, decided that the boy should spend six months with Venus in the upper world and six with Proserpina in the lower. Adonis was gored to death by a wild boar in a hunt.

Shakespeare has a poem called *Venus and Adonis*. Shelley calls his elegy on the poet Keats *Adonais*, in reference to Bion's beautiful elegy, *The Lament of Adonis*. George IV was called the Adonis of 50.

(*Adonis* is an allegory of the sun, which is six months north of the horizon, and six months south. Thammar is the same as Adonis, and so is Osiris.)

Adonis Flower, the phœbeant's eye or red mouth, called in French *goutte de sang*, and said to have sprung from the blood of Adonis, who was killed by a wild boar.

O fleur si chère à Cythérée
Ta corolle fut, et si vaillant,
Du sang d'Adonis colorée

Anonymus

Adonis's Garden. It is said that Adonis delighted in gardens, and had a magnificent one. Pliny says (xix 4), "Antiquitas nihil prius mirata est quam Hierosolimum hortos, ac regnum Adonidis et Alemin."

How vain I labour there for thine sweet rest
Thy pleasures are like Adonis' garden:
That one day bloomed and fruitful were the next.
Shakespeare *Henry IV* act i sc 6 (1-4)

An *Adonis garden*, a very short-lived pleasure, a temporary garden of cut flowers, an horticultural or floricultural show. The allusion is to the fennel and lettuce jars of the ancient Greeks, called "Adonis' gardens," because these plants were reared for the annual festival of Adonis, and were thrown away when the festival was over.

Ad'oram, a seraph, who had charge of James the son of Alpha'us—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii (1716)

Adosinda, daughter of the Gothie governor of Auria, in Spain. The Moors having slaughtered her parents, husband, and child, preserved her alive for the captain of Alcahman's regiment. She went to his tent without the least resistance, but implored the captain to give her one night to mourn the death of those so near and dear to her. To this he complied, but during sleep she murdered

him with his own scymitar Roderick, disguised as a monk, helped her to bury the dead bodies of her house, and then she vowed to live for only one object, vengeance. In the great battle, when the Moors were overthrown, she it was who gave the word of attack, "Victory and Vengeance!"—Southey, *Roderick, etc.*, iii (1811)

Adram'elech (*ch*=*h*), one of the fallen angels. Milton makes him overthrown by U'riel and Raphael (*Paradise Lost*, vi 365). According to Scripture, he was one of the idols of Sepharvaim, and Shalmane'ser introduced his worship into Samaria [The word means "the mighty magnificent king"]

The Sepharvites burnt their children in the fire to Adramelech—2 Kings, xviii 31.

Klopstock introduces him into *The Messiah*, and represents him as surpassing Satan in malice and guile, ambition and mischief. He is made to hate every one, even Satan, of whose rank he is jealous, and whom he hoped to overthrow, that by putting an end to his servitude he might become the supreme god of all the created world. At the crucifixion he and Satan are both driven back to hell by Obad'don, the angel of death.

Adraste' (2 syl.), a French gentleman, who enveigles a Greek slave named Isidore from don Pèdre. His plan is thus. He gets introduced as a portrait-painter, and thus imparts to Isidore his love and obtains her consent to elope with him. He then sends his slave Zaïde (2 syl.) to don Pèdre, to crave protection for ill treatment, and Pèdre promises to befriend her. At this moment Adraste appears, and demands that Zaïde be given up to him to punish as he thinks proper. Pèdre intercedes, Adraste seems to relent, and Pèdre calls for Zaïde. Out comes Isidore instead, with Zaïde's veil. "There," says Pèdre, "take her and use her well." "I will do so," says the Frenchman, and leads off the Greek slave.—Molière, *Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Peintre* (1667).

A'dria, the Adriatic

Fled over Adria to the Herperian fields [Italy].
Milton *Paradise Lost* i 629 (1665).

Adrian'a, a wealthy Ephesian lady, who marries Antipholus, twin-brother of Antipholus of Syracuse. The abbess Emilia is her mother-in-law, but she knows it not, and one day when she accuses her husband of infidelity, she

says to the abbess, if he is unfaithful it is not from want of remonstrance, "for it is the one subject of our conversation. In bed I will not let him sleep for speaking of it, at table I will not let him eat for speaking of it, when alone with him I talk of nothing else, and in company I give him frequent hints of it. In a word, all my talk is how vile and bad it is in him to love another better than he loves his wife" (act v sc 1)—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

Adria'no de Arma'do (*Don*), a pompous, fantastical Spaniard, a military braggart in a state of peace, as Parolles (3 syl.) was in war. Boastful but poor, a corner of words but very ignorant, solemnly grave but ridiculously awkward, majestic in gait but of very low propensities.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour Lost* (1594).

(Said to be designed for John Florio, surnamed "The Resolute," a philologist, Holofernes, the pedantic schoolmaster, in the same play, is also meant in ridicule of the same lexicographer.)

Adria'tic wedded to the **Doge**. The ceremony of wedding the Adriatic to the doge of Venice was instituted in 1174 by pope Alexander III, who gave the doge a gold ring from his own finger in token of the victory achieved by the Venetian fleet at Istria over Frederick Barbarossa. The pope, in giving the ring, desired the doge to throw a similar one into the sea every year on Ascension-Day in commemoration of this event. The doge's brigantine was called *Bucentaur*.

You may remember scarce five years are past
Since in your brigantine you sailed to sea
The Adriatic wedded to our duke.

T. Otway *Louise Rastrel* L 1 (1682).

Ad'riel, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, the earl of Mulgrave, a royalist.

Sharp-judging Adriel the Muses fri and
himself a muse. In unbedim'd hate

Part I

(John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave (1649-1721) wrote an *Essay on Poetry*.)

Æacus king of Cœn'opia, a man of such integrity and piety, that he was made at death one of the three judges of hell. The other two were Minos and Rhadaman'thus.

Æge'on, a huge monster with 100 arms and 50 heads who with his brothers, Cottus and Gyges, conquered the Titans.

by hurling at them 300 rocks at once. Homer says *nēn* call him "Tge'on," but by the gods he is called Bri'areus (3 syl.).

(Milton recents the word on the first syllable and so does Fairfax in his translation of Tasso—See *Paradise Lost*, i. 746.)

Æge'on, a merchant of Syracuse, in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* (1593)

Ægri'na, a rocky island in the Syracusan gulf. It was near this island that the Athenians won the famous naval battle of Salamis over the fleet of Xerxes, n.c. 480. The Athenian prows were decorated with a figure-head of Athē'nē or Minerva.

And of all
Fetters the virgin from the broken prow
Of Athens o'er Ægina's gloomy surge
Overwhelming all the Persian round and glory
Alike like *Nyrin* to the *Arlo* to.

Ælia Læ'lia [Crispis], an inexplicable riddle, so called from an inscription in Latin, preserved in Bologna, which may be rendered thus into English

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS

Neither man nor woman nor androgyne
Neither girl nor boy nor eïd,
Neither hadst nor virgin
But all [of these]

Carried off neither by hunger nor sword nor poison,
But by all [of these].
Neither in heaven nor in the water nor in the earth,
But billing everywhere

LLCIUS AGATHO PRISCUS

Neither the best and nor the worst nor friend
Neither grieving nor rejoicing nor weeping,
But [doing] all [these]

This—neither a pile nor a pyramid nor a sepulchre
That is fit, be it known and known not [which it is].
It is a sepulchre containing no corpse within it
It is a corpse with no grave close containing it.
But the corpse and the sepulchre are one and the same.

It would serve to guide a man to the solution of the *Ælia Læ'lia Crispis*—J. W. Draper

Æmelia, a lady of high degree, in love with Am'ias, a squire of inferior rank. Going to meet her lover at a trysting-place, she was caught up by a hideous monster, and thrust into his den for future food. Belphe'bē (3 syl.) slew "the emissary" and released the maid (canto vii). Prince Arthur, having slain Corlambio, released Am'ias from the durance of Pœ'nā, Corlambio's daughter, and brought the lovers together "in peace and settled rest" (canto ix).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. (1596)

Æmil'ia, wife of Æge'on the Syracusan merchant, and mother of the twins called Antipholus. When the boys were shipwrecked, she was parted from them and taken to Ephesus. Here she entered a convent, and rose to be the abbess.

Without her knowing it, one of her twins also settled in Ephesus, and rose to be one of its greatest and richest citizens. The other son and her husband Ægeon both set foot in Ephesus the same day without the knowledge of each other, and all met together in the duke's court, when the story of their lives was told, and they became again united to each other—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593)

Æmon'ian Arts, magic, so called from Æmon'ia (*Thessaly*), noted for magic. The Æmonian Jason was so called because his father was king of Æmonia.

Æne'as, a Trojan prince, the hero of Virgil's epic called *Æneid*. He was the son of Anchises and Venus. His first wife was Cren'ea (3 syl.), by whom he had a son named Ascan'ius, his second wife was Lavinia, daughter of Latinus king of Italy, by whom he had a posthumous son called Fne'as Silvius. He succeeded his father-in-law in the kingdom, and the Romans called him their founder.

According to Geoffrey of Monmouth "Brutus," the first king of Britain (from whom the island was called *Britain*), was a descendant of Æne'as.

Æne'id, the epic poem of Virgil, in twelve books. When Troy was taken by the Greeks and set on fire, Æne'as, with his father, son, and wife, took flight, with the intention of going to Italy, the original birthplace of the family. The wife was lost, and the old father died on the way, but after numerous perils by sea and land, Æne'as and his son Ascan'ius reached Italy. Here Latinus, the reigning king, received the exiles hospitably, and proposed his daughter Lavinia in marriage to Æne'as, but she had been already betrothed by her mother to prince Turnus, son of Daunus, king of Rutuli, and Turnus would not forego his claim. Latinus, in this dilemma, and the rivals must settle the dispute by an appeal to arms. Turnus being slain, Æne'as married Lavinia, and ere long succeeded his father-in-law on the throne.

Book I. The escape from Troy, Æne'as and his son, driven by a tempest on the shores of Carthage, are hospitably entertained by queen Dido.

II. Æne'as tells Dido the tale of the wooden horse, the burning of Troy, and his flight with his father, wife, and son. The wife was lost and died.

III. The narrative continued. The perils he met with on the way, and the death of his father.

IV Dido falls in love with Æneas, but he steals away from Carthage, and Dido, on a funeral pyre, puts an end to her life

V Æneas reaches Sicily, and celebrates games in honour of Anchises. This book corresponds to the *Iliad*, xxiii

VI Æneas visits the infernal regions. This book corresponds to *Odyssey*, vi

VII Latinus king of Italy, entertains Æneas, and promises to him Lavinia (his daughter) in marriage, but prince Turnus had been already betrothed to her by the mother, and raises an army to resist Æneas

VIII Preparations on both sides for a general war

IX Turnus, during the absence of Æneas, fires the ships and assaults the camp. The episode of Nisus and Euryalus

X The war between Turnus and Æneas. Episode of Mezentius and Lausus

XI The battle continued

XII Turnus challenges Æneas to single combat, and is killed

NOTE—1 The story of Sinon and taking of Troy is borrowed from Virgil as Macrobius informs us

2 The loves of Dido and Æneas are copied from those of Nisida and Jason in Apollonius

3 The story of the wooden horse and the burning of Troy are from Arctimachus of Miletus

Æolus, god of the winds, which he keeps imprisoned in a cave in the Æolian Islands, and lets free as he wishes or as the over-gods command

Wrecked upon the sea,
And twice by awkward wind from England's brink
me!

Shakespeare 2 Henry VI act v sc. 2 (1591)

Æsculapius, in Greek Asklepios, the god of healing

What says my Æsculapius? my Calen? That is he

Shakespeare Merry Wives of Windsor act II. sc. 3 (1601)

Æson, the father of Jason. He was restored to youth by Medea, who infused into his veins the juice of certain herbs

In such a night,
Medea gathered the enchanted herbs
That did renew old Æson

Shakespeare Merchant of Venice act v sc. 1 (before 1593)

Æsop, the fabulist, said to be hump-backed, hence, "an Æsop" means a hump-backed man. The young son of Henry VI calls his uncle Richard of Gloucester "Æsop"—3 Henry VI act v sc. 5

Æsop of Arabia, Lokman, and Nisacer (sixth century)

Æsop of England, John Gay (1688-1732)

Æsop of France, Jean de la Fontaine (1621-1695)

Æsop of Germany, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781)

Æsop of India, Bidpay or Pilpay (third century B.C.)

Afer, the south-west wind, Notus, the full south

Notus and Afer black with thundrous clouds,
Milton Paradise Lost x. 62 (1666)

African Magician (*The*), pretended to Aladdin to be his uncle, and sent the lad to fetch the "wonderful lamp" from an underground cavern. As Aladdin refused to hand it to the magician, he shut him in the cavern and left him there. Aladdin contrived to get out by virtue of a magic ring, and learning the secret of the lamp, became immensely rich, built a superb palace, and married the sultan's daughter. Several years after, the African resolved to make himself master of the lamp, and accordingly walked up and down before the palace, crying incessantly, "Who will change old lamps for new?" Aladdin being on a hunting excursion, his wife sent a eunuch to exchange the "wonderful lamp" for a new one, and forthwith the magician commanded "the slaves of the lamp to transport the palace and all it contained into Africa. Aladdin caused him to be poisoned in a draught of wine—*Arabian Nights* ('Aladdin or The Wonderful Lamp')

Afrin or Afreet, a kind of Medusa or Lamia, the most terrible and cruel of all the orders of the deers—*Herbelot*, 66

—

Agag, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is sir Edmondbury Godfrey, the magistrate, who was found murdered in a ditch near Primrose Hill. Dr. Oates, in the same satire, is called "Cornh"

Cornh might for Agag's murder call,
In terms as coarse as Samuel used to Saul

part I.

Agamemnon, king of the Argives and commander-in-chief of the allied Greeks in the siege of Troy. Introduced by Shakespeare in his *Troilus and Cressida*

Virgile foit les ante Agamemnona, "There were brave men before Agamemnon," we are not to suppose that there were no great and good men in former times. A

similar proverb is, "There are hills bey ond Pentland and fields bey ond Forth "

Agandecca, daughter of Starno king of Lochlin [*Scandinavia*], promised in marriage to Fingal king of Morven [*North-west of Scotland*]. The maid told Fingal to beware of her father, who had set an ambush to kill him. Fingal, being thus forewarned, slew the men in ambush, and Starno, in rage, murdered his daughter, who was buried by Fingal in Arden [*Argyll*].

The daughter of the snow overheard and left the hall of her secret sigh. She came in all her beauty like the moon from the cloud of the east. Loveliness was around her as light. Her step was like the rust of songs. She saw the youth and loved him. He was the stolen sigh of her soul. Her blue eyes rolled in secret on him and she blessed the chief of Morven—*Ossian* (Fingal" III)

Aganippe (4 syl), fountain of the Muses, at the foot of mount Helicon, in Boeotia

From Helicon's harmonious springs
A thousand rills their mazy progress take
Gray *I progress of Poetry*

Agape (3 syl) the fay. She had three sons at a birth, Primond, Diamond, and Triamond. Being anxious to know the future lot of her sons, she went to the abyss of Demogorgon, to consult the "Three Fatal Sisters." Clotho showed her the threads, which "were thin as those spun by a spider." She begged the fates to lengthen the life-threads, but they said this could not be, they consented, however, to this agreement—

When ye shared with fatal knife
His line which is the shortest of the three
Eftsoon his life was o'er—
And when
That both
Unto the third that's may be so treble wext
Spenser *Fairy Queen* iv 2 (l. 99)

Agapi'da (*Fray Antonio*), the imaginary chronicler of *The Conquest of Granada*, written by Washington Irving (1829)

Agaric, a genus of fungi, some of which are very nauseous and disgusting.
That smells as foul fleshed agaric in theholt [*Forest*].
Tennyson *Gareth and Lynette*.

Agast'ya (3 syl), a dwarf who drank the sea dry. As he was walking one day with Vishnoo, the insolent ocean asked the god who the pigmy was that strutted by his side. Vishnoo replied it was the patriarch Agastya, who was going to restore earth to its true balance. Ocean, in contempt, spat its spray in the pigmy's face, and the sage, in revenge of this affront, drank the waters of the ocean, leaving the bed quite dry.—*Murice*

Ag'atha, daughter of Cuno, and the betrothed of Max, in Weber's opera of *Der Freischutz*—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*

Agath'ocles (4 syl), tyrant of Sicily. He was the son of a potter, and raised himself from the ranks to become general of the army. He reduced all Sicily under his power. When he attacked the Carthaginians, he burnt his ships that his soldiers might feel assured they must either conquer or die. Agathocles died of poison administered by his grandson (B.C. 361-289)

Voltaire has a tragedy called *Agathocle*, and Caroline Pichler has an excellent German novel entitled *Agathocles*

Agathon, the hero and title of a philosophic romance, by C. M. Wieland (1733-1813). This is considered the best of his novels, though some prefer his *Don Sylvio de Rosalba*

Agdistes (3 syl), the mystagog of the Acraean bower, or the evil genius loci. Spenser says the ancients call "Self" the Agdistes of man, and the Socratic "demon" was his Agdistes

They in that place him Genus" did call
Not that celestial power urge Antiquity
Did wisely make, and good Agdistes call
But this was the foe of life
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, li. 12 (1590)

Agdis'tis, a genius of human form, uniting the two sexes, and born of the stone Agdus (qv). This tradition has been preserved by Pausanias

Agdus, a stone of enormous size. Parts of this stone were taken by Demetrios and Pyrrhus to throw over their heads, in order to repeople the world desolated by the Flood.—*Arnobius*

Age *The Age of the Bishops*, according to Hallam, was the ninth century

The Age of the Popes, according to Hallam, was the twelfth century

Varo recognizes Three Ages 1st From the beginning of man to the great Flood (the period wholly unknown) 2nd From the Flood to the first Olympiad (the mythical period) 3rd From the first Olympiad to the present time (the historical period)—*Varo, Fragments*, 219 (edit Scaliger)

Aged (*The*), so Wemmick's father is called. He lived in "the castle at Walworth." Wemmick at "the castle" and Wemmick in business are two "different beings"

Wemmick's house was a little wooden cottage in the midst of plots of garden and the top of it was cut out

and painted like a battery mounted with guns. It was the smallest of houses with queer Gothic windows (by far the greater part of them shram) and a Gothic door almost too small to get in at. On Sundays he ran up a real flag. The bridge was a plank and it crossed a chann about four feet wide and two deep. At nine o'clock every night the gun fired the gun being mounted in a separate fortress made of lattice work. It was protected from the weather by a tarpaulin umbrella.—*C Dickens Great Expectations* xxy (1869)

Ag'elastes (*Michael*), the cy me philosopher—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Agesila'us (5 syl) Plutarch tells ns that Agesilaus, king of Sparta, was one day discovered riding cock-horse on a long stick, to please and amuse his children

Ag'ib (*King*), "The Third Calendar" (*Arabian Nights' entertainments*) He was wrecked on the loadstone mountain, which drew all the nails and iron bolts from his ship, but he overthrew the bronze statue on the mountain-top, which was the cause of the mischief. Ag'ib visited the ten young men, each of whom had lost the right eye, and was carried by a roc to the palace of the forty princesses, with whom he tarried a year. The princesses were then obliged to leave for forty days, but entrusted him with the keys of the palace, with free permission to enter every room but one. On the fortieth day curiosity induced him to open this room, where he saw a horse, which he mounted, and was carried through the air to Bagdad. The horse then deposited him, and knocked out his right eye with a whisk of its tail, as it had done the ten "young men" above referred to

Agitator (*The Irish*), Daniel O Connell (1775-1847)

Agned Cathregonion, the scene of one of the twelve battles of King Arthur. The old name of Edinburgh was Agned

Geotrey *British History* ix. 7

Agner'a (3 syl), wisely chastity, sister of Parthen'a or maiden chastity. Agner'a is the spouse of Lnera'tês or temperance. Fully described in canto x of *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633) (Greek, *agnia*, "chastity")

Ag'nes, daughter of Mr Wickfield the solicitor, and David Copperfield's second wife (after the death of Dora, "his child wife") Agnes is a very pure, self-

sacrificing girl, accomplished, yet domestic—*C Dickens, David Copperfield* (1819)

Agnes, in Molière's *L'École des Femmes*, the girl on whom Arnolphe tries his pet experiment of education, so as to turn out for himself a "model wife." She was brought up in a country convent, where she was kept in entire ignorance of the difference of sex, conventional proprieties, the difference between the love of men and women, and that of girls for girls, the mysteries of marriage, and so on. When grown to womanhood she quits the convent, and standing one evening on a balcony a young man passes and takes off his hat to her, she returns the salute, he bows a second and third time, she does the same, he passes and re-passes several times, bowing each time, and she does as she has been taught to do by acknowledging the salute. Of course, the young man (*Horace*) becomes her lover, whom she marries, and M Arnolphe loses his "model wife" (See *PUNCHWIT*)

Elle fait l'Agnes. She pretends to be wholly unsophisticated and verdantly ingenuous—*French Proverb* (from the "Agnes" of Molière, *L'École des Femmes*, 1662)

Agnes (*Black*), the countess of March, noted for her defence of Dunbar against the English

Black Agnes, the palfrey of Mary queen of Scots, the gift of her brother Moray, and so called from the noted countess of March, who was countess of Moray (Murray) in her own right

Agnes (*St*), a young virgin of Palermo, who at the age of thirteen was martyred at Rome during the Diocletian persecution of A.D. 304. Prudence (Aurelius Prudentius Clemens), a Latin Christian poet of the fourth century, has a poem on the subject. Tintoret and Domenichino have both made her the subject of a painting—*The Martyrdom of St Agnes*

St Agnes and the Devil. St Agnes, having escaped from the prison at Rome, took shipping and landed at St Piran Arwothall. The devil dogged her, but she rebuked him, and the large moor-stones between St Piran and St Agnes, in Cornwall, mark the places where the devils were turned into stone by the looks of the indignant saint—*Potwhele, History of Cornwall*

Agraman'te (1 syl) or **Ag'ra-**

mant, king of the Moors, in *Orlando Innamorato*, by Bojardo, and *Orlando Inuioso*, by Ariosto. Son of Troyano

Agrawain (*Sir*) or **Sir Agrava**, surnamed "The Desirous" and also "The Haughty." He was son of Lot (king of Orkney) and Margawse half-sister of king Arthur. His brothers were sir Gawain, sir Gareth, and sir Gureth Mordred was his half-brother, being the son of king Arthur and Margawse. Sir Agrava and sir Mordred hated sir Lancelot, and told the king he was too familiar with the queen, so they asked the king to spend the day in hunting, and kept watch. The queen sent for sir Lancelot to her private chamber, and sir Agrava, sir Mordred, and twelve others assailed the door, but sir Lancelot slew them all except sir Mordred, who escaped.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii 112-145 (1170)

Agrica'ne (1 syl), king of Tartary, in the *Orlando Innamorato*, of Bojardo. He besieges Albracca in the castle of Albracca, and is slain in single combat by Orlando. He brought into the field 2,200,000 troops

Each force met no nor so wide a camp
When Agrica'ne with all his northern powers
Besieged Albracca.

Milton, *Paradise Regaine* l iii (161)

Agrios, Lumpishness personified, a "sullen swain, all mirth that in himself and others hated, dull, dead, and leaden." Described in canto viii of *The Purple Island*, by Phineas I Fletcher (1635). (Greek, *agrios*, "a savage.")

Agrippina was granddaughter, wife, sister, and mother of an emperor. She was granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Claudius, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero.

* * Lam'pedo of Lacedaemon was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king.

Agripy'na or **Ag'ripyne** (3 syl), a princess beloved by the "king of Cyprus" son, and madly loved by Orleans.—Thomas Dekker, *Old Fortunatus* (a comedy, 1600).

Ag'ue (2 syl). It was an old superstition that if the fourth book of the *Iliad* was laid open under the head of a person suffering from Quartan ague, it would cure him at once. Serenus Sammonicus (preceptor of Gordian), a noted physician, has amongst his medical precepts the following—

Macoter, Nlades quantum suppone tim ntl
Prac 57

Ague-cheek (*Sir Andrew*), a silly old top with "3000 ducats a year," very fond of the table, but with a shrewd understanding that "beef had done harm to his wit." Sir Andrew thinks himself "old in nothing but in understanding," and boasts that he can "cut a caper, dance the coranto, walk a jig, and take delight in masques," like a young man.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614)

Woodward (177-177) always sustained "sir Andrew Ague-cheek" with infinite drollery assisted by that expression of rueful dismay which gave so peculiar a zest to his *Marplot*—Borden, *Life of Siddons*

Charles Lamb says that "Jem White saw James Dodd one evening in Ague-cheek and recognising him next day in Fleet Street, took off his hat, and saluted him with 'Save you sir Andrew!' Dodd sharply waved his hand and exclaimed 'Away fool!'"

A'haback and **Des'ra**, two enchanters, who aided Ahu'bal in his rebellion against his brother Misnar, sultan of Delhi. Ahu'bal had a magnificent tent built, and Hormi the vizier had one built for the sultan still more magnificent. When the rebels made their attack, the sultan and the best of the troops were drawn off, and the sultan's tent was taken. The enchanters, delighted with their prize, slept therein, but at night the vizier led the sultan to a cave, and asked him to cut a rope. Next morning he heard that a huge stone had fallen on the enchanters and crushed them to mummies. In fact, this stone formed the head of the bed, where it was suspended by the rope which the sultan had severed in the night.—James Ridley, *Tales of the Genn* ("The Enchanters' Tale," vi.)

Ahasue'rus, the cobbler who pushed away Jesus when, on the way to execution, He rested a moment or two at his door. "Get off! Away with you!" cried the cobbler. "Fruit, I go away," returned Jesus, "and that quickly, but tarry thou till I come." And from that time Ahasuerus became the "wandering Jew" who still roams the earth, and will continue so to do till the "second coming of the Lord." This is the legend given by Paul von Litzow, bishop of Schleswig (1647)—Greve, *Memoir of Paul von Litzow* (1714).

Aher'man and **Ar'gon**, the former a fortress, and the latter a suite of immense halls, in the realm of Lblis, where are lodged all creatures of human intelligence before the creation of Adam, and all the animals that inhabited the earth before the present races existed.—W Beckford, *Fathel* (1786)

Ah'med (*Prince*), noted for the tent

given him by the fair Paribanou, which would cover a whole army, and yet would fold up so small that it might be carried in one's pocket. The same good fairy also gave him the apple of Samarcand', a panacea for all diseases — *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* ("Prince Ahmed, etc.")

* * * Solomon's carpet of green silk was large enough for all his army to stand upon, and when arranged the carpet was wafted with its freight to any place the king desired. This carpet would also fold into a very small compass.

The ship *Shudbladur* had a similar elastic virtue, for though it would hold all the inhabitants of Valhalla, it might be folded up like a sheet of paper.

Bayrd, the horse of the four sons of Aymon, grew larger or smaller as one or more of the four sons mounted it. (See *AYMON*.)

Aholiba'mah, granddaughter of Cain, and sister of Anah. She was loved by the seraph Samias'a, and like her sister was carried off to another planet when the Flood came — Byron, *Heaven and Earth*.

Proud, imperious and aspiring she denies that she worships the seraph, and declares that his immortality can bestow no love more pure and warm than her own, and she expresses a conviction that there is a ray within her which though forbidden yet to shine is nevertheless lighted at the same ethereal fire as his own — Flinden *Byron's Beauties*.

Ahriman or **Ahrima'nes** (4 syl.), the angel of darkness and of evil in the Magian system. Slain by Mithra.

A'idenn. So Poe calls Eden, reproducing the Arabic form.

Tell this soul with sorrow laden
If within the di'ar A'idenn
It shall clasp a valiant maiden
Whom the angels name Lenore
Edgar Poe *The Raven*.

Aikwood (*Ringan*), the forester of Sir Arthur Wardour, of Knoekwinnoek Castle — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Aim'well (*Thomas, viscount*), a gentleman of broken fortune, who gives his addresses to Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He is very handsome and fascinating, but quite "a man of the world." He and Archer are the two beaux of *The Beau's Stratagem*, a comedy by George Farquhar (1705).

I thought it rather odd that Holland should be the only minister of the party and I said to myself as Gibbet said when he heard that Almuwall had gone to church. That looks suspicious" (act II. sc. 2.) — James Knollys *Memoirs Letters etc.* (1849).

Aircastle, in the *Cozeners*, by S.

Footie. The original of this rambling talker was Gabagin, whose method of conversation is thus burlesqued.

Aircastle. 'Did I not tell you what parson Prunello was by? She had been with of a very fine boy —

Lake Lancet, of Guise — There was also a talk about

to a distant relation. Kilt Cable a midshipman aboard the *Torbay*. She was lost coming home in the channel. The captain was taken up by a corseter from Rye loaded with cheese — [Now pray what did parson Prunello say?] This is a pattern of Mrs. Nickleby's rambling gossip.]

Alu'lie (*The earl of*), a royalist in the service of King Charles I. — Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose*.

Aury (*Sir George*), a man of fortune, in love with Miranda, the ward of Sir Francis Gripe — Mrs. Centlivre, *The Busybody* (1709).

A'jax, son of Oileus [*O'rluce*], generally called "the less." In consequence of his insolence to Cassand'ra, the prophetic daughter of Priam, his ship was driven on a rock, and he perished at sea — Homer, *Odyssey*, ii. 507, Virgil, *Æneid*, i. 41.

A'jax Tel'amon. Sophocles has a tragedy called *Ajax*, in which "the madman" scourges a ram he mistakes for Ulysses. His encounter with a flock of sheep, which he fancied in his madness to be the sons of Atreus, has been mentioned at greater or less length by several Greek and Roman poets. Don Quixote had a similar adventure. This Ajax is introduced by Shakespeare in his drama called *Troilus and Cressida*. (See *ALIPHARON*.)

The Tuscan poet [*Ariosto*] doth advance
The frantic paladin of France [*Orlando Furioso*].
And those more ancient [*Sophocles and Seneca*] do on
hance.

Aleides in his fury [*Hercules Furens*]
And others Ajax Tel'amon —
Fate to this time there hath been none
So bad as on Ueberon
Of which I dare be sure you
M. Drayton *Amphidamia* (1563 1631).

Ajut and Anningait, in *The Rambler*.

Part, like Ajut, never to return
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* II. (1799).

Ala'ciel, the genius who went on a voyage to the two islands, Taeturnia and Merryland [*London and Paris*] — De la Dismerie *Isle Taciturne et l'île Enjouée, ou Voyage du Génie Ala'ciel dans les deux îles* (1754).

Aladdin, son of Mustafa a poor tailor, of China, "obstinate, disobedient

and mischievous," wholly abandoned "to indolence and licentiousness." One day an African magician accosted him pretending to be his uncle, and sent him to bring up the "wonderful lamp," at the same time giving him a "ring of safety." Aladdin secured the lamp, but would not hand it to the magician till he was out of the cave, whereupon the magician shut him up in the cave, and departed for Africa. Aladdin, wringing his hands in despair, happened to rub the magic ring, when the genius of the ring appeared before him, and asked him his commands. Aladdin requested to be delivered from the cave, and he returned home. By means of his lamp, he obtained untold wealth, built a superb palace, and married Badroul'boudour, the sultan's daughter. After a time, the African magician got possession of the lamp, and caused the palace, with all its contents, to be transported into Africa. Aladdin was absent at the time, was arrested and ordered to execution, but was rescued by the populace, with whom he was an immense favourite, and started to discover what had become of his palace. Happening to slip, he rubbed his ring, and when the genius of the ring appeared and asked his orders, was instantly posted to the place where his palace was in Africa. He poisoned the magician, regained the lamp, and had his palace restored to its original place in China.

Yes, ready money is Aladdin's lamp
Lyon, *Don Juan* xii. 12.

Aladdin's Lamp, a lamp brought from an underground cavern in "the middle of China." Being in want of food, the mother of Aladdin began to scrub it, intending to sell it, when the genius of the lamp appeared, and asked her what were her commands. Aladdin answered, "I am hungry, bring me food," and immediately a banquet was set before him. Having thus become acquainted with the merits of the lamp, he became enormously rich, and married the sultan's daughter. By artifice the African magician got possession of the lamp and transported the palace with its contents to Africa. Aladdin poisoned the magician, recovered the lamp, and retranslated the palace to its original site.

Aladdin's Palace Windows. At the top of the palace was a saloon, containing twenty-four windows (six on each side), and all but one enriched with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. One was left for the sultan to complete, but all the jewel-

lers in the empire were unable to make one to match the others, so Aladdin commanded "the slaves of the lamp" to complete their work.

Aladdin's Ring, given him by the African magician, "a preservative against every evil"—*Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp").

Al'adine, the sagacious but cruel king of Jerusalem, slain by Raymond—*Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered* (1375).

Al'adine (3 syl), son of Aldus "a lusty knight"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 3 (1596).

Alaff, *Anlaf*, or *Olaf*, son of Sibtrie, Dni-h king of Northumberland (died 927). When Athelstan [*Athelstan*] took possession of Northumberland, Alaff fled to Ireland, and his brother Guthfrith or Godfrey to Scotland.

Our For'ld Athelstan
In the Northumbrian fields, with more vict'ous might,
In Alaf and his powers to more glorious fight
Pray on *Felgotton* xii. (1512)

Al Araf, the great limbo between paradise and hell, for the half good—*Al Koran*, vi.

Alar'con king of Barca, who joined the armament of Egypt against the crusader, but his men were only half armed—*Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered* (1375).

Alaric Cottin. Iederick the Great of Prussia was so called by Voltaire "Alaric because, like Alaric, he was a great warrior, and 'Cottin' because, like Cottin, satirized by Boileau, he was a very indifferent poet."

Alas'co, alias Dr. DEMITRIUS DO-NOON, an old astrologer, consulted by the earl of Leicester—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth*, ch. xvii, xviii (time, Elizabeth).

Alas'nam (*Prince Zayn*) possessed eight statues, each a single diamond on a gold pedestal, but had to go in search of a ninth, more valuable than them all. This ninth was a lady, the most beautiful and virtuous of women, "more precious than rubies," who became his wife.

One pure and perfect (to woman) is like Alasnam's
lady worth them all.—Sir Walter Scott

Alasnam's Mirror. When Alasnam was in search of his ninth statue, the king of the Genu gave him a test mirror, in which he was to look when he saw a beautiful girl, "if the glass remained pure and unsullied, the damsel would be the same, but if not, the damsel would not

be wholly pure in body and in mind" This mirror was called "the touchstone of virtue"—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Zeyn Alasnam")

Alas'tor, a house demon, the "skeleton in the cupboard," which haunts and torments a family. Shelley has a poem entitled *Alastor or the Spirit of Solitude*

Cicero says he meditated killing himself that he might become the Alastor of Augustus, whom he hated—*His tarch Cicero etc.* (Parallel Lives)

God Almighty mustered up an army of mice against the archbishop (Hatto), and sent them to persecute him as his furious Alastors—*Coryat Crudities* 71

Al'ban (St) of Verulam, hid his confessor, St Amphibal, and changing clothes with him, suffered death in his stead. This was during the frightful persecution of Maximianus Herodius, general of Diocletian's army in Britain, when 1000 Christians fell at Lichfield

Alban—our proto-martyr called.
Dryden *Polyolbon* xiv (1679)

Alba'nia, the Scotch Highlands, so called from Albanaet, son of Brute, the mythical Trojan king of Britain. At the death of Brute "Britain" was divided between his three sons. Loern had England, Albanaet had Albania (*Scotland*), and Kamber had Cambria (*Wales*)

He [Arthur] by force of arms Albania overrun
Pursuing of the flets beyond mount Caledon.
Dryden *Polyolbon* iv (1612)

Alba'nia (*Turkey in Asia*) It means "the mountain region," and properly comprehends *Schewan*, *Daghestan*, and *Georgia*. In poetry it is used very loosely

Al'berck of MORTIMER, the same as Theodoric the hermit of Engaddi, an exiled nobleman. He tells king Richard the history of his life, and tries to dissuade him from sending a letter of defiance to the archduke of Austria—Sir W Scott, *The Tahsman* (time, Richard I)

Al'berck, the squire of prince Richard (one of the sons of Henry II of England)—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Albert, commander of the *Britannia* Brave, liberal, and just, softened and refined by domestic ties and superior information. His ship was dashed against the projecting verge of Cape Colonna, the most southern point of Attica, and he perished in the sea because Rodmond (second in command) grasped on his legs and could not be shaken off

Though I tried to . . .
Was)
Each
Abroa

His genius ever for the event prepared
No e with the storm and all its dangers shared.
Falconer *The Shipwreck* 12 (1747)

Albert, father of Gertrude, patriarch and judge of Wyoming (called by Campbell Wyoming). Both Albert and his daughter were shot by a mixed force of British and Indian troops, led by one Brandt, who made an attack on the settlement, put all the inhabitants to the sword, set fire to the fort, and destroyed all the houses—Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809)

Albert, in Goethe's romance called *The Sorrows of Werther*, is meant for his friend Kestner, a young German farmer, who marries Charlotte Buff (called "Lotte" in the novel), with whom Goethe was in love. Goethe represents himself as Werther (q v)

Albert of Gerstein (*Count*), brother of Arnold Biederman, and president of the "Secret Tribunal." He sometimes appears as a "black priest of St Pauls," and sometimes as the "monk of St Victoire"—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Gerstein* (time, Edward IV)

Albertaz'zo married Alda, daughter of Otho, duke of Saxony. His sons were Ugo and Luleo. From this stem springs the Roynl Family of England—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Alba'zar, an Arab chief, who joins the Egyptian armament against the crusaders

A chief to rapine not in knightly hood bred
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* xvii (1579)

Albin, the primitive name of the northern part of Scotland, called by the Romans "Caledonia." This was the part inhabited by the Picts. The Scots migrated from Scotia (*north of Ireland*), and obtained mastery under Kenneth Macalpin, in 813

Green Albin what though he no more survey

And distant isles that hear the loud Corbrechtan roar
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* 15 (1809)

Al'bion In legendary history this word is variously accounted for. One derivation is from Albion, a giant, son of Neptune, its first discoverer, who ruled over the island for forty-four years

Another derivation is Al'bia, eldest of the fifty daughters of Diocletian king of Syria. These fifty ladies all married on the same day, and all murdered their husbands on the wedding night. By way

of punishment, they were erst adrift in a ship, unruined, but the wind drove the vessel to our coast, where these Syrian damsels disembarked. Here they lived the rest of their lives and married with the aborigines, "a lawless crew of devils." Milton mentions this legend, and naïvely adds, "it is too absurd and unconscionably gross to be believed." Its resemblance to the fifty daughters of Dan'nos is palpable.

Drayton, in his *Polyctor*, says that Albion came from Rome, was "the first martyr of the land," and dying for the faith's sake, left his name to the country, where Ossia subsequently reared to him "a rich and sumptuous shrine, with a monastery attached."—Song xvi

Albion, king of Briton, when O'beron held his court in what is now called "Kensington Gardens." T. Tickell has a poem upon this subject.

Albion wars with Jove's Son Albion, son of Neptune, wars with Hercules, son of Jove. Neptune, dissatisfied with the snare of his father's kingdom, awarded to him by Jupiter, aspired to dethrone his brother, but Hercules took his father's part, and Albion was discomfited.

See Albion's War with Jove's Son, the son of Jove's son, in *Polyctor*, l. 101, ff. (1611).

Albo'rak, the animal brought by Gabriel to convey Mahomet to the seventh heaven. It had the face of a man, the cheeks of a horse, the wings of an eagle, and spoke with a human voice.

Albrac'ea, a castle of Cathay (*China*), to which Angelica retires in grief when she finds her love for Pinaldo is not reciprocated. Here she is besieged by Agincane king of Tartary, who is resolved to win her.—Bojardo, *Orlando Furioso* (1495).

Albracca's Damsel, Angelica (See above).—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Albura'zar, Arabian astronomer (776-885).

Characterize our clocks, and tell what is a clocke
If the world say that he has it naughtly
Concocted and contrived for he was never taught
By Albura'zar, the astronomer
By the clock, place of astronomy
By the clock, this is a clocke (J. Henry VIII)

Alca'ro, the modern name of Memphis (Egypt).

Not Fabrice
For the Alca'ro is a difference
Equalled in all their origin
N. in *Paradise Lost* l. 11 (1633)

Alceste (3 syl) or Alcestis, wife of Admetus. On his wedding day Admetus neglected to offer sacrifice to Diana, but

Apollo induced the Fates to spare his life, if he could find a voluntary substitute. His bride offered to die for him, but Hercules brought her back from the world of shadows.

* * Euripides has a Greek tragedy on the subject (*Alceste*), Gluck has an opera (*Alceste*) libretto by Calzabigi (1765), Philippi Quinault produced a French tragedy entitled *Alceste*, in 1674, and Lagrange-Chancel in 1691 produced a French tragedy on the same subject.

Alceste (2 syl), the hero of Molière's comedy *Le Mécanisme* (1666), not unlike *Imon of Athens*, by Shakespeare. Alceste is in fact a pure and noble mind soured by pettish and disgusted with society. Courtesy seems to him the vice of fops, and the usages of civilized life no better than hypocrisy. Alceste pays his addresses to Calpurne, a coquette.

Alceste is an upright manly character, his wife and his friends are of the ordinary class of life.—Sir Walter Scott.

Alces'tis or Alces'tes (3 syl), daughter of Pel'ias and wife of Admetus, who gave herself up to death to save the life of her husband. Hercules fetched her from the grave, and restored her to her husband. Her story is told by Wm Morris, in *The Jethro Paradise* (June).

* * Longfellow, in *The Golden Legend*, has a somewhat similar story. Henry of Hohenbach was like to die, and was told he would recover if he could find a maiden willing to lay down her life for him. Else, the daughter of Gottlieb (a tenant farmer of the prince), vowed to do so, and followed the prince to Salerno, to surrender herself to Lucifer, but the prince rescued her, and made her his wife. The excitement and exercise cured the indolent young prince.

Alchemist (*The*), the last of the three great comedies of Ben Jonson (1610). The other two are *Volpone* (2 syl), (1605), and *The Silent Woman* (1609). The object of *The Alchemist* is to ridicule the belief in the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life. The alchemist is "Subtle," a mere quack, and "Sir Epicure Mammon" is the chief dupe, who supplies money, etc., for the "transmutation of metal." "Abel Druggier" a tobacconist, and "Dapper" a lawyer's clerk, are two other dupes. "Captain Face," alias "Jeremy," the house-servant of "Lovewit," and "Dol Common" are his allies. The whole thing is blown up by the unexpected return of "Lovewit."

Alcibi'ades (5 syl'), the Athenian general Being banished by the senate, he marches against the city, and the senate, being unable to offer resistance, open the gates to him (n.c. 450-404). This incident is introduced by Shakespeare in *Timon of Athens*.

Alcibiades has furnished Otway with the subject of an English tragedy (1672), and J. G. de Campistrion with one in French (*Alcibiade*, 1683).

Alcibi'ades' Tables represented a god or goddess outwardly, and a Silenus, or deformed piper, within. Trismus has a curious dissertation on these tables (*Adage*, 667, edit. R. Stephens), hence emblematic of falsehood and dissimulation.

Wine wants wisdom! — hence

re him
No fair without, but most deformed within.
Wm. Browne *Eriannia's Pastorals* 1 (1613)

Alci'des, Heracles, son of Alceus, an strong and valiant hero. The drama called *Hercules Furens* is by Euripides. Seneca has a tragedy of the same title.

The Tempest, Act 1, Sc. 2.

M. Drayton, *Symphidia* (1603-1631)

Where is the great Alcides of the field
Valiant lord Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury?
Shakespeare, *Henry 4* Act 1, Sc. 2. (1600)

Alci'na, Carnal Pleasure personified. In Bojardo's *Orlando Innamorato* she is a fairy, who carries off Astolfo. In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* she is a kind of Circe, whose garden is a scene of enchantment. Alci'na enjoys her lovers for a season, and then converts them into trees, stones, wild beasts, and so on, as her fancy dictates.

Al'ciphron or *The Minute Philosopher* the title of a work by bishop Berkeley, so called from the name of the chief speaker a freethinker. The object of this work is to expose the weakness of infidelity.

Al'ciphron, "the epicurean," the hero of T. Moore's romance entitled *The Iphigean*.

Like Alciphron we swing in air and darkness and know
not whether the wind blows us — *Uthman's Mega me*

Alceme'na (in Molière, *Alceme*) the wife of Amphitryon, general of the Theban army. While her husband is absent warning against the Telebo'ans, Jupiter assumes the form of Amphitryon, but Amphitryon himself returns home the next day, and great confusion arises be-

tween the false and true Amphitryon, which is augmented by Mercury, who personates Sos'in, the slave of Amphitryon. By this amour of Jupiter, Alceme'na becomes the mother of Heracles. Plautus, Molière, and Dryden have all taken this plot for a comedy entitled *Amphitryon*.

Alcofr'bas, the pseudonym assumed by Rabelais in his *Gargantua and Pantagruel*. Alcofrabas Nasier is an anagram of "François Rabelais."

The inimitable life of the great Gargantua, father of Pantagruel heretofore composed by M. Alcofrabas, abstractor of the quintessence a book full of pantagruelism. — Rabelais, *Introduction*.

Al'colomb, "subduer of hearts," daughter of Abon Aihou of Damascus, and sister of Ganem. The caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, in a fit of jealousy, commanded Ganem to be put to death, and his mother and sister to do penance for three days in Damascus, and then to be banished from Syria. The two ladies came to Bagdad, and were taken in by the charitable syndec of the jewellers. When the jealous fit of the caliph was over he sent for the two exiles. Alcolomb he made his wife, and her mother he married to his vizier. — *Arabian Nights* ("Ganem, the Slave of Love").

Alcy'on, "the wofullest man alive," but once "the jolly shepherd swain that wont full merrily to pipe and dance," near where the Severn flows. One day he saw a lion's cub, and brought it up till it followed him about like a dog, but a cruel satyr shot it in mere wantonness. By the lion's cub he means Daphne, who died in her prime, and the cruel satyr is death. He said he hated everything—the heaven, the earth, fire, air, and sea, the day, the night, he hated to speak, to hear, to taste food, to see objects, to smell, to feel, he hated man and woman too, for his Daphne lived no longer. What became of this doleful shepherd the poet could never ween. Alcy'on is sir Arthur Gorges — Spenser, *Daphnia* (in seven fits, 1590).

And there is that Alcyon bent to mourn
Though fit to frame an everlasting ditty
Will see gentle spirit for Daphne's death doth turn
Sweet lays of love to endless plaints of pity
Spenser *Colin Clouts Come Home Again* (1631)

Alcy'one or **Halcyone** (4 syl'), daughter of Æolus, who, on hearing of her husband's death by shipwreck, threw herself into the sea, and was changed to a kingfisher. (See *HALCYON DAYS*.)

Aldabella, wife of Orlando, sister of

Oliver, and daughter of Monodan'tès — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, etc (1516)

Aldabella, a marchioness of Florence, very beautiful and fascinating, but arrogant and heartless. She used to give entertainments to the magnates of Florence, and Fazio was one who spent most of his time in her society. Bianca his wife, being jealous of the marchioness, accused him to the duke of being privy to the death of Bartoldo, and for this offence Fazio was executed. Bianca died broken-hearted, and Aldabella was condemned to spend the rest of her life in a nunnery — Dean Milman, *Fazio* (a tragedy, 1815)

Alden (*John*), one of the sons of the Pilgrim fathers, in love with Priscilla, the beautiful puritan Miles Standish, a bluff old soldier, wishing to marry Priscilla, asked John Alden to go and plead for him, but the maiden answered archly, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Soon after this, Standish being reported killed by a poisoned arrow, John spoke for himself, and was accepted. Standish, who was not really dead, appeared at the wedding, and said to John Alden—

I go to the sea to find love for myself and
in return
to marry you, for I shall be content at the vision of
Charlotte.

Longfellow *Courtship of Miles Standish* &c.

Alderliest, best beloved

And to mine alderliest love I must entide
A wofull case.

G Gascoigne *Voyage into Holland* (1572)

Aldiborontephoscophornio [*Aldiboronteposcophornio*], a courier in *Chronophotonthologos*, by H Carey

(Sir Walter Scott used to call James Ballantyne, the printer, this nickname, from his pomposity and formality of speech)

Aldiger, son of Buovo, of the house of Clarmont, brother of Malagigi and Vivian. — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Aldine (2 syl), leader of the second squadron of Arabs which joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders. Tasso says of the Arabs, "Their accents were female and their stature diminutive" (xvii) — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Aldingar (*Sir*), steward of queen Eleanor, wife of Henry II. He impeached the queen's fidelity, and agreed to prove his charge by single combat, but an angel (in the shape of a little child) established the queen's innocence. This is probably a blundering version of the

story of Gunnhilda and the emperor Henry — Percey, *Reliques*, ii 9

Aldo, a Caledonian, was not invited by Fingal to his banquet on his return to Morven, after the overthrow of Swaran. To resent this affront, he went over to Fingal's avowed enemy, Erragon king of Sora (in Scandinavia), and here Iorna, the king's wife, fell in love with him. The guilty pair fled to Morven, which Erragon immediately invaded. Aldo fell in single combat with Erragon, Iorna died of grief, and Erragon was slain in battle by Gauri, son of Morri — Ossian ("The Battle of Lorn")

Aldovrand (*Father*), chaplain of Sir Raymond Berenger, the old Norman warrior — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothal* (time, Henry II)

Aldrick the Jesuit, confessor of Charlotte countess of Derby — Sir W Scott, *Perceval the Peal* (time, Charles II)

Aldus, father of Al'adine (3 syl), the "lusty knight" — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi 3 (1596)

Alea, a warrior who invented dice at the siege of Troy, at least so Isidore of Seville says. Suidas ascribes the invention to Palamedes.

Aleat in his talent inventa a Crete in otio Trojan
habet a quodam milite nomine ALEA a quo et ars romen
accepta — *Julianus*. *Orly xviii* &c

Alector'ia, a stone extracted from a capon. It is said to render the wearer invisible, to allay thirst, to antidote enchantment and ensure love — *Alisor of Stones*

Alee'tryon, a youth set by Mars to guard against surprises, but he fell asleep, and Apollo thus surprised Mars and Venus in each others' embrace. Mars in anger changed the boy into a cock.

And from out the neighbouring farmyard
Loud the cock Aleetryon crowed.

Longfellow *Pegasus in Pound*

Aleph, the *nom d. plume* of the Rev William Harvey, of Belfast (1808—)

Ale'ria, one of the Amazons, and the best beloved of the ten wives of Guido the Savage — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Alessio, the young man with whom Lisa was living in concubinage, when Elvino promised to marry her. Elvino made the promise out of pique, because he thought Amira was not faithful to him, but when he discovered his error he returned to his first love, and left Lisa to

marry Alessio, with whom she had been previously cohabiting—Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula* (1831) Libretto by Scribe

Al'e'thes (3 syl), an ambassador from Egypt to King Al'adine (3 syl), subtle, false, deceitful, and full of wiles—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Alexander the Great, a tragedy by Nathaniel Lee (1678) In French we have a novel called *Roman d'Alexandre*, by Lambert-le-cors (twelfth century), and a tragedy by Racine (1665)

This was a favourite part with T. Betterton (1631-1703) Wm. Mountford (1655-1703) H. Norris (1655-1734) C. Hulet (1701-1734) and Spranger Barry (1710-1777) but J. W. Croker says that J. J. Kemble in Hamlet, "Coriolanus Alexander" and Calo excelled all his predecessors—Boswell's *Journal*

Alexander an Athlete Alexander, being asked if he would run a course at the Olympic games, replied, "Yes, if my competitors are all lions"

The Albanian Alexander, George Castriot (*Scanderbeg* or *Iscander beg*, 1404-1467)

The Persian Alexander, Sandjar (1117-1158)

Alexander of the North, Charles XII of Sweden (1682-1718)

Alexander deformed

Ammon agreed on one shoulder had too high
Pope *Prologue to the Satires* 117

Alexander and Homer When Alexander invaded Asia Minor, he offered up sacrifice to Priam, and then went to visit the tomb of Achilles Here he exclaimed, "O most enviable of men, who had Homer to sing thy deeds!"

and

Spenser *The Ruins of Time* (1591)

Alexander and Parmenio When Darius, king of Persia, offered Alexander his daughter Statira in marriage, with a dowry of 10,000 talents of gold, Parmenio said, "I would accept the offer, if I were Alexander" To this Alexander rejoined, "So would I, if I were Parmenio"

On another occasion the general thought the king somewhat too lavish in his gifts whereupon Alexander made answer, "I consider not what Parmenio ought to receive, but what Alexander ought to give"

Alexander and Perdicas When Alexander started for Asia he divided his possessions among his friends Perdicas asked what he had left for himself "Hope," said Alexander "If hope is enough for Alexander," replied the

friend, "it is enough for Perdicas also," and declined to accept anything

Alexander and Raphael Alexander encountered Raphael in a cave in the mountain of Kaf, and being asked what he was in search of, replied, "The water of immortality" Whereupon Raphael gave him a stone, and told him when he found another of the same weight he would grant his wish "And how long," said Alexander, "have I to live?" The angel replied, "Till the heaven above thee and the earth beneath thee are of iron" Alexander now went forth and found a stone almost of the weight required, and in order to complete the balance, added a little earth, falling from his horse at Ghur he was laid in his armour on the ground, and his shield was set up over him to ward off the sun Then understood he that he would gain immortality when, like the stone, he was buried in the earth, and that his hour was come, for the earth beneath him was iron, and his iron buckler was his vault of heaven above So he died

Alexander and the Robber When Dionides, a pirate, was brought before Alexander, he exclaimed, "Vile brigand! how dare you infest the seas with your misdeeds?" "And you," replied the pirate, "by what right do you ravage the world? Because I have only one ship, I am called a brigand, but you who have a whole fleet are termed a conqueror" Alexander admired the man's boldness, and commanded him to be set at liberty

Alexander's Beard, a smooth chin, or a very small beard It is said that Alexander the Great had scarcely any beard at all

Disgraced yet with Alexander's beard
G. Gascoigne, *The Steele Glas* (died 1577)

Alexander's Runner, Ladas

Alexandra, daughter of Oronthea, queen of the Amazons, and one of the ten wives of Elbanio It is from this person that the land of the Amazons was called Alexandra—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Alexandrite (4 syl), a species of beryl found in Siberia It shows the Russian colours (green and red), and is named from the emperor Alexander of Russia

Alexis, the wanton shepherd in *The Faithful Shepherdess*, a pastoral drama by John Fletcher (1610)

Alfa'der, the father of the three Asen (*deities*) of Scandinavia, creator and

governor of the universe, patron of arts and magic, etc

Alfonso, father of Leone'ra d'Este, and duke of Ferrara. Tasso the poet fell in love with Leonora. The duke confined him as a lunatic for seven years in the asylum of Santa Anna, but at the expiration of that period he was released through the intercession of Vincenzo Gonzago, duke of Mantua. Byron refers to this in his *Childe Harold*, iv 36

Alfonso XI of Castile, whose "favourite" was Leonora de Guzman — Donizetti, *La Favorita* (an opera, 1842)

Alfonso (Don), of Seville, a man of 50 and husband of donna Julia (twenty-seven years his junior), of whom he was jealous without cause — Byron, *Don Juan*, i

Alfonso, in Walpole's tale called *The Castle of Otranto*, appears as an apparition in the moonlight, dilated to a gigantic form (1769)

Alfred as a **Gleeman**. Alfred, wishing to know the strength of the Danish camp, assumed the disguise of a minstrel, and stayed in the Danish camp for several days, amusing the soldiers with his harping and singing. After he had made himself master of all he required, he returned back to his own place — William of Malmesbury (twelfth century)

William of Malmesbury tells a similar story of Anlaf, a Danish king, who, he says, just before the battle of Brunanburh, in Northumberland, entered the camp of King Athelstan as a gleeman, harp in hand, and so pleased was the English king that he gave him gold. Anlaf would not keep the gold, but buried it in the earth

Algarsife (3 syl) and Cam'ballo, sons of Cuminscan' king of Tartary, and Alicia his wife. Algarsife married Theodora

I speak of Algarsife
How that he won Theodora to his wife
Chaucer *The Squire's Tale*

Al'gebar ("the quant"). So the Arabians call the constellation Orion

Begirt with many a blazing star,
Stood the great giant Algebar —
Orion, hunter of the beast.

Longfellow *The Occultation of Orion*.

Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet. The beauty of his eyes is proverbial in Persia. *Ayn Hale* ("eyes of Ali") is the highest compliment a Persian can pay to beauty — Chardin

Ali Baba, a poor Persian wood-carrier, who accidentally learns the magic words, "Open Sesame!" "Shut Sesame!" by which he gains entrance into a vast cavern, the repository of stolen wealth and the lair of forty thieves. He makes himself rich by plundering from these stores, and by the shrewd cunning of Morgiana, his female slave, the captain and his whole band of thieves are exterminated. In reward of these services, Ali Baba gives Morgiana her freedom, and marries her to his own son — *Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves")

Alias "You have as many aliases as Robin of Bagshot" (See **ROBIN OF BAGSHOT**)

Alice (2 syl), sister of Valentine, in *Mons Thomas*, a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1619)

Alice (2 syl), foster-sister of Robert le Diable, and bride of Rambaldo, the Norman troubadour, in Meyerbeer's opera of *Roberto il Diavolo*. She comes to Palermo to place in the duke's hand his mother's "will," which he is enjoined not to read till he is a virtuous man. She is Robert's good genius, and when Bertram, the fiend, claims his soul as the price of his ill deeds, Alice, by reading the will, reclaims him

Alice (2 syl), the servant-girl of dame Whitecraft, wife of the innkeeper at Altringham — Sir W. Scott, *Peril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Alice, the miller's daughter, a story of happy first love told in later years by an old man who had married the rustic beauty. He was a dreamy lad when he first loved Alice, and the passion roused him into manhood. (See **ROSE**) — Tennyson, *The Miller's Daughter*

Alice (*The Lady*), widow of Walter knight of Avenel (2 syl) — Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Alice [GRAY], called "Old Alice Gray," a quondam tenant of the lord of Ravenswood. Lucy Ashton visits her after the funeral of the old lord — Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Alichino, a devil in Dante's *Inferno*

Alicia gave her heart to Mosby, but married Arden for his position. As a wife, she played falsely with her husband, and even joined Mosby in a plot to murder him. Vacillating between love

for Mosby and respect for Arden, she repents, and goes on sinning, wishes to get disentangled, but is overmastered by Mosby's stronger will. Alicia's passions impel her to evil, but her judgment accuses her and prompts her to the right course. She halts, and parleys with sin, like Balaam, and of course is lost — Anon, *Arden of Feversham* (1592)

Alicia, "a laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she," who once held lord Hastings under her distaff, but her annoying jealousy, "revelations days, and jarring joyless nights," drove him away from her. Being jealous of Jane Shore, she accused her to the duke of Gloster of alluring lord Hastings from his allegiance, and the lord protector soon trumped up a charge against both, the lord chamberlain be ordered to execution for treason, and Jane Shore be persecuted for witchcraft. Alicia goes raving mad — Rowe, *Jane Shore* (1713)

The king of Denmark went to see Mrs Bellamy play Alicia, "and fell into a sound sleep. The angry lady had to say O thou false lord! and she drew near to the slumbering monarch and shouted the words into the royal box. The king started rubbed his eyes and remarked that he would not have such a woman for his wife though she had no end of kingdoms for a dowry — *Cornhill Magazine* (1863)

Alicia (*The lady*), daughter of lord Waldemar Fitzarse — Sir W Scott, *Canonic* (time, Richard I)

Alick [Polworth], one of the servants of Waverley — Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Alifanfaron, emperor of the island Tap'oban, a Mahometan, the suitor of Pentapolin's daughter, a Christian. Pentapolin refused to sanction this alliance, and the emperor raised a vast army to enforce his suit. This is don Quixote's solution of two flocks of sheep coming in opposite directions, which he told Sancho were the armies of Alifanfaron and Pentapolin — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I iii 4 (1605)

Ajax the Greater had a similar encounter (See AJAX)

Alin'da, daughter of Alphonso, an irascible old lord of Segovia — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621)

(Alinda is the name assumed by young Archas when he dresses in woman's attire. This young man is the son of general Archas, "the loyal subject" of the great duke of Moscow, in a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher, called *The Loyal Subject*, 1618)

Aliprando, a Christian knight, who discovered the armour of Rinaldo, and took it to Godfrey. Both inferred that Rinaldo had been slain, but were mistaken — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Al'iris, sultan of Lower Bucharia, who, under the assumed name of Ier'amorz, accompanies Lalla Rookh from Delhi, on her way to be married to the sultan. He wins her love, and amuses the tedium of the journey by telling her tales. When introduced to the sultan, her joy is unbounded on discovering that Ier'amorz the poet, who has won her heart, is the sultan to whom she is betrothed — T Moore, *Lalla Rookh*

Alisaunder (Sir), surnamed LORIELIN, son of the good prince Boudwine and his wife Anglides (3 syl). Sir Mark, king of Cornwall, murdered sir Boudwine, who was his brother, while Alisaunder was a mere child. When Alisaunder was knighted, his mother gave him his father's doublet, "bedded with old blood," and charged him to revenge his father's death. Alisaunder married Alis la Beule Pilgrim, and had one son called Bellen'gerus le Beuse. Instead of fulfilling his mother's charge, he was himself "falsely and feloniously slain" by king Mark — Sir T Malory, *History of King Arthur*, ii 119-120 (1470)

Al'ison, the young wife of John, a rich old miserly carpenter. Absolon, a priggish parish clerk, paid her attention, but she herself loved a poor scholar named Nicholas, lodging in her husband's house. Fair she was, and her body lithe as a weasel. She had a roguish eye, small eyebrows, was "long as a mast and upright as a bolt," more "pleasant to look on than a flowering pear tree," and her skin "was softer than the wool of a wether" — Chaucer, "The Miller's Tale" (*Canterbury Tales*, 1388)

Al'ison, in Sir W Scott's *Kennilworth*, is an old domestic in the service of the earl of Leicester at Cumnor Place

Al Kadr (*The Night of*) The 97th chapter of the Koran is so entitled. It was the night on which Mahomet received from Gabriel his first revelation, and was probably the 24th of Ramadan

Verily we sent down the Koran in the night of Al Kadr — *Al Koran*, xcvi

Al'ken, an old shepherd, who instructs Robin Hood's men how to find a witch,

and how she is to be hunted —Ben Jonson, *The Sad Shepherd* (1637)

Alkoremmi, the palace built by the Motassem on the hill of "Pied Horses" His son Vathek added five wings to it, one for the gratification of each of the five senses

I THE ETERNAL BANQUET, in which were tables covered both night and day with the most tempting foods

II THE NECTAR OF THE SOLI, filled with the best of poets and musicians

III THE DELIGHT OF THE EYES, filled with the most enchanting objects the eye could look on

IV THE PALACE OF PERFUMES, which was always pervaded with the sweetest odours

V THE RETREAT OF JOY, filled with the loveliest and most seductive hours —W Beckford, *Iathel* (1784)

All's Well that Ends Well, a comedy by Shakespeare (1598) The hero and heroine are Bertram count of Rousillon, and Helena a physician's daughter, who are married by the command of the king of France, but part because Bertram thought the lady not sufficiently well-born for him Ultimately, however, all ends well (See **HELENA**)

The story of this play is from the *Dicameron*, Nov 12 Day 3

All the Talents Administration, formed by lord Greville, in 1806, on the death of William Pitt The members were lord Greville, the earl Fitzwilliam, viscount Sidmouth, Charles James Fox, earl Spencer, William Windham, lord Erskine, sir Charles Grey, lord Minto, lord Auckland, lord Moira, Sheridan, Richard Fitzpatrick, and lord Ellenborough It was dissolved in 1807

On "all the talents" vent your venal spleen
Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*

Allan, lord of Ravenswood, a decayed Scotch nobleman —Sir W Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Allan (Mrs), colonel Mannering's housekeeper at Woodburne —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Allan (BUICK CAMERON), the sergeant sent to arrest Hannush Bean McTavish, by whom he is shot —Sir W Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II)

Allan-a-Dale, one of Robin Hood's

men, introduced by sir W Scott in *Ivanhoe* (See **ALLAN-A-DALE**)

Allegory for Alligator, a milapropism

Shes as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile

Sheridan *The Pirates* III. 2 (1775)

Alle'gre (3 syl), the faithful servant of Philip Chabot When Chabot was accused of treason, Allegre was put to the rack to make him confess something to his master's damage, but the bravo fellow was true as steel, and it was afterwards shown that the accusation had no foundation but jealousy —G Chapman and J Shirley, *The Tragedy of Philip Chabot*

Allelu'jah, wood-sorrel, so called by a corruption of its name, *Juliola*, whereby it is known in the south of Italy Its official name, *Luzula*, is another shade of the same word

Allemayne (2 syl), Germany, from the French *Allemagne* Also written **ALLMAN**

The faithful be-om wooed with pain
O loveliest maiden of Alle mayne

Campbell *The Brave Island*

Allen (Ralph), the friend of Pope, and benefactor of Irliding

Let humble Allen with an awkward shame
Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame

Pope

Allen (Long), a soldier in the "guards" of king Richard I —Sir W Scott, *The Laisman*

Allen (Major), an officer in the duke of Monmouth's army —Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Alley (The), i.e. the Stock Exchange Alley (London)

John Rive after many active years in the Alley retired to the Continent, and died at the age of 118 —*Old and New London*

All-Fair, a princess, who was saved from the two lions (which guarded the Desert Fairy) by the Yellow Dwarf, on condition that she would become his wife On her return home she hoped to evade this promise by marrying the brave king of the Gold Mines, but on the wedding day Yellow Dwarf carried her off on a Spanish cat, and confined her in Steel Castle Here Gold Mine came to her rescue with a magic sword, but in his joy at finding her, he dropped his sword, and was stabbed to the heart with it by Yellow Dwarf All-fair, falling on the body of her lover, died of a broken

heart The syren changed the dead lovers into two palm trees—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682)

Allin-a-Dale or **Allen-a-Dale**, of Nottinghamshire, was to be married to a lady who returned his love, but her parents compelled her to forego young Allin for an old knight of wealth. Allin told his tale to Robin Hood, and the bold forester, in the disguise of a harper, went to the church where the wedding ceremony was to take place. When the wedding party stepped in, Robin Hood exclaimed, "This is no fit match, the bride shall be married only to the man of her choice." Then sounding his horn Allin-a-Dale with four and twenty bowmen entered the church. The bishop refused to marry the woman to Allin till the banns had been asked three times, whereupon Robin pulled off the bishop's gown, and invested Little John in it, who asked the banns seven times, and performed the ceremony.—*Robin Hood and Allin-a-Dale* (a ballad)

Allnut (*Noll*), landlord of the Swan, Lambeth Ferry (1625)

Grace Allnut, his wife

Oliver Allnut, the landlord's son—Sterling, *John Felton* (1852)

Allworth (*Lady*), stepmother to Tom Allworth. Sir Giles Overreach thought she would marry his nephew Wellborn, but she married lord Iovel.

Tom Allworth, stepson of lady Allworth, in love with Margaret Overreach, whom he marries—Massinger, *A New Way to pay Old Debts* (1625)

The first appearance of Thomas King was Allworth "on the 19th October 1743.—Boswell

All'worthy, in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, a man of sturdy rectitude, large charity, infinite modesty, independent spirit, and untiring philanthropy, with an utter disregard of money or fame. Fielding's friend, Ralph Allen, was the academy figure of this character.

Alma (*the human soul*), queen of "Body Castle," which for seven years was beset by a riddle rout. Spenser says, "The divine part of man is circular, and the mortal part triangular." Arthur and sir Guy on were conducted by Alma over "Body Castle"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii 9 (1590)

Almain, Germany, in French *Alle-magne*

Almansor (*"the invincible"*), a title assumed by several Mussulman princes, as by the second caliph of the Abbasside dynasty, named Abou Giafar Abdallah (*the invincible*, or *al mansor*). Also by the famous captain of the Moors in Spain, named Mohammed. In Africa, Yaoub-al-Modjahed was entitled "*al mansor*," a royal name of dignity given to the kings of Fez, Morocco, and Algiers.

The Kingdoms of Almansor Fez and Sui, Morocco and Algiers.

Milton *Paradise Lost* xl 403 (1665)

Almanzor, the caliph, wishing to found a city in a certain spot, was told by a hermit named Bagdad that a man called Mochas was destined to be its founder. "I am that man," said the caliph, and he then told the hermit how in his boyhood he once stole a bracelet and pawned it, whereupon his nurse ever after called him "Mochas" (*thief*). Almanzor founded the city, and called it Bagdad, the name of the hermit—Marigny

Almanzor, in Dryden's tragedy of *The Conquest of Granada*

Almanzor, lackey of Madelon and her cousin Cathos, the affected fine ladies in Molière's comedy of *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659)

Almaviva (*Count and countess*). The count is a libertine, the countess is his wife—1 Holcroft, *The Politics of a Day* (1710-1809)

Almeida, daughter of Manuel king of Granada. While captive of Valencia, prince Alphonso fell in love with her, and being compelled to flight, married her, but on the very day of espousal the ship in which they were sailing was wrecked, and each thought the other had perished. Both, however, were saved, and met unexpectedly on the coast of Granada, to which Alphonso was brought as a captive. Here Alphonso, under the assumed name of Osman, was imprisoned, but made his escape, and at the head of an army invaded Granada, found Manuel dead, and "the mournful bride" became converted into the joyful wife—W. Congreve, *The Mourning Bride* (1697)

Almesbury (3 syl.) It was in a sanctuary of Almesbury that queen Guenever took refuge, after her adulterous passion for sir Lancelot was made known to the king. Here she died, but her body was buried at Glastonbury.

Almeyda, the Portuguese governor

of India. In his engagement with the united fleets of Cambiya and Egypt, he had his legs and thighs shattered by cannon-shot, but instead of retreating to the back, he had himself bound to the ship-mast, where he "waved his sword to cheer on the combatants," till he died from loss of blood.

Similar stories are told of admiral Benhor, Cynagiros brother of the poet Aeschilos, Jarfer who carried the sacred banner of "the prophet" in the battle of Muta, and of some others.

Whined by the canons right in children's form
His thimble for sea-creed o'er the waves are to him,
Bound to the mast of the "Three Kings" and
Aves his proud sword and chieftain's war all hands
Two whilts and sees their wanted all day
To sell he knows not what he knows to be-
Cannons, Land & (1833)

Almirods (The), ~ rebellious people, who refused to submit to prince Pantagruel after his subjugation of Anarchus king of the Dyrrodes (2 syl) It was while Pantagruel was marching against these rebels that a tremendous shower of rain fell, and the prince, putting out his tongue "half-way," sheltered his whole army — *Rabelais, Pantagruel*, n 32 (1523)

Alnas'char, the dreamer, the "brother's fifth brother." He invested all his money in a basket of glass ware, on which he was to gain so much, and then to invest again and again, till he grew so rich that he would marry the vizier's daughter and live in grandeur, but being content with his supposed wife, he gave a kick with his foot and smashed all the ware which had given birth to his dream of wealth—*The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

Chapron's fable of *The Shoemaker and a Hopsell of Mill*, in Pabelais, *The Millmaid and her Pail of Milk*, Doddsley, and *Perruette et le Pot au Lait*, by La Fontaine, are similar fables.

The leading idea of 'Yakvollo' in its harrow of state
has a strong resemblance to those of 'Alma' and
one of the expressions are very similar too.—Tyrrell

The Almanach of Modern Literature, S Taylor Coleridge, who planned great literary enterprises, but never carried them out (1772-1834)

Alneec'ma or Alneemacht, ancient
name of Connaught

In Alroona, wa, the warrior honoured the first of the
 race of Lolea (the Belg of South Ireland).—Gidjon
 ("Terror")

Alon'din (1 syl), a foreczer, who made for himself a palace and garden in Arabia called "The Earthly Paradise" Thalaba

slew him with a club, and the scene of
enchantment disappeared — Sonthey,
Thalaba the Destroyer, vii (1797)

A. L. O. E. (that is, A. L. [adv.] O. [f] E. [ngland]), Miss Charlotte Tucker, from 1851

Alon'so, king of Naples, father of Ferdinand and brother of Sebastian, in *The Tempest*, by Shakespeare (1609)

Alonzo? *That* was the name of a ballad by M. G. Lewis. I ur Imogene was betrothed to Alonzo, but during his absence in the wars, became the bride of another. At the wedding feast Alonzo's ghost sat beside the bride, and, after rebuking her for her infidelity, carried her off to the grave.

And the name was the name of the Knight,
The name was the name of the Knight.

Montez, a Portuguese gentleman, the sworn enemy of the vainglorious Duarte (3 vol.), in the drama called *The Custom of the Country*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1617)

Alonso, the husband of Corn. He is a brave Peruvian knight, the friend of Polla, and beloved by King Atahualpa. Alonso, being taken prisoner of war, is set at liberty by Polla, who changes clothes with him. At the end he fights with Pizarro and kills him—Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue)

Alonso (Don), "the conqueror of Africa," friend of don Carlos and husband of Leonora. Don Carlos had been betrothed to Leonora, but out of friendship resigned her to the conqueror. Zanga, the Moor, out of revenge, persuaded Alonso that his wife and don Carlos still entertained for each other their former love, and out of jealousy Alonso has his friend put to death, while Leonora makes away with herself. Zanga now informs Alonso that his jealousy was groundless, and mad with grief he kills himself.—I dw. Young, *The Lutece* (1721)

Alonzo Fernandez de Avellaneda, author of a spurious *Don Quixote*, who makes a third folly. This was published during the lifetime of Cervantes, and caused him great annoyance.

Alp, a Venetian renegade, who was commander of the Turkish army in the siege of Corinth. He loved Francesca, daughter of old Minotti, governor of Corinth, but she refused to marry a renegade and apostate. Alp was shot in the

siege, and Francesca died of a broken heart — Byron, *Siege of Corinth*

Alph, a river in Xanadu, mentioned by Coleridge in his *Kubla Khan*

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree
Where Alph, the sacred river ran,
Thro' caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.

Kubla Khan

Alphe'us (3 syl), a magician and prophet in the army of Charlemagne, slain in sleep by Clorinda — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Alphe'us (3 syl), of classic story, being passionately in love with Arethusa, pursued her, but she fled from him in a fright, and was changed by Diana into a fountain, which bears her name

Alphon'so, an irascible old lord in *The Pilgrim*, a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1621)

Alphon'so king of Naples, deposed by his brother Frederick. Sorano tried to poison him, but did not succeed. Ultimately he recovered his crown, and Frederick and Sorano were sent to a monastery for the rest of their lives — Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1624)

Alphonso, son of count Pedro of Cantabria, afterwards king of Spain. He was plighted to Hermosinda, daughter of lord Pelayo

The young Alphonso was in truth an heir
Of nature's largest patrimony, rich

(14)

Alpleich or **Elfenreigen**, the weird spirit-song, or that music which some hear before death. Tauber refers to it in his "Pilgrims of the Night"

Hark hark my soul! Angelic songs are swelling
And Pope, in the *Dying Christian to his Soul*, when he says—

Hark! they whisper angels say
Sister spirit come away!

Alps-Vinegar. It is Livy who says that Hannibal poured hot vinegar over the Alps to facilitate his passage over the mountains. Where did he get the vinegar from? And as for the fire, Polybius says there was no means of heating the vinegar, not a tree for fire-wood

Alqu'fe (3 syl), a famous enchanter in *Amadis of Gaul*, by Vasco de Lobeira, of Oporto, who died 1403

La Noue denounces such beneficent enchanters as Alzelle and Urgand: because they serve as a vindication

of those who traffic with the powers of darkness. — Francis de la Noue, *Discourses* 8th (1537)

Al Rakim [ah 'keem'] The meaning of this word is very doubtful. Some say it is the mountain or valley of the cave of the seven sleepers. Others think it is the name of the dog shut up in the cave with them, but probably it is a stone or metal tablet set up near the cave, containing the names of the seven sleepers and their dog *Katmir* — Sale, *Al Acoran*, viii note

Alimach, the demon who causes shipwrecks, and presides over storms and earthquakes. When visible it is always in the form and dress of a woman — *Lustern Mythology*

Alsa'tia, the Whitefriars' sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. The name is taken from Alsatia (*Alsace*, in France), a seat of war and lawlessness when King James's son-in-law was the prince Palatine. Sir Walter Scott, in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, has graphically described the life and state of this rookery, but is greatly indebted to Shadwell's comedy, *The Squire of Alsatia*

Alscrip (*Miss*), "the heiress," a vulgar parvenue, affected, conceited, ill-natured, and ignorant. Having had a fortune left her, she assumes the airs of a woman of fashion, and exhibits the follies without possessing the merits of the upper ten

Mr Alscrip, the vulgar father of "the heiress," who finds the grandeur of sudden wealth a great bore, and in his new mansion, Berkeley Square, sighs for the snug comforts he once enjoyed as scrivener in Furnival's Inn — General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781)

Al Siat', an imaginary bridge between earth and the Mahometan paradise, not so wide as a spider's thread. Those laden with sin fall over into the abyss below

Al'tamont, a young Genoese lord, who marries Calista, daughter of lord Seiolto (3 syl). On his wedding day he discovers that his bride has been seduced by Lothario, and a duel ensues, in which Lothario is killed, whereupon Calista stabs herself — N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703)

* * * Rowe makes Seiolto three syllables always

[John Quick] commenced his career at Fulham, where he performed the character of Altamont, which he acted so much to the satisfaction of the manager that he desired his wife to set down young Quick a whole share, which at the close of the performance amounted to three shillings — *Memories of John Quick* (1831)

Altamo'rus, king of Samarcand', who joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders. He surrendered himself to Godfrey, (bk. xx) — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Althæa's Brand. The Fates told Althæa that her son Meleager would live just as long as a log of wood then on the fire remained unconsumed. Althæa contrived to keep the log unconsumed for many years, but when her son killed her two brothers, she threw it angrily into the fire, where it was quickly consumed, and Meleager expired at the same time — Ovid, *Metaph.* viii. 4

The fatal brand Althæa burned
Shakespeare *2 Henry IV* act i. sc. 1 (1591)

(Shakespeare says *2 Henry IV* act ii. sc. 2), Althæa dreamt "she was delivered of a fire-brand." This is a mistake. It was Hebe who so dreamt. The story of Althæa and the fire-brand is given above.)

Althea (*The divine*), of Richard Lovelace, was Lucy Sacheverell, called by the poet, *Lucetta*

When love with unconfin'd wings
Flowers within my gates,
And my divine Althea brings
To whelp me at my gates.

(The "grutes" here referred to were those of a prison in which Lovelace was confined by the Long Parliament, for his petition from Kent in favour of the king.)

Altisido'ra, one of the duchess's servants, who pretends to be in love with don Quixote, and serenades him. The don sings his response that he has no other love than what he gives to his Dulcinea, and while he is still singing he is assailed by a string of cats, let into the room by a rope. As the knight was leaving the mansion, Altisidora accused him of having stolen her garters, but when the knight denied the charge, the damsel protested that she said so in her distraction, for her garters were not stolen. "I am like the man," she said, "looking for his mule at the time he was astride its back." — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 9, etc., iv. 5 (1615)

Al'ton (Miss), alias Miss CLIFFORD, a sweet, modest young lady, the companion of Miss Alscrip, "the heiress," a vulgar, conceited *parvenue*. Lord Gayville is expected to marry "the heiress," but detests her, and loves Miss Alton, her humble companion. It turns out that £2000 a year of "the heiress's" fortune belongs to Mr. Clifford (Miss Alton's brother), and is by him settled on his

sister. Sir Clement Flint destroys this bond, whereby the money returns to Clifford, who marries lady Emily Gayville, and sir Clement settles the same on his nephew, lord Gayville, who marries Miss Alton — General Burgoyne, *The Henness* (1781)

Al'ton Locke, tailor and poet, a novel by the Rev. Charles Kingsley (1850). This novel won for the author the title of "The Chartist Clergyman."

Alzin'do, king of Trem'izen, in Africa, overthrown by Orlando in his march to join the allied army of Ag'r'mant — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Amadis of Gaul, a love-child of king Perion and the princess Eli'e'na. He is the hero of a famous prose romance of chivalry, the first four books of which are attributed to Lobeira, of Portugal (died 1403). These books were translated into Spanish in 1460 by Montalvo, who added the fifth book. The five were rendered into French by Herberay, who increased the series to twenty-four books. Lastly, Gilbert Saurer added seven more volumes, and called the entire series *Le Roman des Romans*.

Whether Amadis was French or British is disputed. Some maintain that "Gaul" means *Wales*, not *France*, that Eli'e'na was princess of *Brittany* (Bretagne), and that Perion was king of Gaul (*Wales*). An Italian version by Bernardo Tasso, 1560.

Amadis de Gaul was a tall man of a fair complexion, his aspect something between mild and austere and had a handsome black beard. He was a person of very few words, was not easily provoked, and was soon appeased. — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* II. i. 1 (1615)

(William Stewart Rose has a poem in three books, called *Amadis of Gaul*.)

As Arthur is the central figure of British romance, Charlemagne of French, and Diderich of German, so Amadis is the central figure of Spanish and Portuguese romance, but there is this difference — the tale of Amadis is a connected whole, terminating with his marriage with Ori'na, the intervening parts being only the obstacles he encountered and overcame in obtaining this consummation. In the Arthurian romances, and those of the Charlemagne series, we have a number of adventures of different heroes, but there is no unity of purpose, each set of adventures is complete in itself.

(Southey the poet has an admirable abridgment of *Amadis of Gaul*, and also of *Palmerin of England*.)

Amadis of Greece, a supplemental part of *Amadis of Gaul*, by Felicien de

Longfellow, by a strange error, crowns the angel of death with amaranth, with which (as Milton says) "the spirits elect bind their resplendent locks," and his angel of life he crowns with asphodel, the flower of Pluto or the grave

He who wore the crown of asphodels
[said] My errand is no death but life
[tut] The angel with 'the amaranthine wreath
Whispered a word that had a sound like death
Longfellow *"The Two Angels"*

Am'aranth (Lady), in *Wild Oats*, by John O'Keefe, a famous part of Mrs Pope (1740-1797)

Amarillis, a shepherdess in love with Perigot (*t* sounded), but Perigot loved Amoret. In order to break off this affection, Amaris induced "the sullen shepherd" to dip her in "the magic well," whereby she became transformed into the perfect resemblance of her rival, and soon effectually disgusted Perigot with her bold and wanton conduct. When afterwards he met the true Amoret, he repulsed her, and even wounded her with intent to kill. Ultimately, the trick was discovered by Corin, "the faithful shepherdess," and Perigot was married to his true love—John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherd* (1610)

Amaryllis, in Spenser's pastoral *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, is the countess of Derby. Her name was Alice, and she was the youngest of the six daughters of sir John Spenser, of Althorpe, ancestor of the noble houses of Spenser and Marlborough. After the death of the earl, the widow married sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the Great Seal (afterwards baron of Illesmere and viscount Brackley). It was for this very lady, during her widowhood, that Milton wrote his *Ar'cades* (3 syl.)

No less praiseworthy are the sisters three
The honour o' the noble family
Of which I meanest bore myself to be
Phyllis, Charyllis and sweet Amaryllis
Phyllis the fair is eldest o' the three
The next to her is bountiful Charyllis
But Amaryllis highest in degree.
See *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1594)

Am'asis, *Amōsis*, or *Aah'mes* (3 syl.), founder of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty (n.c. 1610). Lord Brooke attributes to him one of the pyramids. The three chief pyramids are usually ascribed to Suphis (or Cheops), Sen-Suphis (or Cephrenes), and Mencherēs, all of the fourth dynasty.

Amasis and Cheops how can time forgive
Who in their useless pyramids would live?
Lord Brooke *Peaces*

Amateur (An) Pierce Egan the

younger published under this pseudonym his *Real Life in London*, or *The Rambles and Adventures of Rob Tally-ho, Esq., and his Cousin, the Hon. Tom Dashall, through the Metropolis* (1821-2)

Amaurots (The), a people whose kingdom was invaded by the Dipsodes (2 syl.), but Pantagruel, coming to their defence, utterly routed the invaders—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. (1533)

Ama'via, the personification of Intemperance in grief. Hearing that her husband, sir Mordant, had been enticed to the Bower of Bliss by the enchantress Acris, she went in quest of him, and found him so changed in mind and body she could scarcely recognize him, however, she managed by tact to bring him away, but he died on the road, and Ama'via stabbed herself from excessive grief—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 1 (1590)

Amazo'na, a fairy, who freed a certain country from the Ogrs and the Blue Centaur. When she sounded her trumpet, the sick were recovered and became both young and strong. She gave the princess Carpillona a bunch of gilliflowers, which enabled her to pass unrecognized before those who knew her well—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Princess Carpillona," 1682)

Amazo'mian Chin, a beardless chin, like that of the Amazonian women. Especially applied to a beardless young soldier.

When with his Amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lips before him
Shakespeare *Coriolanus* act ii. sc. 2 (1609)

Ambassadors at foreign courts

Legatus est vir bonus peregre missus ad mentendum
republico causa.—Sir Henry Wotton (1610)

Amber, said to be a concretion of birds' tears, but the birds were the sisters of Meleager, called Meleag'rides, who never ceased weeping for their dead brother—Pliny, *Natural History*, xxxvii. 2, 11.

Around thee shall glisten the loveliest amber
That e'er the sorrowing birds have wept.
T. Moore *Fire Worshippers*

Am'brose (2 syl.), a sharper, who assumed in the presence of Gil Blas the character of a devout. He was in league with a fellow who assumed the name of don Raphael, and a young woman who called herself Camilla, cousin of donna Mencía. These three sharpeners allure Gil Blas to a house which Camilla says is hers, fleece him of his ring, his portmanteau, and his money, decamp, and leave him to

find out that the house is only a hired lodging—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, i 16, 16 (1715).

(This incident is borrowed from Es-pinel's romance entitled *Vida de Escudero*, *marcos & Obregon* 1618.)

Ambrose (2 syl), an old domestic who waited on Miss Scraphine and Miss Angelica Arthuret—Sir W Scott, *Red-goutlet*, ch xv (time, George II.)

Ambrose (*Brother*), a monk who attended the prior Aymer, of Jorvaulx Abbey—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Ambrose (*Father*), abbot of Kennaquhair, is Edward Glendinning, brother of sir Halbert Glendinning (the knight of Avenel). He appears at Kinross, disguised as a nobleman's retainer—Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Amelia, a model of conjugal affection, in Fielding's novel so called. It is said that the character was modelled from his own wife. Dr Johnson read this novel from beginning to end without once stopping.

Amelia is perhaps the only book of which being printed off belies one morning a new edition was called for before night. The character of Amelia is the most pleasing heroine of all the romances.—Dr Johnson.

Amelia, in Thomson's *Seasons*, a beautiful, innocent young woman, overtaken by a storm while walking with her troth-plight lover, Celadon, "with equal virtue formed, and equal grace. Hers the mild lustre of the blooming morn, and his the radiance of the risen day." Amelia grew frightened, but Celadon said, "'Tis safety to be near thee, sure," when a flash of lightning struck her dead in his arms—"Summer" (1727).

Amelia, in Schiller's tragedy of *The Robbers*.

Or they will learn how generous worth sublimed
The robber Moor and pleads for all his crimes
How poor Amelia kissed with many a tear
His hard blood stained but ever ever dear
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* ii (1793)

Amelot (2 syl), the page of sir Damian de Lacy—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.)

America Names of the United States, whence derived—

Alabama, an Indian word, meaning "Here we rest." It was the exclamation of an Indian chief, and alluded to its well-stocked hunting-grounds.

Annapolis (Maryland), so named from queen Anne, in whose reign it was constituted the seat of local government.

Astoria (Oregon), so called from Mr Astor, merchant, of New York, who founded here a fur-trading station in 1811. The adventure of this merchant forms the subject of Washington Irving's *Astoria*.

Baltimore (3 syl), in Maryland, is so called from lord Baltimore, who led a colony to that state in 1634.

Boston (Massachusetts), so called from Boston in Lincolnshire, whence many of the original founders emigrated.

Carolina (*North and South*), named in compliment to Carolus II (Charles II.), who granted the whole country to eight needy courtiers.

Carson City (Oregon), commemorates the name of Kit Carson, the Rocky Mountain trapper and guide, who died in 1871.

Charleston (S Carolina), founded in 1670, and named after Charles II.

Delaware (3 syl), in Pennsylvania, is the name of an Indian tribe with whom William Penn chiefly negotiated.

Florida, discovered by the Spaniards on Palm Sunday, and thence called [*Pasqua*] *Florida*.

Georgia, named in honour of George II, in whose reign the first settlement there was made.

Harrisburg (Pennsylvania), named from Mr Harris, by whom it was first settled in 1733, under a grant from the Penn family.

Indiana, so named from the number of Indians which dwelt there (1801).

Louisiana, so named by M de la Sale (1682), in honour of Louis XIV of France.

Maine so called (1638) from the French province of the same name.

Maryland, so named by lord Baltimore (1633), in compliment to Henrietta-Maria, the wife of Charles I of England.

Nevada, so called from the Sierra Nevada mountain-chain.

New Hampshire, previously called *Lacoma*. It received its present name from J Mason, governor of Hampshire, to whom it was conceded in 1629.

New Jersey, so called in honour of sir G Carteret, who had defended Jersey against the parliamentary forces in 1664.

New York, previously called *New Amsterdam*. It received its present name (1661) in compliment to James duke of York (afterwards James II.)

Pennsylvania ("the Penn Forest"), so called from William Penn, who, in 1681, gave to the state its constitution.

Texas (i.e. "the place of protection"),

so called in 1817, because general Lalle-mant gave there "protection" to a colony of French refugees

Vermont (i.e. "Verts Monts"), so called from the Green Mountains, which traverse the state

Virginia, so called (1584) by sir Walter Raleigh, in compliment to Elizabeth, "the virgin queen"

* * *Illinois*, *Iowa*, *Kansas*, *Kentucky*, *Michigan* ("a lake"), *Minnesota* ("laughing waters"), *Mississippi* ("sea of waters"), *Missouri*, *Nebraska*, *Ohio*, *Oregon*, and *Wisconsin*, are names of rivers

America Nicknames of the United States' inhabitants—*Alabama*, lizards, *Arkansas*, tooth-picks, *California*, gold-hunters, *Colorado*, rovers, *Connecticut*, wooden nntmegs, *Delaware*, musk-rats, *Florida*, fly-up-the-creek, *Georgia*, buzzards, *Illinois*, snekers, *Indiana*, hoosiers, *Iowa*, hawk-eyes, *Kansas*, jay-hawkers, *Kentucky*, corn-crackers, *Louisiana*, creoles, *Maine*, foxes, *Maryland*, crow-thumpers, *Michigan*, wolverines, *Minnesota*, gophers, *Mississippi*, tadpoles, *Missouri*, pukes, *Nebraska*, bug-eaters, *Nevada*, sage hens, *New Hampshire*, granite boys, *New Jersey*, blues or clam-catchers, *New York*, knickerbockers, *North Carolina*, tar-boilers and tuckoos, *Ohio*, buck-eyes, *Oregon*, web-feet and hard-cases, *Pennsylvania*, Pennanites and leather-heads, *Rhode Island*, gun-flints, *South Carolina*, wensels, *Tennessee*, whelps, *Texas*, beef-heads, *Vermont*, Green Mountain boys, *Virginia*, beadies, *Wisconsin*, bidders

Amethyst is said to dispel drunkenness

Ameu'ti, the heaven of Egyptian mythology

Open the gate of heaven open the gate of the starry region open the gate of Ameu'ti—Inscription on the mummy opened by Pettigree in 1836

Am'giad, son of Camaralzaman and Badour, and half-brother of Assad (son of Camaralzaman and Hurrat'nefons) Each of the two mothers conceived a base passion for the other's son, and when the young princes revolted at their advances, accused them to their father of designs upon their honour Camaralzaman ordered his emir Giondar to put them both to death, but as the young men had saved him from a lion he had no hand on them, but told them not to return to their father's dominions They wandered on for a time, and then parted, but both

reached the same place, which was a city of the Magi Here by a strange adventure Amgiad was made vizier, while Assad was thrown into a dungeon, where he was designed as a sacrifice to the fire-god Bosta'na, a daughter of the old man who imprisoned Assad, released him, and Amgiad out of gratitude made her his wife After which the king, who was greatly advanced in years, appointed him his successor, and Amgiad used his best efforts to abolish the worship of fire and establish "the true faith"—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgiad and Assad")

Amhara, the kingdom in which was the "happy valley," where the Abyssinian princes were doomed to live The valley was encompassed by mountains, and had but one entrance, which was under a cavern, concealed by woods and closed by iron gates—Dr Johnson *Rasselas* (1759)

Am'ias, a squire of low degree, beloved by *Amilia* They agreed to meet at a given spot, but on their way thither both were taken captives—Amias by Corlambo, and *Amilia* by a man monster *Amilia* was released by Belphebe (3 syl), who slew "the cuttiff," and Amias by prince Arthur, who slew Corlambo The two lovers were then brought together by the prince "in peace and settled rest"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 7, 9 (1596) (See *PALANA*)

Am'idas, the younger brother of *Brac'idas*, sons of *Mile'sio*, the former in love with the dowerless *Lucy*, and the latter with the wealthy *Philtra* The two brothers had each an island of equal size and value left them by their father, but the sea daily added to the island of the younger brother, and enroached on that belonging to *Bracidas* When *Philtra* saw that the property of *Amidas* was daily increasing, she forsook the elder brother and married the wealthier, while *Lucy*, seeing herself jilted, throw herself into the sea A floating chest attracted her attention, she clung to it, and was drifted to the wasted island It was found to contain great riches, and *Lucy* gave its contents and herself to *Bracidas* *Amidas* claimed the chest as his own by right, and the question in dispute was submitted to sir *Ar'tegal* The wise arbiter decided, that whereas *Amidas* claimed as his own all the additions given to his island by the sea, *Lucy* might claim as her own the chest, because the sea had

given it to her—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 4 (1596)

Am'iel, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of the House of Commons—(2 Sam xxi 34)

Who can Am'iel's pride refuse?
Of ancient race by birth but nobler yet
Than his own people.

PART I.

A'min (*Prince*), son of the caliph Haroun-ul-Raschid, he married Am'inê, sister of Zobeide (3 syl), the caliph's wife—*Arabian Nights Entertainments* ("The History of Amine")

Am'ina, an orphan, who walked in her sleep. She was betrothed to Elvino, a rich farmer, but being found the night before the wedding in the chamber of count Rodolpho, Elvino looked upon her as a harlot. The count remonstrated with the young farmer, and while they were talking, the orphan was seen to get out of a window and walk along the narrow edge of a mill-roof while the great wheel was rapidly revolving, she then crossed a crazy old bridge, and came into the same chamber. Here she awoke, and, seeing Elvino, threw her arms around him so lovingly, that all his doubts vanished, and he married her—*Bellini, La Sonnambula* (an opera, 1831)

Am'ine (3 syl), half-sister of Zobeide (3 syl), and wife of Amin, the caliph's son. One day she went to purchase a robe, and the seller told her he would charge nothing if she would suffer him to kiss her cheek. Instead of kissing he bit it, and Amine, being asked by her husband how she came by the wound, so shuffled in her answers that he commanded her to be put to death, a sentence he afterwards commuted to scourging. One day she and her sister told the stories of their lives to the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, when Amin became reconciled to his wife, and the caliph married her half-sister—*Arabian Nights Entertainments* ("History of Zobeide and History of Amine")

Am'ine (3 syl) or **Am'ines** (3 syl), the beautiful wife of Sidi Nouman. Instead of eating her rice with a spoon, she used a bodkin for the purpose, and carried it to her mouth in infinitesimal portions. This went on for some time, till Sidi Nouman determined to ascertain on what his wife really fed, and to his

horror discovered that she was a ghoul, who went stealthily by night to the cemetery, and feasted on the fresh-buried dead—*Arabian Nights* ("History of Sidi Nouman")

One of the Am'ines' sort, who pick up their grains of food with a bodkin.—O W Holmes *Author of the Breakfast Table*.

Amin'tor, a young nobleman, the troth-plight husband of Aspatia, but by the king's command he marries Exadne (3 syl). This is the great event of the tragedy of which Amintor is the hero. The sad story of Exadne, the heroine, gives name to the play—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610)

(Till the reign of Charles II, the kings of England claimed the feudal right of disposing in marriage any one who owed them feudal allegiance. In *All's Well that Ends Well*, Shakespeare makes the king of France exercise a similar right, when he commands Bertram, count of Rousillon, to marry against his will Hel'ena, the physician's daughter.)

Amis the Priest, the hero of a comic German story in verse of the thirteenth century. He is an Englishman, whose popularity excites the envy of the higher clergy, so they try to depose him on the score of ignorance. Being brought before them, they ask him such questions as these "How many days is it since Adam was placed in paradise?" but Amis fools them with his wit. The poem reminds one of the *Abbot of Canterbury*, and the *Abbe de St Gall*—Stricker of Austria

Am'let (*Richard*), the gamester in Vanbrugh's *Confederacy* (1695). He is usually called "Dick."

Leaw Mier Pope for the second time in the year 1700 in the character of Flippanta "John Palmer being Dick Amlet," and Mrs Jordan Corinna.—James Smith

Mrs Am'et, a rich, vulgar tradeswoman, mother of *Dick*, of whom she is very proud although she calls him a "sad scapgrace," and swears "he will be hanged." At last she settles on him £10,000, and he marries Corinna, daughter of Gripe the rich scrivener.

Ammonian Horn (*The*), the cornucopia. Ammon king of Lib'na gave to his mistress Amalthe'a (mother of Bacchus) a tract of land resembling a ram's horn in shape, and hence called the "Ammonian horn" (from the giver), the "Amalthe'an horn" (from the receiver), and the "Hesperian horn" (from its locality). Almatha also personifies fertility.

(Ammon is Ham, son of Noah, founder of the African race) (See AMALTHEA)

*(Here) Ammon's name
Was passed, the whole of the Ammonian born,
Had we*

Abraham's Egypt to the Nile

Am'mon's Son Alexander the Great called himself the son of the god Ammon but others call him the son of Philip of Macedon

*Of God I think with Phil's son or rather
Ammon's (—) name, with one or two of the Lib-
Pylon, Dan, Jazir, &c.*

(Alluding to the tale that when Alexander had conquered the whole world, he wept that there was no other world to conquer)

Am'mon's Son is Rinaldo, eldest son of Amos or Amos marquis d'Este, and nephew of Charlemagne—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Amoretta or Am'oret, twin-born with Belphe'or (3 s. l.), their mother being Chrysogone (1 s. l.) While the mother and her two babes were asleep, Dana took one (Belphe'or) to bring up, and Venus the other Venus committed Amoretta to the charge of Psyche (2 s. l.), and Psyche tended her as lovingly as she tended her own daughter Pleasure. "to whom she became the companion" When grown to marriageable estate, Amoretta was brought to Fairland, and wounded many a heart, but gave her own only to Sir Scudamore (bk. iii. 6) Being seized by Bu sirane, an enchanter, she was kept in darkness by him because she would not "her true love deny," but Britomart delivered her and bound the enchanter (bk. iii. 11, 12), after which she became the tender, loving wife of Sir Scudamore

Amoret is the type of female loveliness and wisely affection, soft, warm, chaste, gentle, and ardent, not sensual nor yet platonic, but that living, breathing, warm-hearted love which fits woman for the fond mother and faithful wife—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. (1590)

Am'oret, a modest, faithful shepherdess, who plighted her troth to Perigot (it sounded) at the "Virtuous Well" The various shepherdesses Amantilla having to enchantment assumed her appearance and dress, so disgusted Perigot with her bold rave, that he lost his love for the true Amoret, repulsed her with indignation, and tried to kill her The deception was revealed by Corin "the faithful shepherdess," and the lovers being reconciled, were happily married—John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (before 1611)

Amour'y (Sir G's), the Grand-Master of the Knights Templars, who conspires with the marquis of Montserrat against Richard I. Saladin cuts off the Templars' head while in the act of drinking—Sir W. Scot, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Am'perzand, a corruption of And-as-and, i. e. "A-as-and" The symbol is the old Italian monogram of ("and"), made thus & in which the first part is the letter c and the flourish at the end the letter t

*See on the gods and legends
Which contain the histories of
Our race, of our arms
No less than Cadmus every word
Ends my elegant amperzand
(Quoted in *Notes and Queries* (Nov. 1877))*

(Cadmus invented the original Greek alphabet)

Am'phibal (St.), confessor of St. Alban of Verulam When Maximianus Heretius, general of Diocletian's army in Britain, pulled down the Christian churches, burnt the Holy Scriptures, and put to death the Christians with unflagging zeal, Alban hid his confessor, and offered to die for him

*Alfred's other saints who Am'phibal had hid
Were such where Lichfield is, where Lame John rightly
And
(The end of the story and so) "Died in a holy
Soul"*

Parson's Tale on the story of Am'

Amphion is said to have built Thebes by the music of his lute Tennyson has a poem called Amphion, a "kit and raving jocular spirit"

*Amphion here the best of men
Sings and builds a town on Theban line
Poet, Tennyson's *Amphion**

Amphis-bæna, a reptile which could go head foremost either way, because it had a head at each extremity Milton uses the word in *Paradise Lost*, x. 524 (Greek, *amphi-bios*, "I go both ways")

*The amphis-bæna doth by amphi appear
At her end a threatening head she rear
From *Paradise Lost* (x. 524) (by Milton)*

Amphitryon, a Theban general, husband of Alcmena (3 s. l.) While Amphitryon was absent at war with Pterelas king of the Telchians, Jupiter assumed his form, and visited Alcmena, who in due time became the mother of Hercules Next day Amphitryon returned having slain Pterelas, and Alcmena was surprised to see him so soon again Here a great entanglement arose, Alcmena telling her husband he visited her last night, and showing him the ring he gave her and Amphitryon declaring he was with the army This confusion is

still further increased by his slave Sosia, who went to take to Alcmené the news of victory, but was stopped at the door of the house by Mercury who had assumed for the nonce Sosia's form, and the slave could not make out whether he was himself or not. This plot has been made a comedy by Plautus, Molière, and Dryden.

The scenes which Plautus drew to-night we show
Touched by Molière by Dryden taught to glow
Prologue to Hawkeworth's version.

As an Amphitryon chez qui l'on dine no one knows
better than Oulda the uses of a *recherché* dinner.—E. Yates
Celebrities xix.

"Amphitryon" *Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon ou l'on dine* ("The master of the feast is the master of the house") While the confusion was at its height between the false and true Amphitryon, Sosie [Sosia] the slave is requested to decide which was which, and replied—

Je ne me trompols pas messieurs ce mot termine
Toute l'irrésolution
Le véritable Amphitryon
Est l'Amphitryon où l'on dine.
Molière Amphitryon III. 5 (1668)

Demosthenes and Cleero
Are doubtless stately names to hear
But that of good Amphitryon
Sounds far more pleasant to my ear
M. A. Désaugers (1774-1807)

Amree't, the drink which imparts immortality, or the Water of Immortality. It is obtained by churning the sea, either with the mountain Meroo or with the mountain Mandar—*Mahabharat*

Bring forth the Amree'ta cup "Kehama cried
To Yamen rising teral in his pride
It is within the marble sepulchre
Take! drink "with accents dread the spectre said.
For thee and halgal bath it been assigned.
Ye only of the children of mankind."
Sonthley Curse of Kehama, xxiv 13 (1809)

Am'ri, in *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham and lord chancellor. He is called "The Father of Equity" (1621-1682)

To whom the double blessing did belong
With Moses inspiration Aaron's tongue
Part II.

Amun'deville (*Lord Henry*), one of the "British privy council" After the sessions of parliament he retired to his country seat, where he entertained a select and numerous party, amongst which were the duchess of Fitz-Julké, Aurora Raby, and don Juan "the Russian envoy." His wife was lady Adeline (His character is given in vii 70, 71)—Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii to end

Am'urath III sixth emperor of the Turks. He succeeded his father, Selim II, and reigned 1574-1595. His first act was to invite all his brothers to a banquet, and

strangle them. Henry IV alludes to this when he says—

This is the English not the Turkish court
Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
But Harry Harry
Shakespeare 2 Henry IV, act v sc. 2 (1593)

Amusements of Kings. The great amusement of Arctas of Arabia Petrea, was currying horses, of Artabanus of Persia, was mole-catching, of Domitian of Rome, was catching flies, of Ferdinand VII of Spain, was embroidering petticoats, of Louis XVI clock and locket making, of George IV the game of patience

Amyn'tas, in *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, by Spenser, is Ferdinando earl of Derby, who died 1594

Amyn'tas flower of shepherd's pride forlorn
He whilst he liv'd was the noblest swain
That ever pip'd on an eaten quill.
Spenser Colin Clout's Come Home Again (1591)

Amyn'tor (See AMINTON)

A'mys and Amy'lion, the Damon and Pythias of mediæval romance—See Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*

Anab'asis, the expedition of the younger Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes, and the retreat of his "ten thousand" Greeks, described by Xenophon the Greek historian

Your chronicle in writing this
Had in his mind the Anabasis.
Longfellow The Wajide Inn (an Interlude)

Anacharsis [Cloutz] Baron Jean Baptiste Cloutz assumed the *prenome* of Anacharsis, from the Scythian so called who travelled about Greece and other countries to gather knowledge and improve his own countrymen. The baron wished by the name to intimate that his own object in life was like that of Anacharsis (1755-1794)

Anachronisms (See ERRORS)

CHALCER, in his tale of *Troilus*, at the siege of Troy, makes Pandarus refer to *Robin Hood*

And to hims life ful soberly he taled,
From basellwood there jolly Robin played.
Book v

GILES FLETCHER, in *Christ's Victory*, pt ii makes the Tempter seem to be "a good old hermit or palmer, travelling to see some saint, and telling his beads!!"

LORD, in *The True Tragedies of Marius and Sylla* (1594), mentions "the razer of Palermo" and "St Paul's steeple," and introduces Frenchmen who "for forty crowns" undertake to poison the Roman consul

MORGLAY makes Dido tell Æneas that she should have been contented with a son, even "if he had been a cockney dandiprat" (1582)

SCHILLER, in his *Piccolomini*, speaks of lightning conductors. This was about 150 years before they were invented.

SHAKESPEARE, in his *Coriolanus* (act ii sc 1), makes Menenius refer to *Galen* above 600 years before he was born.

Cominus alludes to *Roman plays*, but no such things were known for 250 years after the death of Cominus — *Coriolanus*, act ii sc 2.

Brutus refers to the "*Mæcan waters* brought to Rome by Censorinus." This was not done till 300 years afterwards.

In *Hamlet*, the prince Hamlet was educated at *Wittenberg School*, which was not founded till 1502, whereas Saxo-Germanicus, from whom Shakespeare borrowed the tale, died in 1204. Hamlet was 30 years old when his mother talks of his going back to school (act i sc 2).

In *Henry IV* the carrier complains that "the turkeys in his panner are quite starved" (act ii sc 5), whereas turkeys came from America, and the New World was not even discovered for a century after. Again in *Henry V* Gower is made to say to Fluellen, "Here comes Pistol, swelling like a turkey-cock" (act v sc 1).

In *Julius Caesar*, Brutus says to Cassius, "Perce, count the clock." To which Cassius replies, "The clock has stricken three." Clocks were not known to the Romans, and striking-clocks were not invented till some 1400 years after the death of Cæsar.

VIRGIL places Æneas in the port Velinus, which was made by Curius Dentatus.

This list with very little trouble might be greatly multiplied. The hotbed of anachronisms is mediæval romance, there nations, times, and places are most recklessly disregarded. This may be instanced by a few examples from Ariosto's great poem *Orlando Furioso*.

Here we have Charlemagne and his paladins joined by Edward king of England, Richard earl of Warwick, Henry duke of Clarence, and the dukes of York and Gloucester (bk vi). We have cannons employed by Cymoseco king of Friza (bk iv), and also in the siege of Paris (bk vi). We have the Moors established in Spain, whereas they were not invited over by the Saracens for nearly 300 years after Charlemagne's death. In bk xvii we have Prester John,

who died in 1202, and in the last three books we have Constantine the Great, who died in 337.

Anacreon, the prince of erotic and bacchanalian poets, inasmuch that songs on these subjects are still called *Anacreontic* (B.C. 563-478).

Anacolon of Painters, Francesco Albino or Albani (1578-1660).

Anacron of the Guillotine, Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac (1755-1811).

Anacron of the Temple, Guillaume Amfrye, abbe de Chaulieu (1639-1720).

Anacron of the Twelfth Century, Walter Mapes, "The Jovial Toper." His famous drinking song, "Meum est propositum" has been translated by Leigh Hunt (1150-1196).

The French Anacron 1 Pontus de Thiard, one of the "Pleiad poets" (1521-1600). 2 P. Laujon, perpetual president of the *Caveau Moderne*, a Paris club, noted for its good dinners, but every member was of necessity a poet (1727-1811).

The Persian Anacron, Mahommed Hafiz. The collection of his poems is called *The Divan* (1310-1389).

The Sicilian Anacron, Giovanni Meli (1740-1815).

Anacreon Moore, Thomas Moore of Dublin (1779-1852), poet, called "Anacreon," from his translation of that Greek poet, and his own original anacreontic songs.

Described by Mahomet and Anacreon Moore
Byron Don Juan l. 104.

Anadems, crowns of flowers.

With fingers neat and fine
Brave anadems they make
Drayton *Polyolbion* xi (1612)

Anagnus, Incastity personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (canto vii). He had four sons by Caro, named Mæchus (*adultery*), Pornetius (*fornication*), Acath'arus, and Asel'gès (*lasciviousness*), all of whom are fully described by the poet. In the battle of Mansoul (canto xi) Anagnus is slain by Agnet'a (*wisely chastity*), the spouse of Iner'ates (*temperance*) and sister of Parthen'ia (*maidenly chastity*) (Greek, *an-agnos*, "impure") (1633).

Anagrams

CHARLES JAMES SICART (James I)
Claims Arthur's Seat

DAVE ELIZABETH DAVIES (prophetess in the reign of Charles I.) *Neter so mad a lade*

HORATIO NELSON *Honor est a Nilo*
 MAPIR TOUCHET (mistress of Charles IX) *Je charme tout* (made by Henri IV)
 Pilate's question, QUID EST VERITAS?
Est vir qui cedit

SIR ROGER CHARLES DOUGHTY TICH-
 ONE BARONET *You horrid butcher,*
Orton, biggest rascal here

An'ah, granddaughter of Caim and sister of Abolih'mali. Japhet loved her, but she had set her heart on the seraph Azaz'tel, who carried her off to another planet when the Flood came—Byron, *Heaven and Earth*

Anah and Abolih'mali are very different characters. Anah is soft gentle and submissive, her sister is proud imperious, and aspiring the one loving in fear the other in ambition. She fears that her love makes her heart grow impious, and that she worships the seraph rather than the Creator—Ed. Lytton Bulwer (Lord Lytton)

Anak of Publishers, so John Murray was called by Lord Byron (1778-1843)

An'akim or Anak, a giant of Palestine, whose descendants were terrible for their gigantic stature. The Hebrew spies said that they themselves were mere grasshoppers in comparison of them.

I felt the throes of Anakim.

The pulses of a Titan's heart.

Tennyson *In Memoriam* III.

(The Titans were giants, who, according to classic fable, made war with Jupiter or Zeus, 1 syl)

Anamnes'tes (4 syl), the boy who waited on Eumnestēs (Memory). Eumnestēs was a very old man, decrepit and half-blind, a "man of infinite remembrance, who things foregone through many ages held," but when unable to "fet" what he wanted, was helped by a little boy, called Anamnestēs, who sought out for him what "was lost or laid amiss" (Greek, *eumnēstēs*, "good memory," *anamnēstēs*, "research or calling up to mind")

And oft when things were lost or laid amiss,

That boy them sought and unto him did lead

Therefore he Anamnestēs called is,

And that old man Eumnestēs.

Spense *Fairy Queen*, II 9 (1590)

Anani'as, in *The Alchemist*, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1610)

Benjamin Johnson (1631-42) seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name and was particularly great in all that author's plays that were usually performed viz., *Wasp*, *Coriaccio*, *Morose* and *Ananias*—Cloutwood.

("Wasp" in *Bartholomew Fair*, "Coriaccio" in *The Fox*, "Morose" in *The Silent Woman*, all by B. Jonson)

Anarchus, king of the Dipsodes

(2 syl), defeated by Pantag'rue'l, who dressed him in a ragged doublet, a cap with a cock's feather, and married him to "an old lantern-carrying hag." The prince gave the wedding feast, which consisted of garlic and sour cider. His wife, being a regular termagant, "did beat him like plaster, and the ex-tyrant did not dare call his soul his own"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, II 31 (1533)

Anasta'sius, the hero of a novel called *Memoirs of Anastasius*, by Thomas Hope (1770-1831), a most brilliant and powerful book. It is the autobiography of a Greek, who, to escape the consequences of his crimes and villainies, becomes a renegade, and passes through a long series of adventures.

Fiction has but few pictures which will bear comparison with that of Anastasius, sitting on the steps of the lazaretto of Trieste with his dying boy in his arms—*Encyc. Brit. Art. Romance*

Anastasius Grun, the *nom de plume* of Anton Alexander von Auersperg, a German poet (1806-1876)

Anasterax, brother of Niquee [*ne-ray*], with whom he lives in incestuous intercourse. The fairy Zorpee, in order to withdraw her god-daughter from this alliance, enchanted her—*Amadis de Gaul*

Anaxar'te (4 syl), the Am'adis of Greece, a supplemental part of the Portuguese romance called *Amadis of Gaul* [Wales]. The supplemental romance was written by Feliciano de Silva

An'cho, a Spanish brownie, who haunts the shepherds' huts, warms himself at their fires, tastes their clotted milk and cheese, converses with the family, and is treated with familiarity mixed with terror. The Ancho hates church bells.

ANCHORS. A frigate has six—(1) the *cock-bill anchor*, forward, (2) the *hedge*, aft, (3) the *hood anchor*, towards the open, (4) the *ebb anchor*, (5) the *boxer anchor*, to starboard, (6) the *sheet anchor*, to larboard or port.

Ancient Mariner (*The*), by Coleridge. A man who shot an albatross (a bird of good omen to seamen). For this offence he was punished with great sufferings, but on repentance was doomed to wander over the earth, and repeat his story as a warning to others.

An'cor, a river of Leices'reshire, running through Harshul, where Michael

Dryton was born Hence Wm Browne calls him the shepherd,

Who on the banks of Ancor tuned his pipe.
Britannia's Pastoral l. 5 (1613)

And are ye sure (See But)

An'deison (*Eppie*), a servant at the inn of St Ronan's Well, held by Meg Dods—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

André (2 syl), Petit-André and Trois Echelles are the executioners of Louis XI of France They are introduced by Sir W Scott, both in *Quentin Duward* and in *Anne of Geierstein*

André, the hero and title of a novel by George Sand (Mde Dudevant) This novel and that called *Consuelo* (4 syl) are considered her best (1804-1876)

An'drea Ferra'ra, a sword, so called from a famous Italian sword-maker of the name Strictly speaking, only a broad-sword or claymore should be so called

There's nae sic thing as standing a Highlander's Andrew Ferra they will slay, like aff a fallow's head at a dash slay—C Maclean *Lore o' la mode* (1779)

Andre'os, Fortitude personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (canto v) "None fiercer to a stubborn enemy, but to the yielding none more sweetly kind" (Greek, *andria* or *andriaia*, "manliness")

An'drew, gardener, at Ellangowan, to Godfrey Bertram the laird—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Andrews, a private in the royal army of the duke of Monmouth—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Andrews (*Joseph*), the hero and title of a novel by Fielding He is a footman who marries a maid-servant Joseph Andrews is a brother of [Richardson's] "Pamela," a handsome, model young man

The accounts of Joseph's bravery and good qualities his voice too musical to halloo to the dogs his bravery in riding races for the gentlemen of the county and his constancy in refusing bribes and temptation have something refreshing in their naiveté and freshness, and prepossess one in favour of that handsome young hero—Thackeray

Androclus and the Lion Androclus was a runaway Roman slave, who took refuge in a cavern A lion entered, and instead of tearing him to pieces, lifted up its forepaw that Androclus might extract from it a thorn The fugitive, being subsequently captured, was doomed to fight with a lion in the Roman arena, and it so happened that the very same

lion was let out against him, it instantly recognized its benefactor, and began to fawn upon him with every token of gratitude and joy The story being told of this strange behaviour, Androclus was forthwith set free

A somewhat similar anecdote is told of Sir George Davis, English consul at Florence at the beginning of the present century One day he went to see the lions of the great duke of Tuscany There was one which the keepers could not tame, but no sooner did Sir George appear, than the beast manifested every symptom of joy Sir George entered the cage, when the creature leaped on his shoulder, licked his face, wagged its tail, and fawned like a dog Sir George told the great duke that he had brought up this lion, but as it grew older it became dangerous, and he sold it to a Barbary captain The duke said he bought it of the same man, and the mystery was cleared up

Andromache [*An drom' a / 17*], widow of Hector At the downfall of Troy both she and her son Astyanax were allotted to Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and Pyrrhus fell in love with her, but she repelled his advances At length a Grecian embassy, led by Orestes son of Agamemnon, arrived, and demanded that Astyanax should be given up and put to death, lest in manhood he should attempt to avenge his father's death Pyrrhus told Andromache that he would protect her son in defiance of all Greece if she would become his wife, and she reluctantly consented thereto While the marriage ceremonies were going on the ambassadors rushed on Pyrrhus and slew him, but as he fell he placed the crown on the head of Andromache, who thus became the queen of Epirus, and the ambassadors hastened to their ships in flight—Ambrose Philips, *The Distressed Mother* (1712)

* * Andromache was a favourite part with Charlotte Clarke, daughter of Colley Cibber (1710-1760), and with Mrs Yates (1737-1787),

Androni'ca one of Logistilla's hand maids, noted for her beauty—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Androni'cus (*Titus*), a noble Roman general against the Goths, father of Lavinia In the play so called, published amongst those of Shakespeare, the word all through is called *Androni'cus* (1593)

Marcus Andronicus, brother of Titus, and tribune of the people

Androphilus, Philanthropy personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633). Fully described in canto x (Greek, *Andro-philos*, "a lover of mankind")

An'eal (2 syl), daughter of Ma'u'ni, who loves Djabal, and believes him to be "hakeem" (the incarnate god and founder of the Druses) returned to life for the restoration of the people and their return to Syria from exile in the Spo'radès. When, however, she discovers his imposture, she dies in the bitterness of her disappointment—Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*

Angel. When the Rev Mr Patten, vicar of Whitstable, was dying, the archbishop of Canterbury sent him £10, and the wit said, "Tell his grace that now I own him to be a man of God, for I have seen his angels"

To write like an *Angel*, that is like Angel [Vergesios], a Greek of the fifteenth century, noted for his calligraphy

L'ange de Dieu, Isabeau la belle, the "inspired prophet-child" of the Camusards

Angels (*Orders of*). According to Dionysius the Areopagite, the angels are divided into nine orders. Seraphim and Cherubim, in the *first* circle, Thrones and Dominions, in the *second* circle, Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Archangels, and Angels, in the *third* circle

Novem angelorum ordines dicimus quia videlicet ex testamento sacro eloquio sciuntur Angelos Archangelos Virtutes Potestates Principatus Dominationes Thronos Cherubim atque Seraphim—St. Gregory the Great *Homily 34*

(See *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, No 253, ver 2, 3)

Angels' Visits. Norris of Bemerton (1657-1711) wrote—those joys which

Soonest take their flight
Are the most exquisite and strong
Like angels visits short and bright.

Robert Blair, in 1743, wrote in his poem called *The Grave*, "in visits"

Like thro' of angels short and far between

Campbell, in 1799, appropriated the simile, but without improving it, wrote—

Like angels visits, few and far between

Angelica, in Bojardo's *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), is daughter of Gal'aphron king of Cathay. She goes to Paris, and Orlando falls in love with her, forgetful of wife, sovereign, country, and glory. Angelica, on the other hand, disregards Orlando, but passionately loves Rinaldo,

who positively dislikes her. Angelica and Rinaldo drink of certain fountains, when the opposite effects are produced in their hearts, for then Rinaldo loves Angelica, while Angelica loses all love for Rinaldo

Angelica, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, (1516) is the same lady, who marries Medoro, a young Moore, and returns to Cathay, where Medoro succeeds to the crown. As for Orlando, he is driven mad by jealousy and pride

Angelica (*The princess*), called "The Lady of the Golden Tower". The loves of Parismenos and Angelica form an important feature of the second part of *Parismus Prince of Bohemia*, by Emanuel Foord (1598)

Angelica, an heiress with whom Valentine Legend is in love. For a time he is unwilling to declare himself because of his debts, but Angelica gets possession of a bond for £4000, and tears it. The money difficulty being adjusted, the marriage is arranged amicably.—W Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695)

(Mrs Anne Bracegirdle) equally delighted in melting tenderness and playful coquetry in *Sittara* or *Milla* mant and even at an advanced age when she played Angelica.—C Dibden

Angelica, the troth-plight wife of Valere, "the gamester". She gives him a picture, and enjoins him not to part with it on pain of forfeiting her hand. However, he loses it in play, and Angelica in disguise is the winner of it. After much tribulation, Valere is cured of his vice, and the two unhappily united by marriage.—Mrs Centlivre, *The Gamester* (1705)

Angelina, daughter of lord Lewis, in the comedy called *The Elder Brother*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1637)

Angelina, daughter of don Charino. Her father wanted her to marry Clodio, a coxcomb, but she preferred his elder brother Carlos, a bookworm, with whom she eloped. They were taken captives and carried to Lisbon. Here in due time they met, the fathers who went in search of them came to the same spot, and as Clodio had engaged himself to Elvira of Lisbon, the testy old gentlemen agreed to the marriage of Angelina with Carlos.—C Cibber, *Love Makes a Man*

Angelique (3 syl), daughter of Argan thermaladeimaginaire. Her lover is Cleante

(2 syl) In order to prove whether his wife or daughter loved him the better, Argan pretended to be dead, whereupon the wife rejoiced greatly that she was relieved of a "disgusting creature," hated by every one, but the daughter grieved as if her heart would break, rebuked herself for her shortcomings, and vowed to devote the rest of her life in prayer for the repose of his soul. Argan, being assured of his daughter's love, gave his free consent to her marriage with Cleante — Molière, *Malade Imaginaire* (1673)

Angelique, the aristocratic wife of George Dandin, a French commoner. She has a husband with a M. Chitandre, but always contrives to turn the tables on her husband. George Dandin first hears of a rendezvous from one Lubin, a foolish servant of Chitandre, and has the affair before M. and Mde. Sotenville, his wife's parents. The baron with George Dandin calls on the lover, who denies the accusation, and George Dandin has to beg pardon. Subsequently, he catches his wife and Chitandre together, and sends at once for M. and Mde. Sotenville, but Angelique, aware of their presence, pretends to denounce her lover, and even takes up a stick to beat him for the "insult offered to a virtuous wife," so again the parents declare their daughter to be the very paragon of women. Lastly, George Dandin detects his wife and Chitandre together at night-time, and succeeds in shutting his wife out of her room, but Angelique now pretends to kill herself, and when George goes for a light to look for the body, she rushes into her room and shuts him out. At this crisis the parents arrive, when Angelique accuses her husband of being out all night in a debrueh, and he is made to beg her pardon on his knees — Molière, *George Dandin* (1668)

An'gelo, in *Measure for Measure*, lord deputy of Vienna in the absence of Vincentio the duke. His betrothed lady is Maria'na. Lord Angelo conceived a base passion for Isabella, sister of Claudio, but his designs were foiled by the duke, who compelled him to marry Mariana — Shakespeare (1603)

An'gelo, a gentleman, friend to Julio in *The Captain*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1613)

Anger the Alphabet. It was Athenodorus the Stoic who advised

Augustus to repeat the alphabet when he felt inclined to give way to anger.

Un certain Grec dit à l'empereur Auguste
Comme une instruction utile autant que juste
Que lorsqu'une aventure en colère nous met
Nous devons avant tout dire notre alphabet,
Afin que dans ce temps là bile se tempère
Et qu'on ne fasse rien que l'on ne doive faire
Molière *J. Les Femmes* II. 4 (1662)

Angiolina (1 syl), daughter of Loredano, and the young wife of Marino Faliero, the doge of Venice. A patrician named Michel Steno, having behaved indecently to some of the women assembled at the great civic banquet given by the doge, was kicked out of the house by order of the doge, and in revenge wrote some scurrilous lines against the dogress. This insult was referred to "The Lords," and Steno was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, which the doge considered a very inadequate punishment for the offence — Byron, *Marino Faliero*

The character of the calm, pure-spirited Angiolina is developed most admirably. The great difference between her temper and that of her fiery husband is well portrayed, but not less vividly touched is her strong bond of union with exists in the common nobleness of their deep natures. There is no spark of jealousy in the old man's thought. He does not expect the fervour of youthful passion in his young wife, but he finds what is far better — the fearless confidence of one so innocent that she can scarcely believe in the existence of guilt. — How it looks Steno's greatest punishment will be the blushing of his privacy. — Lockhart.

Anglan'te's Lord, Orlando, who was lord of Anglantic and knight of Brava — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

An'glescy, i.e. Angles eh-land (the island of the English). Laid in king of Northumberland "warred with them that dwell in the Isle of Mona, and they became his servants, and the island was no longer called Mona, but Anglesey, the isle of the English."

An'glides (3 syl), wife of good prince Boudwine (2 syl), brother to sir Mark king of Cornwall ("the falsest traitor that ever was born"). When king Mark slew her husband, Anglides and her son Alisaunder made their escape to Magouneo (i.e. *Arundel*), where she lived in peace, and brought up her son till he received the honour of knighthood — Sir T. Malory, *Hist. of Pr. Arthur*, ii. 117, 118 (1470)

An'glo-ma'nia, generally applied to a French or German imitation of the manners, customs, etc., of the English. It prevailed in France some time before the first Revolution, and was often extremely ridiculous.

Anguisant, king of Erin (*Ireland*), subdued by king Arthur, fighting in behalf

of Leod ogran king of Cam'eliard (3 syl)
—Tennyson, *Coming of King Arthur*

Angule (*St*), bishop of London, put to death by Maxim'anus Hercu'lius, Roman general in Britain in the reign of Diocletian

Angurva'del, Frithiof's sword, inscribed with Runic characters, which blazed in time of war, but gleamed dimly in time of peace

Animals admitted to Heaven
According to the Moslem's creed, ten animals are admitted into paradise besides man 1 The dog Kratim, of the seven sleepers of Ephesus 2 Balaam's ass, which reproved the disobedient prophet 3 Solomon's ant, which reproves the sluggard 4 Jonah's whale 5 The ram of Ismael, caught by the horns, and offered in sacrifice instead of Isaac 7 The camel of Saleb 8 The cuckoo of Belkis 9 The ox of Moses 10 The animal called Al Borak, which conveyed Mahomet to heaven

The following are sometimes added or substituted —The ass on which our Saviour rode into Jerusalem, the ass on which the queen of Sheba rode when she visited Solomon

Anjou (*The Fair Maid of*), lady Edith Plantagenet, who married David earl of Huntingdon (a royal prince of Scotland) Edith was a kinswoman of Richard Cœur de Lion, and an attendant on queen Berengaria

*** Sir Walter Scott has introduced her in *The Talisman* (1825)

Ann (*The princess*), lady of Beaujeu — Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Anna (*Douua*), the lady beloved by don Otin'vio, but seduced by don Giovanni —Mozart's opera, *Don Giovanni* (1787)

An'nabel, in *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden, is the duchess of Monmouth, whose maiden name was Anne Scott (countess of Buccleuch) She married again after the execution of her faithless husband

'rviewed

Part I.

An'napple [Bauzou], the Dean's

"monthly" nurse —Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

An'napple, nurse of Hobbie Elliot of the Heugh-foot, a young farmer —Sir W Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Anne (*Sister*), the sister of Fat'ima the seventh and 1st wife of Blue Beard Fat'ima, having disobeyed her lord by looking into the locked chamber, is allowed a short respite before execution Sister Anne ascends the high tower of the castle, with the hope of seeing her brothers, who were expected to arrive every moment Fat'ima, in her agony, keeps asking "sister Anne" if she can see them, and Blue Beard keeps crying out for Fat'ima to use greater despatch As the patience of both is exhausted, the brothers arrive, and Fat'ima is rescued from death —Charles Perrault, *La Barbe Bleue*

Anne, own sister of king Arthur Her father was Uther the pendragon, and her mother Ygern, widow of Gorlois She was given by her brother in marriage to Lot, consul of Londonia, and afterwards king of Norway —Geoffrey, *British History*, viii 20, 21

** In Arthurian romance this Anne is called Margawse (*History of Prince Arthur*, 1 2), Tennyson calls her Bellicent (*Gareth and Lynette*) In Arthurian romance Lot is always called king of Orkney

Anne *Queen Anne's Fan* Your thumb to your nose and fingers spread

Annette, daughter of Mathis and Catherine, the bride of Christian, captain of the patrol —J E Ware, *The Polish Jew*

Annette and Lubin, by Marmon-tel, imitated from the *Daphnis and Chloe* of Longos (q v)

An'mo Lau'rie, eldest of the three daughters of sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton In 1709 she married James Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, and was the mother of Alexander Fergusson, the hero of Burns's song *The Whistle* The song of *Annie Laurie* was written by William Douglas, of England, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, hero of the song *Willie was a Wanton Wag* (See WHISTLE)

An'mie Win'mie, one of the old sibyls at Alice Gray's death, the other was Ailsie Gourlay —Sir W Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Annir, king of Inis-thona (an island of Scandinavia). He had two sons (Argon and Ruro) and one daughter. One day Cormalo, a neighbouring chief, came and begged the honour of a tournament. Argon granted the request, and overthrew him, which so vexed Cormalo that during a hunt he shot both the brothers secretly with his bow. Their dog Ruro ran to the palace, and howled so as to attract attention, whereupon Annir followed the hound, and found both his sons dead, and on his return he further found that Cormalo had carried off his daughter Oscar, son of Ossian, led an army against the villain, and slew him, then liberating the young lady, he took her back to Inis-thona, and delivered her to her father — *Ossian* ("The War of Inis-thona")

An'nophel, daughter of Cas'silane (3 syl) general of Cindy — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1617)

Anselm, prior of St Dominic, the confessor of king Henry IV — Sir W Scott, *The Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Anselme (2 syl), father of Valère (2 syl) and Marianne (3 syl). In reality he is don Thomas d'Alburei, of Naples. The family were exiled from Naples for political reasons, and being shipwrecked were all parted. Valère was picked up by a Spanish captain, who adopted him, Marianne fell into the hands of a corsair, who kept her a captive for ten years, when she effected her escape, and Anselme wandered from place to place for ten years, when he settled in Paris, and intended to marry. At the expiration of sixteen years they all met in Paris at the house of Harpagon, the miser. Valère was in love with Elise (2 syl), the miser's daughter, promised by Harpagon in marriage to Anselme, and Marianne, affianced to the miser's son Cléante (2 syl), was sought in marriage by Harpagon, the old father. As soon as Anselme discovered that Valère and Marianne were his own children, matters were soon amicably arranged, the young people married, and the old ones retired from the unequal contest — *Moliere, L'Avare* (1667)

Anselmo, a noble cavalier of Florence, the friend of Lothario. Anselmo married Camilla, and induced his friend to try to corrupt her, that he might rejoice in her incorruptible fidelity. Lothario unwillingly undertook the task, and succeeded but too well for a time

Anselmo was deceived, but at length Camilla eloped, and the end of the silly affair was that Anselmo died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I ii 5, 6, *Fatal Curiosity* (1605)

An'ster (*Hob*), a constable at Kinross village — Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Ant. *Ants' eggs* are an antidote to love

Ants never sleep Emerson says this is a "recently observed fact" — *Nature*, 11

Ants have mind, etc "In formica non modo sensus, sed etiam mens, ratio, memoria" — *Pliny*

Ant (*Solomon's*), one of the ten animals admitted into paradise, according to the Koran, ch 2401 (See *ANIMVS*)

Ants lay up a store for the winter This is an error in natural history, as ants are torpid during the winter

Antæos, a gigantic wrestler of Libya (or *Assa*). His strength was inexhaustible so long as he touched the earth, and was renewed every time he did touch it. Hercules killed him by lifting him up from the earth and squeezing him to death (See *MAIRGLR*)

As when earths on Antæus In Ircas strove
With Jove's Alcides and oft foiled still rose
"neigh
lined
fell

Milton *Paradise Regained* iv (1671)

*** Similarly, when Bernardo del Carpio assailed Orlando or Rowland at Roncevaux, as he found his body was not to be pierced by any instrument of war, he took him up in his arms and squeezed him to death

N B — The only vulnerable part of Orlando was the sole of his foot

Antenor, a traitorous Trojan prince, related to Priam. He advised Ulysses to carry away the palladium from Troy, and when the wooden horse was built it was Antenor who urged the Trojans to make a breach in the wall and drag the horse into the city — Shakespeare has introduced him in *Trionus and Cressida* (1602)

Anth'a, the lady beloved by Abrocomas in the Greek romance called *De Amoris Anthæ et Abrocomæ*, by Xenophon of Ephesus, who lived in the fourth Christian century. (This is not Xenophon the historian, who lived B.C. 411-359)

Antonio, "the merchant of Ve-

nice," in Shakespeare's drama so called (1598) Anthonio borrows of Shylock, a Jew, 8000 ducats for three months, to lend to his friend Bassanio. The conditions of the loan were these: if the money was paid within the time, only the principal should be returned, but if not, the Jew should be allowed to cut from Anthonio's body "a pound of flesh." As the ships of Anthonio were delayed by contrary winds, he was unable to pay within the three months, and Shylock demanded the forfeiture according to the bond. Portia, in the dress of a law-doctor, conducted the case, and when the Jew was about to cut the flesh, stopped him, saying—(1) the bond gave him no drop of blood, and (2) he must take neither more nor less than an exact pound. If he shed one drop of blood or if he cut more or less than an exact pound, his life would be forfeit. As it was quite impossible to comply with these restrictions, the Jew was nonsuited, and had to pay a heavy fine for seeking the life of a citizen.

Antho'no, the usurping duke of Milan, and brother of Prospero (the rightful duke, and father of Miranda)—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609)

Antho'no, father of Protheus, and suitor of Julia—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594)

An'thony, an English archer in the cottage of farmer Dickson, of Douglassdale—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.)

An'thony, the old postillion at Meg Dods's, the landlady of the inn at St Ronan's Well—Sir W. Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III.)

Antid'rius, bishop of Jaen, martyred by the Vandals in 111. One day, seeing the devil writing in his pocket-book some sin committed by the pope, he jumped upon his back and commanded his Satanic majesty to carry him to Rome. The devil tried to make the bishop pronounce the name of Jesus, which would break the spell, and then the devil would have tossed his unwelcome burden into the sea, but the bishop only cried, "Gee np, devil!" and when he reached Rome he was covered with Alpine snow. The chronicler naïvely adds, "the hat is still shown at Rome in confirmation of this miracle"—*General Chronicle of King Alphonso the Wise*

Antig'one (4 syl), daughter of

Ce'dipos and *Jocas'tê*, a noble maiden, with a truly heroic attachment to her father and brothers. When *Ce'dipos* had blinded himself, and was obliged to quit Thebes, *Antigônê* accompanied him, and remained with him till his death, when she returned to Thebes. Creon, the king, had forbidden any one to bury Polyn'cês, her brother, who had been slain by his elder brother in battle, but *Antigônê*, in defiance of this prohibition, buried the dead body, and Creon shut her up in a vault under ground, where she killed herself. Hæman, her lover, killed himself also by her side. Sophoclês has a Greek tragedy on the subject, and it has been dramatized for the English stage.

Then suddenly—oh! what a revelation of beauty! forth stepped, walking in brightness, the most faultless of Grecian marbles. Miss Helen Faucet as *Antigônê*. "What perfection of Athenian sculpture! the noble figure, the lovely, is the fluent draper! What an unrivalled of the statuesque! perfect in form, perfect in attitude."—De Quincey (1844)

The Modern Antigone, Marie Thérèse Charlotte duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette (1778-1851)

Antig'onus, a Sicilian lord, commanded by king Leontês to take his infant daughter to a desert shore and leave her to perish. *Antigonus* was driven by a storm to the coast of Bohemia, where he left the babe, but on his way back to the ship, he was torn to pieces by a bear—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1601)

Anty'onus (King), an old man with a young man's amorous passions. He is one of the four kings who succeeded to the divided empire of Alexander the Great—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647)

Antin'ous (1 syl), a page of Hadrian the Roman emperor, noted for his beauty.

Antin'ous (4 syl), son of Cas'silano (3 syl) general of Candy, and brother of An'nophel, in *The Laves of Candy*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647)

Antio'chus, emperor of Greece, who sought the life of Per'icles prince of Tyre, but died without effecting his desire—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Antio'pe (4 syl), daughter of Idom'eneus (4 syl), for whom Telem'achus had a *tendre*. Mentor approved his choice, and assured Telemachus that the lady was designed for him by the gods.

Her charms were ' the glowing modesty of her countenance, her silent diffidence, and her sweet reserve, her constant attention to tapestry or to some other useful and elegant employment, her diligence in household affairs, her contempt of finery in dress, and her ignorance of her own beauty." *Telemachus* says, " She encourages to industry by her example, sweetens labour by the melody of her voice, and excels the best of painters in the elegance of her embroidery."—*Penelope, Telemachus*, xxii (1700)

He [Paris] fancied he had found in Virginia the wisdom of An'loph with the misfortunes and the tenderness of Es'har.—*Bernardin de St. Pierre, Paul and Virginia* (1787).

Antiph'olus, the name of two brothers, twins, the sons of *Ægeon* a merchant of *Syracuse*. The two brothers were shipwrecked in infancy, and, being picked up by different cruisers, one was carried to *Syracuse*, and the other to *Ephesus*. The *Ephesian* entered the service of the duke, and, being fortunate enough to save the duke's life, became a great man and married well. The *Syracusan* *Antiph'olus*, going in search of his brother, came to *Ephesus*, where a series of blunders occurs from the wonderful likeness of the two brothers and their two servants called *Dromio*. The confusion becomes so great that the *Ephesian* is taken up as a mad man. It so happened that both brothers appeared before the duke at the same time, and the extraordinary likeness being seen by all, the cause of the blunders was evident, and everything was satisfactorily explained.—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors* (1593)

Antiph'ony, alternate ringing of opposite choirs, as when psalms are intoned in cathedrals

Oh I never more for me shall winds intone
With all your tops a vast antiphony
Robert Browning, *A Boy on the Scutcheon*

Anton (Sir) *Tennyson* says that *Merlin* gave *Arthur*, when an infant, to *sir Anton* and his lady to bring up, and they brought him up as their own son. This does not correspond with the *History of Prince Arthur* which states that he was committed to the care of *sir Ector* and his lady, whose son, *sir Key*, is over and over again called the prince's foster-brother. The *History* furthermore states that *Arthur* made *sir Key* his senechal because he was his foster-brother.

So the child was delivered unto *Merlin* and he bare him forth unto *sir Ector* and he made a holy man christen

him and named him *Arthur*. And so *sir Ector's* wife nourished him with her own breast.—*Part I. 3.*

So *sir Ector* rode to the *Justs* and with him rode *sir Key* his son and young *Arthur* that was his nourished brother.—*Ibid.*

Sir said *sir Ector* I will ask no more of you but that you will make my son if hev your foster brother senechal of all your lands. That shall be done" said *Arthur* (ch. 4) —*Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur* (1470)

Anton one of *Henry Smith's* men in *The Fan Maid of Perth*, by *sir W. Scott* (time, *Henry IV*)

Anto'nad, the name of *Cleopatra's* ship at the battle of *Actium*, so named in compliment to *Mark Antony*—*Plutarch*

Anto'nio, a sea captain who saved *Sebastian*, the brother of *Vi'ola*, when wrecked off the coast of *Illyria*—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night* (1614)

Anto'mo, the Swiss lad who acts as the guide from *Lucern*, in *sir W. Scott's Anne of Geierstein* (time, *Edward IV*)

Anto'mo, a stout old gentleman, kinsman of *Petrucchio*, governor of *Bologna*—*Berumont and Fletcher, The Chances* (a comedy, before 1621)

Antonio (Don), father of *Carlos* a bookworm, and *Clodio* a cockcomb, a testy, headstrong old man. He wants *Carlos* to sign away his birthright in favour of his younger brother, to whom he intends *Angelina* to be married, but *Carlos* declines to give his signature, and elopes with *Angelina*, whom he marries, while *Clodio* engages his troth to *Lil'ian* of *Lisbon*—*C. Cibber, Love Makes a Man*

Antonio (Don), in love with *Louisa*, the daughter of *don Jerome* of *Seville*. A poor nobleman of ancient family—*Sheridan, The Duenna* (1778).

Antonomas'ia, (*The princess*), daughter of *Archip'ula*, king of *Candayn*, and his wife *Maguncia*. She married *don Clavijo*, but the giant *Malambru'no*, by enchantment, changed the bride into a brass monkey, and her spouse into a crocodile of some unknown metal. *Don Quixote* mounted the wooden horse *Clavileno* the *Winged*, to disenchant the lady and her husband, and this he effected "simply by making the attempt"—*Cervantes, Don Quixote*, II. iii 4, 5 (1615).

Antony (Saint) lived in a cavern on

the summit of Cavadengr, in Spain, and was perpetually annoyed by devils

Old S. An. rules from the b. d.
O. his bowl used phantoms and friends
In actual vision, a full thumping grotesque
Of all kinds of shapes and forms obscene.
Crowd in bread, but he ate his open eyes.
Saulley, *Roderick*, etc. xii. (1871.)

An'tony and Cæsar Macbeth says that "under Banquo his own genius was rebuked [or snubbed], as it is said Mark Antony's was by Cæsar" (act iii sc 1), and in *Antony and Cleopatra* this passage is elucidated thus—

Thy demons that stir thee, which keep thee, is
Noble courageous high unmatch'd.
Where Cæsar, I do not know him, thy angel
Becomes a fear as being overpowered.

Act II. c. 3.

An'vil (*77. Literary*) Dr Mayo was so called, because he bore the hardest blows of Dr Johnson without flinching

Aodh, last of the Culdees or primitive clergy of Iona, an island south of Staffa. His wife was Leuilu'ra. Ulfa'gre the Dane, having landed on the island and put many to the sword, bound Aodh in chains of iron, then dragging him to the church, demanded where the "treasures were concealed." A mysterious figure now appeared, which not only released the priest, but took the Dane by the arm to the statue of St. Columba, which fell on him and crushed him to death. After this the "saint" gathered the remnant of the islanders together, and went to Ireland.—Campbell, *Pentlira*

Aonian Mount (*Tac.*) in Bore'na, the haunt of the Muses. Milton says his Muse is to soar above "the Aonian mount," i. e. above the flight of fable and classic themes, because his subject was "Jehovah, lord of all"—*Paradise Lost*, i. 15 (1665)

Ape (*1 s. l.*), the pseudonym of M. Pellgrini, the caricaturist of *Larry's Fun*. Dr Johnson says "his art is to imitate leucorhœy," whence the adoption of the name

Apes. To lead *Apes* or *He's*, to die an old maid. Thus Fadlulnida says to Tatlanthe (3 v. 1)—

I, a man, who's never married, I am now
Found like a virgin and not married yet
O, how I wish, dear girl, you were my friend
I would have you be married to me and I
H. Carter, *Chambers*, etc. xii. (1871.)

Women and girls had been in the
The *London Press*, etc. (1871.)

Apelles and the Cobbler A cobbler found fault with the shoe-latchet of one of Apelles' paintings, and the artist

rectified the fault. The cobbler, thinking himself very wise, next ventured to criticize the legs, but Apelles said, *Ne scior supra crepidur* ("Let not the cobbler go beyond his last.")

Within that range of criticism where all are equally judges, and where Crispin is entitled to dictate to Apelles.—*Encyc. Brit. Art. Poemona*.

Apelles When his famous painting of Venus rising out of the sea (hung by Augustus in the temple of Julius Cæsar) was greatly injured by time, Nero replaced it by a copy done by Dorotheus. This Venus by Apelles is called "Venus Anadrom'ene," his model (according to tradition) being Campaspe (afterwards his wife)

Apeman'tus, a churlish Athenian philosopher, who snarled at men systematically, but showed his cynicism to be mere affectation, when Timon attacked him with his own weapons.—Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens* (1600)

Timon affected melancholy showed like the cynicism of Apeman'tus contrasted with the real masculinity of Timon.—*St. W. Scott*

APICIUS, an epicure in the time of Tiberius. He wrote a book on the ways of provoking an appetite. Having spent £500,000 in supplying the delicacies of the table, and having only £80,000 left he hanged himself, not thinking it possible to exist on such a wretched pittance. *APICIA*, however, became a stock name for certain cakes and sauces, and his name is still proverbial in all matters of gastronomy

There was another of the name in the reign of Trajan who wrote a cooking book and manual of sauces

No Drabins read, because your calm more than I do.
Hutton and Apicius would have blushed for I. Mark
An who who read each whole book for some, never
mastered more a meal than you have done.—*Cumber-
Land, The Fashionable Lover*, i. 11 (1871)

Apollo, the sun, in Homeric mythology is the embodiment of practical wisdom and foresight, of swift and far-reaching intelligence, and hence of poetry, music, etc.

The *Apollo Belvidere*, that is the Apollo preserved in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican discovered in 1593 amidst the ruins of Antium and purchased by pope Julius II. It is supposed to be the work of Calamis, a Greek sculptor of the fifth century B.C.

The *Apollo of Actium* was a gigantic statue which served for a beacon

The *Apollo of Rhodes*, usually called the colossus, was a gigantic bronze statue, 150

feet high, made by Charès, a pupil of Lysippus, and set up B.C. 300
Animals consecrated to Apollo, the cock, the crow, the grasshopper, the hawk, the raven, the swan, and the wolf

Apoll'yon, king of the bottomless pit, introduced by Bunyan in his *Pilgrim's Progress* Apollo on encounters Christian, by whom, after a severe contest, he is foiled (1678)

Apostlo or Patron Saint of—

ARMENIAN, St. Frumentius (died 360) His day, October 27

July 20

s day, Decem

BERLIN, St. Augustin (died 607) St. George (died 290)
ETHIOPIA St. Frumentius (died 360) His day, Octo-
 ber 27

CARLE, St. Irenæus (130-200) St. Martin (316-397)
CECILIA, St. Paul (died 65) His days June 29,
 January 25

GERMANY, St. Nino
GYMNAST, St. Lonsire (630-725) His day June 6
HOLLANDERS, St. Columb (571-677) His day June 9
HUNGARIANS, St. Anstadius (104-1044) His day,
 January 22

INDIANS, Bartolomé de Las Casas (1484-1566) Rev John
 EE (116-1240)

IRELAND, St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552) His day Decem-
 ber 3

IRELAND, Voltaire (1694-1778)

IRELAND, St. Patrick (37-433) His day March 17

LIBERTY, Thomas Jefferson, third president of the U.S.
 (1743-1826)

LOMBARDY, St. Paul St. Michael. Days January 2,
 September 29

NETHERLANDS, St. Armand (589-678)

NETHERLANDS, St. Ansgar (801-861) Bernard Clifton (1517-1783)

PAPER, St. Anthony (119-1231) His day June 13

PAPER, St. Anthony (119-1231) His day June 13
 PEAS - labours

PIE

PROTESTANT REFORMERS, John Knox (1506-1572)

RAILY (the tutelary deity is) Ceres.

RAILY, St. Paul (died 65)

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every disorder—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments* ("Ahmed and Pari-banon")

The Singing Apple, the perfect embellisher of wit. It would persuade by its smell alone, and would enable the possessor to write poetry or prose, to make people laugh or cry, and discoursed such excellent music as to ravish every one—Countess D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Chery and Fairstar," 1682)

Apples of Sodom (called by Witman, *oranges*) are the yellow fruit of the osher or ashey tree Tacitus (*History*, v 7) and Josephus both refer to these apples. Thevenot says, "The fruit is lovely [externally], but within is full of ashes"

The fruit of the osher or ashey tree called Apples or Oranges of Sodom resembles a smooth apple or orange hangs in clusters of three or four on a branch, and is of a yellow colour when ripe. Upon being struck or pressed it explodes with a puff and is reduced to the rind and a few fibres being chiefly filled with air—*Gallery of Geography* 811

Like to the apples on the Dead Sea shore
 All ashes to the taste.

Byron *Child Harold* lll. 34.

Appuldurcombe (4 syl), the Isle of Wight. The word is a compound of *apuldre-combe* ("valley of apple trees"), and not *y pul dur y cum* ("the lake in the valley")

April Fool. One of the most favourite London jokes was to send green-horns to the Tower, "to see the lions washed"—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*

April Showers *April showers bring May flowers*

Sweet April showers do spring May flowers
 T. T. 500 *Points of Good Husbandry* xxxix (1557)

Aquarius, Sagittarius Mrs. Browning says that "Aquarius" is a symbol of man bearing, and "Sagittarius" of man combatting. The passive and active forms of human labour

See Two phantasms of two men
 Adam. One that sustains
 And one that strives so the ends
 Of manhood a curse of labour
 E. B. Browning *A Drama of Exile* (1851)

A'quilant, son of Olivo'ro and Sigismunda, a knight in Charlemagne's army. He was called "black," and his brother Gryphon "white," from the colour of their armour—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

A quiline (3 syl), Raymond's steed, whose sire was the wind—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, vii (1575)
 (Solinus, Columella, and Varro relate how the Lusitanian mares "with open

Apostlo of Free Trade, Richard Cobden (1804-1865) John Bright is also so called (1811-)

Apostloho Fathers (*The Five*) Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius and Polycarp. All contemporaries with the apostles

Appetiser A Scotchman being told that the birds called kitchenwicks were admirable appetisers, ate six of them, and then complained "he was no hungrier than he was before"

Apple (*Prince Ahmed's*), a cure for

mouth against the breezes held, receive the gales with warmth prolific filled, and thus inspired, their swelling wombs produce the wondrous offspring"—See also Virgil, *Georgics*, iii 266-283

Aquinian Sage Juvenal is so called, because he was born at Aquinum, in Latium (fl A D 100)

Abel'sa, an heiress left under the guardianship of justice Day Abel Day, the son of justice Day, aspires to her hand and fortune, but she confers both with right good will on captain Manly —T knight, *The Honest Thieves*

Arabia Felix ("Araby the blist") This name is a blunder made by British merchants, who supposed that the precious commodities of India brought of Arab traders were the produce of Arabia

Arabian Bird (*The*), the phoenix, a marvellous man, one sui generis

O Antony! O thou Arabian bird!
Shakespeare *Antony and Cleopatra* act III. c. 2.

Arachne (3 syl), a spider, a weaver "Arachne's labours," spinning or weaving Arachne was a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to compete with her in needle tapestry, and Minerva changed her into a spider

No orifice for a point
As subtle as Arachne's broken wool
To enter

Shakespeare *Troilus and Cressida* act v sc 2 (1609)

A'raf (*Al*), a sort of limbo between paradise and jehennam, for those who die without sufficient merit to deserve the former, and without sufficient demerit to deserve the latter Here lunatics, idiots, and infants go at death, according to the Koran

Ar'afat (*Mount*), a granite hill, fifteen miles south-east of Mecca, where Adam, conducted by Gabriel, met Eve, after a punitive separation of 200 years Every pilgrim to this mount enjoys the privileges of a Hadji

Aragnol, the son of Arachne (the "most fine-fingered of all workmen," turned into a spider for presuming to challenge Minerva to a contest in needle-work) Aragnol entertained a secret and deadly hatred against prince Clarion, son of Muscarol the fly-king, and weaving a curious net, soon caught the gay young flutterm, and gave him his death wound by piercing him under the left wing —Spenser, *Monopotmos* or *The Butterfly's Fate* (1630)

Araminta, the wife of Moneytrap,

and friend of Clarissa (wife of Gripe the senner) —Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695)

Aranza (*The duke of*) He marries Juliana, eldest daughter of Balthazar She is so haughty, arrogant, and overbearing, that after the marriage he takes her to a mean hut, which he calls his home, and pretends to be only a peasant who must work for his living, and gives his bride the household duties to perform She chafes for a time, but firmness, manliness, and affection win the day, and when the duke sees that she loves him for himself, he leads her to his castle, and reveals to her that the peasant husband is after all the duke of Aranza —J Tobin, *The Honey-moon* (1804)

Ar'aphil or **Ar'aphill**, the poetic pseudonym of Wm Habington His lady-love, Miss Lucy Herbert, he calls Castara

Aras'pes (3 syl), king of Alexandria, who joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Arba'ces (3 syl), king of Iberia, in the drama called *A King or no King*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1619)

Arbate (2 syl), governor of the prince of Ithaca, in Molière's comedy *La Princesse d'Elide* (1664) In his speech to "Furley" prince of Ithaca, persuading him to love, he is supposed to refer to Louis XIV, then 26 years of age

Je dirai que l'amour sied bien à vos pareils
Et qu'il est malalé que sans être amoureux
Un jeune prince soit et grand et généreux.

Act I. 1

Arbat, in Racine's drama of *Mithridate* (1673)

Ar'biter Ael'igantiss C Petro'-nus was appointed dictator-in-chief of the imperial pleasures at the court of Nero, and nothing was considered *comme il faut* till it had received the sanction of this Roman beau Brummel

Behold the new Petronius of the day,
The arbiter of pleasure and of play
Peyron *English Bards and Scottish Reviewers*

Aibie Sec, a tree supposed to have dried up and withered when our Lord was crucified —*Medieval Tradition*

Arbre Sol foretold, with audible voice, the place and manner of Alexander's death It figures in all the fabulous legends of Alexander

Arc (*Joan of*), or *Jeanne la Pucelle*, the "Maid of Orleans," daughter of a

rustic of Domrémy, near Vaucouleurs, in France. She was servant at an inn when she conceived the idea of liberating France from the English. Having gained admission to Charles VII, she was sent by him to raise the siege of Orleans, and actually succeeded in so doing. Schuller has a tragedy on the subject, Casimir Delavigne an elegy on her, Southey an epic poem on her life and death, and Voltaire a burlesque.

In regard to her death, M. Octave Delepière, in his *Doute Historique*, denies the tradition of her having been burnt to death at Rouen, and Vignier discovered in a family muniment chest the "contract of marriage between" Robert des Armoise, knight, and Jeanne d'Arc, surnamed "The Maid of Orleans."

Arcades Ambo, both fools alike, both "sweet innocents," both alike eccentric. There is nothing in the character of Corydon and Thyrsis (Virgil's *Eclogue*, vii 4) to justify this disparaging application of the phrase. All Virgil says is they were both "in the flower of their youth, and both Arcadians, both equal in setting a theme for song or capping it epigrammatically," but as Arcadia was the least intellectual part of Greece, an "Arcadian" came to signify a dunce, and hence "*Arcades ambo*" received its present acceptation.

Arca'dia, a pastoral romance by Sir Philip Sidney, in imitation of the *Diana* of Montemayor (sixteenth century).

Arca'dus (4 syl), an enchanter who bound Amadis de Gaul to a pillar in his courtyard, and administered to him 200 stripes with his horse's bridle—*Amadis de Gaul* (fifteenth century).

Arca'nes (3 syl), a noble soldier, friend of Cas'silane (3 syl) general of Candy—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1647).

Archangel, Burroughs, the puritan preacher, called Cromwell "the archangel that did battle with the devil."

Archas, "the loyal subject" of the great duke of Moscovia, and general of the Moscovites. His son is colonel Theodore.

Young *Archas*, son of the general. Disguised as a woman, he assumes the name of Alinda—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Archbish'op of Grana'da told his secretary, Gil Blas, when he hired him, "Whenever thou shalt perceive my pen

smack of old age and my genius flag don't fail to advertise me of it, for I don't trust to my own judgment, which may be seduced by self-love." After a fit of apoplexy, Gil Blas ventured in the most delicate manner to hint to his grace that "his last discourse had not altogether the energy of his former ones." To this the archbishop replied, "You are yet too raw to make proper distinctions. Know, child, that I never composed a better homily than that which you disapprove. Go, tell my treasurer to give you 100 ducats. Adieu, Mr Gil Blas, I wish you all manner of prosperity, with a little more taste."—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, vii 3 (1715).

Ar'cher (Francis), friend of Aimwell, who joins him in fortune-hunting. These are the two "berux." Thomas viscount Aimwell marries Dorinda, the daughter of lady Bountiful. Archer hands the deeds and property taken from the highwaymen to Sir Charles Freeman, who takes his sister, Mrs Sullen, under his charge again—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

Arch'ibald (John), attendant on the duke of Argyle—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II).

Archima'go, the reverse of holiness, and therefore Satan the father of lies and all deception. Assuming the guise of the Red Cross Knight, he deceived Una, and under the guise of a hermit, he deceived the knight himself. Archimago is introduced in bks 1 and 11 of Spenser's *Faery Queen*. The poet says

ne could take
A man from him

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Spenser *The Faery Queen* I. ii. 10 (1590)

Ar'chy M'Sar'casm (Sir), "a proud Caledonian knight, whose tongue, like the dart of death, spares neither sex nor age. His insolence of family and licentiousness of wit gained him the contempt of every one" (i 1). Sir Archy tells Charlotte, "In the house of M'Sarcasm are two barons, three viscounts, six earls, one marquise, and two dukes, besides baronets and lairds oot o' a' reckoning" (i 1). He makes love to Charlotte Goodchild, but supposing it to be true that she has lost her fortune, declares to her that he has just received letters "frae the dukes, the marquise, and a' the dignitaries of the family expressly prohibiting his contaminating the blood of M'Sarcasm."

wt' oavthing sprung from a hogshhead or
a coonting-house" (11 1)

The man has something droll something ridiculous in him. His abominable Scotch accent his grotesque visage almost buried in snuff the roll of his eyes and twist of his mouth his strange inhuman laugh his tremendous periwig, and his manners altogether—why one might take him for a mountebank doctor at a Dutch fair—C MacKlin *Love à la mode* 1 1 (1779)

Sir Archy's Great-grandmother Sir Archy M'Sarcasm insisted on fighting sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan on a point of ancestry. The Scotchman said that the Irish are a colony from Scotland, "an ootcast, a mere ootcast." The Irishman retorted by saying that "one Mae Fergus O'Brallaghan went from Carrickfergus, and peopled all Scotland with his own hands." Charlotte [Goodehild] interposed, and asked the cause of the contention, whereupon sir Callaghan replied, "Madam, it is about sir Archy's great-grandmother"—C MacKlin, *Love à la mode*, 1 1 (1779)

We shall not now stay to quarrel about sir Archy's great grandmother—Macpherson *Dissertation upon Ossian*

Archytas of Tarentum made a wooden pigeon that could fly, and Regiomontanus, a German, made a wooden eagle that flew from Königsberg to meet the emperor, and, having saluted him, returned whence it set out (1436-1476)

This engine may be which Archytas
tamus a wooden eag iples
non

Ar'cite (2 syl) and Pal'amon, two Theban knights, captives of duke Theus, who used to see from their dungeon window the duke's sister-in-law, Emily, taking her airing in the palace garden, and fell in love with her. Both captives having gained their liberty, contended for the lady by single combat. Arcite was victor, but being thrown from his horse was killed, and Emily became the bride of Palemon—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Knight's Tale," 1388)

Richard Edwards in 1566 produced a drama entitled *Palamon and Arcite*

Arctiens, the zodiacal sign called the Archer

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libraque, Scorpius, Arcteneus, Capre, Amphora, Pisces.

Ar'den (*Enoch*), the hero of a poetic tale by Tennyson. He is a seaman wrecked on a desert island, who returns home after the absence of several years, and finds his wife married to another. Seeing her both happy and prosperous, Enoch resolves not to mar her domestic peace, so he leaves the place, and dies of a broken heart—Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*

Ar'den of Fev'ersham, a noble character, honourable, forgiving, affectionate, and modest. His wife Alicia in her sleep reveals to him her guilty love for Mosby, but he pardons her on condition that she will never see the seducer again. Scarcely has she made the promise when she plots with Mosby her husband's murder. In a planned street-scuffle, Mosby pretends to take Arden's part, and thus throws him off his guard. Arden thinks he has wronged him, and invites him to his house, but Mosby conspires with two hired ruffians to fall on his host during a game of draughts, the right moment being signified by Mosby's saying, "Now I take you." Arden is murdered, but the whole gang is apprehended and brought to justice.

(This drama is based on a murder which took place in 1551. Ludwig Tieck has translated the play into German, as a genuine production of Shakespeare. Some ascribe the play to George Lillo, but Charles Lamb gives 1592 as the date of its production, and says the author is unknown.)

Ardenne (Water of) This water had the power of converting love to hate. The fountain was made by Merlin, to cure sir Tristram of his love for Isolte (but sir Tristram never drank of it). It is mentioned by Bojardo in *Orlando Innamorato*. Nepenthe (3 syl) had the contrary effect, viz, turning hatred to love. (See NEPENTHE)

that same water of Ardenne
The which Rinaldo drank in happy hour
Described by that famous Tuscan pen.
It had the power to change the hearts of men
From love to hate

Spenser *The Faery Queen* 1v 3 (1596)

Ardven, west coast of Scotland (Argyleshire and its vicinity)

Go—said Starno—go to Ardven, a sea surrounded rocks. Tell the king of Selma [*Fingal*, the capital of whose kingdom was Selma] I give to him my daughter the loveliest maid that ever heaved a breast of snow. Her arms are white as the foam of my waves. Her soul is generous and mild.—Ossian (*Fingal* 111.)

Areouski, the Indian war-god, war, tumult

A cry of Areouski broke our sleep
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* 1. 16 (1809)

Arethu'sa, daughter of the king Mess'na, in the drama called *Phylaster* or *Love Lies a-bleeding*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1638)

Arcthusa, a nymph pursued by Apollo the river-god, and changed into a fountain in the island of Ortygia, but the river-god still pursued her, and mingled his stream with the fountain,

and now, "like friends once parted grown single-hearted" they leap and flow and slumber together "like spirits that love but live no more"

* * This fable has been exquisitely turned into poetry by Percy B. Shelley (*Alastor*, 1820)

Arethuse (4 syl) a Syrian-run fountain, especially noted because the poet Thucydides was born on its banks. Milton alludes to it in his *Lycidas*, l. 85

Argalia, brother of Angelica, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Argan, the *malin magicien* and father of Angelique. He is introduced taxing his apothecary's bills, under the conviction that he cannot afford to be sick at the prices charged, but then he notices that he has already reduced his bills during the current month, and is not so well. He first acts upon the plan of marrying Angelique to a young doctor, but to this the lady objects. His brother suggests that Argan himself should be his own doctor, and when the invalid replies he has not studied either diseases, drugs, or Latin the objection is overruled by investing the 'malade' in a doctor's cap and robe. The piece concludes with the ceremonial in macaronic Latin.

* * * When Argan asks his doctor how many grains of salt he ought to eat with an egg, the doctor answers "Six, huit, dix etc., par les nombres pairs, comme dans les médicaments par les nombres impairs."—Molière, *Le Malin Incurable*, ii 9 (1673)

Argante (3 syl) a giantess called "the very monster and miracle of lust." She and her twin-brother Oliphant or Oliphant were the children of Ixion and Lethé. Argante used to carry off young men as her captive, and seized "the Squire of Dames" as one of her victims. The squire, who was in fact Britemart (the heroine of chastity) was delivered by sir Satyrane (3 syl)—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii 7 (1599)

Argante (2 syl) father of Oetive (2 syl) and Zerbine (3 syl). He promises to give his daughter Zerbine to Leandre (2 syl), the son of his friend Geronte (2 syl), but during his absence abroad the young people fall in love unknown to their respective fathers. Both fathers storm, and threaten to break off the engagement, but are delighted beyond measure when they discover that

the choice of the young people has unknowingly coincided with their own—Molière, *Les Femmes de Son Air* (1671)

(Thomas Otway has adapted this play to the English stage, and called it *The City of Dreadful Night*. "Argante" he calls "Geronte," "Geronte" is "Grip," "Zerbine" he calls "Lina" and "Leandre" he changes into "Leander")

Argante (3 syl) a Circassian of high rank and undoubted courage but fierce and a great deceiver of the Nazarenes. Argante and Soliman were undoubtedly the bravest heroes of the infidel host. Argante was slain by Rinaldo and Soliman by Tancred—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Argante is not before the deities like the Argonauts of Italy's heroes—S. W. Scott

Argenis a political romance by Barclay (1621)

Argenk (*The Lullaby*) Here are portrayed all the various creatures that inhabited this earth before the creation of Adam—W. Beckford, *Lullaby* (1784)

Argente (3 syl) daughter of king Adelbright, and ward of Edel Curan a Danish prince in order to woo her, became a drudge in her house, but being obliged to quit her service, became a shepherd. Edel, the guardian forcing his suit on Argente, compelled her to flight and she became a shepherd's maid. In this capacity Curan wooed and won her. Edel was forced to restore the possessions of his ward and Curan became king of Northumberland. As for Edel, he was put to death—William Warner, *Argente* (1583)

Argentan (*L'air d'été*), one of the officers of the duke of Burgundy—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Gueldre* (time Lawra IV)

Argento, baron of Servia and husband of Gabriella (see *Delany of Plaise and Fable*)—Ariosto *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Argestes (3 syl), the west wind

Wind that blows from the west
Blows the day to leave his daughter
Vedra and

Wind that blows from the west

Arges (3 syl), the north-east wind, Cyriac, the north-west, Bores, the full north

Arges and Cyriac and Bores and
read the wind that blows from
the north—Parnassus (1775)

Argillan, a haughty, turbulent knight, born on the banks of the Trent

He induced the Latians to revolt, was arrested, made his escape, but was ultimately slain in battle by Solomon — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, VIII 12 (1575)

Argon and Ruro, the two sons of Annin king of Inis-thona, an island of Scandinavia. Cor'malo, a neighbouring chief, came to the island, and asked for the honour of a tournament. Argon granted the request, and overthrew him, and thus so vexed Cornalo that during a hunt he shot both the brothers with his bow. Their dog Inno, running to the hall, howled so as to attract attention, and Annin, following the hound, found his two sons both dead. On his return he discovered that Cornalo had run off with his daughter. Oseer, son of Ossian, slew Cornalo in flight, and restored the daughter to her father — *Ossian* ("The War of Inis-thona")

Arg'uri (in Russian Armenia), traditionally where Noah first planted the vine (*Arg'uri*, "he planted the vine")

Arg'us, the turf-writer, was Irwin Willes, who died in 1871

Argyle' (*Mac Callum More, du'c of*), in the reign of George I — Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (1818)

Mac Callum More, margrave of Argyle in the reign of Charles I is called Argyles
Leges I of Montrose (1819)

(Duke and duchess of Argyle are introduced also in the *Heart of Mullathan*, by Sir W. Scott, 1818)

Arriad'ne (1 syl), daughter of Minos king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth. Theseus married his deliverer, but when he arrived at Naxos (*Dia*) forsook her, and she hung herself

Surely it is an Ariadne There is dawning womanhood in every line But she knows nothing of Naxos — Ovid's Ariadne I

Aria'na, an ancient name of Ichoras, in Persia

Ar'ibert, king of the Lombards (653-661), left "no male pledge behind," but only a daughter named Rhodahind, whom he wished duke Gondibert to marry, but the duke fell in love with Bertha, daughter of As'trigon, the sage. The tale being unfinished, the sequel is not known — Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Arco'nium, Kenchester, in Hereford, on the Ine. Here Offa had a palace.

In poetry, Ariconium means Herefordshire, noted for its wool

Ulterior's conduct
The English merchant, with the buxom Dece
Of fertile Ariconium, while I clothe
Sarmatian kings (I stand an I oastle)
Akenside Hymn to the Valads

Arideus [*A rei' de us*], a herald in the Christian army — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

A'riel, in *The Tempest*, an airy spirit, able to assume any shape, or even to become invisible. He was enslaved to the witch Syc'orax, mother of Cal'iban, who overtasked the little thing, and in punishment for not doing what was beyond his strength, imprisoned him for twelve years in the rift of a pine tree, where Caliban delighted to torture him with unmitigated cruelty. Prospero, duke of Milan and father of Miranda, liberated Ariel from the pine-rift, and the grateful spirit served the duke for sixteen years, when he was set free

And like Ariel in the cloven pine tree
For its freedom grows and shifts
Longfellow The Golden Vlies one

A'riel, the sulph in Pope's *Pope of the Foot*. The impersonation of "fine life" in the abstract, the nice adjuster of hearts and necklaces. When disobedient he is punished by being kept hovering over the fumes of the chocolate, or is transfixed with pins, eleged with pomatums, or wedged in the eyes of bodilins

A'riel, one of the rebel angels. The word means "the Lion of God." Abdiel encountered him, and overthrew him — Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi 571 (1667)

Ariman'es (4 syl), the prince of the powers of evil, introduced by Byron in his drama called *Manfred*. The Perseus recognized a power of good and a power of evil: the former *Yesid*, and the latter *Ahrim* (in Greek, *Oromasdes* and *Ariman*). The two spirits are ever at war with each other. *Oromasdes* created twenty-four good spirits, and enclosed them in an egg to be out of the power of *Ariman's*, but *Ariman's* pierced the shell, and thus mixed evil with every good. However, a time will come when *Ariman's* shall be subjected, and the earth will become a perfect paradise

Arimas'pians, a one-eyed people of Seythia, who adorned their hair with gold. As gold mines were guarded by Gryphons, there were perpetual contentions between the Arimaspians and the Gryphons (See *Gryphon*)

Arimaspi quos diximus uno oculo in fronte media in

Perez del Pulgar, when serving under Ferdinand of Castile at the siege of Granada. With fifteen companions he entered Granada, then in the power of the Moors, and nailed to the door of the principal mosque with his dagger a tablet inscribed "Ave Maria!" then galloped back, before the guards recovered from their amazement—Washington Irving, *Conquest of Granada*, 91

Aristophanes (5 syl), a Greek who wrote fifty-four comedies, eleven of which have survived to the present day (B.C. 444–380). He is called "The Prince of Ancient Comedy," and Menander "The Prince of New Comedy" (B.C. 342–291).

The English or Modern Aristophanes, Samuel Foote (1722–1777).

The French Aristophanes, J. Baptiste Poquelin de Molière (1622–1673).

Aristotle The mistress of this philosopher was Hepyllis, of Plato, Archionassa, and of Epicurus, Leontium.

Aristotle of China, Lehuhe, who died A.D. 1200, called "The Prince of Science."

Aristotle of Christianity, Thos. Aquinas, who tried to reduce the doctrines of faith to syllogistic formulæ (1224–1274).

Aristotle of the Nineteenth Century, George Currier, the naturalist (1769–1802).

Aristotle in Love Godfrey Gobylyve told sir Graunde Amoure that Aristotle the philosopher was once in love, and the lady promised to listen to his prayer if he would grant her request. The terms being readily accepted, she commanded him to go on all fours, and then, putting a bridle into his mouth, mounted on his back, and drove him about the room till he was so angry, weary, and disgusted, that he was quite cured of his foolish attachment—Stephen Hawes, *The Pastime of Plesure*, xxix (1555).

Aimado (*Don Adriano de*), a pompous, affected Spaniard, called "a refined traveller, in all the world's new fashion plumed, that had a mint of phrases in his brain. One whom the music of his own vain tongue did ravish." This man was chosen by Ferdinand, the king of Navarre, when he resolved to spend three years in study with three companions, to relate in the interim of his studies "in high-born words the worth of many a knight from tawny Spain lost in the world's debate."

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue filed, his eye ambitious, his gait majestic and

his general behaviour vain, ridiculous and thronical. He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument.—Shakespeare *Love's Labour's Lost* act v. sc. 1 (1634).

Armande (2 syl), daughter of Chrysale (2 syl) and sister of Henriette. Armande is a *femme savante*, and Henriette a "thorough woman." Both love Clitandre, but Armande loves him platonically, while Henriette loves him with womanly affection. Clitandre prefers the younger sister, and after surmounting the usual obstacles, marries her—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Armida, a sorceress, who seduces Rinaldo and other crusaders from the siege of Jerusalem. Rinaldo is conducted by her to her splendid palace, where he forgets his vows, and abandons himself to sensual joys. Carlo and Ubaldo are sent to bring him back, and he escapes from Armida, but she follows him, and not being able to allure him back again, sets fire to her palace, rushes into the midst of the fight, and is slain.

[Julia's] small hand
Withdrew itself from his, but left behind

Byron *Don Juan* l. 71.

When the young queen of Frederick William of Prussia rode about in military costume to incite the Prussians to arms against Napoleon, the latter wittily said, "She is Armida in her distraction setting fire to her own palace."

(Both Gluck and Rossini have taken the story of Armida as the subject of an opera.)

Armida's Girdle Armida had an enchanted girdle, which, "in price and beauty," surpassed all her other ornaments, even the cestus of Venus was less costly. It told her everything, "and when she would be loved, she wore the same"—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Armstrong (*John*), called "The Laird's Jock." He is the laird of Mangerton. This old warrior witnesses a national combat in the valley of Liddesdale, between his son (the Scotch chieftain) and Foster (the English champion), in which young Armstrong is overthrown.—Sir W. Scott, *The Laird's Jock* (time, Elizabeth).

Armstrong (*Grace*), the bride-elect of Hobbie Elliot of the heugh-foot, a young farmer.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anno).

Armstrong (*Archie*), court jester to

James I, introduced in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, by sir Walter Scott (1822)

Ar'naut, an Albanian mountaineer
The word means "a brave man"

Stained with the best of Arnaout blood.
Byron, *The Corsair* 226.

Arnheim (2 syl) The baron Herman von Arnheim, Anne of Geierstein's grandfather

Sibilla of Arnheim, Anne's mother
The baroness of Arnheim, Anne of Geierstein—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Ar'no, the river of Florence, the birth-place of both Dante and Boccaccio

At last the Noces rose and scattered as they
few
Their blooming wreaths from fair Valclaus's bowers
(Petrarch).
To Arno's myrtle border
Akenside *Pictures of Imagination* II.

Arn'old, the deformed son of Bertha, who hates him for his ugliness. Weary of life, he is about to make away with himself, when a stranger accosts him, and promises to transform him into any shape he likes best. He chooses that of Achilles, and then goes to Rome, where he joins the besieging army of Bourbon. During the siege, Arnold enters St Peter's of Rome just in time to rescue Olympia, but the proud beauty, to prevent being taken captive by him, flings herself from the high altar on the pavement, and is taken up apparently lifeless. As the drama was never completed, the sequel is not known—Byron, *The Deformed Transformed*

Ar'no'd, the torch-bearer at Rotherwood—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Richard I)

Ar'nold of Benthuysen, disguised as a beggar, and called "Ginks"—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggar's Bush* (1622)

Arnoldo, son of Melchiel, patriot of the forest cantons of Switzerland. He was in love with Mathilde (3 syl), sister of Gessler, the Austrian governor of the district. When the tyranny of Gessler drove the Swiss into rebellion, Arnoldo joined the insurgents, but after the death of Gessler he married Mathilde, whose life he had saved when it was imperilled by an avalanche—Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (1829)

Arnol'do, a gentleman contracted to Zeno'cia, a chaste lady, dishonourably pursued by the governor, count Clodio—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Ar'nolphe (2 syl), a man of wealth, who has a crotchety about the proper training of girls to make good wives, and tries his scheme on Agnès, whom he adopts from a peasant's hut, and whom he intends in time to make his wife. She is brought up, from the age of four years, in a country convent, where difference of sex and the conventions of society are wholly ignored, but when removed from the convent Agnès treats men like school-girls, nods to them familiarly, kisses them, and plays with them. Being told by her guardian that married women have more freedom than maidens, she asks him to marry her, however, a young man named Horace falls in love with her, and makes her his wife, so Arnolphe after all profits nothing by his pains—Molière, *L'École des Femmes* (1662)

Dans un petit couvent loin de toute prauque
Je s'is élevé selon ma poltique
C'est-à-dire ordonnant quels coins on emploieroit
Pour la rendre folle autant qu'il se pourroit
Act I. 1.

Ar'not (Andrue), one of the women of the Balafre [Ludovic Lesly]—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Aron'teus (4 syl), an Asiatic king, who joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Ar'oundight, the sword of sir Lancelot of the Lake

Arpa'sia, the betrothed of Mone'sès, a Greek, but made by constraint the bride of Bryazet sultan of Turkey. Bajazet commanded Mone'sès to be bow-strung in the presence of Arpasia, to frighten her into subjection, but she died at the sight—N Rowe, *Tamerlane* (1702)

Ar'rant Knave (An), a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *nearo-cnapa* ("great knave"). Similarly, *nearo-briga* ("great fear"), *nearo-grap* ("great grip"), *nearo-wrence* ("great deceit"), etc

Ar'rot (Dame), the weasel in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Arrow Festival (*The*), instituted by Zoroaster to commemorate the flight of the arrow shot from the top of the Peak of Demavend, in Persia, with such miraculous prowess as to reach the bank of the Oxus, causing the whole intervening country to be ceded to Persia

Arrow shot a Mile Robin Hood

and Little John "frequently shot an arrow a measured mile" (1760 yards)

Trilillon informs us that in one of Robin Hood's peregrinations attended by Little John he went to dine at Whitby Abbey with the abbot Richard. They went to the top of the abbey and each of them shot an arrow which fell not far from Whitby bath and a pillar was set up by the abbot where each arrow was found. Both fell more than a measured mile from the abbey—*Chronicon Hist. orig. Whitby*, York 116.

Ar'saces (3 syl), the patronymic name of the Persian kings, from Arsaces, their great monarch. It was generally added to some distinctive name or appellation, as the Roman emperors added the name of Cæsar to their own.

Cæsar memorie hunc honorem Parthi tribuerunt ut omnes exinde reges suos Ar'saci nomine nuncupent—Justin *II. stor. lxxv. Philopater* all.

Arse'tes (3 syl), the aged eunuch who brought up Cloridan, and attended on her—*Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Ar'taban, the French type of nobility pride.

Ar'tamenes (3 syl) or **Le Grand Cyrus**, a "long-winded romance," by Mille Seuduri (1607-1791).

Artaxam'inous, king of Utopia, married to Griselmus whom he wishes to divorce for Distaffina. But Distaffina is betrothed to general Bombastis and when the general finds that his "fond one" prefers "half a crown" to himself, he hates all the world, and challenges the whole race of man by hanging his boots on a tree and daring any one to displace them. The king, coming to the spot, reads the challenge, and cuts the boots down, whereupon Bombastis falls on his majesty, and "kills him," in a theatrical sense, for the dead monarch, at the close of the ballet, joins in the dance, and promises, if the audience like, "to die again tomorrow"—W. B. Rhodes, *Bombastis* *Furioso*.

Ar'tchula Mur'tchula, the magic words which "Forteen" was required to pronounce when he wished to get any specific object "into his sack"—*A Basque Legend* (See FORTTEEN).

Ar'tegal or **Arthegal** (5r), son of Gorlois prince of Cornwall, stolen in infancy by the faeries, and brought up in Fairyland. Britomart saw him in Venus's looking-glass, and fell in love with him. She married him, and became the mother of Aurelius Conan, from whom (through Cadwallader) the Tudor dynasty derives descent. The wanderings of Britomart, as a lady knight-errant and the impersonation of chastity, is the subject of

bk. iii of the *Fairy Queen*, and the achievements of sir Artegal, as the impersonation of justice, is the subject of bk. v.

Sir Artegal's first exploit was to decide to which claimant a living woman belonged. Thus he decided according to Solomon's famous judgment respecting "the living and dead child" (canto 1). His next was to destroy the corrupt practice of bribery and toll (canto 2). His third was the exposing of Braggi-docco and his follower Trompart (canto 3). He had then to decide to which brother a chest of money found at sea belonged, whether to Breidas or Am'idias, he gave judgment in favour of the former (canto 4). He then fell into the hands of Radigund queen of the Amazons, and was released by Britomart (cantos 5 and 6), who killed Radigund (canto 7). His last and greatest achievement was the deliverance of Ire'na (*Island*) from Grantorto (*Iskellon*), whom he slew (canto 12).

N.B.—This rebellion was that called the earl of Desmond's, in 1580. Before bk. iv. 6, Artegal is spelt Arthegal, but never afterwards.

* * "Sir Artegal" is meant for lord Gray of Wilton, Spenser's friend. He was sent in 1580 into Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and the poet was his secretary. The marriage of Artegal with Britomart means that the justice of lord Gray was united to purity of mind or perfect integrity of conduct—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. (1596).

Artemis'ia, daughter of Lagdämus and queen of Caria. With five ships she accompanied Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and greatly distinguished herself in the battle of Salamis by her prudence and courage. (This is not the Artemisia who built the Mausoleum.)

Our statues show
The wanders of the Palytölon wall—*Seminäms*!
The Carian Art'istia, strong in war
Tennyson *The Princess* II.

Artemis'ia, daughter of Heecatomnus and sister-wife of Mausölus. Artemisia was queen of Caria, and at the death of her fraternal husband raised a monument to his memory (called a mausölium), which was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." It was built by four different architects: Scopas, Timotheus, Ieccharès, and Briaxis.

This may be the four rare masters which began
Fair Artemis'ia's husband's dainty tomb
(When I all took her before the work was done
And so bereft them of all hopes to come)

Arthur's Shield, Pridwin Geoffrey calls it Priwen, and says it was adorned with the picture of the Virgin Mary—*British History*, ix 4 (1142)

Arthur's Spear, Rone Geoffrey calls it Ron It was made of ebony—*British History*, ix 4 (1112)

His speere he nom an hondo tha Pon was thiten
Layamon *Brut* (twelfth century)

Arthur's Sword, Escalibur or Excalibur Geoffrey calls it Caliburn, and says it was made in the isle of Avallon—*British History*, ix 4 (1142)

The temper of his sword the tried Escalabour
The hiness and the length of Rone his noble speare
With Iridwin his great shield.

Drayton *Polyolbion* ii (1612).

Arthur's Round Table It contained seats for 150 knights Three were reserved, two for honour, and one (called the "siege perilsous") for sir Galahad, destined to achieve the quest of the sangreal If any one else attempted to sit in it, his death was the certain penalty

*** There is a table so called at Winchester, and Henry VIII showed it to François I as the very table made by Merlin for Uther the pendragon

And for great Arthur's seat her Winchester prefers
Whose old round table yet she vaunteth to be hers.
M Drayton *Polyolbion* ii (1611)

Arthur (King), in the burlesque opera of *Tom Thumb*, has Dollalolla for his queen, and Huncamunca for his daughter This dramatic piece, by Henry Fielding, the novelist, was produced in 1730, but was altered by Kane O'Hara, author of *Alidas*, about half a century later

Arthur's Harp, a l yre, which forms a triangle with the Pole-star and Arcturus

Dost thou know the star
We call the Harp of Arthur "up in heaven?"
Tennyson *The Last Tournament*

Arthur's Seat, the hill which overhangs Edinburgh

Nor hunt the bloodhounds back to Arthur's seat
[Edinburgh?]
Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*

Arthurian Romances

King Arthur and the Round Table, a romance in verse (1096)

The Holy Graal (in verse, 1100)

Tituel or *The Guardian of the Holy Graal*, by Wolfram von Eschenbach Tituel founded the temple of Graalburg as a shrine for the holy graal

The Romance of Parzival, prince of the race of the kings of Graalburg, by Wolfram of Eschenbach (in verse) This romance was translated into French by Chretien de Troyes in 1170 It contains 918 eight-syllable lines.

Launcelot of the Lake, by Ulrich of Zazikoven, contemporary with William Rufus

Wigalois or *The Knight of the Wheel*, by Wiprod of Graffenberg This adventurer leaves his mother in Syria, and goes in search of his father, a knight of the Round Table

Pwam or *The Knight of the Lion*, and *Erec*, by Hartmann von der Aue (thirteenth century)

Tristan and Yseult (in verse, by Master Gottfried of Strasburg (thirteenth century) This is also the subject of *Lue du Gast's* prose romance, which was revised by Elie de Borron, and turned into verse by Thomas the Rhymer, of Erecldonne, under the title of the *Romance of Tristram*

Merlyn Ambroise, by Robert de Borron
Roman des divers Quetes de St Graal, by Walter Mapes (prose)

A Life of Joseph of Arimathea, by Robert de Borron

La Mort d'Arthur, by Walter Mapes
The Idylls of the King, by Tennyson, in blank verse, containing "The Coming of Arthur," "Gareth and Lynette," "Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Launcelot and Elaine," "The Holy Graal," "Peleas and Ettarre" (2 syl), "The Last Tournament," "Guinevere" (3 syl), and "The Passing of Arthur," which is the "Morte d'Arthur" with an introduction added to it

(The old Arthurian Romances have been collated and rendered into English by sir Thomas Malory, in three parts Part I contains the early history of Arthur and the beautiful allegory of Gareth and Lanet, part II contains the adventures of sir Tristram, and part III the adventures of sir Launcelot, with the death of Arthur and his knights Sir Frederick Madden and J T K have also contributed to the same series of legends)

*** *Sources of the Arthurian Romances*
The prose series of romances called Arthurian, owe their origin to 1 The legendary chronicles composed in Wales or Brittany, such as *De Exceubio Britannia* of Gildas 2 The chronicles of Nennius (ninth century) 3 The Armoric collections of Walter [Calemus] or Gauthier, archdeacon of Oxford 4 *The Chronicon sue Historia Britonum* of Geoffrey of Monmouth 5 Floating traditions and metrical ballads and romances (See CHARLEMAGNE, MINOGION)

Arthuret (*Miss Seraphina* the papist and *Miss Angelica*), two sisters in sir

W Scott's novel called *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Arts (*The fine*) and **Genius** Sir Walter Scott was wholly ignorant of pictures, and quite indifferent to music Rogers felt no pleasure in paintings, and music gave him positive discomfort Sir Robert Peel detested music Byron and Tasso cared nothing for architecture, and Byron had no ear for music Mde de Staël could not appreciate scenery Pope and Dr Johnson, like Scott and Byron, had no ear for music, and could scarcely discern one tune from another, Pope preferred a street organ to Handel's *Messiah*

Arturo (lord Arthur Talbot), a cavalieralliance to Flv'ra "the puritan," daughter of lord Walton On the day appointed for the wedding, Arturo has to aid Enrichetta (*Henrietta*, widow of Charles I) in her escape, and Elvira, supposing he is eloping with a rival, temporarily loses her reason On his return, Arturo explains the circumstances, and they vow never more to part At this juncture Arturo is arrested for treason, and led away to execution, but a herald announces the defeat of the Stuarts, and free pardon of all political offenders, whereupon Arturo is released, and marries "the fair puritan"—Bellini's opera, *I Puritani* (1834)

Arturo [BUCKLAW] So Frank Hayston is called in Donizetti's opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor* (1835) (See HAYSTON)

Ar'undel, the steed of sir Bevis of Southampton, given him by his wife Josian, daughter of the king of Armenia —Dryton, *Polyolbion*, ii (1612)

Arundel Castle, called Magounee (2 syl)

She (*Anglican*) came to a castle that was called Magounee and now is called Arundell in Southsea.—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* ii 118 (1470)

Ar'valan, the wicked son of Keha'ma, slain by Ladur'lad for attempting to dishonour his daughter Kail'yal (2 syl) After this, his spirit became the relentless persecutor of the holy maiden, but holiness and elasticity triumphed over sin and lust Thus when Kail'yal was taken to the bower of bliss in paradise, Arvalan borrowed the dragon-car of the witch Lor'rumite (3 syl) to carry her off, but when the dragons came in sight of the holy place they were unable to mount, and went perpetually downwards, till Arvalan was dropped into an ice-rift of

perpetual snow When he presented himself before her in the temple of Jagannaut, she set fire to the pagoda And when he caught the maiden waiting for her father, who was gone to release the glendoveer from the submerged city of Baly, Baly himself came to her rescue

' Help help Kehama! help! he cried.
But Baly tarried not to abide
That mightier power With irresistible feet
He stamp'd and cleft the earth ' It opened wide
And gave him way to his own judgment seat.
Down like a plummet to the world below
He sank to punishment deserved and endless woe
Southey *Curse of Kehama* xvii. 12 (1809)

Arvi'da (*Prince*), a noble friend of Gustavus Vasa Both Arvida and Gns-tavus are in love with Christi'na, daughter of Christian II king of Scandinavia Christian employs the prince to entrap Gustavus, but when he approaches him the better instincts of old friendship and the nobleness of Gustavus prevail, so that Arvida not only refuses to betray his friend, but even vouches to him all further rivalry in the love of Christina — H Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730)

Arvir'agus, the husband of Dorigen Aurelius tried to win her love, but Dorigen made answer that she would never listen to his suit till the rocks that beset the coast were removed, "and there n'is no stone y-seen" By the aid of magic, Aurelius caused all the rocks of the coast to disappear, and Dorigen's husband insisted that she should keep her word When Aurelius saw how sad she was, and was told that she had come in obedience to her husband's wishes, he said he would rather die than injure so true a wife and noble a gentleman —Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Franklin's Tale," 1388)

(This is substantially the same as Boccaccio's tale of *Dianora and Gilberto*, day x 5 See DIANORA)

Arvir'agus, younger son of Cym'beline (3 syl) king of Britain, and brother of Guide'rius The two in early childhood were kidnapped by Belarius, out of revenge for being unjustly banished, and were brought up by him in a cave When they were grown to manhood, Belarius, having rescued the king from the Romans, was restored to favour He then introduced the two young men to Cymbeline, and told their story, upon which the king was rejoiced to find that his two sons whom he thought dead were both living — Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Aryan Languages (*The*)—

- 1 Sanskrit, whence Hindustanee,
- 2 Zend, „ Persian

- 8 Greek, whence Romance
 4 Latin, " Italian, French, Spanish,
 Portuguese, Wallachian
 (Romance)
 5 Celtic, " Welsh, Irish, Gaelic
 6 Gothic, " Teutonic, English, Scan-
 dinavian
 7 Slavonic, " European Russian, and
 Austrian

As You Like It, comedy by Shake-
 speare One of the French dukes, being
 driven from his dukedom by his brother,
 went with certain followers to the forest
 of Arden, where they lived a free and easy
 life, chiefly occupied in the chase The
 deposed duke had one daughter, named
 Rosalind, whom the usurper kept at
 court as the companion of his own
 daughter Celia, and the two cousins were
 very fond of each other At a wrestling
 match Rosalind fell in love with Orlando,
 who threw his antagonist, a giant and
 professional athlete The usurping duke
 (Frederick) now banished her from the
 court, but her cousin Celia resolved to go
 to Arden with her, so Rosalind in boy's
 clothes (under the name of Ganymed), and
 Celia as a rustic maiden (under the name
 of Aliena), started to find the deposed
 duke Orlando being driven from home
 by his elder brother, also went to the
 forest of Arden, and was taken under the
 duke's protection Here he met the
 ladies, and a double marriage was the
 result—Orlando married Rosalind, and
 his elder brother Oliver married Celia
 The usurper retired to a religious house,
 and the deposed duke was restored to his
 dominions —(1598)

Asaph So Tate calls Driven in
Abraham and Achitophel

While Judah's throne and Zion's rock stand fast
 The song of Asaph and his fame shall last.

Part II.

Asaph (St), a British (i.e. Welsh)
 monk of the sixth century, abbot of Llan-
 llyf, which changed its name to St
 Asaph, in honour of him

So bi hope can she bring of which her paints will be
 As Asaph who first gave that name unto that see
 Drayton *Polyolbion* xxiv (1613)

Ascal'aphos, son of Aethëron, turned
 into an owl for tale-telling and trying to
 shake mischief —*Græc' Fable*

Ascapart, son of Don Henrique (2 syl),
 There comedy called *The Spanish Curate*,
 de Beaumont and Fletcher (1622)

Ascapart or *Ascapart*, an enormous
 Roman, thirty feet high, who carried off Sir
 Chetiv's, his wife Josann, his sword Morglay,
 and his steed Ar undel, under his arm

Sir Bevis afterwards made Ascapart his
 slave, to run beside his horse The effigy
 of Sir Bevis is on the city gates of South-
 ampton —Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii (1612)

He was a man whose huge stature threw shadows and
 bulk would have enabled him to enact Colbrand
 Ascapart, or any other giant of romance without risk to
 him if nearer to heaven even by the altitude of a choir in —
 Sir W Scott

Those Ascaparts, men big enough to throw
 Charing Cross or a bar

Dr Donne (1573-1631)

Thus imitated by Pope (1688-1744) —

Each man an Ascapart of strength to toss
 Or quells both Temple Bar and Charing Cross

Ascræan Sage, or *Ascræan poet*,
 Hesiod, who was born at Ascræa, in Boeotia
 Virgil calls him "The Old Ascræan"

Nos tibi dant calamos en accepe 'lusu
 A cres qu ante erat

Æt. vii 70

Ascribia (3 syl), Irreligion personified
 in *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas
 Fletcher (canto vii) He had four sons
 "Machus (3 syl)
 and Hypocritus,
 poet (Greek,
 ascribia, "impiety")

Asel'ges (3 syl), Lasciviousness per-
 sonified One of the four sons of Anag-
 nus (*unchastity*), his three brothers being
 Machus (*adultery*), Porneus (*fornication*),
 and Aeth'arur Seeing his brother Por-
 neus fall by the spear of Parthenia
 (*maidenly chastity*), Aselges rushes for-
 ward to avenge his death, but the martial
 maid caught him with her spear, and
 tossed him so high in the air "that he
 hardly knew whither his course was
 bent" (Greek, *aselges*, "intemperate,
 wanton") —Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple
 Island*, vi (1633)

As'en, strictly speaking, are only the
 three gods next in rank to the twelve
 male Asir, but the word is not un-
 frequently used for the Scandinavian
 deities generally

As'gard, the fortress of the Asir or
 Scandinavian deities It is situate in
 the centre of the universe, and is accessible
 only by the rainbow bridge (*Bifrost*)
 The ruler is Nornor, overshadowed by
 the famous ash tree Ygdrasil

As'gill's Translation John Asgill
 wrote a book on the possibility of man
 being translated into eternal life without
 tasting death The book in 1707 was
 condemned to be burnt by the common
 hangman

Here no depending upon old women in my country
 and a man may as safely trust to Asgill's translation as to

his great-grandmother not marrying—*Mrs. Canillire The Englishman* ii 2 (1790)

Ash'field (*Tanner*), a truly John Bull farmer, tender-hearted, noble-minded but homely, generous but hot-tempered. He loves his daughter Susan with the love of a woman. His favourite expression is "Behave pratty," and he himself always tries to do so. His daughter Susan marries Robert Handy, the son of sir Abel Handy.

Dame Ashfield, the farmer's wife, whose *belic name* is a neighbouring farmer named Grundy. What Mrs. Grundy will say or what Mrs. Grundy will think or do is dame Ashfield's decalogue and gospel too.

Susan Ashfield, daughter of farmer and dame Ashfield—*Thorn Morton, Speed the Plow* (1764-1808)

Ash'ford (*Irish*), "a wife, good man contented to be poor"—*Crabbe, Parish Priest* (1807)

Ash'taroath a general name for all Syrian goddesses (See *ASHTARTU*)

[*Transl.*] General names
Of *Ashtartu* and *Ashtartu* the name is
Transliterated
History *Paradise Lost* i 422 (1667)

Ash'ton (*Sir William*), the lord keeper of Sea land, and father of Lucy Ash'ton.

Lady Elonor Ash'ton, wife of sir William.

Colonel Sholto Douglas Ash'ton, eldest son of sir William.

Lucy Ash'ton, daughter of sir William, betrothed to Lagar (the master of Ravenswood) but being compelled to marry Frank Huxton (lord of Buel law) betrays to murder him in the bridal chamber, and becomes insane. Lucy dies, but the lord recovers—*Sir W. Scott, The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.)

(This has been made the subject of an opera by Donizetti, called *Lucy Ash'ton* in *Lammermoor*, 1835.)

Asia, the wife of that Pharaoh who brought up Moses. She was the daughter of Mozaheim—*Sale, Koran*, xx note.

Asia, wife of that Pharaoh who knew not Joseph. Her husband tortured her for believing in Moses, but she was taken alive into paradise—*Sale, Al Koran*, lxxi note.

Mohomet says "Among women four have been perfect. Asia, wife of Pharaoh, Mary, daughter of Imran, Khadijah, the prophet's first wife, and Fatima, his own daughter."

As'ir, the twelve chief gods of Scandi-

navian mythology—Odin, Thor, Baldr, Njord, Frey, Tyr, Bragi, Heimdall, Vidar, Vali, Ullur, and Forseti.

Sometimes the goddesses—Frigga, Freyja, Idunna, and Sagna, are ranked amongst the Asir also.

As'madai (3 syl), the same as Asmodeus (1 syl), the lustful and destroying angel, who robbed Sara of her seven husbands (*Tobit* iii 8). Milton makes him one of the rebellious angels overthrown by Uriel and Raphael. Humie says the word means "the de troquer"—*Paradise Lost*, vi 365 (1667).

Asmodeus (1 syl), the demon of vanity and dress, called in the Talmud "king of the devils." As "dress" is one of the bitterest evils of modern life, it is termed "the Asmodeus of domestic peace," a phrase employed to express any "skeleton" in the house of a private family.

In the book of *Tobit* Asmodeus falls in love with Sara, daughter of Raguel, and causes the successive deaths of seven husbands each on his bridal night, but when Sara married Tobit, Asmodeus was driven into Egypt by a charm made of the heart and liver of a fish burnt on perfumed reeds.

(Milton throws the accent on the third syl, Tennison on the second.)

[*Transl.*] Asmodeus
Tian Asmodeus with the fly in lume
Milton, *Paradise Lost* vi 163.
Milton and Asmodeus caught at the
Tennison St. Simon's Hospital.

Asmodeus, a "diable bon-homme," with more guile than malice, not the least like Mephistopheles. He is the companion of Cl'ofis, whom he carries through the air, and shows him the inside of houses, where they see what is being done in private or secrecy without being seen. Although Asmodeus is not malignant, yet with all his wit, gentleness, and playful malice, we never forget the fiend even when he is most engaging.

(Such was the popularity of the *Diable Boiteux*, that two young men fought a duel in a bookseller's shop over the only remaining copy, an incident worthy to be recorded by Asmodeus himself.)

Mrs. Austen gives us such a picture of domes life as Asmodeus would present could he remove the roof of many an English home—*Jane Eyre*, Art. I. 101 (1818).

Asotus, Prodigality personified in *The Purple Island* (1643), by Phineas Fletcher, fully described in canto viii (Greek, *avotos*, "a prodigate").

Aspa'tia, a maiden the very ideal of

ill-fortune and wretchedness. She is the troth-plight wife of Anuntor, but Amintor, at the king's request, marries Evad'no (3 syl.) Women point with scorn at the forsaken Aspatia, but she hears it all with patience. The pathos of her speeches is most touching, and her death forms the tragical event which gives name to the drama.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610)

Asphaltic Pool (*The*), the Dead Sea, so called from the asphalt or bitumen abounding in it. The river Jordan empties itself into this "pool"—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 411 (1666)

Asphodel, in the language of flowers, means "regret." It is said that the spirits of the dead sustain themselves with the roots of this flower. It was planted by the ancients on graves, and both Theophrastus and Pliny state that the ghosts beyond Acheron roam through the meadows of Asphodel, in order if possible to reach the waters of Lethe or Oblivion. The Asphodel was dedicated to Pluto. Longfellow strangely enough crowns his angel of death with amaranth, with which the "spirits elect bind their resplendent locks," and his angel of life with asphodel, the flower of "regret" and emblem of the grave.

He who wore the crown of asphodels
[said] My errand is not death, but life
[laid] The angel with the anamathino wreath
Whispered a word that had a sound like death.
Longfellow *The Two Angels*

Aspramont, a place mentioned by Ariosto in his *Orlando Furioso*, in the department of the Meuse (1516).

Jousted in Aspramont and Montauban [Montauban].
Milton *Paradise Lost* i. 583 (1666)

Aspramonte (3 syl.), in Sir W. Scott's *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

The old knight, father of Brenhilda.
The lady of Aspramonte, the knight's wife.

Brenhilda of Aspramonte, their daughter, wife of Count Robert.

As'rael or **Az'rael**, an angel of death. He is immeasurable in height, inasmuch that the space between his eyes equals a 70,000 days' journey.—*Mohammedan Mythology*.

Ass (*An*), emblem of the tribe of Issachar. In the old church at Totnes is a stone pulpit, divided into compartments, the shields decorated with the

several emblems of the Jewish tribes, of which this is one.

Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens.—*Gen. xlix. 14*.

Ass. Three of these animals are by different legends admitted into heaven.
1 The ass on which Christ rode on His journey to Jerusalem on the day of palms.
2 The ass on which Balaam rode, and which reproved the prophet, "speaking with the voice of a man."
3 The ass of Arz's queen of Sheba or Saba, who came to visit Solomon. (See *ANIMALS*, p. 40.)

Ass's Ears. Midas was chosen to decide a trial of musical skill between Apollo and Pan. The Phrygian king gave his verdict in favour of Pan, whereupon Apollo changed his ears to those of an ass. The servant who used to cut the king's hair, discovering the deformity, was afraid to whisper the secret to any one, but not being able to contain himself, dug a hole in the earth, and, putting his mouth into it, cried out, "King Midas has ass's ears." He then filled up the hole, and felt relieved. Tennyson makes the barber a woman.

No livelier than the dame
That whispered Ass's ears [etc.] among the sedge
My sister

The Princess ii.

As'sad, son of Camaralzaman and Hamatal'nefous (5 syl.), and half-brother of Amgiad (son of Camaralzaman and Badour). Each of the two mothers conceived a base passion for the other's son, and when the young men repulsed their advances, accused them to their father of gross designs upon their honour. Camaralzaman commanded his vizier to put them both to death, but instead of doing so, he conducted them out of the city, and told them not to return to their father's kingdom (the island of Ebony). They wandered on for ten days, when Assad went to a city in sight to obtain provisions. Here he was entrapped by an old fire-worshipper, who offered him hospitality, but cast him into a dungeon, intending to offer him up a human victim on the "mountain of fire." The ship in which he was sent being driven on the coast of queen Margiana, Assad was sold to her as a slave, but being recaptured was carried back to his old dungeon. Here Bostana, one of the old man's daughters, took pity on him, and released him, and ere long Assad married queen Margiana, while Amgiad, out of gratitude, married Bostana.—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgiad and Assad").

As'sidos, a plant in the country of

amusement. Pastoral romance had reappeared in Portugal full sixty years previously in the pastoral romance of Montemayer called *Diana* (1552), and Longo, in the fifth century, had produced a beautiful prose pastoral called *The Loves of Daphnis and Chloe*, but both these pastorals stand alone, while that of D'Urfé is the beginning of a long series.

Astringer, a falconer. Shakespeare introduces an astringer in *All's Well that Ends Well*, act v. sc. 1. (From the French *austour*, Latin *austereus*, "a goshawk.") A "gentle astringer" is a gentleman falconer.

We usually call a falconer who keeps that kind of hawk [the goshawk] an astringer.—Cowell, *Law Dictionary*.

As'tro-flamman'te (5 syl), queen of the night. The word means "flaming star"—Mozart, *Die Zauberflote* (1791).

Astionomer (*The*), in *Rasselas*, an old enthusiast, who believed himself to have the control and direction of the weather. He leaves Imlac his successor, but implores him not to interfere with the constituted order.

I have possessed said he to Imlac for five years the regulation of the weather and the distribution of the seasons. The sun has listened to my dicta and I have ordered from tropic to tropic by my direction the clouds at my call have poured their waters and the Nile has overflowed at my command. I have re-trained the rage of the De-star and mitigated the fury of the Crab. The winds alone have hitherto refused my authority. I am the first of human beings to whom this trust has been imparted.—Dr. Johnson *Pastorals* XL—XLII (159).

As'trophel, Sir Philip Sidney. Phil Sid may be a contraction of *philos idus*, and the Latin *silus* being changed to the Greek *astion*, we get *astion philos* ("star-lover"). The "star" he loved was Penelope Devereux, whom he calls *Stella* ("star"), and to whom he was betrothed. Spenser wrote a poem called *Astrophel*, to the memory of Sir Philip Sidney.

Astyn'ome (4 syl) or **Chryseis**, daughter of Chryseis priest of Apollo. When Lyrnessus was taken, Astynomé fell to the share of Agamemnon but the father begged to be allowed to ransom her. Agamemnon refused to comply, whereupon the priest invoked the anger of his patron god, and Apollo sent a plague into the Grecian camp. This was the cause of contention between Agamemnon and Achilles, and forms the subject of Homer's epic called *The Iliad*.

As'wad, son of Shedad king of Ad. He was saved alive when the angel of death destroyed Shedad and all his subjects because he showed mercy to a camel which had been bound to a tomb to starve to death that it might serve its master on the day of resurrection—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797).

Asy'lum Chris'ti. So England was called by the Cambrards during the scandalous religious persecutions of the "Grand Monarque" (Louis XIV).

Atabalipa, the last emperor of Peru, subdued by Pizarro, the Spanish general. Milton refers to him in *Paradise Lost*, xi. 409 (1665).

At'ala, the name of a novel by Francois Rene Chateaubriand. It was published in 1801, and created universal admiration. Like his novel called *René*, it was designed as an episode to his *Genie du Christianisme*. His wanderings through the primeval woods of North America are described in *Atala* and *René* also.

(This has nothing to do with *Attila*, king of the Huns, nor with *Athalie* (queen of Judah), the subject of Racine's great tragedy.)

Atalanta, of Arcadia, wished to remain single, and therefore gave out that she would marry no one who could not outstrip her in running, but if any challenged her and lost the race, he was to lose his life. Hippomenes won the race by throwing down golden apples, which Atalanta kept stopping to pick up. William Morris has chosen this for one of his tales in *Earthly Paradise* (March).

In short, he thus appeared like another Atalanta.—Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* (Fortunio) 162.

Atal'ba, the inca of Peru, most dearly beloved by his subjects, on whom Pizarro makes war. An old man says of the inca—

The virtues of our monarch alike secure to him the affection of his people and the benign regard of Heaven.—Sheridan *Pizarro* li. 4 (from Fetzlue) (1799).

Atba'ra or **Blar' River** called the "dark mother of Egypt" (See BLACK RIVER).

Ate (2 syl), goddess of revenge.

With him along is come the mother queen
An Ate stirring him to blood and strife.
Shakespeare *King John* act ii. sc. 1 (1566).

Ate (2 syl), "mother of debate and all dissension," the friend of Duessa. She squirmed, lied with a false tongue, and maligned even the best of beings.

Her abode, "far under ground hard by the gates of hell" is described at length in bk. iv. 1. When sir Blandamour was challenged by Braggadocchio (canto 1), the terms of the contest were that the conqueror should have "Florinel," and the other "the old hag Att," who was always to ride beside him till he could pass her off to another—Spenser, *Joyry* *Orn*, iv. (1596)

Atellan Fables (*The*), in Latin *Atellan Fabula*, a species of farce performed by the ancient Romans, and so called from Atella in Campania. They differed from comedy because no magistrates or persons of rank were introduced, they differed from the *Terrenaria* or *comœ* drama, because domestic life was not represented in them, and they differed from the *mutus*, because there was neither buffoonery nor ribaldry. They were not performed by professional actors, but by Roman citizens of rank, were written in the Oscan language, and were distinguished for their refined humor.

They were supposed to be directly derived from the *Atellan* *Fabula*—*See* *W. Scott*, *The* *Atellan* *Fabula*.

Athra, a country in Connaught, which for a time had its own chief, and sometimes usurped the throne of Ireland. Thus Cairbar (lord of Athra) usurped the throne, but was displaced by Fingal who restored Corar king of Ulster. The war of Fingal with Cairbar is the subject of the Ossianic poem *Tenora*, so called from the palace of that name where Cairbar murdered king Corar. The kings of the Irish were called "lords of Athra"—*Ossian*.

Athalie (*3 syl*), daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and wife of Joram king of Judah. She massacred all the remnant of the house of David, but herself escaped, and six years afterwards was proclaimed king. Athalie, attracted by the shouts, went to the temple, and was killed by the mob. This forms the subject and title of Racine's *chef-d'œuvre* (1691), and was Mlle Rachel's great part.

(Racine's tragedy of *Athalie*, queen of Judah must not be confounded with Corneille's tragedy of *Attila*, king of the Huns.)

Atheist's Tragedy (*The*), by Cyril Tourneur. The "atheist" is D'Amville, who murders his brother Montferrers for his estates—(Seventeenth century.)

Athelstane (*3 syl*), surnamed "The

Unready," thane of Coningsburgh—Sir W. Scott, *John* *Bar* (time, Richard I.)

* * "Unready" does not mean *unprepared* but *injudicious* (from Anglo-Saxon, *rad*, "wisdom, counsel")

Athe'na (*Juno*) once meant "the air," but in Homer this goddess is the representative of civic prudence and military skill, the armed protectress of states and cities.

Athe'man Bee, Plato, so called from the honeyed sweetness of his composition. It is said that a bee settled on his lip while he was an infant asleep in his cradle, and indicated that "honeyed words" would fall from his lips, and flow from his pen. Sophocles is called "The Attic Bee."

Athenodo'rus, the Stoic, told Augustus the best way to restrain unruly anger was to repeat the alphabet before giving way to it.

The secret line led him at once to repeat
And led the storm and cooled the raging heat.
Tidell *The Horn* *book*

Ath'ens

German Athens, Saxe-Weimar

Athena of Ireland, Belfast

Modern Athens, Edinburgh, so called from its resemblance to the Acropolis, when viewed from the sea opposite—Wills.

Mohammedan Athens, Bagdad in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

Athens of the New World, Boston, noted for its literature and literary institutions.

Athens of the North, Copenhagen, unrivalled for its size in the richness of its literary and antique stores, the number of its societies for the encouragement of its sciences, and general learning, together with the many illustrious names on the roll of citizenship.

Athens of Switzerland, Zurich, so called from the number of protestant refugees who resorted thither, and inundated Europe with their works on controversial divinity. Coverdale's Bible was printed at Zurich in 1535, here Zuinglius preached, and here Lavater lived.

Athens of the West, Cordova, in Spain, was so called in the middle ages.

Ath'iot, the most wretched of all women.

Her comfort is (if for her any be)
This none can show more cause of grief than she
Wm. Rowe's *Triclinium* *Pizzaro* *ll* 3 (1713)

Ath'os, Democritus a sculptor, proposed to Alexander to have mount Athos

into a statue representing the great conqueror, with a city in his left hand, and a basin in his right to receive all the waters which flowed from the mountain. Alexander greatly approved of the suggestion, but objected to the locality.

And hew out a huge mountain of pathos
As I hills a son propo ed to do with Athos
Byron *Don Juan* xli 56

Athun'ree, in Connaught, where was fought the great battle between Felim O'Connor on the side of the Irish, and William de Bourgo on the side of the English. The Irish lost 10,000 men, and the whole tribe of the O'Connors fell except Felim's brother, who escaped alive.

Atim'us, Baseness of Mind personified in *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher. "A careless, idle swain his work to eat, drink, sleep, and purge his reins." Fully described in canto viii (Greek, *atimos*, "one dishonoured").

A'tin (*Strife*), the squire of Pyrochilus—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii 4, 5, 6 (1590).

Atlante'an Shoulders, shoulders broad and strong, like those of Atlas, which support the world.

Sage he [De 7 club] stood
With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies.
Milton *Paradise Lost* ii 305 (1667)

Atlan'tis Lord Breon wrote an allegorical fiction called *Atlantis or The New Atlantis*. It is an island in the Atlantic, on which the author feigns that he was wrecked, and there he found every model arrangement for the promotion of science and the perfection of man as a social being.

A moral country—but I hold his hand
For I did daunt to write an Atlantis.

Byron *Don Juan* xl 47

Atlas' Shoulders, enormous strength. Atlas king of Mauritania is said to support the world on his shoulders.

Change thy shape and shake off a care. Cel thee Medea's
kettle and be thou answer come forth with callous
hands, a chine of steel and Atlas shoulders.—W. Congreve
Lore for Love iv (1633)

Atossa. So Pope calls Sarah duchess of Marlborough, because she was the great friend of lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom he calls Sappho.

But what are these to great Atossa's mind?

Pope.

(The great friend of Sappho was Atthis. In Atossa is generally understood Vashiti, daughter of Cyrus and wife of Ahasuerus of the Old Testament.)

At'ropos, one of the Fates whose office is to cut the thread of life with a pair of scissors.

nor shines the knife
Nor shears of Atropos before their vision.
Byron *Don Juan* ii 64.

Attie Bee (*The*), Sophocles (n c 495-405). Plato is called "The Athenian Bee."

Attie Boy (*The*), referred to by Milton in his *Il Penseroso*, is Cephalos, who was beloved by Aurora or Morn, but was married to Procris. He was passionately fond of hunting.

Till civil suited Morn appear
Not tricked and flounced, as she was wont
With the Attie boy to hunt,
But kerchiefed in a comely cloud.

Il Penseroso (1638)

Attie Muse (*The*), Xenophon the historian (n c 444-359).

Atticus (*The English*), Joseph Addison (1672-1719).

Who but must laugh if such a man there be
Who would not weep if Atticus were he?
Pope *Prologue to the Satires*

The Christian Atticus, Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta (1783-1826).

The Irish Atticus, George Faulkner, printer and author (1700-1770).

At'tila, one of the tragedies of Pierre Corneille (1667). This king of the Huns, usually called "The Scourge of God," must not be confounded with "Athalie," daughter of Jezebel and wife of Joram, the subject and title of Racine's *chef-d'œuvre*, and Mdlle Rachel's chief character.

Attabat'es (4 syl.)—Drayton makes it 3 syl.—inhabited part of Hampshire and Berkshire. The primary city was Calceba (*Silchester*)—Richard of Cirencester, vi 10.

The Attabales in Bark onto the bank of Thames.
Drayton *Polyolbion* xvi (1611)

("In Bark" means in Berkshire.)

Aubert (*Thérèse*), the chief character of a romance by C. Nodier (1819). The story contains the adventures of a young royalist in the French Revolution, who disguised himself in female attire to escape discovery.

Aubrey, a widower for eighteen years. At the death of his wife he committed his infant daughter to the care of Mr. Bridgemore, a merchant, and lived abroad. He returned to London after an absence of eighteen years and found that Bridgemore had abused his trust, and his daughter had been obliged to quit the

house and seek protection with Mr Mortimer

Augusta Aubrey, daughter of Mr Aubrey, in love with Francis Tyrrel, the nephew of Mr Mortimer. She is snubbed and persecuted by the vulgar Lucinda Bridgemore, and most wantonly persecuted by Lord Abberville, but after passing through many a most painful visitation, she is happily married to the man of her choice—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780)

Au'bri's Dog showed a most unaccountable hatred to Richard de Macaire, snarling and flying at him whenever he appeared in sight. Now Aubri had been murdered by some one in the forest of Bondy, and this animosity of the dog directed suspicion towards Richard de Macaire. Richard was taken up, and condemned to single combat with the dog, by whom he was killed. In his dying moments he confessed himself to be the murderer of Aubri. (See Dog)

Le combat entre Macaire et le chien eut lieu à Paris dans l'île Lacroix. On place ce fait merveilleux en 1371 ans. Il est bien antérieur car il est mentionné dès le siècle précédent par Aubrie des Trois-Franchises.—Bouille.—Dict. L'histoire &c

Auch'termuch'ty (John), the Kinross carrier—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Audhum'bla, the cow created by Surt to nourish Ymir. She supplied him with four rivers of milk, and was herself nourished by licking dew from the rocks—*Scandinavian Mythology*

Audley Is John Audley here? In Richardson's travelling theatrical booth this question was asked aloud, to signify that the performance was to be brought to a close as soon as possible, as the platform was crowded with new-comers, waiting to be admitted (1766-1836)

The same question was asked by Shuter (in 1759), whose travelling company preceded Richardson's

Au'drey, a country wench, who jilted William for Touchstone. She is an excellent specimen of a wondering shew-gawky. She thanks the gods that "she is foul," and if to be poetical is not to be honest, she thanks the gods also that "she is not poetical"—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598)

The character of "Audrey" that of a female fool should not have been assumed (i.e. by Miss Love) in her last appearance in public, the last time of the farewell address was. And now poor Audrey bids you all farewell (May 26 1848)—James Smith *Memoirs* &c. (1849)

Au'gean Stables. Aug'us king of

the I'prians, in this, kept 2000 oxen for thirty years in stalls which were never cleansed. It was one of the twelve labours of Her'culés to cleanse these stables in one day. Thus he accomplished by letting two rivers into them.

If the *Augean stable* (of dramatic impurity) was not sufficiently clean of the stream of public opinion was fairly directed against its conglomerated impurities.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*

Augusta London [*Trinobantina*] was so called by the Romans

Where full in view Ausu'ta's spires are seen
With flowery lawns and waving woods between
A humble habitation rose beside
Where Thames meandering rolls his ample tide
Falconer *The Shipwreck* L. 3 (1766)

Augusta, mother of Gustavus Vasa. She is a prisoner of Christian II king of Denmark, but the king promises to set her free if she will induce her son to submission. Augusta refuses, but in the war which follows, Gustavus defeats Christian, and becomes king of Sweden—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730)

Augusta, a title conferred by the Roman emperors on their wives, sisters, daughters, mothers, and even concubines. It had to be conferred, for even the wife of an Augustus was not an Augusta until after her coronation.

1 *IMPERIALIS*. Livia and Julia were both *Augusta*, so were Julia (wife of Tiberius), Messalina, Agrippina, Octavia, Poppa, Statilia, Sabina, Domitilla, Domitia, and Faustina. In imperial times the wife of an emperor is spoken of as *Augusta*. *Serenissima Augusta conjux nostra*, *Digna Augusta*, &c. But the title had to be conferred, hence we read, "Domitian uxorem suam *Augustam* jussit nuncupari," and "Flavia Titiana, eadem die, uxor ejus [i.e. Pertinax] *Augusta* est appellata."

2 *MOTHERS OF GRANDMOTHERS*. Antonia, grandmother of Caligula, was created *Augusta*. Claudius made his mother Antonia *Augusta* after her death. Heliodorus had coins inscribed with "*Julia Mater Augusta*," in honour of his grandmother, Mamma, mother of Alexander Severus, is styled *Augusta* on coins, and so is Helena, mother of Constantine.

3 *SISTERS*. Honorius speaks of his sister as "*venerabilis Augusta germana nostra*." Trajan has coins inscribed with "*Diva Marciana Augusta*."

4 *DAUGHTERS*. Mithra Scantilla the wife, and Didia the daughter of Didius Julianus, were both *Augusta*. Titus inscribed on coins his daughter as "*Julia*"

Sabina Augusta," there are coins of the emperor Decius inscribed with "Herennia Etruscilla Augusta," and "Sallustia Augusta," sisters of the emperor Decius

5 Otho's Matidia, niece of Trajan, is called *Augusta* on coins. Constantine Monomachus called his concubine *Augusta*

Augustan Age, the golden age of a people's literature, so called because while Augustus was emperor, Rome was noted for its literary giants

The Augustan Age of England, the Elizabethan period. That of Anne is called the "Silver Age"

The Augustan Age of France, that of Louis XIV (1610-1710)

The Augustan Age of Germany, nineteenth century

The Augustan Age of Portugal, from John the Great to John III (1455-1557)

In this period Brazil was occupied, the African coast explored, the sea-route to India was traversed, and Camoens flourished

Augustina, the Maid of Saragosa. She was only 22 when, her lover being shot, she mounted the battery in his place. The French, after a siege of two months, were obliged to retreat, August 15, 1808

Such were the exploits of the Maid of Saragosa who by her valor elevated herself to the highest rank of heroism. When the author was at Seville she walked daily on the Prado decorated with medals and orders by order of the Junta.—Lord Byron

Auld Robin Gray was written (1772) by lady Anne Barnard, to raise a little money for an old nurse. Lady Anne's maiden name was Lindsay, and her father was earl of Balcarras

Aullay, a monster horse with an elephant's trunk. The creature is as much bigger than an elephant, as an elephant is larger than a sheep. King Bala of India rode on an aullay

The aullay, hugest of four footed kind

Aumelle [*O mur!*], a French corruption of Albemarle (in Normandy)

Aurelius, a young nobleman who tried to win to himself Dorigen, the wife of Arryagus, but Dorigen told him she would never yield to his suit till all the rocks of the British coast were removed, "and there n'is no stone y-seen," Aure-

lius by magic made all the rocks disappear, but when Dorigen went, at her husband's bidding, to keep her promise, Aurelius, seeing how sad she was, made answer, he would rather die than injure so true a wife and noble a gentleman.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Franklin's Tale," 1388)

(This is substantially the same as Boecaccio's tale of *Dianora and Gilberto*, v. 5. See *DIANORA*)

Aurelius, elder brother of Uther the pendragon, and uncle of Arthur, but he died before the hero was born

I am sick of a sick [ill of the flux] as he was, he caused him self to be carried forth on a litter; with who e presence the people were so increased that in countering with the Saxons they won the victory.—Holinshed *Illory of Scotland* 89

once I read
That stout Pendragon on his litter sick
Came to the field and vanquished his foes.
Shakespeare *1 Henry VI act III sc 2* (1480)

Auro's Tears, the morning dew. These tears are shed for the death of her son Memnon, who was slain by Achilles at the siege of Troy

Auso'ma, Italy, so called from Auson, son of Ulysses

romantic Story —
Gay like the fields of France is more refined
The soft Ausonia's monumental relic
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* li. 13 (1840)

Austin, the assumed name of the lord of Clarnaval, when he renounced the world and became a monk of St Nicholas Theodore, the grandson of Alfonso, was his son, and rightful heir to the possessions and title of the count of Narbonne.—Robert Jephson, *Count of Narbonne* (1782)

Austria and the Lion's Hide. There is an old tale that the arch-duke of Austria killed Richard I, and wore as a spoil the lion's hide which belonged to our English monarch. Hence Tanken-bridge (the natural son of Richard) swears jeeringly to the arch-duke

Then wear a lion's hide I doff it for shame,
And hang a calf skin on these recreant limbs.
Shakespeare *King John act III sc 1* (1486)

(The point is better understood when it is borne in mind that fools and jesters were dressed in calf-skins)

Austrian Lip (*The*), a protruding under jaw, with a heavy lip disinclined to shut close. It came from Kaiser Maximilian I, son of Kaiser Frederick III, and was inherited from his grandmother Cimburbis, a Polish princess, dike of Masovia's daughter, and hence called the "Cimburbis Under Lip."

Autol'ycos, the craftiest of thieves. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and changed their marks. Sis'phos outwitted him by marking his sheep under their feet.

Autol'ycus, a pedlar and witty rogue, in *The Winter's Tale*, by Shakespeare (1604)

Av'alon or Avallon, Glastonbury, generally called the "isle of Avalon." The abode of King Arthur, Obéron, Morgane la Fee, the Fees generally, and sometimes called the "island of the blest." It is very fully described in the French romance of *Ogyer le Danois*. Tennyson calls it Avilion (q.v.). Dryden, in his *Polyolbon*, styles it "the ancient isle of Avilion," and the Romans "insula Avalonia."

O three times famous Isle! where is that place that might
Be with thy: If compared for glory and delight,
Whil' Glastonbury's good?

— Dryden *Polyolbon* lib. (1612)

Avan'turine or Aven'turine (4 syl.), a variety of rock-crystal having a spangled appearance, caused by scales of mica or crystals of copper. The name is borrowed from that of the artificial gold-spangled glass obtained in the first instance *par accident* ("by accident")

an I the hair

All over glanced with dew-drop or with gem,

Like sparkles in the stone *avanturine*.

Tennyson *Gareth and Iwette*.

Avare (L') The plot of this comedy is as follows: Harpagon the miser and his son Cleante (2 syl.) both want to marry Mariane (3 syl.), daughter of Anselme, *alias* don Thomas d'Alburei, of Naples. Cleante gets possession of a casket of gold belonging to the miser, and hidden in the garden. When Harpagon discovers his loss he raves like a mad man, and Cleante gives him the choice of Mariane or the casket. The miser chooses the casket, and leaves the young lady to his son. The second plot is connected with Elise (2 syl.), the miser's daughter, promised in marriage by the father to his friend Anselme (2 syl.), but Elise is herself in love with Valere, who, however, turns out to be the son of Anselme. As soon as Anselme discovers that Valere is his son, who he thought had been lost at sea, he resigns to him Elise, and so in both instances the young folks marry together, and the old ones give up their unnatural rivalry. — Molière, *L'Avare* (1667)

Ava'tar, the descent of Brahma to this earth. It is said in Hindu mytho-

logy that Brahma has already descended nine times in various forms, but is yet to appear a tenth, in the figure of a warrior upon a white horse, to cut off all incorrigible offenders.

Nine times have Brahma's wheels of lightning hurled
His awful presence o'er the alarmed world

name

n —

He comes! dread Brahma shakes the sunless sky
Heaven's fiery horse beneath his warrior form
Paws the light clouds and gallops on the storm
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* I (1793)

Ave'nel (2 syl), Julian Avenel, the usurper of Avenel Castle.

Lady Alice Avenel, widow of Sir Walter.

Mary Avenel, daughter of lady Alice. She marries Halbert Glendinning — Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (date 1559)

Aic'nel (Sir Halbert Glendinning, knight of), same as the bridegroom in *The Monastery*.

The lady Mary of Avenel, same as *The bride in The Monastery* — Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

The White Lady of Avenel, a spirit mysteriously connected with the Avenel family, as the Irish banshee is with true Milesian families. She announces good or ill fortune, and manifests a general interest in the family to which she is attached, but to others she acts with considerable caprice, thus she shows unmitigated malignity to the sacristan and the robber. Any truly virtuous mortal has commanding power over her.

Noon gleams on the lake

Noon gleams on the fell

Awake thee, awake

White maid of Avenel!

Sir W. Scott *The Monastery* (time Elizabeth)

Aven'gei of Blood, the man who had the birthright, according to the Jewish polity, of taking vengeance on him who had killed one of his relatives.

the Christless code

That must have life for a blow

Tennyson *Maud* II l. 1.

Av'icen or Abou-ibn-Sina, an Arabian physician and philosopher, born at Shiraz, in Persia (980-1037). He composed a treatise on logic, and another on metaphysics. Avicen is called both the Hippocrates and the Aristotle of the Arabs.

O physick's peako for me, King Avicen

Yet was his glory never set on self

Nor never shall: whyles any world's may stand

Where men have valde to take good bookes in hande

G. Gascoigne *The Fruits of Warre* lib. (died 1577)

Avil'ion ("the apple island"), near the terrestrial paradise. (See **AVARON**)

Where falls not hall or rain or any snow
Nor ever wind blows loudly but it lies
-- with orchard lawns
with summer sea
of my grievous wound
Lennyson *Morte d'Arthur*

Ayl'mer (*Mrs*), a neighbour of sir Henry Lee—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Ayl'mer (*Prior*), a jovial Benedictine monk, prior of Jorvaulx Abbey—Sir W Scott, *Icanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Ay'mon, duke of Dordōna (*Dordogne*) He had four sons, Rinaldo, Guiscard, Alardo, and Ricciardetto (i.e. Renaud, Guiscard, Alard, and Richard), whose adventures are the subject of a French romance, entitled *Les Quatre filz Aymon*, by H de Alleneuve (1165-1223)

Az'amat-Bat'uk, pseudonym of M Thieblaud, war correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, in 1870

Azazel, one of the ginn or jinn, all of whom were made of "smokeless fire," that is, the fire of the Sunoom These jinn inhabited the earth before man was created, but on account of their persistent disobedience were driven from it by an army of angels When Adam was created, and God commanded all to worship him, Azazel insolently made answer, "He hast Thou created of fire, and him of earth, why should I worship him?" Whereupon God changed the jinnce into a devil, and called him Iblis or Despair In hell he was made the standard-bearer of Satan's host

His ml, hte standard that proud honour claimed
Azazel as his right.
Milton *Paradise Lost* 1 534 (1665)

Az'la, a suttee, the young widow of Ar'alan, son of Keh'mna—Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, 1 10 (1809)

Az'o, husband of Paris'na He was marquis d'Este, of Ferrara, and had already a natural son, Hugo, by Bianca, who, "never made his bride," died of a broken heart Hugo was betrothed to Paris'na before she married the marquis, and after she became his mother-in-law, they loved on still One night Az'o heard Paris'na in sleep express her love for Hugo, and the angry marquis condemned his son to death Although he spared his bride, no one ever knew what became of her—Byron, *Parisina*

Az'rael (3 syl), the angel of death (called Raphael in the *Gospel of Barnabas*)—*Al Koran*

Az'tecas, an Indian tribe, which conquered the Hoamen (2 syl), seized their territory, and established themselves on a southern branch of the Missouri, having Az'tlan as their imperial city When Madoc conquered the Aztecas in the twelfth century, he restored the Hoamen, and the Aztecas migrated to Mexico—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Az'tlan, the imperial city of the Az'tecas, on a southern branch of the Missouri It belonged to the Hoamen (2 syl), but this tribe being conquered by the Aztecas, the city followed the fate of war When Madoc led his colony to North America, he took the part of the Hoamen, and, conquering the Aztecas, restored the city and all the territory pertaining thereto to the queen Crill'ab, and the Aztecas migrated to Mexico The city Aztlan is described as "full of palaces, gardens, groves, and houses" (in the twelfth century)—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Azuze'na, a gipsy Manri'co is supposed to be her son, but is in reality the son of Gar'ia (brother of the conte di Luna)—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (1853)

Azyoru'ca (4 syl), queen of the snakes and dragons She resides in Patala, or the infernal regions—*Hindu Mythology*

There Azyoruca veiled her awful form
In those eternal shadows. There she sat
And as the trembling souls who crowd around
The judgment seat received the doom of fate
Her giant arms extending from the cloud
Drew them within the darkness
Southey *Curse of Kehama* xliii 15 (1809)

B

Baal, plu Baalim, a general name for all the Syrian gods, as Ash'taroath was for the goddesses The general version of the legend of Baal is the same as that of Adonis, Thammuz, Osiris, and the Arabian myth of El Khoudar All allegorize the Sun, six months above and six months below the equator As a title of honour, the word Baal, Bal, Bel, etc., enters into a large number of Phœnician

and Carthaginian proper names, as Hannibal, Hasdrubal, Bel-shazzar, etc.

[the] general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth the male
These female

Milton *Paradise Lost* l. 422 (1665)

Baalbec of Ireland Kilmallock in Limerick, noted for its ruins

Bab (*Lady*), a waiting maid on a lady so called, who assumes the airs with the name and address of her mistress. Her fellow-servants and other servants address her as "lady Bab," or "Your ladyship." She is a fine wench, "but by no means particular in keeping her teeth clean." She says she never reads but one "book, which is *Shakspeare*." And she calls Lovell and Freeman, two gentlemen of fortune, "downright hottenpots."—Rev J Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759)

Ba'ba, chief of the eunuchs in the court of the sultana Gulbeyaz—Byron, *Don Juan*, v. 28, etc (1820)

Baba (*Ali*), who relates the story of the "Forty Thieves" in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. He discovered the thieves' cave while hiding in a tree, and heard the magic word "Ses'amé," at which the door of the cave opened and shut.

Cassim Baba, brother of Ali Baba, who entered the cave of the forty thieves, but forgot the pass-word, and stood crying "Open Wheat!" "Open Barley!" to the door, which obeyed no sound but "Open Sesamé!"

Baba Mus'tapha, a cobbler who sewed together the four pieces into which Cassim's body had been cleft by the forty thieves. When the thieves discovered that the body had been taken away, they sent one of the band into the city, to ascertain who had died of late. The man happened to enter the cobbler's stall, and falling into a gossip heard about the body which the cobbler had sewed together. Mus'tapha pointed out to him the house of Cassim Baba's widow, and the thief marked it with a piece of white chalk. Next day the cobbler pointed out the house to another, who marked it with red chalk. And the day following he pointed it out to the captain of the band, who instead of marking the door studied the house till he felt sure of recognizing it.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or The Forty Thieves")

Bababalouk, chief of the black eunuchs, whose duty it was to wait on the

sultan, to guard the sultanas, and to superintend the harem.—Habesci, *State of the Ottoman Empire*, 155-6

Ba'bel ("confusion") There is a town in Abyssinia called *Habesh*, the Arabic word for "confusion." This town is so called from the great diversity of races by which it is inhabited. Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, Ethiopians, Arabians, Falashas (*exiles*), Gallas, and Negroes, all consort together there.

Babes in the Wood, insurrectionary hordes that infested the mountains of Wicklow, and the woods of Ennisclathry towards the close of the eighteenth century. (See CHILDREN IN THE WOOD)

Babie, old Alice Gray's servant-girl.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Babie'ca (3 syl), the Cid's horse

I learnt to prize Babieca from his head un to his hoof
The Cid (1125)

Baboon (*Philp*), Philippe Bourbon, due d'Anjou

Lewis Baboon, Louis XIV, "a false loon of a grandfather to Philip, and one that might justly be called a Jack-of-all-trades"

Sometimes you would see this Lewis Baboon behind his counter selling broad-cloth sometimes measuring linen next day he would be dealing in mercery ware high heels, ribbons, gloves, fairs and lace he understood to a nicety. May he would descend to the selling of tape garters and shoe buckles. When shop was shut up he would go about the neighbourhood and earn half-a-crown by teaching the young men and maidens to dance. By these means he had acquired immense riches which he used to squander away at back sword (in scar), quarter staff and cudgel play in which he took great pleasure.—Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* II. (1711)

Bab'ylon Cairo in Egypt was so called by the crusaders. Rome was so called by the puritans, and London was, and still is so called by some, on account of its wealth, luxury, and dissipation.—The reference is to Rev xxi and xxvii

Babylonian Wall The foundress of this wall (two hundred cubits high, and fifty thick), was Semiramis, mythical foundress of the Assyrian empire. She was the daughter of the fish-goddess Der'ceto of Ascalon, and a Syrian youth

Our statues she
The foundress of the Babylonian wall.
Tennyson *The Princess* II

Bacchan'tes (3 syl), priestesses of Bacchus

Round about him [Bacchus] fair Bacchant's
Bearing cymbals, flutes, and thyrses
Wild from Naxos groves or Zante's
Vineyards sing delirious verses
Longfellow *Drinking Song*

Bacchus, in the *Lusiad*, an epic

hospitality to the false Fatima. Aladdin killed both these magicians—*Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin or The Wonderful Lamp")

Bætica or **Bætic Vale**, Granada and Andalusia, or Spain in general. So called from the river Betis or Guadalquivir.

While o'er the Bætic vale
Or thro' the towers of Mingis [Troyes], or the palms
The sacred fanges watered, I conduct
The English merchant.

Akenside Hymn to the Valais

Bagdad. A hermit told the caliph Almanzor that one Moctas was destined to found a city on the spot where he was standing. "I am that man," said the caliph, and he then informed the hermit how in his boyhood he once stole a bracelet, and his nurse ever after called him "Moctas," the name of a well-known thief—*Marigny*.

Bagshot, one of a gang of thieves who conspire to break into the house of lady Bountiful—*Farquhar, The Beau's Stratagem* (1705).

Bagstock (*Major Joe*), an apoplectic retired military officer, living in Princess's Place, opposite to Miss Fox. The major had a covert kindness for Miss Tox, and was jealous of Mr Dombey. He speaks of himself as "Old Joe Bagstock," "Old Joey," "Old J," "Old Joshi," "Rough and tough Old Jo," "J B," "Old J B," and so on. He is also given to over-acting, and to abusing his poor native servant—*C Dickens, Dombey and Son* (1846).

Bah'adai, master of the horse to the king of the Magi. Prince Am'grad was enticed by a collet to enter the minister's house, and when Bah'adar returned, he was not a little surprised at the sight of his unwitted guest. The prince, however, explained to him in private how the matter stood, and Bah'adar, entering into the fun of the thing, assumed for the nonce the place of a slave. The collet would have murdered him, but Am'grad, to save the minister, cut off her head. Bah'adar, being arrested for murder, was condemned to death, but Am'grad came forward and told the whole truth, whereupon Bah'adar was instantly released, and Am'grad created vizier—*Arabian Nights* ("Am'grad and Assad").

Bahman (*Prince*), eldest son of the sultan Khrossou-schah of Persia. In

infancy he was taken from the palace by the sultana's sisters, and set adrift on a canal, but being rescued by the superintendent of the sultan's gardens, he was brought up, and afterwards restored to the sultan. It was the "talking bird" that told the sultan the tale of the young prince's abduction.

Prince Bahman's Knife. When prince Bahman started on his exploits, he gave to his sister Pariz'idé (1 syl) a knife, saying, "As long as you find this knife clean and bright, you may feel assured that I am alive and well, but if a drop of blood falls from it, you may know that I am no longer alive"—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale).

Bailey, a sharp lad in the service of Todger's boarding-house. His ambition was to appear quite a full-grown man. On leaving Mrs Todger's, he became the servant of Montague Tigg, manager of the "Anglo-Bengalee Company"—*C Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Baile (*General*), a parliamentary leader—*Sir W Scott, Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I).

Baile (*Giles*), a gipsy, father of Gabriel Inn (nephew to Meg Merrilies)—*Sir W Scott, Guy Mannering* (time, George II).

Bailiff's Daughter of Islington (in Norfolk). A squire's son loved the bailiff's daughter, but she gave him no encouragement, and his friends sent him to London "an apprentice for to bind." After the lapse of seven years, the bailiff's daughter, "in ragged attire," set out to walk to London, "her true love to inquire." The young man on horseback met her, but knew her not. "One penny, one penny, kind sir!" she said. "Where were you born?" asked the young man. "At Islington," she replied. "Then prithee, sweetheart, do you know the bailiff's daughter there?" "She's dead, sir, long ago." On hearing this the young man declared he'd live an exile in some foreign land. "Stay, oh stay, thou goodly youth," the maiden cried, "she is not really dead, for I am she." "Then farewell grief and welcome joy, for I have found my true love, whom I feared I should never see again"—*Perev, Relics of English Poetry*, ii 8.

Bailiff (*Harry*), mine host in the *Canterbury Tales*, by Chaucer (1388). When the poet begins the second fit of

the "Rime of Sir Thopas," mine host exclaims

No mor of this for Godde's dignitie
I or thou makest me so wery that
Mine ceres aken for thy nasty speeche
v 10 327 etc. (1333)

Bailzou (*Ann'ple*), the nurse of Fflic Deans in her confinement—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Baiser-Lamourette (*Lamourette's Kiss*), a short-lived reconciliation

Il y avoit (9 Juin 1794) scission entre les membres de l'Assemblée Lamouretteles exhorta à se reconcilier. Per suadés par son di cours, ils embrassèrent les uns les autres. Mais cette réconciliation ne dura pas deux jours et elle fut bientôt ridiculisée sous le nom de Baiser Lamourette—Boulliet, *Dice d'Hist* etc.

Bajar'do, Rinaldo's steed—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Baj'azet, surnamed "The Thunderbolt" (*ilderim*), sultan of Turkey. After subjugating Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Asia Minor, he laid siege to Constantinople, but was taken captive by Tamerlane emperor of Tartary. He was fierce as a wolf, reckless, and indomitable. Being asked by Tamerlane how he would have treated him had their lots been reversed, "Like a dog," he cried. "I would have made you my footstool when I mounted my saddle, and when your services were not needed would have chained you in a cage like a wild beast." Tamerlane replied, "Then to show you the difference of my spirit, I shall treat you as a king." So saying, he ordered his chains to be struck off, gave him one of the royal tents, and promised to restore him to his throne if he would lay aside his hostility. Bajazet abused this noble generosity, plotted the assassination of Tamerlane, and bowstrung Moncses. Finding clemency of no use, Tamerlane commanded him to be used "as a dog, and to be chained in a cage like a wild beast"—N Rowe, *Tamerlane* (a tragedy, 1702)

* * This was one of the favourite parts of Spranger Barry (1719-1777) and J Kemble (1757-1823)

Bj'azet, a black page at St James's Palace—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Bajura, Mahomet's standard

Baker (*The*), and the "Baker's Wife" Iouis XVI and Marie Antoinette were so called by the revolutionary party, because on the 6th October, 1789, they ordered a supply of bread to be given to

the mob which surrounded the palace at Versailles, clamouring for bread

Ba'taam (2 syl), the earl of Huntingdon, one of the rebels in the army of the duke of Monmouth

And therefore in the name of dulness be
The well hung Balaam.
Dryden *Absalom and Achitophel*

Ba'taam, a "citizen of sober fame," who lived near the monument of London. While poor he was "religious, punctual, and frugal," but when he became rich and got knighted, he seldom went to church, became a courtier, "took a bribe from France," and was hung for treason—Pope, *Moral Essays*, III

Balaam and Josaphat, a religious novel by Johannes Damascenus, son of Almansur (For plot, see JOSAPHAT)

Balack, Dr Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, who wrote a history called *Burnet's Own Time*, and *History of the Reformation*—Dryden and Tate, *Absalom and Achitophel*, II

Balac'lava, a corruption of *bellachare* ("beautiful port"), so called by the Genoese, who raised the fortress, some portions of which still exist (See CHANÇE)

Balafre (*Le*), alias Ludovic Lesly, an old archer of the Scottish Guard at Plessis les Tours, one of the castle palaces of Louis XI. Le Balafre is uncle to Quentin Durward—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

* * Henri, son of François second duke of Guise, was called *Le Balafre* ("the gashed"), from a frightful scar in the face from a sword-cut in the battle of Dormans (1575)

Balám', the ox on which the faithful feed in paradise. The fish is called Nûn, the lobes of whose liver will suffice for 70,000 men

Balan', brother of Balyn or Balin le Savage, two of the most valiant knights that the world ever produced—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, I 31 (1470)

Balan, "the bravest and strongest of all the giant race." Amadis de Gaul rescued Gabricletta from his hands—Vaseo de Looern, *Amadis of Gaul*, II 129 (fourteenth century)

Balance (*Justice*), father of Sylvia. He had once been in the army, and as he had run the gauntlet himself, he could make excuses for the wild pranks of

young men.—G Farquhar, *The Recruiting Office* (1704)

Baland of Spain, a man of gigantic strength, who called himself "Fierabras"—*Medieval Romance*

Balchris'tie (Jenny), housekeeper to the laird of Dumbiedikes—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Balclutha, a town belonging to the Britons on the river Clyde. It fell into the hands of Comhal (Fingal's father), and was burnt to the ground

"I have seen the walls of Balclutha," said Fingal, "but they were desolate. The fire had resounded in the halls and the voice of the people is heard no more. The thistle shook there its lonely head, the moss whistled in the wind, and the fox looked out from the windows."—*Osian's Carver*

Baldassa're (4 syl), chief of the monastery of St Jacopo di Compostella—Donizetti's opera, *La Favorita* (1842)

Bal'der, the god of light, peace, and day, was the young and beautiful son of Odin and Frigga. His palace, Brednablik ("wide-shining"), stood in the Milky Way. He was slain by Höder, the blind old god of darkness and night, but was restored to life at the general request of the gods—*Scandinavian Mythology*

Balder the beautiful
God of the summer sun
Longfellow *Tegula's Death*

(Sydney Dobell has a poem entitled *Balder*, published in 1854)

Bal'derston (Caleb), the favourite old butler of the master of Ravenswood, at Wolf's Crag Tower. Being told to provide supper for the laird of Bucklaw, he pretended that there were fat capon and good store in plenty, but all he could produce was "the hinder end of a mutton ham that had been three times on the table already, and the heel of a ewe-milk kebbuck [cheese]" (ch vii)—Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Baldrick, an ancestor of the lady Evelyn Berenger "the betrothed." He was murdered, and lady Evelyn assured Rose Flammoek that she had seen his ghost frowning at her—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Bal'dringham (*The lady Lrmen-garde of*), great-aunt of lady Evelyn Berenger "the betrothed"—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Baldwin, the youngest and comeliest of Charlemagne's paladins, nephew of sir Roland

Baldwin, the restless and ambitious duke of Bolognia, leader of 1200 horse in the allied Christian army. He was Godfrey's brother, and very like him, but not so tall—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

* * He is introduced by sir Walter Scott in *Count Robert of Paris*

Baldwin. So the Ass is called in the beast-epic entitled *Reynard the Fox* (the word means "bold friend"). In pt iii he is called "Dr" Baldwin (1498)

Baldwin, tutor of Rollo ("the bloody brother") and Otto, dukes of Normandy, and sons of Sophia. Baldwin was put to death by Rollo, because Hamond slew Gisbert the chancellor with an axe and not with a sword. Rollo said that Baldwin deserved death "for teaching Hamond no better"—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639)

Baldwin (Count), a fatal example of paternal self-will. He doted on his elder son Biron, but because he married against his inclination, disinherited him, and fixed all his love on Carlos his youngson. Biron fell at the siege of Candy, and was supposed to be dead. His wife Isabella mourned for him seven years, and being, on the point of starvation, applied to the count for aid, but he drove her from his house as a dog. Villeroy (2 syl) married her, but Biron returned the following day. Carlos, hearing of his brother's return, employed ruffians to murder him, and then charged Villeroy with the crime, but one of the ruffians impeached, Carlos was arrested, and Isabella, going mad, killed herself. Thus was the wilfulness of Baldwin the source of infinite misery. It caused the death of his two sons, as well as of his daughter-in-law—Thomas Southern, *The Fatal Marriage* (1692)

Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury (1181–1190), introduced by sir W Scott in his novel called *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Baldwin de Oyley, esquire of sir Brian de Bois Guilbert (Preceptor of the Knights Templars)—Sir W Scott *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Balin (Sir), or "Balin le Sauvage," knight of the two swords. He was a Northumberland knight, and being taken captive, was imprisoned six months by King Arthur. It so happened that a daimsel girded with a sword came to

Cunelot at the time of sir Balin's release, and told the king that no man could draw it who was tainted with "shame, treachery, or guile." King Arthur and all his knights failed in the attempt, but sir Balin drew it readily. The damsel begged him for the sword, but he refused to give it to any one. Whereupon the damsel said to him, "That sword shall be thy plague, for with it shall ye slay your best friend, and it shall also prove your own death." Then the Lady of the Lake came to the king, and demanded the sword, but sir Balin cut off her head with it, and was banished from the court. After various adventures he came to a castle where the custom was for every guest to joust. He was accommodated with a shield, and rode forth to meet his antagonist. So fierce was the encounter that both the combatants were slain, but Balin lived just long enough to learn that his antagonist was his dearly beloved brother Balan, and both were buried in one tomb.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 27-41 (1470).

* * "The Book of Sir Balin le Savage" is part i. ch. 27 to 41 (both inclusive) of sir T. Malory's *History of Prince Arthur*.

Balinverno, one of the leaders in Agramant's allied army.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Ba'hol (*Edward*), usurper of Scotland, introduced in *Rudyard Kipling*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, George II.).

Ba'hol (*Mrs.*), friend of Mr. Croftangry, in the introductory chapter of *The Fair Maid of Perth*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, Henry IV.).

Ba'hol (*Mrs. Martha Bethune*), a lady of quality and fortune, who had a house called Bahol Lodging, Canongate, Edinburgh. At death she left to her cousin Mr. Croftangry two series of tales called *The Chronicles of Canongate* (q.v.), which he published.—Sir W. Scott, *The Highland Widow* (introduction, 1827).

Bahol College, Oxford, was founded (in 1263) by John de Bahol, knight, father of Bahol king of Scotland.

Balisar'da, a sword made in the garden of Orgagna by the sorceress Galcerina, it would cut through even enchanted substances, and was given to Rogéro for the express purpose of "deal-

ing Orlando's death"—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, lxxv. 15 (1516).

He knew with Balinarda's lightest blow
Nor helm nor shield nor cuirass could avail
Nor strongly tempered plate nor twisted mail
Book xxiii.

Balivervo, the basest knight in the Sireen army.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Balkor Balch ("to embrace"), Omurs, surnamed *Ghil-Shah* ("earth's king"), founder of the Paishadian dynasty. He travelled abroad to make himself familiar with the laws and customs of other lands. On his return he met his brother, and built on the spot of meeting a city, which he called Balk, and made it the capital of his kingdom.

Balkis, the Arabian name of the queen of Sheba, who went from the South to witness the wisdom and splendour of Solomon. According to the Koran she was a fire-worshipper. It is said that Solomon raised her to his bed and throne. She is also called queen of Sabr or An'iz.—*Al Khoran*, lxxv. (Sale's notes).

She fancied herself already more potent than Balkis and pictured to her imagination the genius falling prostrate at the foot of her throne.—W. Beckford *Fathel*.

Balkis queen of Sheba or Saba. Solomon being told that her legs were covered with hair "like those of an ass," had the presence-chamber floored with glass laid over running water filled with fish. When Balkis approached the room, supposing the floor to be water, she lifted up her robes and exposed her hairy ankles, of which the king had been rightly informed.—*Jallalo 'dinn*.

Bal'lenkerloch (*Old*), a Highland chief and old friend of Fergus M'Fior.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.).

Balmung, the sword of Siegfried, forged by Wieland the smith of the Scandinavian gods. In a trial of merit, Wieland cleft Amihus (a brother smith) to the waist, but so fine was the cut that Amihus was not even conscious of it till he attempted to move, when he fell asunder into two pieces.—*Atchungen Lud*.

Balni-Barbi, the land of projectors, visited by Gulliver.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Balrud'dery (*The land of*), a relation of Godfrey Bertram, laird of Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Balsam of Fierabras "This famous balsam," said don Quixote, "only cures three rials [about sixpence] for three quarts." It was the balsam with which the body of Christ was embalmed, and was stolen by sir Fierabras [*Fī'ā'ia'brah*]. Such was its virtue, that one single drop of it taken internally would instantly heal the most ghastly wound.

It is fatal to all who use it. It not only heals all wounds but even defies death itself. If thou shouldst see my body cut in two friend Sancho for some unlucky back-slash, you must carefully pick up that half of me which falls on the ground, and clove it upon the other half; be sure the blood congeals; then give me a draught of the balsam of Fierabras, and you will presently see me as sound as an orange."—*Cervantes, Don Quixote* I. li. 2 (1605)

Balthazar, a merchant, in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* (1593)

Balthazar, a name assumed by Portia in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* (1598)

Balthazar, servant to Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* (1597)

Balthazar, servant to don Pedro, in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Balthazar, one of the three "kings" shown in Cologne Cathedral as one of the "Magi" led to Bethlehem by the guiding star. The word means "lord of treasures." The names of the other two are Melchior ("king of light") and Gaspar or Caspar ("the white one"). Klopstock, in *The Messiah*, makes six "Wise Men," and none of the names are like these three.

Balthazar, father of Juliana, Volante, and Zamora. A proud, peppery, and wealthy gentleman. His daughter Juliana marries the duke of Aranza, his second daughter the count Montalban, and Zamora marries signor Rinaldo.—J. Tobin *The Honeymoon* (1804)

Balue (*Cardinal*), in the court of Louis XI of France (1420-1491), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Balugantes (1 *syll*), leader of the men from Leon, in Spain, and in alliance with Agrament.—Arioste, *Orlando in Arms* (1516)

Balveny (*Lord*), kinsman of the earl of Douglas.—Sir W. Scott, *Jan Macl of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Balwhidder [*Bāl' withis*], a Scotch presbyterian pastor, filled with all the old-fashioned national prejudices, but sincere, kind-hearted and pious. He is garrulous and has his joke, but is quite

ignorant of the world, being "in it but not of it"—Galt, *Annals of the Parish* (1821)

The *J. R. Macfarlane* is a fine representation of the primitive Scottish pastor: diligent, blameless, loyal and exemplary in his life but without the fiery zeal and striking eloquence of the supporters of the Covenant.—L. Chambers, *English Literature* II. 591

Baly, one of the ancient and gigantic kings of India, who founded the city called by his name. He redressed wrongs, upheld justice, was generous and truthful, compassionate and charitable, so that at death he became one of the judges of hell. His city in time got overwhelmed with the encroaching ocean, but its walls were not overthrown, nor were the rooms encumbered with the weeds and alluvial of the sea. One day a dwarf, named Vishnu, asked the mighty monarch to allow him to measure three of his own paces for a hut to dwell in. Baly smiled, and bade him measure out what he required. The first pace of the dwarf compassed the whole earth, the second the whole heavens, and the third the infernal regions. Baly at once perceived that the dwarf was Vishnu, and adored the present deity. Vishnu made the king "Governor of Pad'alon" or hell, and permitted him once a year to revisit the earth, on the first full moon of November.

Baly built

A city like the cities of the gods.
Enduring like a giant cliff. For many an age
Hath ocean warred against his palaces
Till overwhelmed they lie beneath the waves
Not overthrown.

Southey *Curse of Pehanna* xv. 1 (1800)

Ban, king of Beawick [*Britanny*], father of sir Launcelot, and brother of Bors, king of Gaul. His "shadowy king of a still more shadowy kingdom" came over with his royal brother to the aid of Arthur, when, at the beginning of his reign, the eleven kings leagued against him (pt. 1. 8).

Under I see the most valiant knight of the world
and the man of most renown for which two brethren was king
I up and king I see are not living.—Sir T. Malory *Historie of Sir Launcelet* I. 14 (1470)

Banagher, a town in Ireland, on the Shannon (King's County). It formerly sent two members to parliament, and was a pocket borough. When a member spoke of a rotten borough, he could devise no stronger expression than *That beats Banagher*, which passed into a household phrase.

Banastar (*Hunfrey*), brought up by Henry duke of Buckingham, and advanced by him to honour and wealth.

He professed to love the duke as his dearest friend, but when Richard III offered £1000 reward to any one who would deliver up the duke, Banastar betrayed him to John Mitton, sheriff of Shropshire, and he was conveyed to Salisbury, where he was beheaded. The ghost of the duke prayed that Banastar's eldest son, "reft of his wits might end his life in a pigstye," that his second son might "be drowned in a dyke" containing less than "half a foot of water," that his only daughter might be a leper, and that Banastar himself might "live in death and die in life"—Thomas Sackville, *A Mirrour for Magistraytes* ("The Complaynt," 1587)

Banberg (*The bishop of*), introduced in Donnerhugel's narrative—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Banbury Cheese Bardolph calls Slender a "Banbury cheese" (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act i. sc. 1), and in *Jack Drum's Entertainment* we read "You are like a Banbury cheese, nothing but paring." The Banbury cheese alluded to was a milk cheese, about an inch in thickness.

Bandy-legged, Armand Gouffé (1775-1845), also called *Le panard du dix-neuvième siècle*. He was one of the founders of the "Caveau moderne."

Bane of the Land (*Landschaden*), the name given to a German robber-knight on account of his reckless depredations on his neighbours' property. He was placed under the ban of the empire for his offences.

Bango'rian Controversy, a theological paper-war begun by Dr Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, the best reply being by Law. The subject of this controversy was a sermon preached before George I., on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world."

Banks, a farmer, the great terror of old mother Sawyer, the witch of Edmonton—*The Witch of Edmonton* (by Rowley, Dekker, and Ford, 1658).

Ban'natyne Club, a literary club which takes its name from George Ban'natyne. It was instituted in 1823 by Sir Walter Scott, and had for its object the publication of rare works illustrative of Scottish history, poetry, and general literature. The club was dissolved in 1859.

Bannockburn (in Stirling), famous for the great battle between Bruce and Edward II., in which the English army was totally defeated, and the Scots regained their freedom (June 21, 1314).

Departed spirits of the mighty dead!
Oh, once again to Freedom's cause return
The patriot Tell the Bruce of Bannockburn
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* I. (1793)

Banquo, a Scotch general of royal extraction, in the time of Edward the Confessor. He was murdered at the instigation of King Macbeth, but his son Fleance escaped, and from this Fleance descended a race of kings who filled the throne of Scotland, ending with James I. of England, in whom were united the two crowns. The witches on the blasted heath hailed Banquo as—

(1) Lesser than Macbeth, and greater
(2) Not so happy yet much happier
(3) Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none.
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act I. sc. 3 (1606)

(Historically no such person as Banquo ever existed, and therefore Fleance was not the ancestor of the house of Stuart.)

Ban'shee, a tutelary female spirit. Every chief family of Ireland has its banshee, who is supposed to give a warning of approaching death or danger.

Bantam (*Angelo Cyrus*), grand-master of the ceremonies at "Bath," and a very mighty personage in the opinion of the *élite* of Bath—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Banting *Doing Banting* means living by regimen for the sake of reducing superfluous fat. William Banting, an undertaker, was at one time a very fat man, but he resolved to abstain from beer, farinaceous foods, and all vegetables, his chief diet being meat (1796-1878).

Bap, a contraction of *Baphomet*, i. e. Mahomet. An imaginary idol or symbol which the Femplars were accused of employing in their mysterious religious rites. It was a small human figure cut in stone, with two heads, one male and the other female, but all the rest of the figure was female. Specimens still exist.

Bap'tes (2 *syl*), priests of the goddess Cotyto, whose midnight orgies were so obscene as to disgust even the very goddess of obscenity (Greek, *bapto*, "to baptize," because these priests bathed themselves in the most effeminate manner)—Juvenal, *Satires*, ii. 91.

Baptista, a rich gentleman of Padua, father of Katharina "the shrew."

and Bianca—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Baptisti Damiootti, a Prudian quack, who shows in the enchanted mirror a picture representing the clandestine marriage and infidelity of sir Philip Forester—Sir W Scott, *Aunt Margaret's Mirror* (time, William III)

Bar of Gold. A bar of gold above the instep is a mark of sovereign rank in the women of the families of the deys, and is worn as a "crest" by their female relatives

Around as princess of her father's land
A like gold bar above her instep rolled
Announced her rank.

Eyron *Don Juan*, III. 72 (1820)

Bar'abas, the faithful servant of Rulph de Laseours, captain of the *Urania*. His favourite expression is "I am afraid," but he always acts most bravely when he is afraid (See **BARRAUS**)—E Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen-Sea* (1856)

Bar'adas (*Count*), the king's favourite, first gentleman of the chamber, and one of the conspirators to dethrone Louis XIII, kill Richelieu, and place the due d'Orleans on the throne of France. Baradas loved Julie, but Julie married the chevalier Adrien de Mauprat. When Richelieu fell into disgrace, the king made count Baradas his chief minister, but scarcely had he so done when a despatch was put into his hand, revealing the conspiracy, and Richelieu ordered Baradas' instant arrest—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839)

Barak el Hadgi, the fakir, an emissary from the court of Hyder Ali—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Barataria, the island-city over which Sancho Panza was appointed governor. The table was presided over by Dr Pedro Rezio de Ague'ro, who caused every dish set before the governor to be whisked away without being tasted,—some because they heated the blood, and others because they chilled it, some for one evil effect, and some for another, so that Sancho was allowed to eat nothing

Sancho then arrived at a town containing about a thousand inhabitants. They gave him to understand that it was called the *Island of Barataria* either because Barataria was really the name of the place, or because he obtained the government *barato* i.e. at a cheap rate. On his arrival near the gates of the town the municipal officers came out to receive him. Presently after with certain ridiculous ceremonies they presented him with the keys of the town and constituted him perpetual governor of the island of Barataria.—Cervantes *Don Quixote*, II. III. 7 etc. (1615)

Barbarossa ("red beard"), surname of Frederick I of Germany (1121-1190). It is said that he never died, but is still sleeping in Kyffhäuserberg in Thuringia. There he sits at a stone table with his six knights, waiting the "fulness of time," when he will come from his cave to rescue Germany from bondage, and give her the foremost place of all the world. His beard has already grown through the table-slab, but must wait itself three round the table before his second advent (See **MAVSUR**, **CHARLEMAGNE**, **ARTHUR**, **DESMOND**, **SEBASTIAN I**, to whom similar legends are attached)

Like Barbarossa who sits in a cave
Taciturn sombre sedate and grave

Longfellow *The Golden Legend*

Barbarossa, a tragedy by John Brown. This is not Frederick Barbarossa, the emperor of Germany (1121-1190), but Hornc Barbarossa, the corsair (1475-1519). He was a renegade Greek, of Mitilene, who made himself master of Algiers, which was for a time subject to Turkey. He killed the Moorish king, tried to cut off Selim the son, but without success, and wanted to marry Zaphira, the king's widow, who rejected his suit with scorn, and was kept in confinement for seven years. Selim returned unexpectedly to Algiers, and a general rising took place, Barbarossa was slain by the insurgents, Zaphira was restored to the throne, and Selim her son married Irené the daughter of Barbarossa (1742)

Bar'bary (*St*), the patron saint of arsenals. When her father was about to strike off her head, she was killed by a flash of lightning

Bar'bary (*Roan*), the favourite horse of Richard II

Bollingbroke rode on roan Barbary
That horse that thou so often hast bestrid!
Shakespeare *Richard II* act v sc. 5 (1597)

Bar'bason, the name of a demon mentioned in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, act II sc 2 (1596)

I am not Bar'bason you cannot conjure me—Shakespeare *Henry V* act II sc. 1 (1599)

Barco'chebah, an antichrist

Shared the fall of the antichrist Barcochebar—Prof.essor Solwin *Ecce Homo*

Bard of Avon, Shakespeare, born and buried at Stratford-upon-Avon (1564-1616). Also called the *Bard of all Times*

Bard of Ayrshire, Robert Burns, a native of Ayrshire (1759-1796)

Bard of Hope, Thomas Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope* (1777-1844)

Bard of the Imagination, Mark Akenside, author of *The Pleasures of the Imagination* (1721-1770)

Bard of Memory, S Rogers, author of *The Pleasures of Memory* (1762-1830)

Bard of Olney, W Cowper [Coo' pr], who lived for many years at Olney, in Bucks (1731-1800)

Bard of Prose, Boccaccio

He of the hundred tales of love
Pyron *Childe Harold* iv 56 (1818)

Bard of Rydal Mount, William Wordsworth, who lived at Rydal Mount, also called "Poet of the Excursion," from his principal poem (1770-1850)

Bard of Twickenham, Alexander Pope, who lived at Twickenham (1688-1744)

Bards The ancient Gaels thought that the soul of a dead hero could never be happy till a bard had sung an elegy over the deceased Hence when Carbor, the usurper of the throne of Ireland, fell, though he was a rebel, a murderer, and a coward, his brother Cathmor could not endure the thought of his soul being unsung to rest So he goes to Ossian and gets him to send a bard "to give the soul of the king to the wind, to open to it the airy hall, and to give joy to the darkened ghost"—Ossian, *Lumora*, ii

Bardell (*Mrs*), landlady of "apartments for single gentlemen" in Goswell Street Here Mr Pickwick lodged for a time She persuaded herself that he would make her a good second husband, and on one occasion was seen in his arms by his three friends Mrs Bardell put herself in the hands of Messrs Dodson and Fogg (two unprincipled lawyers), who rumped up a case against Mr Pickwick of "breach of promise," and obtained a verdict against the defendant Subsequently Messrs Dodson and Fogg arrested their own client, and lodged her in the Fleet—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Barde'sanist (1 syl), a follower of Barde'san, founder of a Gnostic sect in the second century

Bardolph, corporal of captain sir John Falstaff, in 1 and 2 *Henry IV* and in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* In *Henry V* he is promoted to lieutenant, and becomes corporal Both are hanged Bardolph is a bravo, out great humorist, he is a low-bred, drunken swaggerer, wholly without principle, and always poor His red, pimply nose is an everlasting joke with sir John and others

Sir John in allusion thereto calls Bardolph "The Knight of the Burning Lamp" He says to him, "Thou art our admiral, and bearest the lantern in the poop" Elsewhere he tells the corporal he had saved him a "thousand marks in lin's and torches, walking with him in the night betwixt tavern and tavern"—Shakespeare

We are much of the mind of Falstaff's tailor We must have better assurance for sir John than Bardolph's—Macaulay

(The reference is to 2 *Henry IV* act 1 sc 2 When Falstaff asks Page, "What said Master Dumbleton about the man for my short cloak and slops?" Page replies, "He said, sir, you should procure him better assurance than Bardolph He liked not the security")

Bardon (*Hugh*), the scout-master in the troop of lieutenant Fitzurse—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Barère (2 syl), an advocate of Toulouse, called "The Anacron of the Guillotine" He was president of the Convention, a member of the Constitutional Committee, and chief agent in the condemnation to death of Louis XVI As member of the Committee of Public Safety, he decreed that "Terror must be the order of the day" In the first empire Barère bore no public part, but at the restoration he was banished from France, and retired to Brussels (1755-1811)

The filthiest and most spiteful Yahoo was a noble creature compared with Barrière [*sic*] of history—Lord Macaulay

Bar'guest, a goblin armed with teeth and claws It would sometimes set up in the streets a most fearful scream in the "dead waste and middle of the night" The faculty of seeing this monster was limited to a few, but those who possessed it could by the touch communicate the "gift" to others—*Fairy Mythology*, North of England

Bar'gulus, an Illyrian robber or pirate

Laugulus Illyrius latro de quo est apud Theopompum magnus opes habuit.—Cicero *De Officiis* ii 11

Baricondo, one of the leaders of the Moorish army He was slain by the duke of Clarence—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Barker (*Mr*), friend to Sowerberry *Mrs Barker*, his wife—W Brough, *A Puncture in a Smock Frock*

Bar'kis, the carrier who courted [Chloe] Peggotty, by telling David

Copperfield when he wrote none to say to the name 'Bar' is is willin'." Clara took the hint and became Mrs. Bar' is.

For when he had given up, confirming the tip-off that people could not tell the difference between the two. The two characters are probably the same. *See* *Dr. Brockwell's* *Comic* *1844* (1844).

(Mrs. Quickly says of Sir John Falstaff, "A parted even just between twelve and one, 'e'en at the turning o' the tide"—*Henry V* act ii sc 3, 1569.)

Barlaham and Josaphat, the heroes and title of a minnesong, the object of which was to show the triumph of Christian doctrines over paganism. Barlaham is a hermit who converts Josaphat, an Indian prince. This "lay" was immensely popular in the Middle Ages, and was been translated into every European language.—Pudolf of Tins (a minnesinger, thirteenth century.)

Barley (*Bill*), Clara's father. Clueless, remarkable for drinking rum, and thumping on the floor—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1850).

Barleycorn (*Sir John*), Malt-liquor personified. His neighbours vowed that Sir John should die, so they hired ruffians to "plough him with ploughs and bury him," thus they did, and afterwards "combed him with harrows and thrust spikes on his head," but did not kill him. Then with hooks and sickles they "cut his legs off at the knees," bound him like a thief, and left him "to wither with the wind," but he died not. The next "rent him to the heart" and having "moved him in a mor," sent two braves to beat him with clubs, and they beat him so sore that "all his flesh fell from his bones," but yet he died not. To a fire they next hauled him, and burnt him like a martyr, but he survived the burning. They crushed him between two stones, but killed him not. Sir John bore no malice for this ill-usage, but did his best to cheer the flagging spirits even of his worst persecutors.

* * * This song, from the *English Duncy-Master* (1651), is generally ascribed to Robert Burns, but all that the Scotch poet did was slightly to alter parts of it. The same may be said of "Auld lang Syne," "Ca' the Yowes," "My Heart is Sair for Somebody," "Green grow the Rashies, O!" and several other songs, set down to the credit of Burns.

Barlow, the favourite archer of Henry VIII. He was jocosely created by the merry monarch "Duke of Shore-

ditch," and his two companions "Marquis of Islington" and "Earl of Pancras."

Barlor (*Billy*), a jester, who fancied himself a "mighty potentate." He was well known in the east of London, and died in Whitechapel workhouse. Some of his sayings were really witty, and some of his attitudes truly farcical.

Bar'mecide Feast, a mere dream-feast, an illusion, a castle in the air. Schacabac "the hare-lipped," a man in the greatest distress, one day called on the rich Bar'mecide, who in merry jest asked him to dine with him. Bar'mecide first washed in hypothetical water, Schacabac followed his example. Bar'mecide then pretended to eat of various dainties, Schacabac did the same, and praised them highly, and so the "feast" went on to the close. The story says Bar'mecide was so pleased that Schacabac had the good sense and good temper to enter into the spirit of the joke without resentment, that he ordered in a real banquet, at which Schacabac was a welcome guest—*Arabian Nights* ("The Barber's Sixth Brother").

Bar'nabas (*S'*), a disciple of Gamaliel, cousin of St. Mark, and fellow-labourer with St. Paul. He was martyred at Salamis, A.D. 63. *St. Barnabas' Day* is June 11—*Acts* iv 36, 37.

Bar'naby (*Widow*), the title and chief character of a novel by Mrs. Trollope (1839). The widow is a vulgar, pretentious husband-hunter, wholly without principle. *Widow Barnaby* has a sequel called *The Barnabys in America* or *The Widow Married*, a satire on America and the Americans (1840).

Barnaby Rudge, a half-witted young man, whose companion is a raven. He was allured into joining the Gordon rioters, and condemned to death, but afterwards reprieved—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841). (See RUDG, BARNABY, p. 850.)

Barnacle, brother of old Nicholas Coekney, and guardian of Priscilla Tombov of the West Indies. Barnacle is a tradesman of the old school, who thinks the foppery and extravagance of the "Coekney" school inconsistent with prosperous shop-keeping. Though brusque and even ill-mannered, he has good sense and good discernment of character—*The Rump* (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*).

Barn-Burners, ultra-radicals or

destructives, who burnt the barns in order to reform social and political abuses. These wiseacres were about as sapient as the Dutchman who burnt down his barns to get rid of the rats which infested them.

Barnes (1 syl), servant to colonel Manning, at Woodburne—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Barney, a repulsive Jew, who waited on the customers at the low public-house frequented by Fagin and his associates. Barney always spoke through his nose—C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Barn'stable (*Lieutenant*), in the British navy, in love with Kate Plowden, niece of colonel Howard of New York. The alliance not being approved of, Kate is removed from England to America, but Barnstable goes to America to discover her retreat. In this he succeeds, but being seized as a spy, is commanded by colonel Howard to be hung to the yardarm of an American frigate called the *Alacrity*. Scarcely is the young man led off, when the colonel is informed that Barnstable is his own son, and he arrives at the scene of execution just in time to save him. Of course after this he marries the lady of his affection—E Fitzball, *The Pilot* (a burletta)

Barnwell (*George*), the chief character and title of a tragedy by George Lillo. George Barnwell is a London apprentice, who falls in love with Sarah Millwood of Shoreditch, who leads him astray. He first robs his master of £200. He next robs his uncle, a rich grazier at Ludlow, and murders him. Having spent all the money of his iniquity, Sarah Millwood turns him off and informs against him. Both are executed (1732)

* * * For many years this play was acted on boxing-night, as a useful lesson to London apprentices.

A gentleman called one day on David Ross (1723-1790) the actor, and told him his father who lay at the point of death greatly desired to see him. When the actor was at the bed side 17 years ago like supply the unbr took her to see your performance, which so shocked me that I vowed to break the connection and return to the path of virtue. I kept my resolution, replaced the money I had stolen and found a Maria. In my master's daughter I soon succeeded to my master's business and have bequeathed you £1000 in my will.—Felham, *Chronicles of Crime*

Baron (*The old English*), a romance by Clara Pecke (1777)

Bar'rabas, the rich "Jew of Malta." He is simply a human monster, who kills in sport, poisons whole nunneries, and

invents infernal machines. Shakespeare's "Shylock" has a humanity in the very whirlwind of his resentment, but Marlowe's "Barrabas" is a mere ideal of that "thing" which Christian prejudice once deemed a Jew. (See BARANAS)—Marlowe, *The Jew of Malta* (1586)

Bar'rabas, the famous robber and murderer set free instead of Christ by desire of the Jews. Called in the New Testament *Barab'bas*. Marlowe calls the word "Barrabas" in his *Jew of Malta*, and Shakespeare says

Would any of the stock of Bar'rabas
Had been her husband rather than a Christian?
Merchant of Venice act iv sc. 1 (1593)

Barry Cornwall, the *nom de plume* of Bryan Waller Procter. It is an imperfect anagram of his name (1788-1874)

Barsad (*John*), alias *Solomon Pross*, a spy

He had an aquiline nose but not straight having a peculiar inclination towards the left cheek expression therefore sinister—C Dickens *A Tale of Two Cities* II 16 (1859)

Barsis'a (*Santon*), in the *Guardian*, the basis of the story called *The Monk*, by M G Lewis (1796)

Barston, alias captain Fenwicke, a jesuit and secret correspondent of the countess of Derby—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Barthol'omew (*Brother*), guide of the two Philipsons on their way to Strasburg—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Barthol'omew (*St*). His day is August 24, and his symbol a knife, in allusion to the knife with which he is said to have been slain alive.

Bartholomew Massacre, the great slaughter of the French Huguenots [*protestants*] in the reign of Charles IX, begun on St Bartholomew's Day, 1572. In this persecution we are told some 30,000 persons were massacred in cool blood. Some say more than double that number.

Bartholomew Pigs. Nares says these pigs were real animals roasted and sold piping hot in the Smithfield fair. Dr Johnson thinks they were the "tidy baw-pigs" made of flour with currants for their eyes. Falstaff calls himself

A little tidy Bartholomew baw pig.
2 *Henry IV* act II sc. 4 (1593)

Bartoldo, a rich old miser, who died of fear and want of sustenance. Fazio

ruled his treasures, and at the ascension of his own wife was tried and executed — Dean Milman, *Fazio* (1815)

Bartole (2 syl'), a French lawyer of the fourteenth century, whose authority amongst French barristers is equal to that of Blackstone in our own courts. Hence the French proverb, *He knows his "Bartole" as well as a cordelier his "Dormi"*. The *Dormi* is an anonymous compilation of sermons, for the use of the cordeliers or preaching monks.

Bartole or **Bartoldo**, a man who sees nothing in anything, quite used up. This is not the lawyer referred to above, but Bartoldo or Bartole, the hero of an Italian tale by Croci, and very popular in the early part of the seventeenth century. This Bartoldo was a comedian by profession, and replies to everything, "I see nothing in it." He treats kings and princes with no more ceremony than he does beggars and sweeps. From this character comes the French phrase, *Resolu comme Bartole*, "qui veut dire, un homme que rien ne deconcerte" — *Hilaire le Gai*.

Bar'tolus, a covetous lawyer, husband of Amaran'ta. — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Barton (Sir Andrew), a Scotch sea-officer, who had obtained in 1511 letters of marque for himself and his two sons, to make reprisals upon the subjects of Portugal. The council-board of England, at which the earl of Surrey presided, was daily pestered by complaints from British merchants and sailors against Barton, and at last it was decided to put him down. Two ships were, therefore, placed under the commands of sir Thomas and sir Edward Howard, an engagement took place, and sir Andrew Barton was slain, bravely fighting. A ballad in two parts, called "Sir Andrew Barton," is inserted in Percy's *Reliques*, II. ii. 12.

Baruch *Dites, donc, allez-vous lu Baruch?* Said when a person puts an unexpected question, or makes a startling proposal. It arose thus. Lafontaine went one day with Racine to *l'abbaye*, and was given a Bible. He turned at random to the "Prayer of the Jews," in Baruch, and was so struck with it that he said aloud to Racine, "Dites, donc, who was this Baruch? Why, do you know, man, he was a fine genius," and for some days afterwards the first question he asked his friends was, *Dites, donc, Mons, allez-vous lu Baruch?*

Barzillai (3 syl'), the duke of Ormond, a friend and firm adherent of Charles II. As Barzillai assisted David when he was expelled by Abner from his kingdom, so Ormond assisted Charles II. when he was in exile.

Barzillai remained with David —
In exile —
For him

Basa-Andre, the wild woman, a sorceress, married to Basa-Jaun, a sort of vampire. Basa-Andre sometimes is a sort of land mermaid (a beautiful lady who sits in a cave combing her locks with a golden comb). She hates church bells (See *BASA-JAUN*).

Basa-Jaun, a wood-sprite, married to Basa-Andre, a sorceress. Both hated the sound of church bells. Three brothers and their sister agreed to serve him, but the wood-sprite used to suck blood from the finger of the girl, and the brothers resolved to kill him. Thus they accomplished. The Basa-Andre induced the girl to put a tooth into each of the foot-baths of her brothers, and, lo! they became oven. The girl crossing a bridge saw Basa-Andre, and said if she did not restore her brothers she would put her into a red-hot oven, so Basa-Andre told the girl to give each brother three blows on the back with a hazel wand, and on so doing they were restored to their proper forms — Rev W Webster, *Basque Legends*, 19 (1877).

Bashful Man (*The*), a comic drama by W. T. Moncrieff. Edward Blushington, a young man just come into a large fortune, is so bashful and shy that life is a misery to him. He dines at Friendly Hall, and makes all sorts of ridiculous blunders. His college chum, Frank Friendly, sends word to say that he and his sister Dinah, with sir Thomas and lady Friendly, will dine with him at Blushington House. After a few glasses of wine, Edward loses his shyness, makes a long speech, and becomes the accepted suitor of Dinah Friendly.

Basil, the blacksmith of Grand Pré, in Acadia (now Nova Scotia), and father of Gabriel the betrothed of L'angelme. When the colony was driven into exile in 1713 by George II., Basil settled in Louisiana, and greatly prospered, but his son led a wandering life, looking for L'angelme, and died in Pennsylvania of the plague — Longfellow, *Frangelme* (1849).

Ba'sile (2 syl), a calumniating, nig-gardly bigot in *Le Mariage de Figaro*, and again in *Le Barbier de Séville*, both by Beaumarchais. "Basile" and "Tartuffe" are the two French incarnations of religious hypocrisy. The former is the clerical humbug, and the latter the lay religious hypocrite. Both deal largely in calumny, and trade in slander.

Basil'ia, a hypothetical island in the northern ocean, famous for its amber. Mannert says it is the southern extremity of Sweden, erroneously called an island. It is an historical fact that the ancients drew their chief supply of amber from the shores of the Baltic.

Basilis'co, a bully and a braggart, in *Solyman and Perseda* (1592). Shakespeare has made "Pistol" the counterpart of "Basilisco."

Knight knight, good mother Basilisco like
Shakespeare *King John* act I. sc. 1 (1598)

(That is, "my boasting like Basilisco has made me a knight, good mother")

Bas'ilisk, supposed to kill with its gaze the person who looked on it. Thus Henry VI says to Suffolk, "Come, basilisk, and kill the innocent gazer with thy sight."

Natus in arido Ladis basiliscus arena
Vulnere aspectu funditibusque nocet.
Mantuanus

Basilus, a neighbour of Quiteria, whom he loved from childhood, but when grown up the father of the lady forbade him the house, and promised Quiteria in marriage to Camacho, the richest man of the vicinity. On their way to church they passed Basilus, who had fallen on his sword, and all thought he was at the point of death. He prayed Quiteria to marry him, "for his soul's peace," and as it was deemed a mere ceremony, they were married in due form. Up then started the wounded man, and showed that the stabbing was only a ruse, and the blood that of a sheep from the slaughter-house. Camacho gracefully accepted the desert, and allowed the preparations for the general feast to proceed.

Basilus is strong and active pitches the bar admirably wrestles with amazing dexterity and is an excellent cricketer. He runs like a buck leaps like a wild goat and plays at skittles like a wizard. Then he has a fine voice for singing, he touches the guitar so as to make it speak and handles a foil as well as any fencer in Spain. — Cervantes *Don Quixote* II. li. 4 (1615)

Baskerville (A), an edition of the New Testament, or Latin classics, brought out by John Baskerville, a famous printer (1706-1775)

Basrig or **Bagsecg**, a Scandinavian king, who with Halden or Halldene (2 syl) king of Denmark, in 871, made a descent on Wessex. In this year Ethelred fought nine pitched battles with the Danes. The first was the battle of Englefield, in Berkshire, lost by the Danes, the next was the battle of Reading, won by the Danes, the third was the famous battle of *Æscsedun* or *Ashdune* (now *Ashton*), lost by the Danes, and in which king Bagsecg was slain.

And Ethelred with them [*the Danes*] nine sundry fields
that fought

Then Reading he regained led by that vallant lord
Where Basrig he outbrave and Halden sword to sword
Dryton *Polyglotton* xli. (1613)

Next year (871) the Danes for the first time entered Wessex. The first place they came to was Reading.

Nine great battles besides another skirmish were fought this year in some of which the English won and in others the Danes. First, alderman Athelwulf fought

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Asser *Life of Alfred* (ninth century)

Bassa'nio, the lover of Portia, successful in his choice of the three caskets, which awarded her to him as wife. It was for Bassanio that his friend Antonio borrowed 3000 ducats of the Jew Shylock, on the strange condition that if he returned the loan within three months no interest should be required, but if not, the Jew might claim a pound of Antonio's flesh for forfeiture. — Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598)

Bas'set (*Count*), a swindler and forger, who assumes the title of "count" to further his dishonest practices. — C. Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1728)

Bassia'nus, brother of Saturnus emperor of Rome, in love with Lavinia daughter of Titus Andronicus (properly *Andronicus*). He is stabbed by Demetrius and Chiron, sons of Tamora queen of the Goths. — (1) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus* (1593)

Bassi'no (*Count*), the "perjured husband" of Aurelia, slain by Alanzo. — Mrs Centlivre, *The Perjured Husband* (1700)

Bastard Homer was probably a bastard. Virgil was certainly one. Neoptolemos was the bastard son of Achilles by Deidamia (5 syl). Romulus and Remus, if they ever existed, were the love-sons of a vestal. Brutus the regicide was a bastard. Ulysses was pro-

bly so, Teucer certainly, and Darins gloried in the surname of *Nothes*

Bastard (The), in English history is William I., natural son of Robert le Diable His mother was a peasant girl of Falaise

Bastard of Orleans, Jean Dunois, a natural son of Louis due d'Orleans (brother of Charles VI.), and one of the most brilliant soldiers France ever produced (1403-1468) Beranger mentions him in his *Charles Sept*

Bastille The prisoner who had been confined in the Bastille for sixty-one years was A. M. Dussault, who was incarcerated by cardinal Richelieu

Bat In South Staffordshire that slaty coal which will not burn, but which lies in the fire till it becomes red hot, is called "bat," hence the expression, *Warm as a bat*

Bata'via, Holland or the Netherlands So called from the Bata'vians, a Celtic tribe, which dwelt there

void of cure
Bata'va rushes forth, and as they sweep
On sounding shutes, a thousand different way
The then gay land is maddened all with joy
Thomson *Seas and Winters* (1726)

Bates (1 syl), a soldier in the army of Henry V., under sir Thomas Lyrpington. He is introduced with Court and Williams as sentinels before the English camp at Agincourt, and the king unknown comes to them during the watch, and holds with them a conversation respecting the impending battle—Shakespeare, *Henry V* act iv sc 1 (1599)

Bates (Frank), the friend of Whittle A man of good plain sense, who tries to laugh the old beau out of his follies—Garriek, *The Irish Widow* (1757)

Bates (Charley), generally called "Master Bates," one of Fagin's "pupils," training to be a pickpocket He is always laughing uproariously, and is almost equal in artifice and adroitness to "The Artful Dodger" himself—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Bath, called by the Romans *Aqua Solis* ("waters of the sun"), and by the Saxons *Achamunnum* ("city of the sick")

Bath (King of), Richard Nash, generally called *Beau Nash*, master of the ceremonies for fifty-six years in that fashionable city (1674-1761)

Bath (The Maid of), Miss Imley, a beautiful and accomplished singer, who married Richard B. Sheridan, the statesman and dramatist

Bath (The Wife of), one of the pilgrims travelling from Southwark to Canterbury, in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* She tells her tale in turn, and chooses "Midas" for her subject (1388)

Bath'sheba, duchess of Portsmouth, a favourite court lady of Charles II. As Bathsheba, the wife of Uri'ah, was criminally loved by David, so Louisa P. Keroual (duchess of Portsmouth) was criminally loved by Charles II.

My father (Charles II.) whom with reverence I name
Is grown in Bathsheba's embraces old
Dryden *Abraham and Achitophel* II

Battai (Al), i. e. the trenchant, one of Mahomet's swords

Battle (The British Soldiers'), Inkerman, November 5, 1851

Battle of Barnet, 14th April, 1471, was certainly one of the most decisive ever fought, although it finds no place amongst professor Creasy's list of "decisive battles" It closed for ever the Age of Force, the potentiality of the barons, and opened the new era of trade, literature, and public opinion Here fell Warwick, the "king maker," "last of the barons," and thenceforth the king had no peer, but king was *king*, lords were *lords*, and commons the *people*

Battle of Nations, the terrible conflict at Leipzig (October 18 and 19, 1813) between Napoleon and the Allies Its issue was the defeat of Napoleon and the deliverance of Germany It is called "the Battle of Nations" not only from the number engaged therein, but also from its being the champion battle of the nations of Europe

Battle of Prague, a piece of descriptive music very popular in the first quarter of the nineteenth century It was composed by Franz Kotzwara of Prague, born 1791

Battle of Wartburg (The), the annual contest of the minnesingers for the prize offered by Hermann margraf of Wartburg, near Gotha, in Germany, in the twelfth century There is a minnesong so called, celebrating the famous contests of Walter von Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach with Heinrich von Ofterdingen Heinrich lost the former and won the latter

Battle of the Giants, Mangnano, September, 1515. Francois I won this battle over the Swiss and the duke of Milan. The French numbered 26,000 men, the Swiss 20,000. The loss of the former was 6000, and of the latter 10,000. It is called "the Battle of the Giants" because the combatants on both sides were "mighty men of war," and strove for victory like giants.

Battle of the Three Emperors, Ansterlitz, 2nd December, 1805. So called because the emperor Napoleon, the emperor of Russia, and the emperor of Austria were all present. Napoleon won the fight.

Battle of the West (Great), the battle between King Arthur and Mordred. Here the king received his death-wound.

For battle of the books, of the herrings, of the moat, of the standard, of the spurs, etc., see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

Battles (The Fifteen Decisive), according to professor Creasy, are—

(1) *Mar'athon* (B.C. 490), in which the Greeks under Miltiades defeated Darius the Persian, and turned the tide of Asiatic invasion.

(2) *Syracuse* (B.C. 413), in which the Athenian power was broken and the extension of Greek domination prevented.

(3) *Arb'ela* (B.C. 331), by which Alexander overthrew Darius and introduced European habits into Asia.

(4) *Metau'rus* (B.C. 207), in which the Romans defeated Hannibal, and Carthage came to ruin.

(5) *Armin'us* (A.D. 9), in which the Gauls overthrew the Romans under Varus and established the independence of Gaul.

(6) *Chalons* (A.D. 451), in which Attila, "The Scourge of God," was defeated by Aetius, and Europe saved from utter devastation.

(7) *Tours* (A.D. 732), in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracens, and broke from Europe the Mohammedan yoke.

(8) *Hastings* (A.D. 1066), by which William the Norman became possessed of the English crown.

(9) *Orleans* (A.D. 1429), by which Joan of Arc raised the siege of the city and secured the independence of France.

(10) *Almada* (A.D. 1588), which crushed the hopes of Spain and of the papacy in England.

(11) *B'enhelm* (A.D. 1701), in which

Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke off the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

(12) *Pultowa* (A.D. 1709), in which Charles XII of Sweden was defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, and the stability of the Muscovite empire was established.

(13) *Swa'to'ga* (A.D. 1777), in which General Gates defeated Burgoyne, and decided the fate of the American Revolution, by making France their ally.

(14) *Valmy* (A.D. 1792), in which the allied armies under the duke of Brunswick were defeated by the French Revolutionists, and the revolution was suffered to go on.

(15) *Waterloo* (A.D. 1815), in which Wellington defeated Napoleon and saved Europe from becoming a French province.

Battles. J. B. Martin, of Paris, painter of battle-scenes, was called by the French *M des Batailles* (1659-1735).

Battle for Battle-axe

The word *battle* seems to be used for *battle-axe* in this uncollected passage of the *Prætorius*. There broke the arrows of the bow, the shield, the sword, and the battle-axe. — Rev. J. Whitaker, *Gibbon's History* 10, *cleaved* (1731).

Battle-Bridge, King's Cross, London. Called "Battle" from being the site of a battle between Alfred and the Danes, and called "King's Cross" from a wretched statue of George IV, taken down in 1812. The historic name of "Battle-Bridge" was changed in 1871, by the Metropolitan Board, for that of "York Road." *Miserable dictu'!*

Battus, a shepherd of Arcadia. Having witnessed Mercury's theft of Apollo's oxen, he received a cow from the thief to ensure his secrecy, but, in order to test his fidelity, Mercury re-appeared soon afterwards, and offered him an ox and a cow if he would blab. Battus fell into the trap, and was instantly changed into a touchstone.

When Tantalus in hell sees store and staves
And senseless Battus for a touchstone serves.
Lord Brooke, *Treatise on Monarchy* 1v.

Bau'cis and Philemon, an aged Phrygian woman and her husband, who received Jupiter and Mercury hospitably when every one else in the place had refused to entertain them. For this courtesy the gods changed the Phrygians' cottage into a magnificent temple, and appointed the pious couple over it. They both died at the same time, according to

their wise, and were converted into two trees before the temple—*Greek and Roman Mythology*

Baul'die (2 syl), stable-boy of Joshua Geddes the quaker—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Baul'die (2 syl), the old shepherd in the introduction of the story called *The Black Dwarf*, by sir W Scott (time, Anne)

Bav'iad (*The*), a satire by W Gifford on the Della Crusean school of poetry (1794) It was followed in 1800 by *The Meriad* The words "Bav'iad" and "Meriad" were suggested by Virgil, *Ecl* iii 90, 91

He may with foxes plough and milk, he goats
Who praises Bavius or on Merius dotes.

Bavian Fool (*The*), one of the characters in the old morris dance He wore a red cap faced with yellow, a yellow "slabbering-bib" a blue doublet, red hose, and black shoes He represents an overgrown baby, but was a tumbler, and mimicked the barking of a dog The word Bavian is derived from *baton*, a "bib for a slabbering child" (see Cotgrave, *French Dictionary*) In modern French *bate* means "drivel," "slabbering," and the verb *bater* "to slabber," but the bib is now called *batette* (See MORRIS DANCE)

Bavie'ca, the Cid's horse He survived his master two years and a half, and was buried at Valencia No one was ever allowed to mount him after the death of the Cid

Bavie'ca [*i.e.* "Booby"] When Rodrigo was taken in his boyhood to choose a horse, he passed over the best steeds, and selected a scrubby-looking colt His godfather called the boy a booby [*bavie'ca*] for making such a silly choice, and the name was given to the horse

Ba'vius, any vile poet (See *MEVIUS*)

Qui Bavius non odit amet tua carmina, Mævi
Atque idem Jungat vulpes, et mulgeat hircos.
Virgil, *Ecl* iii. 90, 91

May some choice patron bless each grey goose-quill
May every Bavius have his Bufo still.

Pope Prologue to the *Satires*

Bawtry Like the saddler of Bawtry, who was hanged for leaving his liquor (*Yorkshire Proverb*) It was customary for criminals on their way to execution to stop at a certain tavern in York for a "parting draught" The saddler of Bawtry refused to accept the liquor, and was

hanged, whereas if he had stopped a few minutes at the tavern his reprieve, which was on the road, would have arrived in time to save him

Ba'yard, *Le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche* (1476-1524)

The British Bayard, sir Philip Sidney (1554-1584)

The Polish Bayard, prince Joseph Poniatowski (1763-1814)

The Bayard of India, sir James Outram (1803-1863) So called by sir Charles Napier

Ba'yard, a horse of incredible speed, belonging to the four sons of Aymon If only one mounted, the horse was of the ordinary size, but increased in proportion as two or more mounted (The word means "bright bay colour")—*Villeneuve, Les Quatre-Fils-Aymon*

Bayard, the steed of Fitz-James—Sir W Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, v 18 (1810)

Bayar'do, the famous steed of Rinaldo, which once belonged to Amadis of Gaul It was found in a grotto by the wizard Malagigi, along with the sword Fushberta, both of which he gave to his cousin Rinaldo

His colour bay and hence his name he drew—
Bayardo called. A star of silver hue
Lambazed his front.

Tasso *Rinaldo* ll. 220 (1562)

Bayes (1 syl), the chief character of *The Rehearsal*, a farce by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (1671) Bayes is represented as greedy of applause, impatient of censure, meanly obsequious, regardless of plot, and only anxious for elaptrap The character is meant for John Dryden

* * C Dibdin, in his *History of the Stage*, states that Mrs Mountford played "Bayes" "with more variety than had ever been thrown into the part before"

No species of novel writing exposes itself to a severer trial since it not only resigns all Bayes' pretensions to elevate the imagination but places its productions within the range of [general] criticism.—*Encyc. Brit. Art. Romance.*

Dead men may rise again, like Bayes' troops, or the savages in the Pantocline In the farce above referred to a bottle is fought between foot-soldiers and great hobby-horses At last Draveansir kills all on both sides Smith then asks Bayes "How are they to go off?" "As they came on," says Bayes, "upon their legs" Whereupon the dead men all jump up alive again

* * This revival of life is imitated by

Rhodes in the last scene of his *Bombastes Furioso*

Bayeux Tapestry, said to be the work of English damsels retained in the court of Matilda, the Conqueror's wife. When Napoleon contemplated the invasion of England in 1803, he caused this record to be removed to Paris, where it was exhibited in the National Museum. Having served its purpose, it was returned to Bayeux. The similes by Stothard were published in the *Petusta Monumenta*, at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries. The original is preserved in the Hôtel of the Prefecture of Bayeux (Normandy) and is called *Toile de St Jean*. It is coiled round a windlass, and consists of linen worked with wools. It is 20 inches broad, 214 feet long, and contains 72 compartments.

1st compartment, *Edwardus Rex* the Confessor is giving audience to two persons, one of whom is Harold 2nd, Harold, with a hawk in his hand (a mark of nobility) and his hounds, is on his way to Bosham 3rd, *Ecclesia* a Saxon church, with two figures about to enter 4th, Harold embarking 5th, The voyage to Normandy 6th, Disembarking on the coast of Normandy 7th and 8th, seizure of Harold by the count of Ponthieu 9th, Harold remonstrating with Guy, the count, upon his unjust seizure 10th to 20th, scenes connected with the sojourn of Harold at the court of William 26th, Harold swearing fidelity to William, with each hand on a shrine of relics 27th, Harold's return 28th, his landing 29th, presents himself to king Edward 30th to 32nd, the sickness of the Confessor, his death, and his funeral procession to Westminster Abbey 33rd, the crown offered to Harold 34th, Harold on the throne, and Stigant the archbishop 35th, the comet 36th, William orders a fleet to be built 55th, orders the camp at Hastings to be constructed 71st, death of Harold 72nd, duke William triumphant. Although 590 figures are represented in this tapestry, only three of them are women.

Baynard (Mr), introduced in an episode in the novel called *Humphrey Clinker*, by Smollett (1771)

Bayswater (London), that is, *Bayard's Watering*, a string of pools and ponds which now form the Serpentine

Beacon (Tom), groom to Master Chiffinch (private emissary of Charles II)

—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Beadle *The running banquet of two beads, a public whipping* (See *Henry VIII* act v sc 3)

Beagle (Sir Harry), a horsey country gentleman, who can talk of nothing but horses and dogs. He is wofully rustic and commonplace. Sir Harry makes a bargain with lord Trimket to give up Harriet to him in exchange for his horse (See *GOULDING*)—George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761)

Beak. Sir John Fielding was called "The Blind Beak" (died 1780)

Bean Lean (Donald), alias Will Ruthven, a Highland robber-chief. He also appears disguised as a pedlar on the road-side leading to Stirling. Waverley is rowed to the robber's cave and remains there all night.

Alice Bean, daughter of Donald Bean Lean, who attends on Waverley during a fever—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Bea (The), emblem of ancient Persia. The golden lion was the emblem of ancient Assyria.

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Bear (The), Russian, its cognizance being a bear.

France turns from her abandoned friends afresh
And soothes the Bear that prowls for patriot flesh
Canst bell, Poland

Bear (The Brave) Warwiel is so called from his cognizance, which was a bear and ragged staff.

Bear (The Great), called "Hellec"

Night on the earth poured darkness on the sea
The wakeful sailor to Orion's star
And Hellec turned heedful.

Apollonius Rhodius *Argonautics*

Beauchiff (Deacon), at the Gordon Arms or Kippeltringum inn, where colonel Mannerling stops on his return to England, and hears of Bertram's illness and distress—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannerling* (time, George II)

Bearded (The) (1) Geoffrey the crusader (2) Bouehard of the house of Montmorency (3) Constantine IV (648-686) (4) Master George Killingworth of the court of Ivan the Terrible of Russia, whose beard (says Halliwell) was five feet two inches long, yellow,

thick, and broad Sir Hugh Willoughby was allowed to take it in his hand

The Bearded Master Soc'ratic's was so called by Persius (B.C. 468-399)

Handsome Band, Baldwin IV earl of Flanders (1160-1186)

John the Bearded, John Mayo, the German printer, whose beard touched the ground when he stood upright

Bearnaïs (Le), Henri IV of France, so called from his native province, Le Bearn (1553-1610)

Be'atrice (3 syl), a child eight years old, to whom Dantë at the age of nine was ardently attached. She was the daughter of Folco Portinari, a rich citizen of Florence. Beatrice married Simon de Bardi, and died before she was 24 years old (1266-1290). Dantë married Gemma Donati, and his marriage was a most unhappy one. His love for Beatrice remained after her decease. She was the fountain of his poetic inspiration, and in his *Divina Commedia* he makes her his guide through paradise.

Dantë & Beatrice and Milton's Eve
Were not drawn from their spouses you conceive.
Byron *Don Juan* III. 10 (1800)

(Milton, who married Mary Powell, of Oxfordshire, was as unfortunate in his choice as Dantë.)

Beatrice, wife of Ludovico Sforza

Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinando king of Naples, sister of Leonora duchess of Ferrara, and wife of Mathias Corv'us of Hungary

Beatrice, niece of Leonato governor of Messina, lively and light-hearted, affectionate and impulsive. Though wilful she is not wayward, though volatile she is not unfeeling, though teeming with wit and gaiety she is affectionate and energetic. At first she dislikes Benedick, and thinks him a suppliant conceited coxcomb, but overhearing a conversation between her cousin Hero and her gentleman, in which Hero bewails that Beatrice should trifle with such deep love as that of Benedick, and should scorn so true and good a gentleman, she cries, "Sits the wind thus? then farewell contempt Benedick, love on, I will requite you." This conversation of Hero's was a mere ruse, but Benedick had been caught by a similar trick played by Claudio. The result was they sincerely loved each other, and were married,—

Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Miss Helen Faucet's impersonations are nature itself.
"Juliet" Rosalind divine Imogen Beatrice, "all crowd upon our fancy"—*Dublin University Magazine* (1846)

Beatrice Cenci, *The Beautiful Pa-ri-icide* (q.v.)

Beatrice D'Este, canonized at Rome

Beau Brummel, George Bryan Brummel (1778-1840)

Beau Clark, a billiard-maker at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was called "The Beau," assumed the name of *Beauclerc*, and paid his addresses to a *protegee* of Lord Fife.

Beau Fielding, called "Handsome Fielding" by Charles II, by a play on his name, which was *Hendrome Fielding*. He died in Scotland Yard.

Beau Hewitt was the original of Sir George Etherege's "Sir Lophing Plutter," in the comedy called *The Man of Mode* or *Sir Fopling Plutter* (1676).

Beau Nash, Richard Nash, called also "King of Bath," a Welsh gentleman, who for fifty-six years managed the bath-rooms of Bath, and conducted the balls with unparalleled splendour and decorum. In his old age he sank into poverty (1671-1761).

Beau d'Orsay (Le), father of count d'Orsay, whom Byron calls "*Jeune Cupidon*."

Beau Seant, the Templars' banner, half white and half black, the white signified that the Templars were good to Christians, the black that they were evil to infidels.

Beau Tibbs, in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, a dandy noted for his finery, vanity, and poverty.

Beauclerk, Henry I king of England (1068, 1100-1135)

Beaufort, the lover of Maria Wilding, whom he ultimately marries—A. Murphy, *The Citizen* (a farce).

Beaujeu (Mons le chevalier de), keeper of a gambling-house to which Dalgarno takes Nigel—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.)

Beaujeu (Mons le comte de), a French officer in the army of the Chevalier Charles Edward, the Pretender—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.).

Beaumains ("big hands"), a nickname which sir Key (Arthur's steward) gave to Gareth when he was a kitchen drudge in the palace. "He had the largest hands that ever man saw." Gareth was the son of king Lot and Margawse (king Arthur's sister). His brothers were sir Gawain, sir Agravaing, and sir Gaheris. Mordred was his half-brother—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120 (1470).

* * His achievements are given under the name "Gareth" (q.v.).

Iennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, makes sir Kay tauntingly address Lancelot thus, referring to Gareth

Fair and fine forsooth!
Sir fine face, sir fair hands? But see thou to it
That thine own fineness, Lancelot, some fine day
Undo thee not.

Be it remembered that Kay himself called Gareth "Beaumain" from the extraordinary size of the lad's hands, but the taunt put into the mouth of Kay by the poet indicates that the lad prided himself on his "fine" face and "fair" hands, which is not the case. If "fair hands" is a translation of this nickname, it should be "fine hands," which bears the equivalent sense of *big* and *beautiful*.

Beau'manoir (Sir Lucas), Grand-Master of the Knights Templars—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Beaupre [*Bo-pri*'], son of judge Vertaigne (2 syl.) and brother of Lamira—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Beauté (2 syl.) *La dame de Beauté* Agnes Sorel, so called from the château de Beauté, on the banks of the Marne, given to her by Charles VII. (1409-1450).

Beautiful (*The*) or *La Bella*. So Florence is called. France is spoken of by Frenchmen as *La Belle France*.

Beautiful Corisande (3 syl.), Diane comtesse de Guiche et de Grammont. She was the daughter of Paul d'Andouins, and married Philibert de Grammont, who died in 1580. The widow outlived her husband for twenty-six years. Henri IV., before he was king of Navarre, was desperately smitten by *La belle Corisande*, and when Henri was at war with the League, she sold her diamonds to raise for him a levy of 20,000 Gascons (1564-1620).

(The letters of Henri to Corisande are still preserved in the *Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée*, and were published in 1769.)

Beautiful Parricide (*The*), Ben-

trice Cenci, daughter of a Roman nobleman, who plotted the death of her father because he violently deided her. She was executed in 1605. Shelley has a tragedy on the subject, entitled *The Cenci*. Guido Reni's "Portrait of Beatrice Cenci" is one of the most interesting paintings in Rome. See p. 178.

Beauty (*A Thing of*) is a Joy for ever—Kents.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in his eye, and pulls upon the sense.
Addison *Cato* l. i. (1713).

Beauty (*Queen of*) So the daughter of Schems'eddin' Mohammed, vizier of Egypt, was called. She married her cousin, Bed'reddin' Hassan, son of Nour'eddin' Ali, vizier of Basra—*Arabian Nights* ("Nouredin Ali," etc.).

Beauty and the Beast (*La Belle et la Bête*), from *Les Contes Merveilleux* of Mme. Villeneuve (1740), the most beautiful of all nursery tales. A young and lovely woman saved her father by putting herself in the power of a frightful but kind-hearted monster, whose respectful affection and melancholy overcame her aversion to his ugliness, and she consented to become his bride. Being thus freed from enchantment, the monster assumed his proper form and became a young and handsome prince.

Beauty but Skin-deep. This expression occurs in Ralph Venning's *Orthodox Paradoxes*.

All the beauty of the world is but skin-deep as a sun
blast of death it.—3rd Edit. 41 (1650).

Beauty of Buttermere (3 syl.), Mary Robinson, who married John Hatfield, a heartless impostor executed for forgery at Carlisle in 1803.

Beauty when Unadorned Adorned the Most—Thomson, *Seasons* ("Autumn," 1730).

Beaux' Stratagem (*The*), by Geo. Farquhar. Thomas viscount Aimwell and his friend Archer (the two beaux), having run through all their money, set out fortune-hunting, and come to Lichfield as "master and man." Aimwell pretends to be very unwell, and as lady Bountiful's hobby is tending the sick and playing the leech, she orders him to be removed to her mansion. Here he and Dorinda (daughter of lady Bountiful) fall in love with each other, and finally marry. Archer falls in love with Mrs. Sullen, the wife of squire Sullen, who had been married fourteen months but agreed to a divorce on the score of incompatibility of tastes and temper. This marriage forms

than 300 golden bees were discovered in 1653 Hence the emblem of the French empire

Bee, an American word recently introduced to signify a competitive examination thus—

A *Spelling Bee* is a company met together to compete with each other in spelling

A *Husking Bee* is a company assembled together to compete with each other in stripping the husks from the ears of maize

A *Musical Bee* is a company assembled together to compete with each other in singing or playing music "at sight," etc, etc

Bee-line, the straightest or shortest distance between two points Thus is an American expression, equivalent to "As the crow flies," but crows do not always fly in a direct line, as bees do when they seek their home

Sinners you are making a bee-line from time to eternity and what you have once passed over you will never pass over again —Dow *Lay Sermons*

Bee of Attica, Sophocles the dramatist (B.C. 495-405) The "Athenian Bee" was Plato the philosopher (B.C. 428-347)

The Bee of Attica rivalled Æschylus when in the possession of the stage.—Sir W. Scott *The Drama*

Bee Painted (A) by Quintin Matsys on the outstretched leg of a fallen angel painted by Mandyng It was so life-like that when the old artist returned to the studio he tried to frighten it away with his pocket-handkerchief

Beef'ngton (Milo), introduced in *The Powers* Casimir is a Polish emigrant, and Beefington an English nobleman exiled by the tyranny of King John —*Anti-Jacobin*

"Will without power" said the signious Casimir to Milor Beefington "Is like children playing at soldiers." —Macaulay

Be'elzebub (1 syl), called "prince of the devils" (*Matt* vi 24), worshipped at Ekron, a city of the Philistines (2 *Amos* 1 2), and made by Milton second to Satan

One next himself in power and next in crime—
Be'elzebub

Paradise Lost l. 80 (1665)

Bee'nie (2 syl), chambermaid at Old St. Ronan's inn, held by Meg Dods —Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Befana, the good fairy of Italian children She is supposed to fill their

shoes and socks with toys when they go to bed on Twelfth Night Some one enters the bedroom for the purpose, and the wakeful youngsters cry out, "*I'co la Befana!*" According to legend, Befana was too busy with house affairs to take heed of the Magi when they went to offer their gifts, and said she would stop for their return, but they returned by another way, and Befana every Twelfth Night watches to see them The name is a corruption of *Epiphania*

Beg ("lord"), a title generally given to lieutenants of provinces under the grand signior, but rarely to supreme princes Occasionally, however, the Persian emperors have added the title to their names, as Hagmet beg, Alman beg, Morad beg, etc.—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, vi 70 (1672)

Beg (Callum), page to Fergus M'Ilvor, in *Waterley*, a novel by Sir W. Scott (time, George II)

Beg (Toshack), MacGillie Chattanooga's second at the combat—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Beggars (King of the), Bampfylde Moore Carew He succeeded Clauso Patch (1693, 1730-1770)

Beggar's Daughter (The) "Bessee the beggar's daughter of Bethnal Green," was very beautiful, and was courted by four suitors at once—a knight, a country squire, a rich merchant, and the son of an innkeeper at Romford She told them all they must first obtain the consent of her poor blind father, the beggar of Bethnal Green, and all slunk off except the knight, who went and asked leave to marry "the pretty Bessee" The beggar gave her for a "dot," £3000, and £100 for her trousseau, and informed the knight that he (the beggar) was Henry, son and heir of Sir Simon de Montfort, and that he had disguised himself as a beggar to escape the vigilance of spies, who were in quest of all those engaged on the baron's side in the battle of Evesham —Perey's *Reliques*, li 11 10

The value of money was about twelve times more than its present purchase value, so that the "dot" given was equal to £36,000

Beggar of Bethnal Green (The), a drama by S. Knowles (recast and produced, 1834) Bess, daughter of Albert, "the blind beggar of Bethnal Green," was intensely loved by Wilford, who first

seen her in the streets of London, and subsequently, after diligent search, discovered her in the Queen's Arms inn at Pontford. It turned out that her father Albert was brother to Lord Woodville, and Wilford was his trustee, so that Bees was his cousin. Queen Elizabeth sanctioned their nuptials and took them under her own conduct. (See BLIND.)

Beggars Opera (*T. 1*) by Gay (1727). The beggar is captain Macheath (For poet, see MACHEATH).

Beggars Petition (*T. 1*), a poem by the Rev. Thomas Mearns, minister of Embsay Hill and Trentham, in Staffordshire. It was given to Mr. Smart, the parson of Wolverhampton—*Gentleman's Magazine*, lxx 41.

Béguines [*Bey-gin*], the earliest of all lay societies of women united for religious purposes. Brabant says the order received its name from St. Begga, daughter of Pepin, who founded it at Namur, in 695, but it is more likely to be derived from their *beguins*, or linen caps.

Behram, captain of the ship which was to convey prince Assad to the "mountain of Tre," where he was to be offered up in sacrifice. The ship being driven on the shores of queen Marzanna's kingdom Assad became her slave, but was recaptured by Behram's crew, and carried back to the ship. The queen next day gave the ship chase. Assad was thrown overboard, and swam to the city whence he started. Behram also was drifted to the same place. Here the captain fell in with the prince, and reconducted him to the original dungeon. Bostana, a daughter of the old fire-worshipper, taking pity on the prince, released him, and, at the end, Assad married queen Margann. Bostana married prince Amgad (half-brother of Assad) and Behram, renouncing his religion, became a Mussulman and entered the service of Amgad, who became king of the city—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgad and Assad").

Belarius a nobleman and soldier in the army of Cymbeline (*3rd*) king of Britain. Two villains having sworn to the king that he was "confering with the Romans" he was banished and for twenty years lived in a cave, but he stole away the two infants sons of the king out of revenge. Their names were

Guiderius and Arviragus. When these two princes were grown to manhood, a battle was fought between the Romans and Britons, in which Cymbeline was made prisoner, but Belarius coming to the rescue, the king was liberated and the Roman general in turn was made captive. Belarius was now reconciled to Cymbeline, and presenting to him the two young men told the story, whereupon they were publicly acknowledged to be the sons of Cymbeline and princes of the realm—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Belch (*Sir Toby*), uncle of Olivia the rich countess of Illyria. He is a reckless rover of the old school and a friend of Sir Andrew Ague-cheek—Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Belcour, a foundling adopted by Mr. Belcour, a rich Jamaica merchant, who at death left him all his property. He was in truth the son of Mr. Stockwell, the clerk of Belcour, senior, who clandestinely married his master's daughter, and afterwards became a wealthy merchant. On the death of old Belcour, the young man came to England as the guest of his unknown father, fell in love with Miss Dudie and married her. He was hot-blooded, impulsive, high-spirited and generous, his very faults serving as a foil to his noble qualities, ever erring and repenting, offending and atoning for his offences—Cumberland *The West Indian* (1771).

Beled, one of the six Wise Men of the East, led by the guiding star to Jesus. He was a king who gave to his enemy who sought to dethrone him half of his Kingdom, and thus turned a foe into a fast friend—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v (1747).

Belen, the mount St. Michael, in Normandy. Here nine druidesses used to tell arrows to sailors "to charm away storms." These arrows had to be discharged by a young man 25 years old.

Belerma, the lady whom D. Miranda served for seven years as a knight-errant and peer of France. When, at length, he died at Pontecallé, he prayed his cousin Montesinos to carry his heart to Belerma.

There is a picture of a beautiful dancer in mourning with a white ribbon round her waist. In the rear came a lot of white ribbons long and thin as the wind, her skirts were as large as the wings of the angels. The lady was white as the snow and her face was like a rose. Her hair was like a golden sun. Her

teeth were thin set and irregular, though very white and she carried in her hand a fine linen cloth containing a heart. Montesinos informed me that this lady was Belerma.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* II. li. 6 (1615)

Bele'ses (3 syl), a Chaldean sooth-sayer and Assyrian satrap, who told Arba'ces (3 syl) governor of Media, that he would one day sit on the throne of Nineveh and Assyria. His prophecy came true, and Belesés was rewarded with the government of Babylon.—Bacon, *Candapalus* (1819)

Belfab'orac, the palace of the emperor of Illiput, in the middle of Milderdo, the metropolis of the empire.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Illiput," 1726)

Belf'ield (*Brothers*) The elder brother is a squire in Cornwall, betrothed to Sophia (daughter of sir Benjamin Dove), who loves his younger brother Bob. The younger brother is driven to sea by the cruelty of the squire, but on his return renews his acquaintance with Sophia. He is informed of her unwilling betrothal to the elder brother, who is already married to Violetta, but parted from her. Violetta returns home in the same ship as Bob Belfield, becomes reconciled to her husband, and the younger brother marries Sophia.—Rich Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1769)

Belf'ord, a friend of Lovelace (2 syl) They made a covenant to pardon every sort of liberty which they took with each other.—Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe* (1749)

Belford (*Mayor*), the friend of colonel Tunper, and the plighted husband of Mlle Florival.—G Colman, sen, *The Deuce is in Him* (1762)

Belge (2 syl), the mother of seventeen sons. She applied to queen Mercilla for aid against Gervase, who had deprived her of all her offspring except five.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 10 (1596)

* * "Belge" is Holland, the "seventeen sons" are the seventeen provinces which once belonged to her, "Gervase" is Philip II of Spain, and "Mercilla" is queen Elizabeth

Belgrade (2 syl), the camp-suttler, so called because she commenced her career at the siege of Belgrade. Her dog's name was Clumsey

Bel'ial, last or lowest in the hierarchy of evil (See RIVYON) Moloch was the fiercest of the infernal spirits, and Belial the most timorous and slothful. The

lewd and profligate, disobedient and rebellious, are called in Scripture "sons of Belial" *

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd fell not from heaven, or more gross to love Vice for itself (L. 495 e.c.) though his tongue Dropt manna and could make the worse appear The better reason but to nobler deed. Timorous and slothful.

Milton *Paradise Lost* li. 112 (1666).

* * *Belial* means "the lawless one," that is, one who puts no restraint on his evil propensities

Belia'nus of Greece (*Don*), the hero of an old romance of chivalry on the model of *Amadis de Gaul*. It was one of the books in Don Quixote's library, but was not one of those burnt by the cure as pernicious and worthless

Don Bellanis, said the curé with its two three and four parts, hath need of a dose of rhubarb to purge off that mass of bile with which he is inflamed. His Castle of Fame and other impertinences should be totally obliterated. This done we would show him lenity in proportion as we found him capable of reform. Take don Belanis home with you and keep him in close confinement.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* I. li. 6 (160)

(An English abridgment of this romance was published in 1678)

Belinda, niece and companion of lady John Brute. Young, pretty, full of fun, and possessed of £10,000. Heart-free marries her.—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697)

Belinda, the heroine of Pope's *Pope of the Lock*. This mock heroine is founded on the following incident.—Lord Petre cut a lock of hair from the head of Miss Arabella Fermor, and the young lady resented the liberty as an unpardonable affront. The poet says Belinda wore on her neck two curls, one of which the baron cut off with a pair of scissors borrowed of Clarissa, and when Belinda angrily demanded that it should be delivered up, it had flown to the skies and become a meteor there. (See BREVIER)

Belinda, daughter of Mr Blandford, in love with Beverley the brother of Clarissa. Her father promised sir William Bellmont that she should marry his son George, but George was already engaged to Clarissa. Belinda was very handsome, very independent, most irreproachable, and devotedly attached to Beverley. When he hinted suspicions of infidelity, she was too proud to deny their truth, but her pure and ardent love instantly rebuked her for giving her lover causeless pain.—A Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761).

Belinda, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel of the same name. The object of the tale is to make the reader feel what is good, and pursue it (1803)

Belinda, a lodging-house servant-girl, very poor, very dirty, very kind-hearted, and shrewd in observation. She married, and Mr Middlewick the butter-man set her husband up in business in the butter line — H. J. Byron, *Our Boys* (1875)

Beline (2 syl), second wife of Argan the *malade imaginaire*, and step-mother of Angelique, whom she hates. Beline pretends to love Argan devotedly, humours him in all his whims, calls him "mon fils," and makes him believe that if he were to die it would be the death of her. Tonette induces Argan to put these specious protestations to the test by pretending to be dead. He does so, and when Beline enters the room, instead of deploring her loss, she cries in ecstacy

Le ciel en soit loué ! Me voilà délivrée d'un grand fardeau ! de quel serait-il sur la terre ? Un homme incognito à tout le monde malpropre dégoûtant mocheant, fousant, encluant toujours, sans se prier, ennuyeux, de mauvaise humeur fatiguant sans cesse les gens et grondant jour et nuit terrifiant et valet ! (Act 1st)

She then proceeds to ransack the room for bonds, leases, and money, but Argan starts up and tells her she has taught him one useful lesson for life at any rate — Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673)

Belsharius, the greatest of Justinian's generals. Being accused of treason, he was deprived of all his property, and his eyes were put out. In this state he retired to Constantinople, where he lived by begging. The story says he fastened a label to his hat, containing these words, "Give an obolus to poor old Belsharius." Marmontel has written a tale called *Belshaire* which has helped to perpetuate these fables, originally invented by Tzetzes or Ctesias, a Greek poet, born at Constantinople in 1120

Bélise (2 syl), sister of Philaminte (3 syl), and, like her, a *femme savante*. She imagines that every one is in love with her — Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672)

Bell (*Adam*), a wild, north-country outlaw, noted, like Robin Hood, for his skill in archery. His place of residence was Englewood Forest, near Carlisle, and his two comrades were Clym of the Clough [*Clement of the Cliff*] and William of Clondesly (3 syl). William was married, but the other two were not. When William was captured at Carlisle

and was led to execution, Adam and Clym rescued him, and all three went to London to crave pardon of the king, which, at the queen's intercession, was granted them. They then showed the king specimens of their skill in archery, and the king was so well pleased that he made William a "gentleman of fee," and the two others women of the bed-chamber — Percy, *Reliques* ("Adam Bell," etc.), I. ii. 1

Bell (*Bessy*). Bessy Bell and Mary Gray were the daughters of two country gentlemen near Perth. When the plague broke out in 1666 they built for themselves a bower in a very romantic spot called Burn Bries, to which they retired, and were supplied with food, etc., by a young man who was in love with both of them. The young man caught the plague, communicated it to the two young ladies, and all three died — Allan Ramsay, *The Bell and Mary Gray* (a ballad)

Bell. Anne, Charlotte, and Emily Brontë assumed the *noms de plume* of Acton, Currer, and Ellis Bell (first half of the nineteenth century). Currer Bell or Brontë married the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls. She was the author of *Jane Eyre*.

It will be observed that the initial letter of both names is in every case preserved throughout — *Acton* (Anne), *Currer* (Charlotte), *Ellis* (Emily), and *Bell* (Brontë)

Bell (*Peter*), the subject of a "tale in verse" by Wordsworth. Shelley wrote a burlesque upon it, entitled *Peter Bell the Third*

Bell Battle (*The*). The *casus belli* was this. Have the local magistrates power to allow parish bells to be rung at their discretion, or is the right vested in the parish clergyman? This squabble was carried on with great animosity in the parish of Paisley in 1832. The clergyman, John Macnughton, brought the question before the local council, which gave it in favour of the magistrates, but the court of sessions gave it the other way, and when the magistrates granted a permit for the bells to be rung, the court issued an interdict against them.

For nearly two years the Paisley bell battle was fought with the fiercest zeal. It was the subject of every board meeting, the theme of every board the gossip at tea tables and dinner parties, and children delighted in chalking on the walls. Please to ring the bell! (May 14 1832 to Sept. 10 1833) — *Westpaper paragram* &c.

Bell-the-Cat, sobriquet of Archibald

Douglas, great-earl of Angus, who died in 1514

The m^{rs} being much annoyed by the persecutions of a cat resolved that a bell should be hung about her neck to give notice of her approach. The measure was agreed to in full council but one of the wiser mice inquired "Who would undertake to bell the cat?" When Lauder told this tale to a council of Scotch nobles, met to declaim against one Cochran Archibald Douglas started up and exclaimed in thunder "I will" and hence the sobriquet referred to.—Sir W Scott *Tales of a Grandfather*, xiii.

Bells (Those Evening), a poem by T Moore, set to music, refer to the bells of Ashbourne parish church, Derbyshire — *National Ans*, 1

Bells (To shal'e our's), to defy, to resist, to set up one's back. The allusion is to the little bells tied to the feet of hawks. Immediately the hawks were tossed, they were alarmed at the sound of the bells, and took to flight.

Neither the king nor he that loves him best
Dare stir a wing if Warwick shake his bells.
Shakespeare 3 Henry 1 1 act sc 1 (1592)

Bells Seven bells (i.e. half-past 7), breakfast-time, eight bells (i.e. noon), dinner-time, three bells (i.e. half-past 5), supper-time

Tight bells (the highest number) are rung at noon and every fourth hour afterwards. Thus they are sounded at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock. 1 or all other parts of the day an *Even* number of bells announce the *hours*, and an *Odd* number the *half-hours*. Thus 12½ is 1 bell, 1 o'clock is 2 bells, 1½ is 3 bells, 2 o'clock is 1 bell, 2½ is 5 bells, 3 o'clock is 6 bells, 3½ is 7 bells. Again, 4½ is 1 bell, 5 o'clock is 2 bells, 5½ is 3 bells, 6 o'clock is 4 bells, 6½ is 5 bells, 7 o'clock is 6 bells, 7½ is 7 bells. Again, 8½ is 1 bell, 9 o'clock is 2 bells, 9½ is 3 bells, 10 o'clock is 4 bells, 10½ is 5 bells, 11 o'clock is 6 bells, 11½ is 7 bells. Or, 1 bell sounds at 12½, 4½, 8½, 2 bells sound at 1, 5, 9, 3 bells sound at 1½, 5½, 9½, 4 bells sound at 2, 6, 10, 5 bells sound at 2½, 6½, 10½, 6 bells sound at 3, 7, 11, 7 bells sound at 3½, 7½, 11½, 8 bells sound at 4, 8, 12 o'clock.

Bells tolled Backwards This was the tocsin of the French, first used as an alarm of fire, and subsequently for any uprising of the people. In the reign of Charles IX. it was the signal given by the court for the Bartholomew slaughter. In the French Revolution it was the call to the people for some united attack against the royalists.

Old French, *toquer*, "to strike," *scing* or *sing*, "a church bell"

Bella Wilfer, a lovely, wilful, lively, spoilt darling, who loved every one, and whom every one loved. She married John Rokesmith (i.e. John Harmon) — C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Bellamy, a steady young man, looking out for a wife "capable of friendship, love, and tenderness, with good sense enough to be easy, and good nature enough to like him." He found his beautiful in Jaemtha, who had besides a fortune of £30,000 — Dr Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1761)

Bella'rio, the assumed name of Euphrasia, when she put on boy's apparel that she might enter the service of prince Philaster, whom she greatly loved — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster or Love Lies a-bleeding* (1622)

Bellaston (Lady), a profligate, from whom Tom Jones accepts support. Her conduct and conversation may be considered a fair photograph of the "beauties" of the court of Louis XV — Fielding, *History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1730)

intercourse with Lady Bellaston — *Encyc Brit Art*, Fielding

Belle Cordiere (La), Louise Labe, who married Ennemond Perrin, a wealthy rope-maker (1526-1566)

Belle Corisande (La), Diane comtesse de Guiche et de Grammont (1551-1620)

Belle France (La), a pet name of alluding to France, similar to our *Molly England*

Belle the Giant. It is said that the giant Belle mounted on his sorrel horse at a place since called mount Sorrel. He leaped one mile, and the spot on which he lighted was called Wanlip (*one-leap*), thence he leaped a second mile, but in so doing "burst all" his girths, whence the spot was called Burst-all, in the third leap he was killed, and the spot received the name of Belle-grave

Belle's Stratagem (The). The "belle" is Letitia Hardy, and her stratagem was for the sake of winning the love of Dorecourt, to whom she had been betrothed. The very fact of being betrothed to Letitia sets Dorecourt against her, so she goes undown to him to a masquerade, where Dorecourt falls in love

with "the beautiful stranger" In order to consummate the marriage of his daughter, Mr Hardy pretends to be "sick unto death," and beseeches Doricourt to wed Letitia before he dies Letitia meets her betrothed in her masquerade dress, and unbounded was the joy of the young man to find that "the beautiful stranger" is the lady to whom he has been betrothed —Mrs Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780)

Bellefontaine (*Benedict*), the wealthy farmer of Grand Pré [*Nova Scotia*] and father of Evangeline When the inhabitants of his village were driven into exile, Benedict died of a broken heart as he was about to embark, and was buried on the sea-shore —Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849)

Bellenden (*Lady Margaret*), an old Tory lady, mistress of the Tower of Titchfield

Old major Miles Bellenden, brother of lady Margaret

Miss Edith Bellenden, granddaughter of lady Margaret, betrothed to lord Lyndale, of the king's army, but in love with Morton (a leader of the covenanters, and the hero of the novel) After the death of lord Lyndale, who is shot by Balfour, Edith marries Morton, and thus terminates the tale —Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Beller'ophon, son of Glaucos A kind of Joseph, who refused the amorous solicitations of Antea, wife of Proctos (2 syl) king of Argos Antea accused him of attempting to dishonour her, and Proctos sent him into Lycia with letters desiring his destruction Accordingly, he was set several enterprises full of hazard, which, however, he surmounted In later life he tried to mount up to heaven on the winged horse Pegasus, but fell, and wandered about the Alerian plains till he died —Homer, *Iliad*, vi

As once
Bellerophon dismounted in the Alerian field
Erroneous there to wander and forlorn
Milton *Paradise Lost* vii 17, etc. (1665)

Letters of Bellerophon, a treacherous letter, pretending to recommend the bearer but in reality denouncing him, like the letter sent by Proctos to the king of Lycia, requesting him to kill the bearer (Bellerophon)

Pausanias the Spartan, in his treasonable correspondence with Xerxes, sent several such letters At last the bearer thought that none of the persons sent ever returned, and opening the letter found it

contained directions for his own death. It was shown to the ephors, and Pausanias in alarm fled to a temple, where he was starved to death

De Lacy, being sent by king John against De Courcy, was informed by two of the servants that their master always laid aside his armour on Good Friday De Lacy made his attack on that day, and sent De Courcy prisoner to London The two servants now asked De Lacy for passports from Ireland and England, and De Lacy gave them *Letters of Bellerophon*, exhorting "all to whom these presents come to spit on the faces of the bearers, drive them forth as hounds, and use them as it behoved the betrayers of their masters to be treated" —*Cameos of English History* ("Conquest of Ireland")

Beller'ophon (4 syl), the English man-of-war under the command of captain Maitland After the battle of Waterloo Bonaparte set out for Rochefort, intending to seek refuge in America, but the *Bellerophon* being in sight and escape impossible, he made a virtue of necessity by surrendering himself, and was forthwith conveyed to England

Belle'rus, a Cornish giant, whence the Land's End is called Bellerium Milton in his *Lycidas* suggests the possibility that Edward King, who was drowned at sea, might be sleeping near Bellerium or the Land's End, on mount St Michael, the spot where the archangel appeared, and ordered a church to be built there

Sleepst [thou] by the fable of Belle'rus old
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks towards Nanantoes [old Castile].
Milton *Lycidas* 169 etc (1638)

Belleur', companion of Pinac and Mirabel ("the wild goose"), of stout blunt temper, in love with Rosalyn, a daughter of Nantolet —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild Goose Chase* (1652)

Bellicent, daughter of Gorlois lord of Tintag'il and his wife Ygerac or Igerna As the widow married Uther the pendragon, and was then the mother of king Arthur, it follows that Bellicent was half-sister of Arthur Tennyson in *Gareth and Lynette* says that Bellicent was the wife of Lot king of Orkney, and mother of Gawain and Mordred, but this is not in accordance either with the chronicle or the history, for Geoffrey in his *Chronicle* says that Lot's wife was Anne the sister (not half-sister) of Arthur (viii 20, 21), and sir

T Malory, in his *History of Prince Arthur*, says

King Lot of Lothian and Orkney wedded Margawse
Nentres of the land of Carlot wedded Elaine and that
Morgan le Fay was [Arthur's] third sister — *Pl. i 2 35 36*

Bel'in, the ram, in the beast-epic of
Reynard the Fox The word means
"gentleness" (1498)

Bellingham, a man about town —
D Boucicault, *After Darb*

I was engaged for two years at St. James's Theatre
acting Charles Surface" eighty nights Bellingham
a couple of hundred nights and had two special engage-
ments for "Mercurio" at the Lyceum. — Walter Lacy

Bellisant, sister of King Pepin of
France, and wife of Alexander emperor
of Constantinople Being accused of
infidelity, the emperor banished her, and
she took refuge in a vast forest, where
she became the mother of Valentine and
Orson — *Valentine and Orson*

Bellmont (Sir William), father of
George Bellmont, a tyrannical, positive,
and headstrong He imagines it is the
duty of a son to submit to his father's will,
even in the matter of matrimony

George Bellmont, son of Sir William, in
love with Chrissa, his friend Beverley's
sister, but his father demands of him to
marry Belinda Blandford, the troth-plight
wife of Beverley Ultimately all comes
right — A Murphy, *All in the Wrong*
(1761)

**Bello'na's Handmaids, Blood,
Fire, and Famine**

The goddesses of warre called Bellona had these three
handmaids ever attendyng on her BLOOD FIRE and
FAMINE, which three daughters be of that force and
strength that every one of them alone is able and sufficient
to torment and afflict a proud prince and they all joynd
together are of puissance to destroy the most populous
countries and most richest region of the world. — *Hall
Chronicle* (1530)

Bellum (Master), war

A difference [is] twixt boyles and bloudie warres —
Yet have I shot at Maister Bellum's butte
And thrown his ball although I toucht no tittle [benefit].
G Gascoigne *The Fruits of Warre* 94 (died 1577)

Bellmont (Sir Robert), a proud, testy,
mercenary country gentleman, friend of
his neighbour Sir Charles Raymond

Charles Belmont, son of Sir Robert, a
young rake He rescued Fidelia, at the
age of 12, from the hands of Villard,
a villain who wanted to abuse her, and
taking her to his own home fell in love
with her, and in due time married her
She turns out to be the daughter of Sir
Charles Raymond

Rosetta Belmont, daughter of Sir
Robert, high-spirited, witty, and affec-
tionate She is in love with Colonel

Raymond, whom she delights in torment-
ing — Ed Moore, *The Foundling* (1748)

Belmont (Andrew), the elder of two
brothers, who married Violetta (an English
lady born in Lisbon), and deserted her
He then promised marriage to Lucy
Waters, the daughter of one of his
tenants, but had no intention of making
her his wife At the same time, he en-
gaged himself to Sophia, the daughter of
Sir Benjamin Dove The day of the
wedding arrived, and it was then dis-
covered that he was married already, and
that Violetta his wife was actually
present

Robert Belmont, the younger of the
two brothers, in love with Sophia Dove
He went to sea in a privateer under
Captain Ironside, his uncle, and changed
his name to Lewson The vessel was
wrecked on the Cornwall coast, and he
renewed his acquaintance with Sophia,
but heard that she was engaged in mar-
riage to his brother As, however, it was
proved that his brother was already
married, the young lady willingly aban-
doned the elder for the younger brother
— R Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1769)

Belmour (Edward), a gay young
man about town — Congreve, *The Old
Bachelor* (1698)

Belmour (Mrs), a widow of "agreeable
vivacity, entertaining manners, quickness
of transition from one thing to another, a
feeling heart, and a generosity of senti-
ment" She it is who shows Mrs Love-
more the way to keep her husband at
home, and to make him treat her with
that deference which is her just due —
A Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him*
(1760)

Beloved Disciple (The), St John
"the divine," and writer of the fourth
Gospel — *John xiii 23*, etc

Beloved Physician (The), St
Luke the evangelist — *Col ix 11*

Belphegor, a Moribish deity, whose
orgies were celebrated on Mount Phegor,
and were noted for their obscenity

Belphe'be (3 syl) "All the Graces
rocked her cradle when she was born"
Her mother was Chrysog'onê (4 syl), =
daughter of Amphusa of fair lineage,
and her twin-sister was Amoretta While
the mother and her babes were asleep,
Diana took one (Belphe'bê) to bring up,
and Venus took the other

* * Belphe'bê is the "Diana" among

women, cold, passionless, correct, and strong-minded Amoret is the "Venus," but without the licentiousness of that goddess, warm, loving, motherly, and wisely Belphœbê was a lady; Amoret a rose Belphœbê a moonbeam, light without heat, Amoret a sunbeam, bright and warm and life-giving Belphœbê would go to the battle-field, and make a most admirable nurse or lady-conductor of an ambulance, but Amoret would prefer to look after her husband and family, whose comfort would be her first care, and whose love she would seek and largely reciprocate—See Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vii iv (1590)

* * "Belphœbê" is queen Elizabeth As *queen* she is Gloriana, but as *woman* she is Belphœbê, the beautiful and chaste

Either Gloriana let her choose
Or in Belphœbê fashioned to be
In one her rule in the other her rare chastitie
Spenser *Fairy Queen* (introduction to bk. III.)

Belted Will, lord William Howard, warden of the western marches (1563-1610)

His Billboa blade by Marchmen felt,
Hung in a broad and studded belt
Hence in rude phrase the Borderers still
Called noble Howard Belted Will.
Sir W. Scott.

Belten'ebios (4 syl) Amadis of Gaul assumes the name when he retires to the Poor Rock, after receiving a cruel letter from Oriana his lady-love—Vasco de Lobaum, *Amadis of Gaul*, ii 6 (before 1100)

One of the most disgusting testimonies which that hero gave of his fortitude, constancy and love was his retiring to the Poor Rock when in disgrace with his mistress Oriana, to do penance under the name of *Bel tenebros* or the *Lonely Obscure*—Cervantes *Don Quixote* i. iii. 11 (1605)

Belvide'ra, daughter of Priuli a senator of Venice She was saved from the sea by Jaffier, eloped with him, and married him Her father then discarded her, and her husband joined the conspiracy of Pierre to murder the senators He tells Belvidera of the plot, and Belvidera, in order to save her father, persuades Jaffier to reveal the plot to Priuli, if he will promise a general free pardon Priuli gives the required promise, but notwithstanding, all the conspirators, except Jaffier, are condemned to death by torture Jaffier stabs Pierre to save him from the dishonour of the wheel, and then kills himself Belvidera goes mad and dies—Otway, *Venice Preserved* (1682)

We have to check our tears, although well aware that the Belvidera "with whose sorrows we sympathize is no other than our own immortal Mrs. Siddons—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*

(The actor Booth used to speak in rapture of Mrs Porter's "Belvidera" It obtained for Mrs Barry the title of *tamous*, Miss O'Neill and Miss Helen Faucet were both great in the same part)

Ben [LEGEND], sir Sampson Legend's younger son, a sailor and a "sea-wit," in whose composition there enters no part of the conventional generosity and open frankness of a British tar His slang phrase is "D'y'e see," and his pet oath "Mess!"—W. Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695) I cannot agree with the following sketch—

What is Ben—the pleasant sailor which Raminler gives us—but a piece of satire—a dreary combination of all the accidents of a sailor's character his contempt of money his credulity to women with that necessary estrangement from home? We never think the worse of Ben for it or feel it as a stain upon his character—C. Lamb

C. Dibdin says If the description of Thom. Doggett's performance of this character be correct the part has certainly never been performed since to any degree of perfection

Ben Israel (*Nathan*) or Nathan ben Samuel, the physician and friend of Isaac the Jew—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Ben Jochanan, in the satire of *Absalom* and *Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for the Rev. Samuel Johnson, who suffered much persecution for his defence of the right of private judgment

Let Hebron may let hell produce a Iran
So made for mischief as Ben Jochanan
A Jew of humble parentage was he
By trade a Levite though of low degree.

Part II

Benai'ah (3 syl), in *Absalom* and *Achitophel*, is meant for general George Edward Sackville As Benai'ah, captain of David's guard, adhered to Solomon against Adonijah, so general Sackville adhered to the duke of York against the prince of Orange (1590-1662)

Nor can Benalah's worth forgotten be
Of steady soul when public storms were high
Dryden and Tate part II.

Benas'kai or Bennaskai, a wealthy merchant and magician of Delhi, —James Ridley, *Tales of the Genii* ("History of Mahomed," tale vii, 1751)

Benbow (*Admiral*) In an engagement with the French near St. Martha on the Spanish coast in 1701, admiral Benbow had his legs and thighs shivered into splinters by chain-shot, but supported in a wooden frame he remained on the quarter-deck till morning, when Du Crasse sheered off

Similar acts of heroism are recorded of

Almeida the Portuguese governor of India, of Canagiro's brother of the poet Alsehylos, of Jafer the standard-bearer or "the prophet" in the battle of Muta, and of some others

Benbow, an idle, generous, free-and-easy sot, who spent a good inheritance in dissipation, and ended life in the work-house

Benbow a boon companion long approved
By joyful sets and (as he thought) beloved.
Was judged as one to joy and friendship prone
And deemed injurious to himself alone.
Crabbe *Poems* xvi. (1810)

Ben'demeer', a river that flows near the ruins of Chir'minar' or Istachar', in the province of Chusistan in Persia

Bend-the-Bow, an English archer at Dickson's cottage—Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Benedick, a wild, witty, and light-hearted young lord of Padua, who loved celibacy, but fell in love with Beatrice and married her. It fell out thus. He went on a visit to Leonato governor of Messina, here he sees Beatrice, the governor's niece, as wild and witty as himself, but he dislikes her, thinks her pert and forward, and somewhat ill-mannered withal. However, he hears Claudio speaking to Leonato about Beatrice, saying how deeply she loves Benedick, and bemoaning that so nice a girl should break her heart with unrequited love. This conversation was a mere ruse, but Benedick believed it to be true, and resolved to reward the love of Beatrice with love and marriage. It so happened that Beatrice had been entrapped by a similar conversation which she had overheard from her cousin Hero. The end was they sincerely loved each other, and became man and wife—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Benedict [BERLIONTAINE], the wealthiest farmer of Grand Pré, in Acadia, father of Evangeline ("the pride of the village"). He was a stalwart man of 70, hale as an oak, but his hair was white as snow. Colonel Winslow in 1713 informed the villagers of Grand Pré that the French had formally ceded their village to the English, that George II. now confiscated all their lands, houses, and cattle, and that the people, amounting to nearly 2000, were to be "exiled into other lands without delay." The people assembled on the sea-shore, old Benedict Bellefontaine sat to rest himself, and fell dead in a fit. The old priest buried him

in the sand, and the exiles left their village homes for ever—Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849)

Benefit-Play. The first actress indulged with a benefit-play was Mrs Elizabeth Barry (1682-1733)

Ben'engel'i (*Cid Hamet*), the hypothetical Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantes pretends he derived the account of the adventures of don Quixote

The Spanish commentators have discovered that *cid Hamet Benengeli* is after all no more than an Arabic version of the name of Cervantes himself. *I amiel* is a Moorish prefix and *Benengeli* signifies "son of a stag" in Spanish *Cervantino*—Lockhart.

Benengeli (*Cid Hamet*), Thomas Babington lord Macaulay. His signature in his *Fragment of an Ancient Romance* (1826) (See *Cid*, etc.)

Benevolous, in Cooper's *Tas*, is John Courtney Throckmorton, of Weston Underwood

Benjie (*Little*), or Benjamin Colthred, a spy employed by Cristal Nixon, the agent of Redgauntlet—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Ben'net (*Brother*), a monk at St Mary's convent—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Ben'net (*Mrs*), a demure, intriguing woman in *Amelia*, a novel by Fielding (1751)

Ben'oiton (*Madame*), a woman who has been the ruin of the family by neglect. In the "famille Bchoiton" the constant question was "*Ou est Madame?*" and the invariable answer "*Elle est sortie*." At the *dénouement* the question was asked again, and the answer varied thus, "*Madame has been at home, but is gone out again*."—*La Famille Benoiton*

Ben'shee, the domestic spirit or demon of certain Irish families. The bentshee takes an interest in the prosperity of the family to which it is attached, and intimates to it approaching disaster or death by wailings or shrieks. The Scotch Bodach Glay or "grey spectre" is a similar spirit. Same is BANSHEE

How oft has the Bentshee cried!
How oft has death untied
Bright links that glory wore
Sweet bonds entwined by love!

T Moore *Irish Melodies* II

Bentick Street (Portman Square, London), named after William Bentinck, second duke of Portland, who married Margaret, only child of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

Ben'volio, nephew to Montague, and Romeo's friend. A testy, litigious fellow, who would quarrel about goats' wool or pigeon's milk. Mercutio says to him, "Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street, because he hath awakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun" (act in sc 1) —Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598)

Benwicke (2 syl), the kingdom of king Ban, father of sir Launcelot. It was situate in that extremely shadowy locality designated as "beyond seas," but whether it was Brittany or Utopia, "non nostrum fuit componere lites."

Probably it was Brittany, because it was across the channel, and was in France. Ban king of Benwicke was brother of Bors king of Gaul —Sir F. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 18 (1470).

Beowulf, the name of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem of the sixth century. It received its name from Beowulf, who delivered Hrothgar king of Denmark from the monster Grendel. This Grendel was half monster and half man and might after night stole into the king's palace called Heorot, and slew sometimes as many as thirty of the sleepers at a time. Beowulf put himself at the head of a mixed band of warriors, went against the monster and slew it. This epic is very Ossianic in style, is full of beauties, and is most interesting —*Kenble's Translation*.

(A D Waelcraan published in 1849 a metrical translation of this Anglo-Saxon poem, of considerable merit.)

Beppo Byron's *Beppo* is the husband of Laura, a Venetian lady. He was taken captive in Troy, turned Turk, joined a band of pirates, grew rich, and after several years returned to his native land. He found his wife at a carnival ball with a *caricero*, made himself known to her, and they lived together again as man and wife. (Beppo is a contraction of *Guicciardi*, as Joe is of *Josiah*, 1829.)

Beppo, in *Fra Paolo*, an opera by Auber (1836).

Beralde (2 syl), brother of Argan the medical imagination. He tells Argan that his doctor will confess this much, that the cure of a patient is a very minor consideration with them, "toute l'excellence de leur art consiste en un pompeux galimatias, en un spécieux babble, qui nous donne des mots pour des raisons, et des promesses pour des effets." —*Amourettes*, 15.

"presque tous les hommes meurent de leur remèdes et non pas de leurs maladies." He then proves that Argan's wife is a mere hypocrite, while his daughter is a true-hearted, loving girl, and he makes the invalid join in the dancing and singing provided for his cure —Moliere, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673).

Berch'ta ("the white lady"), a fairy of southern Germany, answering to Hulda ("the gracious lady") of northern Germany. After the introduction of Christianity Berch'ta lost her first estate and lapsed into a bogie.

Berecynthian Goddess (*The*) Cybele is so called from mount Berecynthus, in Phrygia, where she was held in especial adoration. She is represented as crowned with turrets, and holding keys in her hand.

Her helm is beset
Like the Berecynthian goddess crowned
With towers.

Souther's *Meriel* &c. ii (1814)

Berecynthian Hero (*The*), Midas king of Phrygia, so called from mount Berecynthus (1 syl), in Phrygia.

Berengaria queen-consort of Richard Cœur de Lion, introduced in *The Zohran*, a novel by sir W. Scott (1825). Berengaria died 1230.

Beinger (*Sir Raymond*), an old Norman warrior, living at the castle of Garde Doloureuse.

The lady Iselme Beinger, sir Raymond's daughter, betrothed to sir Hugo de Laey. Sir Hugo conceals his own betrothal in favour of his nephew (sir Dunan de Laey), who marries the lady Iselme "the betrothed" —Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II).

Beren'eo (1 syl), sister-wife of Ptolemy III. She vowed to sacrifice her hair to the gods if her husband returned home the conqueror of Asia. On his return, she suspended her hair in the temple of the war-god, but it was stolen the first night, and Canon of Samos told the king that the winds had carried it to heaven, where it still forms the seven stars near the tail of Leo, called *Coma Berenices*.

Pope, in his *Rape of the Lock*, has borrowed this fable to account for the lock of hair cut from Belinda's head, the restoration of which the young lady insisted upon.

Beren'ee (1 syl), a Jewish princess, daughter of Agrippa. She married Herod,

Ing of Chaleis, then Polemon king of Cilicia, and then went to live with Agrippa II her brother Titus fell in love with her and would have married her, but the Romans compelled him to renounce the idea, and a separation took place. Otway (1672) made this the subject of a tragedy called *Titus and Berenice*, and Jean Racine (1670), in his tragedy of *Bérénice*, has made her a sort of Henriette d'Orléans.

(Henriette d'Orléans, daughter of Charles I of England, married Philippe duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV. She was brilliant in talent and beautiful in person, but being neglected by her husband, she died suddenly after drinking a cup of chocolate, probably poisoned.)

Beresina (4 syl) *Every streamlet shall prove a new Beresina* (Russian) meaning "every streamlet shall prove their destruction and overthrow." The allusion is to the disastrous passage of the French army in November, 1812, during their retreat from Moscow. It is said that 12,000 of the fugitives were drowned in the stream, and 16,000 were taken prisoners by the Russians.

Ber'l, a kind of crystal, much used at one time by fortune-tellers, who looked into the beril and then uttered their predictions.

and, like a prophet,

Looks in a glass that sheweth what future evils

Are now to have no successive degree,

But where they live to end.

Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* act I sc. 2 (1603)

Beringhen (*The Seur de*), an old gourmand, who preferred potties to treason, but cardinal Richelieu banished him from France, saying

Sleep not another night in Paris

Or else your precious life may be in danger

Lord Lytton *Plebeian* (1839)

Berinthia, cousin of Amanda, a beautiful young widow attached to colonel Lowly. In order to win him she plays upon his jealousy by coquetting with Loveless—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777)

Berkeley (*The Old Woman of*), a woman whose life had been very wicked. On her death-bed she sent for her son who was a monk, and for her daughter who was a nun, and bade them put her in a strong stone coffin, and to fasten the coffin to the ground with strong bands of iron. Fifty priests and fifty choristers were to pray and sing over her for three days, and the bell was to toll without

ceasing. The first night passed without much disturbance. The second night the candles burnt blue and dreadful vells were heard outside the church. But the third night the devil broke into the church and carried off the old woman on his black horse—R. Southey, *The Old Woman of Berkeley* (a ballad from Olaus Magnus).

Dr. Sayers pointed out to us in conversation a story related by Olaus Magnus of a witch whose coffin was confined by three chains but nevertheless was carried off by demons. Dr. Sayers had made a ballad on the subject so long ago that after seeing *The Old Woman of Berkeley* we awarded it the preference.—W. Taylor

Berkeley Square (London), so called in compliment to John lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Berkeley (*The lady Augusta*), plighted to sir John de Walton, governor of Douglas Castle. She first appears under the name of Augustine, disguised as the son of Bertram the minstrel, and the novel concludes with her marriage to De Walton, to whom Douglas Castle had been surrendered—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.)

Berkshire Lady (*The*), Miss Frances Kendrick, daughter of sir William Kendrick, second baronet, his father was created baronet by Charles II. The line, "Faint heart never won fair lady," was the advice of a friend to Mr Child, the son of a brewer, who sought the hand of the lady—*Quarterly Review*, cxi 205-245.

Berneja, the *Insula de la Torre*, from which Amadis of Gaul starts when he goes in quest of the enchantress-daamsel, daughter of Finctor the necromancer.

Bermudas, a cant name for one of the purlieus of the Strand, at one time frequented by vagabonds, thieves, and all evil-doers who sought to lie perdu.

Bernard. Solomon Bernard, engraver of Lyons (sixteenth century), called *Le petit Bernard*. Claude Bernard of Dijon, the philanthropist (1588-1611), is called *Poor Bernard*. Pierre Joseph Bernard, the French poet (1710-1775), is called *Le gentil Bernard*.

Bernard, an ass, in Italian *Bernardo*. In the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox*, the sheep is called "Bernard," and the ass is "Bernard l'archiprêtre" (1498).

Bernardo, an officer in Denmark, to whom the ghost of the murdered king appeared during the night-watch at the royal castle—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Bernardo del Carpio one of the most favourite subjects of the old Spanish minstrels. The other two were *The Cid* and *Lara's Seven Infants*. Bernardo del Carpio was the person who assailed Orlando (or Rowland) at Roncesvalles, and finding him invulnerable, took him up in his arms and squered him to death, as Hercules did Antæos—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II ii 13 (1615).

* * The only vulnerable part of Orlando was the sole of the foot

Bernesque Poetry, like lord Byron's *Don Juan*, is a mixture of satire, tragedy, comedy, serious thought, wit, and ridicule. B. Pulci was the father of this class of rhyme (1132-1187), but Francesco Berni of Tuscany (1490-1537) so greatly excelled in it, that it is called *Bernesque*, from his name.

Bernitia with *Deira* constituted Northumbria. *Bernitia* included Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Cumberland. *Deira* contained the other part of Cumberland, with Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Two hills in which had been with several thrones
called
Bernia light the one Deira (sic) the other called.
Dryden *Pwys* *John* xii (1613).

Ber'iathon, an island of Scandinavia.

Beiserker, grandson of the eight-handed Starkader and the beautiful Alfhild. He was so called because he wore 'no shirt of mail,' but went to battle unharnessed. He married the daughter of Swafurham, and had twelve sons (*Bar-sirce*, Anglo-Saxon, 'bare of shirt,' Scotch, 'bare-earl').

My Alfhild I am a Beiserker and Starkader I go
to the north to the war and all the work I win that war or
de-liver L. King's *Hereward the Waker* 14

Bertha, the supposed daughter of Vandunke (2 syl) burgomaster of Bruges, and mistress of Goswin a rich merchant of the same city. In reality, Bertha is the duke of Brabant's daughter *Gertrude*, and Goswin is *Ilorenz*, son of Gerrard king of the beggars—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Be'iz, daughter of Burkhard duke of the Alemanni, and wife of Rudolf II king of Burgundy beyond Jura. She is represented on monuments of the time as sitting on her throne spinning.

You see the beautiful Bertha the spinner the queen of
the world
Whom the role on her purple dress and gold
and silver

Five was spin' his her thread from the distaff fixed to her
middle.
She was so thrifty and good that her name passed into a
proverb.

Longfellow *Chanticleer* of *Mil* 18 and *all*

Bertha, alias AGATHA, the betrothed of Hereward (3 syl), one of the emperor's Varangian guards. The novel concludes with Hereward enlisting under the banner of count Robert, and marrying Bertha—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Ber'tha, the betrothed of John of Ieden. When she went with her mother to ask count Oberthal's permission to marry, the count resolved to make his pretty vassal his mistress, and confined her in his castle. She made her escape and went to Munster, intending to set fire to the palace of "the prophet," who, she thought, had caused the death of her lover. Being seized and brought before the prophet, she recognized in him her lover, and exclaiming, "I loved thee once, but now my love is turned to hate," stabbed herself and died—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophete* (an opera, 1819).

Berthe au Grand-Pied, mother of Charlemagne, so called from a club-foot.

Bertold (*St*), first prior-general of Carmel (1073-1168). We are told in the *Legende des Carmes* that the godliness of this saint so spiritualized his face that it seemed actually luminous "son lince so resplissant sur sa figure qui paraissait comme environnée des rayons du soleil."

Th' lost a nerve with heavenly halitan a
Learn to cut a beam on the outward shape
And turns it by degrees to thee the even
Mil on, *Carmel*

Bertoldo (*Prima*), a knight of Mahan, and brother of Roberto king of the two Sicilies. He is in love with Camilla "the maid of honour," but could not marry without a dispensation from the pope. While matters were at this crisis, Bertoldo laid siege to Sienna, and was taken prisoner. Camilla paid his ransom, but before he was released the duchess Aurelia requested him to be brought before her. Immediately the duchess saw him, she fell in love with him, and offered him marriage, and Bertoldo, forgetful of Camilla, accepted the offer. The betrothed then presented themselves before the king. Here Camilla exposed the conduct of the knight, Roberto is indignant, Aurelia rejects her fiancé with scorn, and Camilla takes the veil—*Maid* singer, *The Maid of Honour* (1637).

Bertold's, the chief character of a comic romance called *Liba di Bertoldo*, by

Gulio Cesare Croce, who flourished in the sixteenth century. It recounts the successful exploits of a clever but ugly peasant, and was for two centuries as popular in Italy as *Robinson Crusoe* is in England. (See *BARTHO*.)

Bertoldo's Son, Rinaldo—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Bertram (*Baron*), one of Charlemagne's paladins

Bertram, count of Rousillon. While on a visit to the king of France, Helena, a physician's daughter, cured the king of a disorder which had baffled the court physicians. For this service the king promised her for husband any one she chose to select, and her choice fell on Bertram. The haughty count married her, it is true, but deserted her at once, and left for Florence, where he joined the duke's army. It so happened that Helena also stopped at Florence while on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St Jacques le Grand. In Florence she lodged with a widow whose daughter Diana was wantonly loved by Bertram. Helena obtained permission to receive his visits in lieu of Diana, and in one of these visits exchanged rings with him. Soon after this the count went on a visit to his mother, where he saw the king, and the king observing on his finger the ring he had given to Helena, had him arrested on the suspicion of murder. Helena now came forward to explain matters, and all was well, for all ended well—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598).

I cannot reconcile my heart to Bertram, a man noble without generosity and young without truth, who marries Helena as a coward and leaves her as a prostitute. When she is dead by his unkindness he sneaks home to a second marriage, is accused by a woman whom he has wronged, defends himself by falsehood and is dismissed to happiness.—Dr Johnson

Bertram (*Sir Stephen*), an austere merchant, very just but not generous. Fearing lest his son should marry the sister of his clerk (Charles Ratcliffe), he dismissed Ratcliffe from his service, and being then informed that the marriage had been already consummated, he disinherited his son. Sheva the Jew assured him that the lady had £10,000 for her fortune, so he relented. At the last all parties were satisfied.

Friedrich Bertram, only son of Sir Stephen, he marries Miss Ratcliffe clandestinely, and incurs thereby his father's displeasure, but the noble benevolence of Sheva the Jew brings about a reconciliation, and opens Sir Bertram's eyes to

"see ten thousand merits," a grace for every pound—Cumberland, *The Jew* (1776)

Bertram (*Count*), an outlaw, who becomes the leader of a band of robbers. Being wrecked on the coast of Sicily, he is conveyed to the castle of lady Imogene, and in her he recognizes an old sweetheart to whom in his prosperous days he was greatly attached. Her husband (St Aldobrand), who was away at first, returning unexpectedly is murdered by Bertram, Imogene goes mad and dies, and Bertram puts an end to his own life—C. Maturing, *Bertram* (1782-1820)

Bertram (*Mr Godfrey*), the laird of Ellangowan

Mrs Bertram, his wife

Harry Bertram, alias captain Vanbeest Brown, alias Dawson, alias Dudley, son of the laird, and heir to Ellangowan. Harry Bertram is in love with Julia Mannering, and the novel concludes with his taking possession of the old house at Ellangowan and marrying Julia.

Jucy Bertram, sister of Harry Bertram. She marries Charles Hazlewood, son of Sir Robert Hazlewood, of Hazlewood.

Sir Allen Bertram, of Ellangowan, an ancestor of Mr Godfrey Bertram.

Dennis Bertram, *Donohoe Bertram*, and *Jeris Bertram*, ancestors of Mr Godfrey Bertram.

Captain Andrew Bertram, a relative of the family—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Bertram, the English minstrel, and guide of lady Augusta Berkely, when in disguise she calls herself the minstrel's son—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.)

Bertram, one of the conspirators against the republic of Venice. Having "a hesitating softness, fatal to a great enterprise," he betrayed the conspiracy to the senate—Byron, *Marino Faliero* (1819)

Bertram, the fiend-father of Robert le Diable. After alluring his son to gamble away all his property, he meets him near St Irenée, and Helena seduces him to join in "the Dance of Love." When at last Bertram comes to claim his victim, he is resisted by Alice (the duke's foster-sister), who reads to Robert his mother's will. Being thus reclaimed, angels celebrate the triumph

of good over evil — Neverbeer, *Robert of Diavolo* (an opera, 1831)

Bertrand, a simpleton and a villain. He is the accomplice of Robert Macaire, a libertine of unblushing impudence, who sins without compunction — Drumier, *L'Auberge des Adrets*

Bertrand du Gueslin, a romance of chivalry, reciting the adventures of this countess of France, in the reign of Charles V

Bertrand du Gueslin in prison 'The prince of Wales went to visit his captive Bertrand, and asking him how he fared, the Frenchman replied, "Sir, I have heard the mice and the rats this many a day, but it is long since I heard the song of birds," i.e. I have been long a captive and have not breathed the fresh air

The reply of Bertrand du Gueslin calls to mind that of Douglas, called "The Good sir James," the companion of Robert Bruce, "It is better, I ween, to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep," i.e. It is better to keep the open field than to be shut up in a castle

Bertulphe (2 syl), provost of Bruges, the son of a serf. By his genius and energy he became the richest, most honoured, and most powerful man in Bruges. His arm was strong in fight, his wisdom swayed the council, his step was proud, and his eye untamed. He had one child, most dearly beloved, the bride of sir Bouehard, a knight of noble descent. Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made a law (1127) that whoever married a serf should become a serf, and that serfs were serfs till manumission. By these absurd decrees Bertulphe the provost, his daughter Constance, and his knightly son-in-law were all serfs. The result was that the provost slew the earl and then himself, his daughter went mad and died, and Bouehard was slain in fight — S Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1836)

Ber'wine (2 syl), the favourite attendant of lady Ermengarde (3 syl) of Baldringham, great-aunt of lady Isoline "the betrothed" — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Beryl Mol'ozane (3 syl), the ady-love of George Geith. All beauty, love, and sunshine. She has a heart for every one, is ready to help every one, and is by every one beloved, yet her lot is most painfully unhappy, and ends in an early death — J G Trafford [J H Ridell], *George Geith*

Beso'nian (A), a scoundrel. From the Italian, *bisognoso*, "a needy person, a beggar"

Proud lords do tumble from the towers of their blood-accents, and be trod under feet of every inferior besonnan — Thomas Nash, *Pierce Penniless* 1's Supplication etc. (1570)

Bess (*Good queen*), Elizabeth (1553, 1558-1603)

Bess, the daughter of the "blind beggar of Bethnal Green," a lady by birth, a sylph for beauty, an angel for constancy and sweetness. She was loved to distraction by Wilford, and it turns out that he was the son of lord Woodville, and Bess the daughter of lord Woodville's brother, so they were cousins. Queen Elizabeth sanctioned their nuptials, and took them under her own especial conduct — S Knowles, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1831)

Bess o' Bedlam, a female lunatic vagrant, the male lunatic vagrant being called a *Tom o' Bedlam*

Bessus, governor of Bactria, who seized Darius after the battle of Arlecina and put him to death. Arrian says, Alexander caused the nostrils of the regicide to be slit, and the tips of his ears to be cut off. The offender being then sent to Gebat'ina in chains, was put to death

Lo! Bessus he that arride with murder'rs a'nd
And trait'rous heart against his royal kin'
With bloody hands bereft his ma'ster's life
'Twas he that bootied him his false usurper's reign
When like a wretche led in an iron chain
He was presented by his chif' fer friends
Unto the loes of him whom he had slayne
T Eackville *A Mirror for Magistrates*
(The Complaynt "13")

Bes'sus, a cowardly bragging captain, a sort of Bobadil or Vincent de la Roca. Captain Bessus, having received a challenge, wrote word back that he could not accept the honour for thirteen weeks, as he had already 212 duels on hand, but he was much grieved he could not appoint an earlier day — Beaumont and Fletcher, *King or No King* (1619)

Fochter I despise for want of wit
For often does he aim so seldom hit
Mean in each action, leud in every limb
Manners themselves are not chieious in him
[Oh] what a Bessus he always lived!

Dryden *Tyranny Expell'd*

Bétique (2 syl) or Bæ'tica (Græc'n'da and Andalusia), so called from the river Bæ'tis (*Guadalquivir*). Ado'm describes this part of Spain to Télémaque as a veritable Utopia — Fénelon, *Adventures de Télémaque*, viii (1700)

Better to Reign in Hell than Serve in Heaven.—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i 263 (1665)

Julius Cæsar used to say he would rather be the first man in a country village than the second man at Rome

Betty Doxy Captain Macneath says to her, "Do you drink as hard as ever? You had better stick to good wholesome beer, for, in troth, Betty, strong waters will in time run your constitution. You should leave those to your betters"—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, in 1 (1727)

Betty Foy, "the idiot mother of an idiot boy"—W Wordsworth (1770-1850)

Betty [Hint], servant in the family of sir Pertinax and lady McSeaphant. She is a sly, prying tale-bearer, who hates Constantia (the beloved of Fergus McSeaphant), simply because every one else loves her.—C Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764)

Betubium, Dunsby or the Cape of St Andrew, in Scotland

The north inflated tempest forms
O'er Orkas or Berubium's highest peak.
Thomson *The Seasons* (Autumn 1730)

Betula Alba, common birch. The Roman heters made fæces of its branches, and also employed it for scourging children, etc (Latin, *batulo*, "to beat")

The college porter brought in a huge quantity of that betulleous tree a native of Britain called *betula alba* which furnished rods for the school.—Lord W P Lennox *Cheerfulness* etc. i 43.

Beulah, that land of rest which a Christian enjoys when his faith is so strong that he no longer fears or doubts Sunday is sometimes so called. In Bunyan's allegory (*The Pilgrim's Progress*) the pilgrims tarry in the land of Beulah after their pilgrimage is over, till they are summoned to cross the stream of Death and enter into the Celestial City.

After this, I beheld untill they came unto the land of Beulah where the sun shineth night and day. Here because they were weary they betook themselves awhile to rest, but a little while soon refreshed them here, for the bells did so ring and the trumpets sounded so melodiously that they could not sleep. In this land they heard nothing raw nothing smelt nothing tasted nothing that was offensive.—Lanyan *The Pilgrim's Progress* i (1678).

Beuves (1 syl) or **Buo'vo** of Ay'gremont, father of Mulagigi, and uncle of Pinaldo. Treacherously slain by Gano.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Beuves de Hantone, French

form for Bevis of Southampton (*qv*) "Hantone" is a French corruption of [South]ampton

Bev'an (*Mr*), an American physician, who befriends Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley in many ways during their stay in the New World.—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Bev'erley, "the gamester," naturally a good man, but led astray by Stukely, till at last he loses everything by gambling, and dies a miserable death.

Mrs Beverley, the gamester's wife. She loves her husband fondly, and clings to him in all his troubles.

Charlotte Beverley, in love with Lewson, but Stukely wishes to marry her. She loses all her fortune through her brother, "the gamester," but Lewson notwithstanding marries her.—Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1712-1757)

Mr Young was acting "Beverley" with Mrs Siddons. In the 4th act Beverley swallows poison and when "Jates" comes in and says to the dying man "Jates found you quarrelling with Lawson in the streets last night." Mrs Beverley replies "No I am sure he did not." To this Jates adds "And if I did—when Mrs Beverley interrupts him with "His false old man, they had no quarrel." In uttering these words Mrs Siddons gave such a piercing shriek of grief that Young was unable to utter a word from a swelling in his throat.—Campbell *Life of Siddons*.

Beverley, brother of Clarissa, and the lover of Bolinda Blandford. He is extremely jealous, and catches at trifles light as air to confirm his fears, but his love is most sincere, and his penitence most humble when he finds out how causeless his suspicions are. Belinda is too proud to deny his insinuations, but her love is so deep that she repents of giving him a moment's pain.—A Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761)

Young's countenance was equally well adapted for the expression of pathos or of pride, thus in such parts as Hamlet, "Beverley" "The Stranger" he looked the man he represented.—*Actio Monthly* (1800)

Bev'il, a model gentleman, in Steele's *Conscious Lovers*

Whate'er can deck mankind
Or charm the heart, in generous Bevill shewed
Thomson *The Seasons* (Winter 1730)

Bevil (Francis, Harry, and George), three brothers—one an M P, another in the law, and the third in the Guards—who, unknown to each other, wished to obtain in marriage the hand of Miss Grubb, the daughter of a rich stock-broker. The M P paid his court to the father, and obtained his consent, the lawyer paid his court to the mother, and obtained her consent, the officer paid his court to the young lady, and having obtained her

consent, the other two brothers retired from the field — O'Brien, *Cross Purposes*

Be'vis, the horse of lord Marmion — Sir W Scott, *Marmion* (1803)

Be'vis (So) of Southampton Having reproved his mother, while still a lad, for murdering his father, she employed Saber to kill him, but Saber only left him on a desert land as a waif, and he was brought up as a shepherd. Hearing that his mother had married Mordure (2 syl), the adulterer, he forced his way into the marriage hall and struck at Mordure, but Mordure slipped aside, and escaped the blow. Bevis was now sent out of the country, and being sold to an Armenian, was presented to the king Jos'ian, the king's daughter, fell in love with him, they were duly married, and Bevis was knighted. Having slain the boar which made holes in the earth as big as that into which Curtius leapt, he was appointed general of the Armenian forces, subdued Brandamion of Damascus, and made Damascus tributary to Armenia. Being sent, on a future occasion, as ambassador to Damascus, he was thrust into a prison, where were two huge serpents, these he slew, and then effected his escape. His next encounter was with Ascupart the giant, whom he made his slave. Lastly, he slew the great dragon of Colein, and then returned to England, where he was restored to his lands and titles. The French call him *Beuves de Hantone* — M Drayton, *Polyolhon*, ii (1612)

The *Sword of Bevis of Southampto* was Morglay, and his steed Ar'undel. Both were given him by his wife Josian, daughter of the king of Armenia.

Bez'ahel, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for the marquis of Worcester, afterwards duke of Beaufort. As Bez'ahel, the famous artificer, "was filled with the Spirit of God to devise excellent works in every kind of workmanship," so on the marquis of Worcester —

so large & Nature heap'd her store
There scarce remained for arts to give him more
Dry den and Tate part II.

Bezo'nian, a beggar, a rustic (Italian, *bisognoso*, "necessitous")

The ordinary tiers of the earth such as we call *hus* landmen in France, *counts* in Spain, *boyars* and generally *cloutiers* — Markham *English Husbandman* 4

Bian'ca, the younger daughter of Baptista of Pad'ua, is gentle and meek

as her sister Katherine was violent and irritable. As it was not likely any one would marry Katherine "the shrew," the father resolved that Bianca should not marry before her sister. Petruchio married "the shrew," and then Lucentio married Bianca — Shakespeare, *Taminy of the Shrew* (1591)

Bian'ca, a courtesan, the "almost" wife of Cassio Iago, speaking of the lieutenant, says

And what was he?
Forsooth, a great arithmetician
One Michael C. so a Florentine.
A fellow almost dead and in a fair wife.
Shakespeare *Othello* act I. sc. 1 (1611)

Bian'ca, wife of Fazio. When her husband wantons with the marchioness Aldabella, Bianca, out of jealousy, accuses him to the duke of Florence of being privy to the death of Bartol'do an old miser. Fazio being condemned to death, Bianca repents of her rashness, and tries to save her husband, but not succeeding, goes mad and dies — Dean Milman, *Fazio* (1815)

Bibbet (Master), secretary to major-general Harrison, one of the parliamentary commissioners — Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Bibbie'na (M), cardinal Bernardo, who resided at Bibbiena, in Tuscany. He was the author of *Calandra*, a comedy (1470-1520)

"Bible" Butler, alias Stephen Butler, grandfather of Reuben Butler the Presbyterian minister (married to Jeanie Deans) — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Bib'lis, a woman who fell in love with her brother Caurus, and was changed into a fountain near Mile'tus — Ovid, *Mt* ix 662

Not that [fountain] where Biblis dropt, 'oo' r'ndly II, but her tears and self may dare compare with this.
Philip Fletcher *The Purple Island* v (1833)

Bib'ulus, a colleague of Julius Cæsar, but a mere cipher in office, hence his name became a household word for a nonentity.

Bickerstaff (Isaac), a pseudonym of dean Swift, assumed in the paper-war with Partridge, the almanac-maker, and adopted by Steele in *The Tatler*, hypothetically edited by "Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq, astrologer"

Bickerton (Mrs), landlady of the Seven Stars inn of York, where Jennie Deans stops on her way to London,

whither she is going to plead for her sister's pardon—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Bid Me Discourse The words of this celebrated song are taken from Shakespeare's poem called *Venus and Adonis*, 25 Music by Bishop

Biddenden Maids (*The*), two sisters named Mary and Elizabeth Chulchurst, born at Biddenden in 1100 They were joined together by the shoulders and hips, and lived to the age of 31 Some say that it was Mary and Elizabeth Chulchurst who left twenty acres of land to the poor of Biddenden This tenement is called "Bread and Cheese Land," because the rent derived from it is distributed on Easter Sunday in doles of bread and cheese Halstead says, in his *History of Kent*, that it was the gift of two maidens named Preston, and not of the Biddenden Maids

Biddy, servant to Wopsle's great-aunt, who kept an "educational institution" A good, honest girl, who falls in love with Pip, was loved by Dolge Orlick, but married Joe Gargery—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Biddy [Bellan] (*Miss*), "Miss in her teens," in love with captain Lovett She was promised in marriage by her aunt and guardian to an elderly man whom she detested, and during the absence of captain Lovett in the Flanders war, she coquetted with Mr Fribble and captain Flash On the return of her "Strephon," she set Fribble and Flash together by the ears, and while they stood menacing each other but afraid to fight, captain Lovett entered and sent them both to the right-about—D Gar- rich, *Miss in Her Teens* (1763)

Bideford Postman (*The*) Edward Capern, a poet, at one time a letter-carrier in Bideford (3 syl)

Bide-the-Bent (*Mr Peter*), minister of Wolfe's Hope village—Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Bid'more (*Lord*), patron of the Rev Josiah Cargill, minister of St Ronan's

The Hon Augustus Bidmore, son of lord Bidmore, and pupil of the Rev Josiah Cargill

Miss Augusta Bidmore, daughter of lord Bidmore, beloved by the Rev Josiah Cargill—Sir W Scott, *St Roman's Well* (time, George III)

Bie'derman (*Arnold*), alias count Arnold of Geierstein [*Gi'er stine*], landamman of Unterwalden Anne of Geierstein, his brother's daughter, is under his charge

Bertha Biederman, Arnold's late wife
Rudiger Biederman, Arnold Biederman's son

Ernest Biederman, brother of Rudiger
Sigismund Biederman, nicknamed "The Simple," another brother

Ulrich Biederman, youngest of the four brothers—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Bi-forked Letter of the Greeks, γ (capital U), which resembles a bird flying

(*The Utrds*) flying write upon the sky
The bi forked letter of the Greeks.

Longfellow *The Waiside Inn* (prelude)

Bifrost, the bridge which spans heaven and earth The rainbow is this bridge, and its colours are attributed to the precious stones which bestud it—*Scandinavian Myth*

Bigen'dians (*The*), a hypothetical religious party of Lilliput, who made it a matter of "faith" to break their eggs at the "big end" Those who broke them at the other end were considered heretics, and called *Little-endians*—Dean Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726)

Biglow (*Hosea*), James Russell Lowell, of Boston, U S, author of *The Biglow Papers* (1848), (1819-)

Big'ot (*De*), seneschal of prince John—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

We will not forget it said prince John.
Da Bigot, be added to his seneschal, thou wilt word this summons so courteously as to gratify the pride of these Saxons although by the bones of Becket, courtesy to them is casting pearls before swine"—Ch xiii.

Big'ot, in C Lamb's *Essays*, is John Fenwick, editor of the *Albion* newspaper

Big-Sea-Water, lake Superior, also called Gitché Gu'mec

Forth upon the Gitché Gumee
On the shilling Big Sea Water
All alone went Hiawatha.

Longfellow *Hiawatha* will

Bi'lander, a boat used in coast navigation [*By-land* er]

Why choose we then like bilanders to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep
When safely we may launch into the deep?
Dryden *Hind and the Panther*

Bil'bilis, a river in Spain The high temper of the best Spanish blades is due to the extreme coldness of this river, into which they are dipped

Help me I pray you to a Spanish sword
The trustiest blade that e'er in Bilbilis
Was dight.

Southey *Roderick* etc, xxy (1814).

Bilbo, a Spanish blade noted for its flexibility, and so called from Bilba'o, where at one time the best blades were made

Bilboes (2 syl), a bar of iron with fetters annexed to it, by which mutinous sailors were at one time linked together. Some of the bilboes taken from the Spanish Armada are preserved in the British Museum. They are so called not because they were first made at Bilba'o, in Spain, but from the entanglements of the river on which Bilbao stands. These "entanglements" are called *The Bilboes*. Beaumont and Fletcher compare the marriage knot to bilboes.

Bil'dai (2 syl), a seraph and the tutelary guardian of Matthew the apostle, the son of wealthy parents and brought up in great luxury.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii (1748)

Billings (Josh.) A. W. Shaw so signs *His Book of Sayings* (1866)

Billingsgate (3 syl) Beling was a friend of "Brennus" the Gaul, who owned a wharf called Beling's-gate. Geoffrey of Monmouth derives the word from Belin, a mythical king of the ancient Britons, who "built a gate there, u c 400" (1142)

Billy Barlow, a merry Andrew, so called from a semi-idiot, who fancied himself "a great potentate." He was well known in the east of London, and died in Whitechapel workhouse. Some of his sayings were really witty, and some of his attitudes truly farcical.

Billy Black, the conundrum-maker—*The Hundred-pound Note*

When Keeley was playing "Billy Black" at Chelmsford he advanced to the lights at the close of the piece
 "good un. Why is
 Dye give it up?
 Stage veteran."

Bimater ("two-mother") Bacchus was so called because at the death of his mother during gestation, Jupiter put the fetus into his own thigh for the rest of the time, when the infant Bacchus was duly brought forth.

Bimbister (Margery), the old Ranzelman's spouse.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Bimini [*Be' me nee*], a fabulous island, said to belong to the Bihama group, and containing a fountain possessed of the power of restoring youth. This island was an object of long search by

the Spanish navigator Juan Ponce de Leon (1460-1521)

Bind'loose (John), sheriff's clerk and banker at Marchthorn.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Bingen (Bishop of), generally called bishop Hatto. The tale is that during a famine, he invited the poor to his barn on a certain day, under the plea of distributing corn to them, but when the barn was crowded he locked the door and set fire to the building, for which iniquity he was himself devoured by an army of mice or rats. His castle is the Mouse-tower on the Rhine.

They almost devour me with kisses
 Their arms about me entwining,
 Till I think of the bishop of Bingen
 In his Mouse-tower on the Rhine.
 Longfellow *Birds of Passage*

Binks (Sn. Bingo), a fox-hunting baronet, and visitor at the Spa.

Lady Binks, wife of sir Bingo, but before marriage Miss Rachael Bonnyrigg. Visitor at the Spa with her husband.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Bi'on, the rhetorician, noted for his acrimonious and sharp sayings.

Bionis sermibus et solo nigro
 Horace *Epist.* II. 2. 69

Biondel'lo, one of the servants of Lucentio the future husband of Bianca (sister of "the shrew"). His fellow-servant is Tranio.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Bitch (Harvey), a prominent character in *The Spy*, a novel by J. I. Cooper.

Birch'over Lane (London), so called from Bireh'over, the builder, who owned the houses there.

Bird (*The Little Green*), of the frozen regions, which could reveal every secret and impart information of events past, present, or to come. Prince Chery went in search of it, so did his two cousins, Brightsun and Felix, last of all Fairstar, who succeeded in obtaining it, and liberating the r'nees who had failed in their attempts.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Chery," 1682)

This tale is a mere reproduction of "The Two Sisters," the last tale of the *Arabian Nights*, in which the bird is called "Bulbul-hezar, the talking bird."

Bud Singing to a Monk. The monk was Felix.—Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

Bird Told Me (A Little) "A bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter" (*Eccles* x 20). In the old Basque legends a "little bird" is introduced "which tells the truth." The sisters had deceived the king by assuring him that his first child was a cat, his second a dog, and his third a bear, but the "little bird" told him the truth—the first two were daughters and the third a son. This little truth-telling bird appears in sundry tales of great antiquity; it is introduced in the tale of "Princess Fairstar" (*Comtesse D'Aunoy*) as a "little green bird who tells everything," also in the *Arabian Nights* (the last tale, called "The Two Sisters").

I think I hear a bird who sings
The poor is by-and-by will be the stronger
Eyes on Der Jaan, vol. v (1871)

When Kenelm or Cenhelm was murdered by the order of his sister Cwen-thryth, "at the very same hour a white dove flew to Pome, and, alighting on the high altar of St Peter's, deposited there a letter containing a full account of the murder." So the pope sent men to examine into the matter, and a chapel was built over the dead body, called "St. Kenelm's Chapel to this day" (Shropshire).

Bire'no, the lover and subsequent husband of Olympia queen of Holland. He was taken prisoner by Cymosco king of Frizza, but was released by Orlando Bireno having forsaken Olympia, was put to death by Oberto king of Ireland, who married the young widow—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, iv v (1516).

Bire'ro (Dute), heir to the crown of Lombardy. It was the king's wish he should marry Sophia his only child, but the princess loved Paladore (3 syl), a Breton. Birelo had a mistress named Almida, whom he induced to personate the princess, and in Paladore's presence she cast down a rope-ladder for the duke to climb up by. Bireno has Almida murdered to prevent the deception being known, and accuses the princess of immorality—a crime in Lombardy punished by death. As the princess is led to execution, Paladore challenges the duke and kills him. The villainy is fully revealed, and the princess is married to the man of her choice, who had twice saved her life.—Robert Jephson *The Lax of Lombardy* (1779).

Birmingham of Belgium, Liège

Birmingham of Russia, Tula, south of Moscow

Birmingham Poet (The), John Freeth, the wit, poet, and publican, who wrote his own songs set them to music, and sang them (1730-1808)

Biron, a merry mad-cap young lord, in attendance on Ferdinand king of Navarre. Biron promised to spend three years with the king in study, during which time no woman was to approach his court, but no sooner has he signed the compact, than he falls in love with Rosaline. Rosaline defers his suit for twelve months and a day, saying, "If on my favour mean to get, for twelve months seek the weary beds of people sick."

A warmer man.

Within the hour of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk without
His eye lights occur in for his wit
For every object that the eye doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth moving jest
Which his fair tongue (as once it's exposit)
Delivers in such apt and graceful words,
That aged ears may lay down at his knee,
And younger hearings are quite ravished.

Shakespeare *Love's Labour's Lost*, act II, sc. 1 (1611)

Biron (Charles d'Antant du de), greatly beloved by Henri IV of France. He won immortal laurels at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honours: he was admiral of France, marshal, governor of Bourgogne, duke and peer of France. This too-much honour made him forget himself, and he entered into a league with Spain and Savoy against his country. The plot was discovered by Laffin, and although Henri wished to pardon him, he was executed (1602 aged 40). George Chapman has made him the subject of two tragedies, entitled *Byron's Conspiracy* and *Byron's Tragedy* (1557-1634).

Biron, eldest son of count Baldwin, who disinherited him for marrying Isabella, a nun. Biron now entered the army and was sent to the siege of Cardu, where he fell, and it was supposed died. After the lapse of seven years, Isabella, reduced to abject poverty, married Villeroy (2 syl), but the day after her espousals Biron returned, whereupon Isabella went mad and killed herself.—Thomas Southern, *Isabella or the Fatal Barriera*.

During the absence of the elder Margaret his son took the part of "Biron" in *Isabella*. The father was shocked because he desired his son for the Church, but when it was remarked to him, "In the Church your son will live and do a course of study, he will be successful, his stage will bring him in a good deal of money."—*Isabella* act I, sc. 1.

Biron (*Harriet*), the object of sir Charles Grandison's affections

One would prefer Dulcinea del Toboso to Miss Biron as soon as Grandison becomes acquainted with the amiable delicate virtuous, unfortunate Cressida Jan.—*Pill of the Edin. on the history of Italy and Dorsetshire*

Birth. It was lord Thurlow who called high birth "the accident of an accident"

Birtha, the motherless daughter and only child of As'tragon the Lombard philosopher. In spring she gathered blossoms for her father's still, in autumn berries, and in summer flowers. She fell in love with duke Gondibert, whose wounds she assisted her father to heal. Birtha, "in love unpractised and unread," is the bean-ideal of innocence and purity of mind. Gondibert had just plighted his love to her when he was summoned to court, for king Aribert had proclaimed him his successor and future son-in-law. Gondibert assured Birtha he would remain true to her, and gave her an emerald ring which he told her would lose its lustre if he proved untrue. Here the tale breaks off, and as it was never finished the sequel is not known.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Bise, a wind prevalent in those valleys of Savoy which open to the sea. It especially affects the nervous system.

Biser'ta, formerly called U'tica, in Africa. The Saracens passed from Biserta to Spain, and Charlemagne in 800 undertook a war against the Spanish Saracens. The Spanish historians assert that he was routed at Fontarabia (a strong town in Biscay), but the French maintain that he was victorious, although they allow that the rear of his army was cut to pieces.

Or whom Biserta sent from Africa shore
When Charlemagne with all his perils fell
By Fontarabia.

Milton Paradise Lost l. 635 (16-5)

Bishop Burnt milk is called by Tusser "milk that the bishop doth ban." Tyndale says when milk or porridge is burnt "we save the bishop's bath put his foot in the potte," and explains it thus, "the bishop's burn whom they lust."

Bishops The seven who refused to read the declaration of indulgence published by James II and were by him imprisoned for recusancy, were archbishop Sancroft (*Canterbury*), bishops Lloyd (*St Asaph*), Turner (*Ely*), Kew (*Bath and Wells*), White (*Peterborough*), Loe (*Chichester*), Trevelyan (*Bristol*)

Being tried, they were all acquitted (June, 1688)

Bishop Middleham, who was always declining against ardent drinks, and advocating water as a beverage, killed himself by secret intoxication.

Bistonians, the Thracians, so called from Biston (son of Mars), who built Bistonian on lake Bistonis.

So the Bistonian race a maddening train
Exult and revel on the Thracian plain.

Pitt's Statius ii

Bit'elas (3 syl), sister of Fairlimb, and daughter of Rukonaw the ape, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Bit'ing Remark (A) Near'chos ordered Zeno the philosopher to be pounded to death in a mortar. When he had been pounded some time, he told Near'chos he had an important communication to make to him, but as the tyrant bent over the mortar to hear what he had to say, Zeno bit off his ear. Hence the proverb, *A remark more biting than Zeno's*.

Bit'tlebraims (*Lord*), friend of sir William Ashton, lord-keeper of Scotland.

Lady Bittlebraims, wife of the above lord.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.)

Bit'zer, light porter in Bounderby's bank at Coketown. He was educated at M'Choakumchild's "practical school," and became a general spy and informer. Bitzer finds out the robbery of the bank, and discovers the perpetrator to be Tom Gradgrind (son of Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., M.P.), informs against him, and gets promoted to his place.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

Bizarre [*Be zar'*], the friend of Oran'ra, for ever coquetting and sparring with Durette [*Dure tail*], and placing him in awkward predicaments.—G. Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702)

Miss Farren's last performances were Bizarre March 25 1797 and Lily Teazle on the 23th.—*Memoirs of Elizabeth Countess of Derby* (1822)

Black Ag'nes, the countess of March, noted for her defence of Dunbar during the war which Edward III. maintained in Scotland (1333-1338)

She kept a stir in tower and trench
That bawling boys' rous Scottish wen.
Came I early came I late
I found Black Agnes at the gate

Sir Walter Scott says "The countess was called Black

Agnes from her complexion. She was the daughter of Thomas Randolph earl of Murray"—*Tales of a Grand father* 1 14 (See BLACK PRINCE.)

Black Agnes, the favourite palfrey of Mary queen of Scots

Black Bartholomew, the day when 2000 presbyterian pastors were ejected. They had no alternative but to subscribe to the articles of uniformity or renounce their livings. Amongst their number were Calamy, Baxter, and Reynolds, who were offered bishoprics, but refused the offer.

Black Bess, the famous mare of Dick Turpin, which carried him from London to York.

Black Charlie, sir Charles Napier (1786-1860)

Black Clergy (*The*), monks, in contradistinction to *The White Clergy*, or parish priests, in Russia.

Black Colin Campbell, general Campbell, in the army of George III, introduced by sir W Scott in *Redgauntlet*.

Black Death, fully described by Hecker, a German physician. It was a putrid typhus, and was called *Black Death* because the bodies turned black with rapid putrefaction—See *Cornhill*, May, 1865.

In 1348-9, at least half of the entire population of England died. Thus 57,000 out of 60,000 died in Norwich, 7000 out of 10,000 died in Yarmouth, 17 out of 21 of the clergy of York, 2,500,000 out of 5,000,000 of the entire population.

Between 1347 and 1350, one fourth of all the population of the world was carried off by this pestilence. Not less than 25,000,000 perished in Europe alone, while in Asia and Africa the mortality was even greater. It came from China, where fifteen years previously it carried off 5,000,000. In Venice the aristocratic died 100,000, in Florence the refined, 60,000, in Paris the gay, 50,000, in London the wealthy, 100,000, in Avignon, a number wholly beyond calculation.

N.B.—This form of pestilence never occurred a second time.

Black Douglas, William Douglas, lord of Nithsdale, who died 1390.

He was tall strong and well made of a swarthy complexion with dark hair from which he was called *The Black Douglas*—Sir Walter Scott, *Tales of a Grand father* xl.

Black Dwarf (*The*), of sir Walter

Scott, is meant for David Ritchie, whose cottage was and still is on Manor Water, in the county of Peebles.

Black-eyed Susan, one of Dibdin's ser-songs.

Black Flag (*A*) was displayed by Limerane when a besieged city refused to surrender, meaning that "mercy is now past, and the city is devoted to utter destruction."

Black George, the gamekeeper in Trollope's novel, called *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1750).

Black George, George Petrowitsch of Servia, a brigand, called by the Turks *Kara George*, from the terror he inspired.

Black Horse (*The*), the 7th Dragoon Guards (not the 7th Dragoons). So called because their facings (or collar and cuffs) are black velvet. Their plumes are black and white, and at one time their horses were black, or at any rate dark.

Black Jack, a large flagon.

But oh oh oh! his nose doth show
How oft Black Jack to his lips doth go
Simon the Cellarer

Black Knight of the Black Lands (*The*), sir Percival. Called by Tennyson "Night" or "Nox." He was one of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Dangerous, and was overthrown by sir Gareth—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 126 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Black lord Clifford, John ninth lord Clifford, son of Thomas lord Clifford. Also called "The Butcher" (died 1461).

Black Prince, Edward prince of Wales, son of Edward III. Froissart says he was styled *black* "by terror of his arms" (c 169). Similarly, lord Clifford was called "The Black Lord Clifford" for his cruelties (died 1461). George Petrowitsch was called by the Turks "Black George" from the terror of his name. The countess of March was called "Black Agnes" from the terror of her deeds, and not (as sir W Scott says) from her dark complexion. Similarly, "The Black Ser," or Avinus, as the Greeks once called it, received its name from the inhospitable character of the Seythians. The "Black Wind," or Sherki, is an easterly wind, so called by the Kurds, from its being such a terrible scourge.

Shirley falls into the general error

Our great third Edward and his brave son
In his black armour
Edward the Black Prince, iv 1 (1659)

Black River or *Atbara*, of Africa, so called from the quantity of black earth brought down by it during the rains. This earth is deposited on the surface of the country in the overflow of the Nile, and hence the Atbara is regarded as the "dark mother of Egypt."

Black Sea (*The*), once called by the Greeks *Axinus* ("inhospitable"), either because the Scythians on its coast were inhospitable, or because its waters were dangerous to navigation. It was afterwards called *Euxinus* ("hospitable") when the Greeks themselves became masters of it. The Turks called it *The Black Sea*, either a return to the former name "*Axinus*," or from the abounding black rock.

Black Thursday, the name given in the colony of Victoria, Australia, to Thursday, February 6, 1851, when the most terrible bush fire known in the annals of the colony occurred. It raged over an immense area. One writer in the newspapers of the time said that he rode at headlong speed for fifty miles, with fire raging on each side of his route. The heat was felt far out at sea, and many birds fell dead on the decks of coasting vessels. The destruction of animal life and farming stock in this conflagration was enormous.

Blacks (*The*), an Italian faction of the fourteenth century. The Guelphs of Florence were divided into the *Blacks* who wished to open their gates to Charles de Valois, and the *Whites* who opposed him. Dante the poet was a "White," and as the "Blacks" were the predominant party, he was exiled in 1302, and during his exile wrote his immortal poem, the *Divina Commedia*.

Black'acre (*Widow*), a masculine, litigious, pettifogging, headstrong woman — Wycherly, *The Plain Dealer* (1677).

Blackhester (*The countess of*), sister of lord Dalgarno — Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Blackfriars Bridge (London), was once called "Pitt's Bridge." This was the bridge built by P. Mlyn in 1780, but the name never found favour with the general public.

Blackguards (Victor Hugo says) soldiers condemned for some offence in discipline to wear their red coats (which were lined with black) inside out. The French equivalent, he says, is *Blagueurs* — *L'Homme qui Rit*, II in 1.

It is quite impossible to believe it to be the true derivation of the word. Other suggestions will be found in the *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

Blackless (*Tomalin*), a soldier in the guard of Richard Cœur de Lion — Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Blackmantle (*Benard*), Charles Molloy Westmacott, author of *The English Spy* (1826).

Black'pool (*Stephen*), a power-loom weaver in Bounderby's mill at Coketown. He had a knitted brow and pondering expression of face, was a man of the strictest integrity, refused to join the strike, and was turned out of the mill. When Fom Gradgrind robbed the bank of £150, he threw suspicion on Stephen Blackpool, and while Stephen was hastening to Coketown to vindicate himself he fell into a shaft, known as "the Hell Shaft," and, although rescued, died on a litter. Stephen Blackpool loved Rachael, one of the hands, but had already a drunken, worthless wife — C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Blacksmith (*The Flemish*), Quentin Matsys, the Dutch painter (1466-1529).

Blacksmith (*The Learned*), Elhan Burritt, United States (1811-1879).

Blacksmith's Daughter (*The*), lock and key.

Place it under the care of the blacksmith's daughter — C. Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities* (1859).

Blackwood's Magazine. The vignette on the wrapper of this magazine is meant for George Buchanan, the Scotch historian and poet (1506-1582). He is the representative of Scottish literature generally.

The magazine originated in 1817 with William Blackwood of Edinburgh, publisher.

Blad'derskate (*Lord*) and lord Kames, the two judges in Peter Peeble's lawsuit — Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Blad'dud, father of King Lear. Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Bladud, attempting to fly, fell on the temple of Apollo, and was dashed to pieces. Hence

when Lear swears "By Apollo" he is reminded that Apollo was no friend of the king's (act 1 sc 1). Bladud, says the story, built Bath (once called Badon), and dedicated to Minerva the medicinal spring, which is called "Bladud's Well."

Blair (*Adam*), the hero of a novel by J. G. Lockhart, entitled *Adam Blair, a Story of Scottish Life* (1791-1851).

Blair (*Father Clement*), a Carthusian monk, confessor of Catherine Glover, "the fair maid of Perth"—Sir W. Scott, *Our Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV).

Blair (*Lee David*), Sir Richard Phillips, author of *The Universal Preceptor* (1816), *Mother's Question Book*, etc. He issued books under a legion of false names.

Blaise, a hermit, who baptized Merlin the enchanter.

Blaise (*St*), patron saint of wool-combers, because he was torn to pieces with iron combs.

Blanch (*1 syl*), one of the domestics of lady Eveline "the betrothed"—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II).

Blanche (*La reine*), the queen of France during the first six weeks of her widowhood. During this period of mourning she spent her time in a closed room, lit only by a wax taper, and was dressed wholly in white. Mary, the widow of Louis XII, was called *La reine Blanche* during her days of mourning, and is sometimes (but erroneously) so called afterwards.

Blanche (*Lady*) makes a vow with lady Anne to die an old maid, and of course falls over head and ears in love with Thomas Blount, a jeweller's son, who enters the army and becomes a colonel. She is very handsome, ardent, brilliant, and fearless—S. Knowles, *Old Maids* (1811).

Blanche-fleur (*2 syl*), the heroine of Boccaccio's prose romance called *Il Filocopo*. Her lover "Flores" is Boccaccio himself, and "Blanche-fleur" was the daughter of King Robert. The story of Blanche-fleur and Flores is substantially the same as that of *Dorchen and Arthur*, by Chaucer, and that of "Diana's and Ansaldo," in the *Decameron*.

Blandamour (*Su*), a man of "mickle might," who "bore great sway in arms and chivalry," but was both vainglorious and insolent. He attacked

Britomart, but was discomfited by her enchanted spear, he next attacked sir Ferraguh, and having overcome him took from him the lady who accompanied him, "the False Florisel"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 1 (1596).

Blande'ville (*Judy Lindly*), a neighbour of the Waverley family, afterwards married to colonel Talbot—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II).

Bland'ford, the father of Belinda, who he promised sir William Bellmont should marry his son George. But Belinda was in love with Beverley, and George Bellmont with Clarissa (Beverley's sister). Ultimately matters arranged themselves, so that the lovers married according to their inclinations—A. Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761).

Blan'diman, the faithful man-servant of the fair Belissant, and her attendant after her divorce—*Valentine and Orson*.

Blandina, wife of the churlish knight Ingpin, who refused hospitality to sir Calpine and his lady Screyn (canto 3). She had "the art of a surly tongue," and most engaging manners, but "her words were only words, and all her tears were water" (canto 7)—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv (1596).

Blandish, a "practised parasite." His sister says to him, "May you find but half your own vanity in those you have to work on!" (act 1 1).

Miss *Letitia Blandish*, sister of the above, a fawning timeserver, who sponges on the wealthy. She especially torments Miss Alcrip "the heiress," flattering her vanity, fostering her conceit, and encouraging her vulgar affectations—General Birgowne, *The Heiress* (1781).

Blane (*Null*), town piper and pub-lican.

Jenny Blane, his daughter—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II).

Blaney, a wealthy heir, ruined by dissipation—Crabbe, *Lough*.

Blarney (*Lady*), one of the flesh women introduced by squire Thornhill to the Primrose family—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

Blas'phemous Balfour Sir James Balfour, the Scottish judge, was so called from his apostacy (died 1653).

Blatant Beast (*Tic*), the personification of sinner or public

opinion The beast had 100 tongues and a sting Sir Artegal muzzled the monster, and dragged it to Faery-land, but it broke loose and regained its liberty Subsequently sir Calidore (3 syl) went in quest of it—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v and vi (1596)

* * "Mrs Grundy" is the modern name of Spenser's "Blatant Beast"

Blath'ers and Duff, detectives who investigate the burglary in which Bill Sikes had a hand Blithers relates the tale of Conkev Chickweed, who robbed himself of 327 guineas—C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Blat'tergrowl (*The Rev Mr*), minister of Trotcosey, near Monkbarns—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, Elizabeth)

Bleeding-heart Yard (London) So called because it was the place where the devil cast the bleeding heart of lady Hatton (wife of the dancing chancellor), after he had torn it out of her body with his claws—Dr Mackay, *Extraordinary Popular Delusions*

Blefus'ca, an island inhabited by pigmies It was situated north-east of Lilliput, from which it was parted by a channel 800 yards wide—Dean Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726)

Blefusca is France and the inhabitants of the Lilliputian court, which forced Gulliver to take shelter there rat up of

Bleise (1 syl) of Northumberland, historian of king Arthur's period

him how it began and by whom and how it ended and who had the worst. All the battles that were done in king Arthur's days Merlin caused Bleise to write them. Also he caused him to write all the battles that every worthy knight did of king Arthur's court.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* 1. 10 (1470)

Blem'myes (3 syl), a people of Africa, fabled to have no head, but having eyes and mouth in the breast (See CAORA)

1 lemmys traduntur capita abesse ore et oculis pectori affixis.—Pliny

Ctesias speaks of a people of India near the Ganges, *sine cervice, oculos in humeris habentes* Mela also refers to a people *quibus capita et vultus in pectore sunt*

Blenheim Spaniels The Oxford electors are so called, because for many years they obediently supported any candi-

date which the duke of Marlborough commanded them to return Lockhart broke through this custom by telling the people the fable of the *Dog and the Wolf* The dog, it will be remembered, had on his neck the marks of his collar, and the wolf said he preferred liberty

(The race of the little dog called the Blenheim spaniel, has been preserved ever since Blenheim House was built for the duke of Marlborough in 1704)

Blet'son (*Master Joshua*), one of the three parliamentary commissioners sent by Cromwell with a warrant to leave the royal lodge to the Lee family—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Blifil, a noted character in Fielding's novel entitled *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1750)

* * Blifil is the original of Sheridan's "Joseph Surface," in the *School for Scandal* (1777)

Bligh (*William*), captain of the *Bounty*, so well known for the mutiny, headed by Fletcher Christian, the mate (1790)

Blumber (*Dr*), head of a school for the sons of gentlemen, at Brighton It was a select school for ten pupils only, but there was learning enough for ten times ten "Mental green peas were produced at Christmas, and intellectual asparagus all the year round" The doctor was really a ripe scholar, and truly kind-hearted, but his great fault was over-tasking his boys and not seeing when the bow was too much stretched Paul Dombey, a delicate lad, succumbed to this strong mental pressure

Mrs Blumber, wife of the doctor, not learned, but wished to be thought so Her pride was to see the boys in the largest possible collars and stiffest possible cravats, which she deemed highly classical

Cornelia Blumber, the doctor's daughter, a slim young lady, who kept her hair short and wore spectacles Miss Blumber "had no nonsense about her," but had grown "dry and sandy with working in the graves of dead languages"—She married Mr Feeder, B A, Dr Blumber's usher—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, Henry, son and heir of sir Simon de Montfort At the battle of Evesham the barons were routed, Mont-

fort slain, and his son Henry left on the field for dead. A baron's daughter discovered the young man, nursed him with care, and married him. The fruit of the marriage was "pretty Bessee, the beggar's daughter." Henry de Montfort assumed the garb and semblance of a blind beggar, to escape the vigilance of king Henry's spies.

Day produced, in 1659, a drama called *The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, and S. Knowles, in 1834, produced his amended drama on the same subject. There is [or was], in the Whitechapel Road a public-house sign called the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green — *History of Sign-boards*.

Blind Chapel Court (Mark Lane, London), is a corruption of *Blanch Appleton*. In the reign of Richard II it was part of the manor of a knight named Appleton.

Blind Emperor (*The*), Ludwig III of Germany (880, 890-934).

Blind Harper (*The*), John Parry, who died 1739.

John Stanley, musician and composer, was blind from his birth (1713-1786).

Blind Harry, a Scotch minstrel of the fifteenth century, blind from infancy. His epic of *Sir William Wallace* runs to 11,861 lines. He was minstrel in the court of James IV.

Blind Mechanician (*The*) John Strong, a great mechanical genius, was blind from his birth. He died at Carlisle, aged 66 (1732-1798).

Blind Poet (*The*), Luigi Groto, an Italian poet called *Il Cieco* (1541-1585). John Milton (1608-1674).

Homer is called *The Blind Old Bard* (fl. c. 900).

Blind Traveller (*The*), lieutenant James Holman. He became blind at the age of 25, but notwithstanding travelled round the world, and published an account of his travels (1787-1857).

Blindkinsop, a smuggler in *Redgauntlet*, a novel by Sir W. Scott (time, George III).

Blister, the apothecary, who says "Without physicians, no one could know whether he was well or ill." He courts Lucy by talking shop to her — *Fielding, The Virgin Unmasqued*.

Blithe-Heart King (*The*) David is so called by Cedmon.

The lovely lyrics written by his hand. Whom Saxon Cedmon calls "The Blithe heart King," Longfellow *The Loet's Tale* (ref. is to Psalm cxlviii. 9).

Block (*Martin*), one of the committee of the Estates of Burgundy, who refuse supplies to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy — Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV).

Blok (*Nillel*), the butcher, one of the insurgents at Liege — Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV).

Blondel de Nesle [*Neel*], the favourite troubadour or minstrel of Richard Cœur de Lion. He chanted the *Bloody Jest* in presence of queen Berengaria, the lovely Edith Plantagenet — Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I).

Blondina, the mother of Fairstar and two boys at one birth. She was the wife of a king, but the queen-mother hated her, and taking away the three babes substituted three puppies. Ultimately, her children were restored to her, and the queen-mother with her accomplices were duly punished — Comtesse D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Blood (*Colonel Thomas*), emissary of the duke of Buckingham (1628-1680), introduced by Sir W. Scott in *Perceval of the Pool*, a novel (time, Charles II).

Blood-Bath (1520), a massacre of the Swedish nobles and leaders, which occurred three days after the coronation of Christian II king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The victims were invited to attend the coronation, and were put to the sword, under the plea of being enemies of the true Church. In this massacre fell both the father and brother-in-law of Gustavus Vasa. The former was named Eric Johansson, and the latter Brabe (2 syl).

This massacre reminds us of the "Bloody Wedding," or slaughter of hugenots during the marriage ceremonies of Henri of Navarre and Margaret of France, in 1572.

Bloods (*The Five*) (1) The O'Neils of Ulster (2) the O'Connors of Connaught, (3) the O'Briens of Thomond, (4) the O'Lachlans of Meath, and (5) the McMurroughs of Leinster. These are the five principal septs or families of Ireland, and all not belonging to one of these five septs are accounted aliens or

enemies, and could "neither sue nor be sued," even down to the reign of Elizabeth

William Fitz-Roger, being arraigned (4th Edward II) for the murder of Roger de Cantillon, pleads that he was not guilty of felony, because his victim was not of "free blood," i.e. one of the "five bloods of Ireland" The plea is admitted by the jury to be good

Robertus de Waler tried at Waterford for slaying John McCillimory in the time of Edward II. confessed the fact but pleaded that he could not thereby have committed felony, because the deceased was a mere Irish man and not one of the five bloods.—Sir John Davies.

Bloody (The), Otho II emperor of Germany (955, 973-983)

Bloody-Bones, a bogie

As bad as Bloody bones or Lunsford (He is the Thomas Lunsford governor of the Tower the dread of every one) —S. Butler *Audubus*

Bloody Brother (The), a tragedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1639) The "bloody brother" is Rollo duke of Normandy, who kills his brother Otto and several other persons, but is himself killed ultimately by Hamond captain of the guard

Bloody Butcher (The), the duke of Cumberland, second son of George II, so called from his barbarities in the suppression of the rebellion in favour of Charles Edward, the young pretender "Black Clifford" was also called "The Butcher" for his cruelties (died 1461)

Bloody Hand, Cathal, an ancestor of the O Connors of Ireland

Bloody Mary, queen Mary of England, daughter of Henry VIII and elder half-sister of queen Elizabeth So called on account of the sanguinary persecutions carried on by her against the protestants. It is said that 200 persons were burnt to death in her short reign (1516, 1553-1558)

Bloody Wedding (The), that of Henri of Navarre with Margueret, sister of Charles IX of France Catherine de Medicis invited all the chief protestant nobles to this wedding, but on the eve of the festival of St Bartholomew (August 24, 1572), a general onslaught was made on all the protestants of Paris, and next day the same massacre was extended to the provinces The number which fell in this wholesale slaughter has been estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 persons of both sexes

Bloomfield (Louisa), a young lady

engaged to Lord Totterly the beau of 60, but in love with Charles Danvers the embryo barrister—C Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*

Blount (Nicholas), afterwards knighted, master of the horse to the earl of Sussex—Sir W Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Blount (Sir Frederick), a distant relative of Sir John Vesey He had a great objection to the letter t, which he considered "wough and wansping" He dressed to perfection, and though not "rich," prided himself on having the "best opewash-box, the best dogs, the best horses, and the best house" of any one He liked Georgynn Vesey, and as she had £10,000 he thought he should do himself no harm by "marrying the girl"—Lord L Bulwer Lutten, *Money* (1810)

Blount (Master), a wealthy jeweller of Ludgate Hill, London An old-fashioned tradesman, not ashamed of his calling He had two sons, John and Thomas, the former was his favourite

Mistress Blount, his wife A shrewd, discerning woman, who loved her son Thomas, and saw in him the elements of a rising man

John Blount, eldest son of the Ludgate jeweller Being left successor to his father, he sold the goods and set up for a man of fashion and fortune His vanity and snobbery were most gross He had good-nature, but more cunning than discretion, thought himself far-seeing, but was most easily duped "The phaeton was built after my design, my lord," he says, "mayhap your lordship has seen it" "My taste is driving, my lord, mayhap your lordship has seen me handle the ribbons" "My horses are all bloods, mayhap your lordship has noticed my team" "I pride myself on my seat in the saddle, mayhap your lordship has seen me ride" "If I am superlative in anything, 'tis in my wines" "So please your ladyship, 'tis dress I most excel in 'tis walking I pride myself in"

No matter what is mentioned, 'tis the one thing he did or had better than any one else This conceited fool was duped into believing a parcel of men servants to be lords and dukes, and made love to a lady's maid, supposing her to be a countess

Thomas Blount, John's brother, and one of nature's gentlemen He entered the army, became a colonel, and married

lady Blanche He is described as having "a lofty forehead for princely thought to dwell in, eyes for love or war, a nose of Grecian mould with touch of Rome, a mouth like Cupid's bow, ambitious chin dimpled and knobbed"—S Knowles, *Old Maids* (1841)

Blouzelin'da or Blouzelinda, a shepherdess in love with Lobbin Clout, in *The Shepherd's Week*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass
Than primrose sweeter or the clover grass
My Blouzelinda's than gilliflowers more fair
Than daisies, marygold or kingcup rare.
GAY *Pastoral* 1 (1714).

Sweet is my toll when Blouzelind is near
Of her benefit this winter all the year
Come Blouzelinda, ease thy swain's desire
My summer's shadow and my winter's fire

Ditto

Blower (*Mrs Margaret*), the shipowner's widow at the Spa. She marries Dr Quackleben, "the man of medicine" (one of the managing committee at the Spa)—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Blucher was nicknamed "Marshal Forwards" for his dash and readiness in the campaign of 1813

Blue (*Dark*), Oxford boat crew (See BOAT COLOURS)

Blue (*Light*), Cambridge boat crew (See BOAT COLOURS)

Blue (*True*) When it is said that anything or person is *True blue* or *True as Country blue*, the reference is to a blue cloth and blue thread made in Coventry, noted for its fast colour. Lincoln was no less famous for its green cloth and dye

True Blue has also reference to untainted aristocratic descent. This is derived from the Spanish notion that the really high bred have bluer blood than those of meaner race. Hence the French phrases, *Sang bleu* ("aristocratic blood"), *Sang noir* ("plebeian blood"), etc

Blue Beard (*La Barbe Bleue*), from the *contes* of Charles Perrault (1697). The chevalier Raoul is a merciless tyrant, with a blue beard. His young wife is entrusted with all the keys of the castle, with strict injunctions on pain of death not to open one special room. During the absence of her lord the "forbidden fruit" is too tempting to be resisted, the door is opened, and the young wife finds the floor covered with the dead bodies of her husband's former wives. She drops the key in her terror, and can by no means obliterate from it the stain of

blood. Blue Beard, on his return, commands her to prepare for death, but by the timely arrival of her brothers her life is saved and Blue Beard put to death

Dr C Taylor thinks Blue Beard is a type of the castle-lords in the days of knight-errantry. Some say Henry VIII (the noted wife-killer) was the "academic figure." Others think it was Giles de Retz, marquis de Laval, marshal of France in 1429, who (according to Mezerai) murdered six of his seven wives, and was ultimately strangled in 1440

Another solution is that Blue Beard was count Conomar, and the young wife Triphyna, daughter of count Guerech. Count Conomar was lieutenant of Brittany in the reign of Childebert. M Hippolyte Vieille assures us that in 1850, during the repairs of the chapel of St Nicolas de Bieuzy, some ancient frescoes were discovered with scenes from the life of St Triphyna: (1) The marriage, (2) the husband taking leave of his young wife and entrusting to her a key, (3) a room with an open door, through which are seen the corpses of seven women hanging, (4) the husband threatening his wife, while another female [*sister Anne*] is looking out of a window above, (5) the husband has placed a halter round the neck of his victim, but the friends, accompanied by St Gildas, abbot of Rhévy in Brittany, arrive just in time to rescue the future saint—*Peccages de Bretagne*

(Ludwig Tieck brought out a drama in Berlin, on the story of Blue Beard. The incident about the keys and the doors is similar to that mentioned by "The Third Cinderella" in the *Arabian Nights*. The forty princesses were absent for forty days, and gave king Agib the keys of the palace during their absence. He had leave to enter every room but one. His curiosity led him to open the forbidden chamber and mount a horse which he saw there. The horse carried him through the air far from the palace, and with a whisk of its tail knocked out his right eye. The same misfortune had befallen ten other princes, who warned him of the danger before he started.)

Blue Flag (*A*) in the Roman empire was warning of danger. Livy speaks of it in his *Annals*

Blue-Gowns King's bedesmen, or privileged Scotch mendicants, were so called from their dress. On the king's birthday each of these bedesmen had given to him a cloak of blue cloth, a

pleasantly to his ten, and makes himself friendly. —Mrs Oliphant, *Salmon Chapel*

A prote tant Bonnerges visiting Birmingham sent an invitation to Dr Newman to dispute publicly with him in the Town Hall. —*E. Yates, Celebrities xxii.*

* * Bonnerges or "sons of thunder" is the name given by Jesus Christ to James and John, because they wanted to call down fire from heaven to consume the Samaritans —*Luke ix 51*

Boar (*The*), Richard III so called from his cognizance

The bristled boar
In infant lore
Wallows beneath the thorny shade
Gry *The Pard* (1757)

In contempt Richard III is called *The Hog*, hence the popular distich

The Cat, the Rat and Lovell the dog
Rule all England under the Hog

("The Cat" is Catesby, and "the Rat" Ratacliff)

Boar (*The Blue*) This public-house sign (Westminster) is the badge of the Veres earls of Oxford

The Blue Boar Lane (St Nicholas, Leicester) is so named from the cognizance of Richard III, because he slept there the night before the battle of Bosworth Field

Boar of Ardennes (*The Wild*), in French *Le Sanglier des Ardennes* (2 syl), was Guillaume comte de la March, so called because he was as fierce as the wild boar he delighted to hunt. The character is introduced by Sir W Scott in *Quentin Durward*, under the name of "William count of la Marek"

Boar's Head (*The*) This tavern, immortalized by Shakespeare, stood in Ratcliff (London), on the site of the present statue of William IV. It was the cognizance of the Gordons, who adopted it because one of their progenitors slew, in the forest of Huntley, a wild boar, the terror of all the Merse (1093)

Boat Colours

The Cambridge Crew *Canis*, light blue and black, *Catherine's*, blue and white, *Christ's*, common blue, *Clare*, black and golden yellow, *Corpus*, cherry colour and white, *Downing*, chocolate, *Emmanuel*, cherry colour and dark blue, *Jesus*, red and black, *John's*, bright red and white, *King's*, violet, *Magdalen*, indigo and lavender, *Pembroke*, claret and French grey, *Peterhouse*, dark blue and white, *Queen's*, green and white,

Sydney, red and blue, *Trinity*, dark blue, *Trinity Hall*, blue and white

Oxford Crew *Alban's* (St), blue, with arrow-head, *Balioi*, pink, white, blue, white, pink, *Brazenose*, black, and gold edges, *Christ Church*, blue, with red cardinal's hat, *Corpus*, red, with blue stripe, *Edmond's* (St), red, and yellow edges, *Exeter*, black, and red edges, *Jesus*, green, and white edges, *John's*, yellow, black, red, *Lincoln*, blue, with mitre, *Magdalen*, black and white, *Mary's* (St), white, black, white, *Merton*, blue, with white edges and red cross, *New College*, three pink and two white stripes, *Oriel*, blue and white, *Pembroke*, pink, white, pink, *Queen's*, red, white, blue, white, blue, white, red, *Trinity*, blue, with double dragon's head, yellow and green, or blue with white edges, *University*, blue, and yellow edges, *Wadham*, light blue, *Worcester*, blue, white, pink, white, blue

Boaz and Jachin, two brazen pillars set up by Solomon at the entrance of the temple built by him. *Boaz*, which means "strength," was on the left hand, and *Jachin*, which means "stability," on the right —*1 Kings vi 21*

(The names of these two pillars are adopted in the craft called "Free Masonry")

Bob'adil, an ignorant, clever, shallow bully, thoroughly cowardly, but thought by his dupes to be an amazing hero. He lodged with Cob (the water-carrier) and his wife Tib. Master Stephen was greatly struck with his "dainty orths," such as "By the foot of Pharaoh!" "Body of Cesar!" "As I am a gentle man and a soldier!" His device to save the expense of a standing army is inimitable for its conceit and absurdity

I would select 10 more to myself throughout the land gentlemen they should be of a good spirit and able constitution. I would choose them by an instinct, and I would teach them the peccol rules till they could play [sense] very near as well as myself. This done say the enemy were 40 000 strong, we 20 would challenge 20 of the enemy kill them challenge 20 more kill them 20 more kill them too every man his 10 a day that's 10 score 200 a day five day a thousand 40 000 40 times 5 200 days kill them all. —Ben Jonson *Every Man in His Humour* iv 7 (1630)

Since his Henry Woodward 1717-1777 time this part of Bobadil has never been justly performed. It may be said to have died with him. —Dr Dorn

The name was probably suggested by Bobadilla first governor of Cuba, who superseded Columbus sent home in chains on a most frivolous charge. Similar characters are "Metamore" and "Scaramouch" (Molière), "Parolles" (Shakespeare)

and "Pistol" (Shakespeare), "Bessus" (Beaumont and Fletcher) (See also *Basilisco*, *Borougholmi*, *Caitain Bravln*, *Caitain Noll Blum*, *Sir Pitrovel Flash*, *Sacripant*, *Vincent de la Rose*, etc.)

Bodach Glay or "Grey Speetre," a house demon of the Scotch, similar to the Irish banshee

Bœ'mond, the Christian king of Antioch, who tried to teach his subjects arts, law, and religion. He is of the Norman race, Roger's brother, and son of Roberto Guiscard — *Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Bœotian Ears, ears unable to appreciate music and rhetoric. Bœotia was laughed at by the Athenians for the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants.

This is having taste and sentiment. Well friend I assure thee thou hast not got Bœotian ears" (because he praised certain extracts read to him by an author). — *Leage Gill Blas* vii. 3 (1715)

Bœuf (Bont de), a gigantic ferocious follower of prince John — *Sir W Scott, Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Boffin (Nicodemus), "the golden dustman," foreman of old John Harmon, dustman and miser. He was "a broad, round-shouldered, one-sided old fellow, whose face was of the rhinoceros build, with over-lapping ears." A kind, shrewd man was Mr Boffin, devoted to his wife, whom he greatly admired. Being residuary legatee of John Harmon, dustman, he came in for £100,000. Afterwards, John Harmon, the son, being discovered, Mr Boffin surrendered the property to him, and lived with him.

Mrs Boffin, wife of Mr N Boffin, and daughter of a cat's-meat man. She was a fat, smiling, good-tempered creature, the servant of old John Harmon, dustman and miser, and very kind to the miser's son (young John Harmon). After Mr Boffin came into his fortune she became "a high flyer at fashion," wore black velvet and sable, but retained her kindness of heart and love for her husband. She was devoted to Bella Wilfer, who ultimately became the wife of young John Harmon, *alias* Rokesmith — *C Dickens, Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Bo'gio, one of the allies of Charlemagne. He promised his wife to return within six months, but was slain by Dardinello — *Arnosto, Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Bogle Swindle (The), a gigantic

swindling scheme, concocted at Paris by fourteen sharpers, who expected to clear by it at least a million sterling. This swindle was exposed by O'Reilly in the *Times* newspaper, and the corporation of London thanked the proprietors of that journal for their public services.

Bo'gus, sham, forged, fraudulent, as *bogus currency*, *bogus transactions*, said to be a corruption of Borghese, a swindler, who supplied the North American States with counterfeit bills, bills on fictitious banks, and sham mortgages — *Boston Daily Courier*

Some think the word a corruption of [*Hoecus*] *Pocus*, and say that it refers to the German "*Hoecus Poecus Imperatus, wer nicht sieht ist blind*." The corresponding French term is *Passe muscade*.

Bohe'mia, any locality frequented by journalists, artists, actors, opera-singers, spouters, and other similar characters.

Bohemian (A), a gipsy, from the French notion that the first gipsies came from Bohemia.

A Literary Bohemian, an author of desultory works and irregular life.

Never was there an editor with less about him of the literary Bohemian — *fortnightly Review* ("Paston Letters")

Bohemian Literature, desultory reading.

A Bohemian Life, an irregular, wandering, restless way of living, like that of a gipsy.

Bo'hemond, prince of Antioch, a crusader — *Sir W Scott, Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Bois'geln (*The young countess de*), introduced in the ball given by King Rene at Aix — *Sir W Scott, Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Bois-Guilbert (*Sir Brian de*), a preceptor of the Knights Templars. Ivanhoe vanquishes him in a tournament. He offers insult to Rebecca, and she threatens to cast herself from the battlements if he touches her. When the castle is set on fire by the sibil, sir Brian carries off Rebecca from the flames. The Grand-Master of the Knights Templars charges Rebecca with sorcery, and she demands a trial by combat. Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert is appointed to sustain the charge against her, and Ivanhoe is her champion. Sir Brian being found dead in the lists, Rebecca is declared innocent — *Sir W Scott, Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Boisterer, one of the seven attend-

ants of Fortuño His gift was that he could overturn a wind-mill with his breath, and even wreck a man-of-war

Fortuño asked him what he was doing. I am blowing a little, sir," answered he, "to set those mills at work." But "said the knight, you seem too far off." On the contrary," replied the blower, I am too near for it. I did not restrain my breath I should blow the mills over and perhaps the hill too on which they stand. —Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* (Fortuño 1632)

Bold Beauchamp [*Becchi-am*], a proverbial phrase similar to "an Achilles," "a Hector," etc. The reference is to Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who, with one squire and six archers, overthrew a hundred armed men at Hogges, in Normandy, in 1346

A similar story is told of Le Capitai de Buch, an Englishman who with forty followers cleared Meaux of the insurgents, called *La Jaquerie* "000 of whom were slain by this little band, or trampled to death in the narrow streets, as they fled panic struck (1358)

Bold Stroke for a Husband, a comedy by Mrs Cowley. There are two plots: one a bold stroke to get the man of one's choice for a husband, and the other a bold stroke to keep a husband. Olivia de Zuniga fixed her heart on Julio de Melesina and refused or disgusted all suitors till he came forward. Donna Victoria, in order to keep a husband, disguised herself in man's apparel, assumed the name of Florio, and made love as a man to her husband's mistress. She contrived by an artifice to get back an estate which don Carlos had made over to his mistress, and thus saved her husband from ruin (1782)

Bold Stroke for a Wife Old Lovely at death left his daughter Anne £30,000, but with this proviso, that she was to forfeit the money if she married without the consent of her guardians. Now, her guardians were four in number, and their characters so widely different that "they never agreed on any one thing." They were sir Philip Modelove, an old beau, Mr Periwinkle, a silly virtuoso, Mr Tradelove, a broker on Change, and Mr Obadiah Prim, a hypocritical quaker. Colonel Feignwell contrived to flatter all the guardians to the top of their bent, and won the heiress —Mrs Centlivre (1717)

Bol'ga the southern parts of Ireland, so called from the Fir-bolg or Belge of Britain who settled there. Bolg means a "quiver," and Fir bolg means "bowmen."

The chiefs of Bolg crowd round the shield of generous Camher —Ossian, *Temora* II.

Bolster a famous Wrath, who compelled St Agnes to gather up the boulders which infested his territory. She carried three apronfuls to the top of a hill, hence called St Agnes' Beacon (See *WRATH'S HOLE*)

Bolton (*Stawarth*), an English officer in *The Monastery*, a novel by sir W Scott (time, Elizabeth)

Bolton Ass This creature is said to have chewed tobacco and taken snuff —Dr Doran

Bomba (*King*) a nickname given to Ferdinand II of Naples, in consequence of his cruel bombardment of Messina in 1848. His son, who bombarded Palermo in 1860, is called *Bombalino* ("Little Bomb")

A young Sicilian too was there
(1860) being rebellious to his liege
After Palermo's fatal siege
Across the western sea he fled
In good king Bomb's happy reign
Longfellow *The Wayside Inn* (prelude)

Bombardinian, general of the forces of king Chrononhotonthologos. He invites the king to his tent, and gives him hashed pork. The king strikes him, and calls him traitor. "Traitor, in thy teeth," replies the general. They fight, and the king is killed —H Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (a burlesque)

Bombastes Furioso, general of Artaxaminous (king of Utopia). He is plighted to Distaffina, but Artaxaminous promises her "half-a-crown" if she will forsake the general for himself. "This bright reward of ever-daring minds" is irresistible. When Bombastes sees himself flouted, he goes mad, and hangs his boots on a tree, with this label duly displayed:

Who dares this pair of boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face.

The king, coming up, cuts down the boots, and Bombastes "kills him." Fusbo, seeing the king fallen, "kills" the general, but at the close of the farce the dead men rise one by one, and join the dance, promising, if the audience likes, "to die again to-morrow" —W B Rhodes, *Bombastes Furioso*

* * * This farce is a travesty of *Orlando Furioso*, and "Distaffina" is Angelica, beloved by Orlando, whom she flouted for Meador a young Moor. On this Orlando went mad and hung up his armour on a tree, with this distich attached thereto:

Orlando's arm: let none dislodge,
But each who'll meet him face to face.

In the *Rehearsal*, by the duke of Buckingham, Bayes' troops are killed, every man of them, by Drawcansir, but revive, and "go off on their legs"

See the translation of *Don Quixote*, by C. H. Wilmot, Esq., ii 363 (1764)

Bombastes Furioso (*The French*), captain Fracasse—Théophile Gautier

Bombastus, the family name of Paracelsus. He is said to have kept a small devil prisoner in the pommel of his sword

Bombastus kept a devil's bird
Shut in the pommel of his sword
That taught him all the cunning pranks
Of past and future mountebanks
S. Butler *Hudibras* II 3

Bon'naparte's Cancer Napoleon suffered from an internal cancer

I would much rather have a sound digestion
Than Buonaparte's cancer
Byron *Don Juan* ix. 14 (1821)

Bonas'sus, an imaginary wild beast, which the Ettrick shepherd encountered (The Ettrick shepherd was James Hogg, the Scotch poet)—*Noctes Ambrosianae* (No. xlviii, April, 1830)

Buonaventura (*Father*), a disguise assumed for the nonce by the chevalier Charles Edward, the pretender—Sir W. Scott, *Kedgaullet* (time, George III.)

Bonduea or *Boadicea*, wife of Prasutagus king of the Iceni. For the better security of his family, Prasutagus made the emperor of Rome coher with his daughters, whereupon the Roman officers took possession of his palace, gave up the princesses to the licentious brutality of the Roman soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Bonduea, roused to vengeance, assembled an army, burnt the Roman colonies of London, Colchester [*Camalodunum*], Verulam, etc., and slew above 80,000 Romans. Subsequently, Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Bonduea poisoned herself, v. p. 61. John Fletcher wrote a tragedy entitled *Bonduea* (1647)

Bone-setter (*The*), Sarah Mapp (died 1736)

Boney, a familiar contraction of *Bon'naparte* (3 syl), used by the English in the early part of the nineteenth century by way of depreciation. Thus Thom Moore speaks of "the infidel Boney"

Bonhomme (*Jacques*), a peasant who interferes with politics, hence the peasants' rebellion of 1358 was called *La Jacquerie*

The words may be rendered "Jummy" or "Jonny Goodfellow"

Bon'iface (*St*), an Anglo-Saxon whose name was Winfrid or Winfrith, born in Devonshire. He was made archbishop of Mayence by pope Gregory III., and is called "The Apostle of the Germans." St Boniface was murdered in Friesland by some peasants, and his day is June 5 (680-755)

In Friesland first St. Boniface our best,
Who of the see of Mentz, while there he sat possessed
At Dookum had his death, by faithless Frisians slain
Dryden *Polychronion* xlv (1691)

Bon'face (*Father*), ex-abbot of Kenniquhair. He first appears under the name of Blinkhodie in the character of gardener at Kinross, and afterwards as the old gardener at Dundrennan (*Kenniquhair*, that is, "I know not where")—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Bon'face (*The abbot*), successor of the abbot Ingelram, as Superior of St Mary's Convent—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Bon'face, landlord of the inn at Lichfield, in league with the highwaymen. This sleek, jolly publican is fond of the cant phrase, "as the saying is." Thus, "Does your master stay in town, as the saying is?" "So well, as the saying is, I could wish we had more of them." "I'm old Will Boniface, pretty well known upon this road, as the saying is." He had lived at Lichfield "man and boy above eight and fifty years, and not consumed eight and fifty ounces of meat." He says

I have fed purely upon ale. I have eat my ale drank
my ale and I always sleep upon my ale"—George Farquhar
The Beaux Stratagem I. 1 (1707)

Bonne Reine, Claude de France, daughter of Louis, XII and wife of François I (1499-1524)

Bonnet (*Je parle à mon*), "I am talking to myself"

Jarapagon. A qui tu parle?
La Flèche. Je parle à mon bonnet
Molière *L'Avare* I 3 (1667)

Bonnet Rouge, a red republican, so called from the red cap of liberty which he wore

Bonnivard (*François de*), the prisoner of Chillon. In Byron's poem he is one of six brothers, five of whom died violent deaths. The father and two sons died on the battle-field, one was burnt at the stake, three were imprisoned in the dungeon of Chillon, near the lake of Geneva. Two of the three died, and

François was set at liberty by Henri the Bearnais. They were incarcerated by the duke-bishop of Savoy for republican principles (1496-1570)

Bonstet'tin (*Nicholas*), the old deputy of Schwitz, and one of the deputies of the Swiss confederacy to Charles duke of Burgundy — Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstem* (time, Edward IV)

Bon'temps (*Roger*), the personification of that buoyant spirit which is always "inclined to hope rather than fear," and in the very midnight of distress is ready to exclaim, "There's a good time coming, wait a little longer." The character is the creation of Beranger

Vous pauvres pleins d'envie
Vous, riches désireux
Vous, dont le char dévie
Après un cours heureux
Vous qui perdrez peut-être
Des titres é latans
Moi qui j'ai pris pour maître
Le gros Roger Bon'temps

Beranger (1814)

Bon'thron (*Anthony*), one of Ramorny's followers, employed to murder Smith, the lover of Catherine Glover ("the fair maid of Perth"), but he murdered Oliver instead, by mistake. When charged with the crime, he demanded a trial by combat, and being defeated by Smith, confessed his guilt and was hanged. He was restored to life, but being again apprehended was executed — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Bon Ton, a farce by Garrick. Its design is to show the evil effects of the introduction of foreign morals and foreign manners. Lord Mink in neglects his wife, and flirts with Miss Tittup. Lady Mink hates her husband, and flirts with colonel Tivy. Miss Tittup is engaged to the colonel. Sir John Trotley, who does not understand *bon ton*, thinks this sort of flirtation very objectionable. "You'll excuse me, for such old-fashioned notions, I am sure" (1760)

Booby (*Lady*), a vulgar upstart, who tries to seduce her footman, Joseph Andrews. Parson Adams reproves her for laughing in church. Lady Booby is a caricature of Richardson's "Pamela" — Fielding, *Joseph Andrews* (1742)

Boone (1 syl), colonel [afterwards "general"] Daniel Boone, in the United States' service, was one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, where he signalized himself by many daring exploits against the Red Indians (1735-1820)

Of all men saving Sylla the man slayer

Booshalloch (*Neil*), cowherd to Ian Lachin M'lan, chief of the clan Quiche — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Boo'tes (3 syl), Arcas son of Jupiter and Calisto. One day his mother, in the semblance of a heifer, met him, and Arcas was on the point of killing it, when Jupiter, to prevent the murder, converted him into a constellation, either *Bootes* or *Ursa Major* — Pausanias, *Itinerary of Greece*, viii 4

Both not Orion worthily to erve
A higher place
Than frail Boötēs, who was placed above
Only because the gods did else foresee
He should the murderer of his mother be?
Lord Brooke *Of Nobility*

Booth, husband of Amelia. Said to be a drawing of the author's own character and experiences. He has all the vices of Tom Jones, with an additional share of meanness — Fielding, *Amelia* (1751)

Borach'io, a follower of don John of Aragon. He is a great villain, engaged to Margaret, the waiting-woman of Hero — Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Borach'io, a drunkard (Spanish, *boracho*, "drunk," *borrachuelo*, "a tippler")

Borachio (*Joseph*), landlord of the Eagle hotel, in Salamanca — Jepson, *Zero Strings to you Bow* (1792)

Bor'ak (*Al*), the animal brought by Gabriel to convey Mahomet to the seventh heaven. The word means "lightning." Al Borak had the face of a man, but the cheeks of a horse, its eyes were like jacinths, but brilliant as the stars, it had eagle's wings, glistened all over with radiant light, and it spoke with a human voice. This was one of the ten animals (not of the race of man) received into paradise (See ANIMALS, etc)

Borak was a fine limbed high standing horse strong in frame and with a coat as glossy as marble. His colour was saffron with one hair of gold for every three of

the blood — *Croquemitaine* II 3

Borax, Nosa, or Crapon'dinus, a stone extracted from a toad. It is the antidote of poison — *Mirror of Stones*

The lord ugly and venomous
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
Shakespeare *As You Like It* act II, sc. 1 (1600),

aid them against king Claudas, "a mighty man of men," who warred against them—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470)

There are two brethren beyond the sea and they have both the one light king Ban of Benwicke and the other light king Bors of Gaul that is, France—Pt. I. 8.

(Sir Bors was of Gannis, that is, Wales, and was a knight of the Round Table. So also was Borre (natural son of prince Arthur), also called sir Bors sometimes.)

Bors (Sir), called sir Bors de Gannis, brother of sir Lionell and nephew of sir Launcelot. "For all women was he a virgin, save for one, the daughter of king Brandeg'ons, on whom he had a child, light Elaine, save for her, sir Bors was a clean maid" (ch. iv). When he went to Corbin, and saw Galahad the son of sir Launcelot and Elaine (daughter of king Pelles), he prayed that the child might prove as good a knight as his father, and instantly a vision of the holy grail was vouchsafed him, for—

There came a white dove bearing a little censer of gold in her bill and a maiden that bear the Sanguereall and she said: "We go well sir Bors that this child shall achieve the Sanguereall then they kneeled down and there was such a savour as all the spere in the world had been there. And when the dove took her flight, the maiden vanished away with the Sanguereall"—Pt. III. 4.

Sir Bors was with sir Galahad and sir Percival when the consecrated wife assumed the visible and bodily appearance of the Saviour. And this is what is meant by achieving the holy grail, for when they partook of the wife their eyes saw the Saviour enter it—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii 101, 102 (1470).

N.B.—This sir Bors must not be confounded with sir Borre, a natural son of king Arthur and Lyonors (daughter of the earl Sanam, pt. i 15), nor yet with king Bors of Gaul, i.e. France (pt. i 8).

Bortell, the bull, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Bos'can-[Almoga'vâ], a Spanish poet of Barcelona (1500-1543). His poems are generally bound up with those of Garcilasso. They introduced the Italian style into Castilian poetry.

Sometimes he turned to gaze upon his book

Boscan or Garcilasso

Byron *Don Juan* l. 90 (1819)

Bosmi'na, daughter of Fingal king of Morven (north-west coast of Scotland)—Ossian.

Boss of Arthurian legend, is Boscastle, in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel.

Bude is also in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel.

When the long wave broke

All down the thundering shores of Bude and Boss
Tennyson *Idylls of the King*

Bossu (*René le*), French scholar and critic (1631-1680).

And for the epic poem your lordship bade me look at upon taking the length breadth height and depth of it and trying them at home upon an exact scale of Bossu's. Its out, my lord in every one of its dimensions—Sterne (1769).

(I think Sterne means the Abbe Bossut, the mathematician. His critic tried the book on its "length, breadth, and depth," or perhaps he wishes to confound the two authors.)

Bossut (*Abbe Charles*), a celebrated mathematician (1730-1811).

(Sir Richard Phillips assumed a host of popular names, amongst others that of *M. l'Abbe Bossut* in several educational works in French.)

Bostanna, one of the two daughters of the old man who entrapped prince Assad in order to offer him in sacrifice on "the fiery mountain." His other daughter was named Cava'ma. The old man enjoined these two daughters to scourge the prince daily with the bastinado and feed him with bread and water till the day of sacrifice arrived. After a time, the heart of Bostanna softened towards her captive, and she released him. Whereupon his brother Amgad, out of gratitude, made her his wife, and became in time king of the city in which he was already vizier—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgad and Assad").

Bostock, a cockcomb, cracked on the point of aristocracy and family birth. His one and only inquiry is "How many quarterings has a person got?" Descend from the nobility with him covers a multitude of sins, and a man is no one, whatever his personal merit, who "is not a sprig of the nobility"—James Shirley, *The Ball* (1642).

Bot'any (*Father of English*), W. Turner, M.D. (1520-1568).

J. P. de Lournefort is called *The Father of Botany* (1606-1708).

* * * Antony de Jussieu lived 1686-1758, and his brother Bernard 1699-1777.

Bothwell (*Sergeant*), alias Francis Stewart, in the royal army—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Bothwell (*Lady*), sister of lady Forester.

Sir Geoffrey Bothwell, the husband of lady Bothwell

Mrs Margaret Bothwell, in the introduction of the story - Aunt Margaret proposed to use Mrs Margaret's tombstone for her own - Sir W Scott, *Aunt Margaret's Mirror* (time, William III)

Bottled Beer, Alexander Nowell, author of a celebrated Latin catechism which first appeared in 1570, under the title of *Christianæ pietatis prima Institutio, ad usum Scholarum Latine Scripta* In 1560 he was promoted to the deanery of St Paul's (1507-1602) - Fuller, *Worthies of England* ("Lancashire")

Bottom (Nick), an Athenian weaver, a compound of profound ignorance and unbounded conceit, not without good nature and a fair dash of mother-wit When the play of *Pyramus and Thisbe* is cast, Bottom covets every part, the lion, Thisbe, Pyramus, all have charms for him In order to punish Titania, the fairy-king made her dote on Master Bottom, on whom Puck had placed an ass's head - Shakespeare *Mid Nts Dream*

When Goldsmith jealous of the attention which a dancing monkey attracted in a coffee house said "I can do that as well," and was about to attempt it he was but playing Bottom - R. G. White.

Bottomless Pit (*The*), a ludicrous sobriquet of William Pitt, who was remarkably thin (1759-1806)

Boubekir' Muez'in, of Bagdad, "a vain, proud, and envious iman, who hated the rich because he himself was poor" When prince Zeyn Alasnam came to the city, he told the people to beware of him, for probably he was "some thief who had made himself rich by plunder" The prince's attendant called on him, put into his hand a purse of gold, and requested the honour of his acquaintance Next day, after morning prayers, the iman said to the people, "I find, my brethren, that the stranger who is come to Bagdad is a young prince possessed of a thousand virtues, and worthy the love of all men Let us protect him, and rejoice that he has come among us" - *Arabian Nights* ("Prince Zeyn Alasnam")

Bouchard (Sir), a knight of Flanders, of most honourable descent He married Constance, daughter of Bertulphe provost of Bruges In 1127 Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made a law that a serf was always a serf till manumitted, and whoever married a serf became a serf Now, Bertulphe's father was

Thanemars's serf, and Bertulphe, who had raised himself to wealth and great honour, was reduced to serfdom because his father was not manumitted By the same law Bouchard, although a knight of royal blood, became Thanemars's serf because he married Constance, the daughter of Bertulphe (provost of Bruges) The result of this absurd law was that Bertulphe slew the earl and then himself, Constance went mad and died, Bouchard and Thanemars slew each other in fight, and all Bruges was thrown into confusion. - S Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1836)

Bought Wit is Dear Wisdom gained by experience is dearly bought - G Gascoigne, *Magnum Llectigal*, etc (died 1577)

Bouillon (Godfrey duke of), a crusader (1058-1100), introduced in *Count Robert of Paris*, a novel by sir W Scott (time, Rufus)

Bounce (Mr T'), a nickname given in 1837 to T Barnes, editor of the *Times* (or the *Turnabout*, as it was called)

Bounderby (Josiah), of Coketown, banker and mill-owner, the "Bully of Humility," a big, loud man, with an iron stare and metallic laugh Mr Bounderby is the son of Mrs Pegler, an old woman, to whom he pays £30 a year to keep out of sight, and in a boasting way he pretends that "he was dragged up from the gutter to become a millionaire" Mr Bounderby marries Louisa, daughter of his neighbour and friend, Thomas Gradgrind, Esq, M P - C Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

Bountiful (Lady), widow of sir Charles Bountiful Her delight was curing the parish sick and relieving the indigent

My lady Bountiful is one of the best of women Her late husband sir Charles Bountiful left her with £1000 a year and 1 bellows she lays out one-half on it in charitable uses for the good of her neighbours In short, she has cured more people in and about Lichfield within ten years than the doctors have killed in twenty and that's a bold word - George Farquhar *The Beaux's Stratagem* L. I (1706)

Bounty (*Mutiny of the*), in 1790, headed by Fletcher Christian The mutineers finally settled in Pitcairn Island (Polynesian Archipelago) In 1808 all the mutineers were dead except one (Alexander Smith), who had changed his name to John Adams, and died 1829, aged 65 The colony was taken under the protection of the British Government in 1839 Lord Byron, in

The Island, has made the "mutiny of the *Bounty*" the basis of his tale, but the facts are greatly distorted

Boustrapa, a nickname given to Napoleon III. It is compounded of the first syllables of *Bou*[logne], *Str*[asbourg], *Pa*[ris], and alludes to his escapades in 1840, 1836, 1851 (*coup d'état*)

No man ever lived who was distinguished by more nicknames than Louis Napoleon. Besides the one above mentioned, he was called *Badinguet*, *Man of December*, *Man of Sedan*, *Ratipol*, *Ver-luch*, etc., and after his escape from the fortress of Ham he went by the pseudonym of count *Arenenberg*

Bow Church (London). Stow gives two derivations. (1) He says it was so called because it was the first church in London built on arches. This is the derivation most usually accepted. (2) He says also it took its name from certain stone arches supporting a lantern on the top of the tower

Bower of Bliss, a garden belonging to the enchantress Armida. It abounded in everything that could contribute to earthly pleasure. Here Rinaldo spent some time in love-passages with Armida, but he ultimately broke from the enchantress and rejoined the war—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Bower of Bliss, the residence of the witch Acrasia, a beautiful and most fascinating woman. This lovely garden was situated on a floating island filled with every thing which could conduce to enchant the senses, and "wrap the spirit in forgetfulness"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, II 12 (1590)

Bowkit, in *The Son-in-Law*

In
son li
was
of four

Bowley (*Sir Joseph*), M.P., who facetiously called himself "the poor man's friend." His secretary is Fish—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Bowling (*Lieutenant Tom*), an admirable naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*. Diddan wrote a naval song in memoriam of Tom Bowling, beginning thus

He re a sheer nulk has poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of the crew

Bowyer (*Mastur*), usher of the black rod in the court of queen Elizabeth—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Bowzybeus (4 syl.), the drunkard, noted for his songs in Gay's pastorals, called *The Shepherd's Week*. He sang of "Nature's Laws," of "Fairs and Shows," "The Children in the Wood," "Chevy Chase," "Taffey Welsb," "Rosamond's Bower," "Lilly-bulstro," etc. The 6th pastoral is in imitation of Virgil's 6th *Ecl.*, and Bowzybeus is a vulgarized Silenus

That Bowzybeus who with jocund tongue
Ballad and roundelay, and catches sung
Gay Pastoral vi (1744)

Box and Cox, a dramatic romance, by J. M. Morton, the principal characters of which are Box and Cox

Boy Bachelor (*The*), William Wotton, D.D., admitted at St Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, before he was ten, and to his degree of B.A. when he was twelve and a half (1666-1726)

Boy Bishop (*The*), St Nicholas, the patron saint of boys (fourth century)

(There was also an ancient custom of choosing a boy from the cathedral choir on St Nicholas' Day (December 6) as a mock bishop. This boy possessed certain privileges, and if he died during the year was buried in pontificalibus. The custom was abolished by Henry VIII. In Salisbury Cathedral visitors are shown a small sarcophagus, which the verger says was made for a boy bishop)

Boy Crucified. It is said that some time during the dark ages, a boy named Werner was impiously crucified at Bacharach on the Rhine, by the Jews. A little chapel erected to the memory of this boy stands on the walls of the town, close to the river. Hugh of Lincoln and Wilham of Norwich are instances of a similar story

See how its currents gleam and shine
As if the grapes were stained with the blood
Of the innocent boy who, some years back,
Was taken and crucified by the Jews
In that ancient town of Bacharach

Longfellow *The Golden Legend*

Boys (sea-term) has no reference to age, but only to experience, a boy may be 50 or any other age. A crew is divided into (1) able seamen or scamen, (2) ordinary seamen, (3) boys or green horns. When a person enters himself as a *boy*, he is not required to know anything about the practical working of the vessel, but able seamen and ordinary seamen

must possess a certain amount of experience

There is a sea axiom, A "boy" does not ship to *fray* anything, that is, when a person accepts the office of "boy" on board ship he does not profess to know anything of his duty, not even the names of the ropes, or the distinction between "um and stern

Boyet, one of the lords attending on the princess of France—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1591)

Boythorn (*Laurence*), a robust gentleman with the voice of a Stentor, and a friend of Mr Jarndyce. He would utter the most ferocious sentiments, while at the same time he fondled a pet canary on his finger. Once on a time he had been in love with Miss Barbary, Lady Dedlock's sister. But "the good old times—all times when old are good—were gone"—O Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

("Laurence Boythorn" is a photograph of W. S. Lando, as "Herold S' impole, in the same story, is drawn from Leigh Hunt)

Boz, Charles Dickens. It was the nickname of a pet child dubbed *Yocky*, in honour of "Moses Primrose" in the *Life of Walpole*. Children called the name *Bazes*, which got shortened into *Boz* (1812-1870)

What Dickens Boz could do
I could marry a lady of
I could reward them very
And "Boz" appeared as Dr. L. as a
I am on the contrary in.

Bozzy, James Boswell, the gossip biographer of Dr Johnson (1710-1795)

Brabantio, a senator of Venice, father of Desdemona, most proud, arrogant, and overbearing. He thought the "insouciance" of Othello in marrying his daughter unpardonable, and that Desdemona must have been drugged with love-potions so to demean herself—Shakespeare *Othello* (1611)

Braccio, commissary of the republic of Florence, employed in picking up every item of scandal he could find against Lucrezia the noble Moor, who commanded the army of Florence against the Pisans. The Florentines hoped to find sufficient cause of blame to lessen or wholly cancel their obligations to the Moor, but even Braccio was obliged to confess "This Moor hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been so clear in his great office, that his virtues would plead like angels, trumpet-tongued,"

against the council which should censure him—Robert Browning, *Luria*

Bracidas and **Amidas**, the two sons of Milesia, the former in love with the wealthy Philtra, and the latter with the dowryless Lucy. Their father at death left each of his sons an island of equal size and value, but the sea daily encroached on that of the elder brother and added to the island of Amidas. The rich Philtra now forsook Bracidas for the richer brother, and Lucy, seeing herself forsaken, jumped into the sea. A floating chest attracted her attention, she clung to it, and was drifted to the wasted island, where Bracidas received her kindly. The chest was found to contain property of great value, and Lucy gave it to Bracidas, together with herself, "the better of them both." Amidas and Philtra claimed the chest as their right, and the dispute was submitted to sir Artegal. Sir Artegal decided that whereas Amidas claimed as his own all the additions which the sea had given to his island, so Lucy might claim as her own the chest which the sea had given into her hands—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 1 (1594)

Bracy (*de Marne d*), a fellower of prince John. He sues the lady Rowena to become his bride, and threatens to kill both Cedric and Ivanhoe if she refuses. The interview is intercepted, and at the close of the novel Rowena marries Ivanhoe—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Bradamant, daughter of Amon and Beatrice, sister of Rinaldo, and niece of Charlemagne. She was called the *Virgin Knight*. Her armour was white, and her plume white. She loved Roger to the Moor, but refused to marry him till he was baptized. Her marriage with great pomp and Roger's victory over Isodamont, form the subject of the last book of *Orlando Furioso*. Bradamant possessed an irresistible spear, which whirled any knight with a touch. Bradamant had a similar spear—Boiardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Bradbourne (*Mistress Isabel*), waiting-woman of lady Ayenel (2nd ed.), at Ayenel Castle—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Bradwardine (*Como Comine*), brother of Bradwardine and of Tully

Veolan He is very pedantic, but brave and gallant

Rose Bradwardine, his daughter, the heroine of the novel, which concludes with her marriage with Waverley, and the restoration of the manor-house of Tully Veolan

Malcolm Bradwardine of Inehgrabbit, a relation of the old baron—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Brady (*Martha*), a young "Irish widow," 23 years of age, and in love with William Whittle. She was the daughter of sir Patrick O'Neale. Old Thomas Whittle, the uncle, a man of 63, wanted to oust his nephew in her affections, for he thought her "so modest, so mild, so tender-hearted, so reserved, so domestic. Her voice was so sweet, with just a *souperon* of the brogue to make it enchanting." In order to break off this detestable passion of the old man, the widow assumed the airs and manners of a boisterous, loud, flouting, extravagant, low Irishwoman, deeply in debt, and abandoned to pleasure. Old Whittle, thoroughly frightened, induced his nephew to take the widow off his hands, and gave him £5000 as a *douceur* for so doing—Garriek, *The Irish Widow* (1757)

Brag (*Jack*), a vulgar boaster, who gets into good society, where his vulgarity stands out in strong relief—Theodore Hook, *Jack Brag* (a novel)

Brag (*Sir Jack*), general John Burgoyne (died 1792)

Braganza (*The*), the largest diamond in existence, its weight being 1680 carats. It is uncut, and its value is £58,350,000. It is now among the crown jewels of Portugal

*** It is thought that this diamond, which is the size of a hen's egg, is in reality a white topaz

Braganza (*Juan duke of*) In 1580 Philip II of Spain claimed the crown of Portugal, and governed it by a regent. In 1640 Margaret was regent, and Velasquez her chief minister, a man exceedingly obnoxious to the Portuguese. Don Juan and his wife Louisa of Braganza being very popular, a conspiracy was formed to shake off the Spanish yoke. Velasquez was torn to death by the populace, and don Juan of Braganza was proclaimed king

In the dramas of Braganza Her character is thus described

Bright Ioula

To all the softness of her tender sex,
Unites the noblest qualities of man
A genius to embrace the amplest schemes
Judgment most sound, persuasive eloquence
Pure piety without religious dross,
And fortitude that shrinks at no disaster

Robert Jephson *Braganza*, I. 1 (1755).

Mrs. Bellamy took her leave of the stage May 24, 1785. On this occasion Mrs. Yates sustained the part of the duchess of Braganza, and Miss Farren spoke the address.—F Reynolds.

Bragela, daughter of Sorgran, and wife of Cathullin (general of the Irish army and regent during the minority of king Cormac)—Ossian, *Fingal*

Braggado'chio, personification of the intemperance of the tongue. For a time his boasting serves him with some profit, but being found out he is stripped of his borrowed plumes. His shield is eluded by Marinel, his horse by Guyon, Talus shaves off his beard, and his lady is shown to be a sham Florimel—Spenser, *Laurie Queen*, iii 8 and 10, with v 3

It is thought that Philip of Spain was the academy figure of "Braggadochio"

Braggadochio's *Stord*, Brang'limore (3 syl)

Bragh [*braw*] *Go bragh* (Irish), "for ever"

One dying wish my bosom can draw

Erin! an exile bequeaths thee his blessing.

Land of my forefathers, Erin go bragh!

Campbell *Exile of Erin*.

Bragmar'do (*Jano'tus de*), the sophister sent by the Parisians to Gargantua, to remonstrate with him for carrying off the bells of Notre-Dame to suspend round the neck of his mare for jingles—Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, ii (1533)

Brain'worm, the servant of Kno'well, a man of infinite shifts, and a regular Proteus in his metamorphoses. He appears first as Brainworm, after as Fitz-Sword, then as a reformed soldier whom Knowell takes into his service, then as justice Clement's man, and lastly as valet to the courts of law, by which devices he plays upon the same clique of some half-dozen men of average intelligence—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598)

Brakel (*Adrian*), the gipsy mountebank, formerly master of Fenella, the deaf and dumb girl—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Bramble (*Matthew*), an "odd kind of

humourist " "always on the fret," dyspeptic, and afflicted with gout, but benevolent, generous, and kind-hearted

Miss Tabitha Bramble, an old maiden sister of Matthew Bramble, of some 45 years of age, noted for her bad spelling. She is starch, vain, prim, and ridiculous, soured in temper, proud, imperious, prying, mean, malicious, and uncharitable. She contrives at last to marry captain Lismaha'go, who is content to take "the maiden" for the sake of her £4000

She is tall raw boned, awkward flat-chested and stooping; her complexion is sallow and freckled; her eyes are not grey but greenish like those of a cat and generally inflamed. Her hair is of a sandy or rather of a dusty hue. Her forehead low. Her nose long sharp and towards the extremity always red in cold weather. Her lips skinny. Her mouth extensive. Her teeth straggling and loose of various colours and conformations and her long neck shrivelled into a thousand wrinkles. — T. Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771)

* * "Matthew Bramble" is "Roderick Random" grown old, somewhat cynical by experience of the world, but vastly improved in taste

Smollett took some of the incidents of the family tour from *Ansley's New Bath Guide*. — Chambers, *English Literature II*

Bramble (Sir Robert), a baronet living at Blackberry Hall, Kent. Blunt and testy, but kind-hearted, "charitable as a Christian, and rich as a Jew," fond of argument and contradiction, but detesting flattery, very proud, but most considerate to his poorer neighbours. In his first interview with lieutenant Worthington "the poor gentleman," the lieutenant mistook him for a bailiff come to arrest him, but Sir Robert nobly paid the bill for £500 when it was presented to him for signature as sheriff of the county.

* * "Sir Robert Bramble" is the same type of character as Sheridan's "Sir Anthony Absolute"

Frederick Bramble, nephew of Sir Robert, and son of Joseph Bramble a Russian merchant. His father having failed in business, Frederick was adopted by his rich uncle. He is full of life and noble instincts, but thoughtless and impulsive. Frederick falls in love with Emily Worthington, whom he marries. — G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802)

Bramine (2 syl) and *Bramin* (The), Mrs Elizabeth Draper and Laurence Sterne. Sterne being a clergyman, and Mrs Draper being born in India, suggested the names. Ten of Sterne's letters to Mrs Draper are published, and called *Letters to Eliza*

Bran, the dog of Lamdorg the lover

of Gelchossar (daughter of Tunalhal) — Ossian, *Fingal*, v

* * Fingal king of Morven had a dog of the same name, and another named Luith

Call White breasted Bran and the surly strength of Luith. — Ossian, *Fingal*, vi

Brand (Sir Denys), a county magnate, who apes humility. He rides a sorry brown nag "not worth £5," but mounts his groom on a race-horse "twice victor for a plate"

Bran'damond of Damaseus, whom Sir Bevis of Southampton defeated

That dreadful battle where with Brand'mond he fought
And with his sword and steed such earthly wound he wrought

As e'en among his foes his admiration won

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion II* (1612)

Bran'dan (Island of St) or *Island of San Brandon*, a flying island, so late as 1755 set down in geographical charts west of the Canary group. In 1721 an expedition was sent by Spain in quest thereof. The Spaniards say their king Rodri'go has retreated there, and the Portuguese affirm that it is the retreat of their don Sebastian. It was called St Brandon from a navigator of the sixth century, who went in search of the "Islands of Paradise"

Its reality was for a long time a matter of firm belief the garden of Armida, where Rinaldo was detained, and which these places in one of the Canary Isles, has been identified with San Brandon. — W. Irving.

(If there is any truth at all in the legend, the island must be ascribed to the Fata Morgana)

Bran'deum, pln *Brandeia*, a piece of cloth enclosed in a box with relics, which thus acquired the same miraculous powers as the relics themselves

Pope Leo proved this fact beyond a doubt, for when some Greeks ventured to question it, he cut a brandeum through with a pair of scissors and it was instantly covered with blood. — J. Brady, *Church Calendar*, 18.

Bran'dimart, brother-in-law of Orlando, son of Monocantès, and husband of For'delis. This "king of the Distant Islands" was one of the bravest knights in Charlemagne's army, and was slain by Gradasso. — Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Brandy Nan, qucen Anne, who was very fond of brandy (1664-1714)

Brandy Nan brandy Nan left [at] in the lurch
Her face to the gin shop her back to the church
Written on the statue of qucen Anne in St Paul's; a lament

Brangtons (The), vulgar, jealous, malicious gossips in *Urchina*, a novel by Miss Burney (1778)

Branno, an Irishman, father of Ossallin. Ossallin was the wife of Ossian and mother of Oscar — *Ossian*

Brass, the roguish confederate of Dick Amlet, and acting as his servant

I am your valet, I strive your footman sometimes but you live always and the attendant, I confess. When we were school fellows you made me carry your books, make your exercise, own your regueries and sometimes take a whipping for you. When we were fellow penitents, though I was your squire you made me open the shop, clean my master's boots, cut last at dinner, and eat all the crusts. In your shop too I must own you still kept me under you soared up to the misty while I was content with the mill — Sir John Vanbrugh *The Confederacy* III. i (1705)

Brass (*Simpson*), a knavish, servile attorney, affecting great sympathy with his clients, but in reality fleecing them without mercy

Sally Brass, Simpson's sister, and an exaggerated edition of her brother — C. Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop* (1810)

Bravo (*The*), Alfonso IV of Portugal (1290-1357)

The Brave Fleming, John Andrew van der Merck (1731-1792)

The Bravest of the Brave, Marshal Ney, *Le Brave des Braves* (1769-1815)

Brawn One day a little boy came into King Arthur's court, and, drawing his wand over a boar's head, exclaimed, "There's never a cuckold's knife can cut this head of brawn!" and, lo! no knight except Sir Cadoek was able to carve it — *Perey, Reliques*, III. iii 18

Bray (*Mr*), a selfish, miserly old man, who dies suddenly of heart-disease, just in time to save his daughter being sacrificed to Arthur Grice, a rich old miser

Madeine Bray, daughter of Mr Bray, a loving, domestic, beautiful girl, who marries Nicholas Nickleby — C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Bray (*Vicar of*), supposed by some to be Simon Alevn, who lived (says Fuller) "in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. In the first two reigns he was a protestant, in Mary's reign a catholic, and in Elizabeth's a protestant again." No matter who was king, Simon Alevn resolved to live and die "the vicar of Bray" (1510-1588)

Others think the vicar was Simon Symonds, who (according to Ray) was an independent in the protectorate, a high churchman in the reign of Charles II, a papist under James II, and a moderate churchman in the reign of William III

Others again give the cap to one Pendleton

* * The well-known song was written

by an officer in Colonel Fuller's regiment, in the reign of George I, and seems to refer to some clergyman of no very distant date

Braymore (*Lady Caroline*), daughter of Lord Fitz-Ballan. She was to have married Frank Rochdale, but hearing that her "intended" loved Mary Thornberry, she married the Hon. Lord Shuttleton — G. Colman, jun., *John Bull* (1805)

Braywick, the town of asses. An alderman of Braywick, having lost his donkey, went fourteen days in search of it, then meeting a brother alderman, they agreed to retire to the two opposite sides of a mountain and pray, in hopes that the donkey would answer, and thus reveal its place of concealment. This led to a public scandal, inasmuch that the people of Braywick had to take up arms in order to avenge themselves on those who jeered at them — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii 7 (1615)

Brazen (*Captain*), a kind of Bobadil. A boastful, tongue-doughty warrior, who pretends to know everybody, to have a liaison with every wealthy, pretty, or distinguished woman, and to have achieved in war the most amazing prodigies

He knows everybody at first sight his impudence were
his
he
ice

Then he sae a Cuckoo among the women I can't rid it that's all. If he has but talked with the mill he swears he has [corrected] the mistress but the most surprising part of his character is his memory which is the most prodigious and the most lasting in the world. — G. Farquhar *The Recruiting Officer* III. i (1706)

Brazen Age, the age of war and violence. The age of innocence was the golden age, then followed the silver age, then the brazen age, and the present is the iron age, or the age of hardware and railroads

Brazen Head The first on record is one which Silvester II (*Gerbert*) possessed. It told him he would be pope, and not die till he had sung mass at Jerusalem. When pope he was stricken with his death-sickness while performing mass in a church called Jerusalem (999-1003)

The next we hear of was made by Robt. Grosseteste (1175-1253)

The third was the famous brazen head of Albertus Magnus, which cost him thirty years' labour, and was broken to pieces by his disciple Thomas Aquinas (1193-1280)

The fourth was that of friar Bacon, which used to say, "Time is, time was,

time comes." Byron refers to it in the lines

Like friar Bacon's brazen head I've spoken
Time is, thus—was time's jest (?)
Don Juan l. 21* (1819)

Another was made by the marquis of Vilca of Spain (1384-1434) And a sixth by a Polander, a disciple of Escotillo an Italian

Brazen Head (The), a gigantic head kept in the castle of the giant Fer'nagus of Portugal. It was omniscient, and told those who consulted it whatever they desired to know, past, present, or future — *Valentine and Orson*

Bread Street (London), was the bread-market in the time of Edward I. Here Milton was born

Breaking a Stick is part of the marriage ceremony of the American Indians, as breaking a glass is still part of the marriage ceremony of the Jews — Lady Augusta Hamilton, *Marriage Rites*, etc., 292, 298

In one of Raphael's pictures we see an unsuccessful suitor of the virgin Mary breaking his stick, and this alludes to the legend that the several suitors of the "virgin" were each to bring an almond stick which was to be laid up in the sanctuary over night, and the owner of the stick which budded was to be accounted the suitor God ordained, and thus Joseph became her husband — B. H. Cowper, *Apocryphal Gospel* ("Pseudo-Matthew's Gospel," 40, 41)

In Florence is a picture in which the rejected suitors break their sticks on the back of Joseph

Breathes there a man

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to him—elf hath said
This is my own my native land?
Sir W. Scott *Lays of the Last Minstrel* vi. 1 (1825)

Brec'an, a mythical king of Wales. He had twenty-four daughters by one wife. These daughters, for their beauty and purity, were changed into rivers, all of which flow into the Severn. Brec'nockshire, according to fable, is called after this king (see next art)

Brec'an was a prince once fortunate and great
(Who dying lent his name to that his noble seat)
Whence twice twelve daughters blest, by one and only wife
They for their beauty rare and sanctity of life
To rivers were transformed whose powers then doth declare
How excellent they were by being what they are
(They) to Fotheringthorpe their course.

M. Drayton, *Polyolion* iv. (1612)

Brec'hian (Prince), father of St

Cadoek and St Canock, the former a martyr and the latter a confessor

Then Cadoek, next to whom comes Canock both which were
Prince Brechan's sons who gave the name to Brecknockshire
The first a martyr made a confessor the other
Drayton *Polyolion* xlv. (1627)

Breck (*Alison*), an old fishwife, friend of the Mucklebaelits — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Brecel (*Anghus*), a follower of Rob Roy, M'Gregor, the outlaw — Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Bren'da [*Finon*], daughter of Magnus Troil and sister of Minna — Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Breng'wain, the confidante of Is'olde (2 syl) wife of sir Mark king of Cornwall. Isolde was criminally attached to her nephew sir Tristram, and Brengwain assisted the queen in her intrigues

Bren'gan, wife of Gwennyn prince of Powys-land — Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Brentano (*A*), one of inconceivable folly. The Brentanos (Clemens and Bettina) are wild, erratic Germans, in whom no absurdity is inconsistent. Bettina's book, entitled *Goethe's Correspondence with a Child*, 1835, is a pure fabrication

At the point where the folly of others ceases that of the Brentanos begins — *German Proverb*

Brentford (*The two kings of*) In the duke of Buckingham's farce called *The Rehearsal* (1671), the two kings of Brentford enter hand-in-hand, dance together, sing together, walk arm-in-arm, and to heighten the absurdity the actors represent them as smelling at the same nosegay (act ii. 2)

Bres'an, a small island upon the very point of Cornwall

Upon the utmost end
Of Cornwall's furrowing bank,
Where Breach from the land
The tilting waves doth break
M. Drayton *Polyolion* i. 1 (1612)

Breton *Entée comme le Breton*
French proverbial expression

Bretwalda, the over-king of the Saxon rulers, established in England during the heptarchy. In Germany the over-king was called emperor. The *bretwalda* had no power in the civil affairs of the under-kings, but in times of war or danger formed an important centre (Wald is Anglo-Saxon for ruler.)

Brewer of Ghent (*The*), James van Artevelde, a great patriot. His son Philip fell in the battle of Rosbecq (fourteenth century)

Briana, the lady of a castle who demanded for toll "the locks of every lady and the beard of every knight that passed." This toll was established because sir Crador, with whom she was in love, refused to marry her till she had provided him with human hair sufficient to "purse a mantle" with. Sir Crador, having been overthrown in knightly combat by sir Calidore, who refused to give "the passage pay," is made to release Briana from the condition imposed on her, and Briana swears to discontinue the discourteous toll.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi 1 (1596)

Brianor (*Sir*), a knight overthrown by the "Salvage Knight," whose name was sir Artegal.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi 5 (1596)

Briar'eos (4 syl), usually called Briareus [*Bri' a rice*], the giant with a hundred hands. Hence Dryden says, "And Briareus, with all his hundred hands" (1694, vi), but Milton writes the name Briar'os (*Paradise Lost*, i 199)

Then called by thee the monster Titan came
Whom Loth's Priareos, men Argos name.

Lopes *Stad*, i.

Bri'areus (*Bo'd*), Handel (1685-1757)

Bri'areus of Languages, cardinal Mezzofanti, who was familiar with fifty-eight different languages. Byron calls him "a walking polyglot" (1771-1819)

Bribo'ci, inhabitants of Berkshire and the adjacent counties.—Caesar, *Commentaries*

Brick (*Jefferson*), a very well, pale young man, the war correspondent of the *New York Bowdler Journal*, of which colonel Dyer was editor.—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841)

Bride-Catching. It is a common Asiatic custom for the bridegroom to give chase to the bride, either on foot, horseback, or in canoes. If the bridegroom catches the fugitive, he claims her as his bride, otherwise the match is broken off. The classical tales of Hippomenes and Atalanta will instantly recur to the reader's memory

At full speed Her
er she becomes his
t unless she choos es

In Tarcomanda the maiden carries a lamb and kid which must be taken from her in the chase. In Singa-pore the chase is made in canoes.—Cameron.

Bride of Aby'dos (*The*), Zuleika (3 syl), daughter of Giasfir (2 syl) pacha of Abydos. She was the troth-plight bride of Selim, but Giasfir shoots the lover, and Zuleika dies of a broken heart.—Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1813)

Bride of Lammermoor, Lucy Ashton, in love with Edgar minister of Ravenswood, but compelled to marry Frank Hayston lord of Bucklaw. She tries to murder him on the bridal night, and dies insane the day following.—Sir W Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

** *The bride of Lammermoor* is one of the most finished of Scott's novels, presenting a unity of plot and action from beginning to end. The old butler, Caleb Balderston, is exaggerated and far too prominent, but he serves as a foil to the tragic scenes

In *The Bride of Lammermoor* we see embodied the dark spirit of fatalism—that spirit which breathes on the writings of the Greek tragedians when they traced the persecuting vengeance of destiny against the houses of Laius and Orestes. From the time that we hear the prophetic rhymes the spell begins and the clouds blacken round us till they close the tale in a night of horror.—Macaulay

Bride of the Sea, Venice, so called from the ancient ceremony of the doge marrying the city to the Adriatic by throwing a ring into it, pronouncing these words, "We wed thee, O sea, in token of perpetual domination"

Bridewell was a king's palace before the Conquest. Henry I gave the stone for rebuilding it. Its name is from St Bride (or Bridget), and her holy well. The well is now represented by an iron pump in Bride Lane

Bridge. The imaginary bridge between earth and the Mohammedan paradise is called "Al Sirat"

The rainbow bridge which spans heaven and earth in Scandinavian mythology is called "Bifrost"

Bridge of Gold. According to German tradition, Charlemagne's spirit crosses the Rhine on a golden bridge, at Bingen, in seasons of plenty, and blesses both corn-fields and vineyards

Thou standest, like Imperial Charlemagne
Upon thy bridge of gold.

Longfellow *Autumn*.

Bridge of Sighs, the covered passage-way which connects the palace of the doge in Venice with the State prisons. Called "the Bridge of Sighs" because the condemned passed over it from the judg-

ment hall to the place of execution Hood has a poem called *The Bridge of Sighs*

Bridges of Cane, in many parts of Spanish America, are thrown over narrow streams

Wild-cane arch high flung o'er gulf profound
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* II 16 (1802)

Bridgemore (Mr), of Fish Street Hill, London. A dishonest merchant, wealthy, vulgar, and purse-proud. He is invited to a son *de given* by Lord Abberville, "and counts the servants, gapes at the lustres, and never enters the drawing-room at all, but stays below, chatting with the travelling tutor"

Mrs Bridgemore, wife of Mr Bridgemore, equally vulgar, but with more pretension to gentility

Miss Lucinda Bridgemore, the spiteful, purse-proud, malicious daughter of Mr and Mrs Bridgemore, of Fish Street Hill. She was engaged to Lord Abberville, but her money would not out-balance her vulgarity and ill-temper, so the young "fashionable lover" made his bow and retired—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780)

Bridgenorth (Major Ralph), a roundhead and conspirator, neighbour of Sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak, a staunch cavalier

Mrs Bridgenorth, the major's wife

Alice Bridgenorth, the major's daughter and heroine of the novel. Her marriage with Julian Peveril, a cavalier, concludes the novel—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Bridget (Miss), the mother of Tom Jones, in Fielding's novel called *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1750)

It has been wondered why Fielding should have chosen to leave the stain of illegitimacy on the birth of his hero—but had Miss Bridget been privately married there could have been no adequate motive assigned for keeping the birth of the child a secret from a man so reasonable and compassionate as Allworthy—*Encyc Brit. Art. Fielding.*

Bridget (Mrs), in Sterne's novel called *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent* (1759)

Bridget (Mother), aunt of Catherine Seyton, and abbess of St Catherine—Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Bridget (May), the milkwoman at Falkland Castle—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Bridge-ward (Peter), the bridge-keeper of Kennahair ("I know not where")—Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Bridge-ward (Peter), warder of the bridge near St Mary's Convent. He refuses a passage to father Philip, who is carrying off the Bible of lady Alice—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Bridle John Gower says that Rosaphel princess of Armenia, insensible to love, saw in a vision a troop of ladies splendidly mounted, but one of them rode a wretched steed, wretchedly accoutred except as to the bridle. On asking the reason, the princess was informed that she was disgraced thus because of her cruelty to her lovers, but that the splendid bridle had been recently given, because the obdurate girl had for the last month shown symptoms of true love. Moral—Hence let ladies warning take—

Of love that they be not idle
And bid them think of my bridle
Confessio Amantis (Ep. lode of Iosaphete * 1323 1402)

Bridle-goose (Judge), a judge who decided the causes brought before him not by weighing the merits of the case, but by the more simple process of throwing dice—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, II 39 (1545)

* * Beaumarchais, in his *Marriage of Figaro* (1784), has introduced this judge under the name of "Brid'oison." The person satirized by Rabelais is the chancellor Poyet

Bridlesly (Joe), a horse-dealer at Liverpool, of whom Julian Peveril buys a horse—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Brid'oison [*Brec dicoy zang'*], a stupid judge in the *Marriage de Figaro*, a comedy in French, by Beaumarchais (1784)

Bridoon (Corporal), in Lieutenant Noscbag's regiment—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Brien'nus (Nicephorus), the Cæsar of the Grecian empire, and husband of Anna Comnena (daughter of Alexius Comnennus, emperor of Greece)—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Brigadore (3 syl), Sir Guyon's horse. The word means "Golden bridle"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 3 (1596).

Brigantes (3 syl), called by Drayton *Brigants*, the people of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham

Where in the Britons' rule of yore the Brigants swayed
The powerful English established Northumberland
[Northumbria]

Drayton, *Polyolbion* xvi (1613)

Briggs, one of the ten young gentlemen in the school of Dr Blimber when Paul Dombey was a pupil there Briggs was nicknamed the "Stoney," because his brains were petrified by the constant dropping of wisdom upon them—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Brigliadoro [*Bril' ye dor' io*], Orlando's steed The word means "Gold bridle"—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Sir Guyon's horse, in Spenser's *Faery Queen*, is called by the same name (1596)

Brilliant (*Sir Philip*), a great fop, but brave soldier, like the famous Murit He would dress with all the finery of a vain girl, but would share watching, toil, and peril with the merriest soldier "A butterfly in the drawing-room, but a Hector on the battle-field" He was a "blade of proof, you might laugh at the scabbard, but you wouldn't at the blade" He falls in love with lady Anne, reforms his vanities, and marries—S Knowles, *Old Maids* (1841)

Brilliant Madman (*The*), Charles XII of Sweden (1682, 1697-1718)

Brillianta (*The lady*), a great wit in the ancient romance entitled *Tirante le Blanc*, author unknown

Here [in *Tirante le Blanc*] we shall find the famous knight den Kyle Elyson of Montalban his brother Thomas the knight Fonseca the stratagems of the widow Tranquil and the witticisms of lady Brilliant. This is one of the most amusing books ever written—Cervantes *Don Quixote* I 16 (1600)

Bris (*Il conte di San*), governor of the Louvre He is father of Valentinna and leader of the St Bartholomew massacre—Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (1836)

Brisac' (*Justice*), brother of Miramont

Charles Brisac, a scholar, son of justice Brisac

Lustacc Brisac, a courtier, brother of Charles—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637)

Brise'is (3 syl), whose real name was Hippodamia, was the daughter of Brises, brother of the priest Chryses She was the concubine of Achilles, but when Achilles bullied Agamemnon for not giving Chryse'is to her father, who offered a ransom for her, Agamemnon turned upon him and said he would let Chryseis go, but should take Briseis instead—Homer, *Iliad*, 1

Brisk, a good-natured conceited coxcomb, with a most voluble tongue Fond of saying "good things," and pointing

them out with such expressions as "There I had you, eh?" "That was pretty well, egad, eh?" "I hit you in the teeth there, egad!" His ordinary oath was "Let me perish!" He makes love to lady Troth—W Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1694)

Bris'kie (2 syl), disguised under the name of Putskie A captain in the Moscowite army, and brother of general Archas "the loyal subject" of the great-duce of Moscow—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618)

Bris'sotin, one of the followers of Jean Pierre Brissot, an advanced revolutionist The Brissotins were subsequently merged in the Girondists, and the word dropped out of use

Bristol Boy (*The*), Thomas Chatterton, the poet, born at Bristol Also called "The Marvellous Boy" (1752-1770)

The marvellous boy who perished in his pride
Wordsworth

Bristol Man's Gift, a present of something which the giver pronounces to be of no use or no value to himself

Britain, according to the British traders, was called first "The green water-fort" (*Clas Muddyn*), this was before it was populated Its next name was "The honey isle" (*Y Vel Ynys*) But after it was brought under one head by Prydain son of Aedd, it was called "Prydain's isle" (*Ynys Prydain*)

It has also been called "Hyperbo'rea," "Atlant'ien," "Cassiteris," "Rom'ina," and "Thulé" Also "Yr Ynys Wen" ("the white island"), and some will have that the word Albion is derived from the Latin, *albus*, "white," and that the island was so called from "its white cliffs," an etymology only suited to fable

Bochart says *Baratanie* ("country of tin"), a Phœnician word, contracted into *B'atan*, is the true derivation

Britan, in Arthurian romance, always means Brittany England is called Logris or Logria

Britan'nia The Romans represented the island of Great Britain by the figure of a woman seated on a rock, from a fanciful resemblance thereto in the general outline of the island The idea is less poetically expressed by "An old watch on a broomstick"

The effigy of Britannia on our copper coin dates from the reign of Charles II (1672), and was engraved by Roettier from a drawing by Evelyn. It is meant

for one of the king's court favourites, some say Frances Theresa Stuart, duchess of Richmond, and others Barbara Vilher, duchess of Cleveland

Britannia, the name of the ship under the command of captain Albert, in Falconer's poem called *The Shipwreck*. It was dashed to pieces on the projecting verge of cape Colonna, the most southern point of Attica (1756)

British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth, is a translation of a Welsh Chronicle. It is in nine books, and contains a "history" of the Britons and Welsh from Brutus, great-grandson of Trojan Aeneas to the death of Cadwallon or Cadwallader in 688. This Geoffrey was first archdeacon of Monmouth, and then bishop of St Asaph. The general outline of the work is the same as that given by Nennius three centuries previously. Geoffrey's *Chronicle*, published about 1113, formed a basis for many subsequent historical works. A compendium by Diceto is published in Gale's *Chronicles*.

British Lion (The), the spirit or pugnacity of the British nation, as opposed to *John Bull*, which symbolizes the substantiality, obstinacy, and solidity of the British nation, with all its prejudices and national peculiarities. To rouse John Bull is to tread on his corns, to rouse the British Lion is to blow the war-trumpet in his ears. The British Lion also means the most popular celebrity of the British nation for the time being.

Our gloious constitution is owing to the habit which the British Lion observes of sitting over his wine after dinner. —William Jerdan.

British Soldiers' Battle (The), the battle of Inkerman, November 5, 1854.

For stubborn valour for true old English resolution to fight it out to the last amid every disadvantage and against almost overwhelming odds men will for ages point to Inkerman the British Soldiers' Battle. —Sir Edward Creasy *The Fifteen Decisive Battles* (preface).

Britomart, the representative of chastity. She was the daughter and heiress of king Ryence of Wales, and her legend forms the third book of the *Faery Queen*. One day, looking into Venus's looking-glass, given by Merlin to her father, she saw therein sir Artegal, and fell in love with him. Her nurse Glauce (2 syl.) tried by charms "to undo her love," but "love that is in gentle heart begun no idle charm can remove." Finding her "charms" ineffectual, she took her to Merlin's cave in Carmarthen, and

the magician told her she would be the mother of a line of kings (*the Tudors*), and after twice 100 years one of her off-spring, "a royal virgin," would shake the power of Spain. Glauce now suggested that they should start in quest of sir Artegal, and Britomart donned the armour of Angela (queen of the Angles), which she found in her father's armoury, and taking a magic spear which "nothing could resist," she sallied forth. Her adventures allegorize the triumph of chastity over impurity. Thus in Castle Joyous, Malacosta (*lust*), not knowing her sex, tried to seduce her, "but she flees youthful lust, which was against the soul." She next overthrew Marinell, son of Cymion. Then made her appearance as the Squire of Dames. Her last achievement was the deliverance of Amoret (*wisely love*) from the enchanter Busirane. Her marriage is deferred to bk. v. 6, when she tilted with sir Artegal, who "shakes away the ventail of her helmet with his sword," and was about to strike again when he became so amazed at her beauty that he thought she must be a goddess. She bade the knight remove his helmet, at once recognized him, and consented to be his wife. Her marriage is in book v. canto 6 —Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iii (1590).

She charmed at once and tamed the heart
Incomparable Britomart.

Sir W. Scott.

Briton (Colonel), a Scotch officer, who sees donna Isabella jump from a window in order to escape from a marriage she dislikes. The colonel catches her, and takes her to the house of donna Violante, her friend. Here he calls upon her, but don Felix, the lover of Violante, supposing Violante to be the object of his visits, becomes jealous, till at the end the mystery is cleared up, and a double marriage is the result. —Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1711).

Broadside (A). To constitute a broadside, the matter should be printed on the entire sheet, on one side of the paper only, not in columns, but in one measure. It matters not which way of the paper the printing is displayed, or what the size of type, provided the whole is presented to the eye in one view. Although the entire matter of a broadside must be contained on one side of a sheet of paper, an endorsement may be allowed.

Brobd'ingnag, a country of enormous giants, to whom Gulliver was a tiny dwarf. They were as tall "as an or-

dmay church steeple," and all their surroundings were in proportion

Yon bl. church steeple yon gawky stag
Your husband must come from Broilwuggag
Jane O'Hara *Midas*.

Block (Adam), in *Charles XII*, an historical drama by J R Planché

Broken Feather *A broken feather in his wing*, a scandal connected with one's name, a blot on one's 'scutcheon

If an angel were to walk about Mrs. Sam Hurst would never rest till she had found out where he came from
And perhaps whether he had a broken feather in his wing — Mrs. Oliphant, *Phoebe Jun.* II, 6

Broken-Girth-Flow (*Laird off*), one of the Jacobite conspirators in *The Black Dwarf*, a novel by sir W Scott (time, Anne)

Broken Heart (*The*), a tragedy by John Ford (1633) (See *CIVIL WAR*)

Broker of the Empire (*The*), Darius, son of Hyastaspes, was so called by the Persians from his great care of the financial condition of his empire

Bio'mia, wife of Sosia (slave of Amphitryon), in the service of Alcmena. A nagging termagant, who keeps her husband in petticoat subjection. She is not one of the characters in Molière's comedy of *Amphitryon* — Dryden, *Amphitryon* (1690)

Bromton's Chronicle (time, Edward III), that is, "The Chronicle of John Bromton" printed among the *Decem Scriptores*, under the titles of "Chronicon Johannis Bromton," and "Jorlanensis Historia a Johanne Bromton," abbot of Jerevaux, in Yorkshire. It commences with the conversion of the Saxons by St. Augustine, and closes with the death of Richard I in 1199. Selden has proved that the chronicle was not written by Bromton, but was merely brought to the abbey while he was abbot.

Bron'tes (2 syl), one of the Cyclops, hence a blacksmith generally. Called Bron'teus (2 syl) by Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, II, 5 (1596)

Not with such weight to frame the fork y brand
The ponderous hammer falls from Bron'tes' hand
Jerusalem Delivered xx. (Hood's translation)

Bronzely (2 syl), a mere rake, whose vanity was to be thought "a general seducer" — Mrs. Inchbald, *Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are* (1797)

Bron'zomarte (3 syl), the sorrel steed of sir Launcelot Greaves. The word means a "mettlesome sorrel" — Smollett, *Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1756)

Brook (Master), the name assumed by Ford when sir John Falstaff makes love to his wife. Sir John, not knowing him, confides to him every item of his amour, and tells him how cleverly he has duped Ford by being carried out in a buck-basket before his very face — Shal'speare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601)

Brook Street (Grosvenor Square, London), is so called from a brook or stream which at one time ran down that locality

Brooker, the man who stole the son of Ralph Nickleby out of revenge, called him "Smike," and put him to school at Dotheboys Hall, Yorkshire. His tale is told p. 591-5 (original edit) — C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Brother Jon'athan. When Washington was in want of ammunition, he called a council of officers, but no practical suggestion being offered, he said, "We must consult brother Jonathan," meaning his excellency Jonathan Trumbull, the elder governor of the state of Connecticut. This was done, and the difficulty surmounted. "To consult brother Jonathan" then became a set phrase, and "Brother Jonathan" became the "John Bull" of the United States — J R Bartlett, *Dictionary of Americanisms*

Brother Sam, the brother of lord Dundreary, the hero of a comedy based on a German drama, by John Oxenford, with additions and alterations by E A Sothman and T B Buckstone — Supplied by T B Buckstone, Esq

Brothers (*The*), a comedy by Richard Cumberland (1769) (For the plot, see *BELGRILLD, BROTHERS*)

Brougham's Plaid Trousers. The story goes that lord Brougham [*Broom*] once paid a visit to a great cloth factory in the north, and was so pleased with one of the patters that he requested to be supplied with "a dozen pieces for his own use," meaning, of course, enough for a dozen pair of trousers. The clothier sent him "a dozen pieces," containing several hundred yards, so that his lordship was not only set up for life in plaid for trousers, but had enough to supply a whole clan.

Browdie (*John*), a brawn, big-made Yorkshire corn-factor, bluff, brusque, honest, and kind-hearted. He befriends poor Smike, and is much attached to

lord of the Red Cow Unprincipled, self-willed, ill-tempered, and over-reaching Money is the only thing that moves her, and when she has taken a bribe she will whittle down the service to the finest point —G Colman, jun, *John Bull* (1805)

Brumo, a place of worship in Craen (one of the Shetland Isles)

Far from his friends they placed him in the horrid circle of Brumo where the ghosts of the dead howl round the stone of their fear —Ossian *Fingal* vi

Brun'cheval "the Bold," a paynim knight, who tilted with sir Satyrane, and both were thrown to the ground together at the first encounter —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 4 (1596)

Brunello, a deformed dwarf, who at the siege of Albracca stole Sicripan'te's charger from between his legs without his knowing it He also stole Angelica's magic ring, by means of which he released Rogero from the castle in which he was imprisoned Ariosto says that Agramant gave the dwarf a ring which had the power of resisting magic —Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1490), and Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

"I" says Sancho slept so soundly upon Dapple that the thief had time enough to clap four stakes under the four corners of my pannier and to lead away the beast from under my legs without waking me —Cervantes *Don Quixote* II l. 4 (1616)

Brunenbug (*Battle of*), referred to in Tennyson's *King Harold*, is the victory obtained in 938 by king Athelstan over the Danes

Brunetta, mother of Chery (who married his cousin Furstar) —Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Funny Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682)

Brunetta, the rival beauty of Phyllis On one occasion Phyllis procured a most marvellous fabric of gold brocade in order to eclipse her rival, but Brunetta arranged her train-bearer in a dress of the same material and cut in the same fashion Phyllis was so mortified that she went home and died —*The Spectator*

Brunhild, queen of Issland, who made a vow that none should win her who could not surpass her in three trials of skill and strength (1) hurling a spear, (2) throwing a stone, and (3) jumping Günther king of Burgundy undertook the three contests, and by the aid of Siegfried succeeded in winning the martial queen *Iust*, hurling a spear that three men could scarcely lift the queen hurled it towards Günther, but Siegfried, in his invisible cloak reversed

its direction, causing it to strike the queen and knock her down *Next*, throwing a stone so huge that twelve brawny men were employed to carry it Brunhild lifted it on high, flung it twelve fathoms, and jumped beyond it Again Siegfried helped his friend to throw it further, and in leaping beyond the stone The queen, being fairly beaten, exclaimed to her liegemen, "I am no longer your queen and mistress, henceforth are ye the liegemen of Günther" (lud vii) After marriage Brunhild was so obstreperous that the king again applied to Siegfried, who succeeded in depriving her of her ring and girdle, after which she became a very submissive wife —*The Nibelungen Lied*

Bruno (*Bishop*), bishop of Herbitopolitannum Sailing one day on the Danube with Henry III emperor of Germany, they came to Ben Strudel ("the devouring gulf"), near Grinon Castle, in Austria Here the voice of a spirit clamoured aloud, "Ho! ho! Bishop Bruno, whither art thou travelling? But go thy ways, bishop Bruno, for thou shalt travel with me to-night" At night, while feasting with the emperor, a rafter fell on his head and killed him Southey has a ballad called *Bishop Bruno*, but it deviates from the original legend given by Herwood in several particulars It makes bishop Bruno hear the voice first on his way to the emperor, who had invited him to dinner, next, at the beginning of dinner, and thirdly, when the guests had well feasted At the last warning an ice-cold hand touched him, and Bruno fell dead in the banquet hall

Brush, the unpertinent English valet of lord Ogleby If his lordship calls he never hears unless he chooses, if his bell rings he never answers it till it suits his pleasure He helps himself freely to all his master's things, and makes love to all the pretty chambermaids he comes into contact with —Colman and Garriek, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)

Brut (*Le*), a metrical chronicle of Maitre Wace, canon of Caen, in Normandy It contains the earliest history of England, and other historical legends (twelfth century)

Brute (1 syl), the first king of Britain (in mythical history) He was the son of Æneas Silvius (grandson of Ascanius and great-grandson of Æneas of Troy) Brute called London (the capital of his adopted country) Trov-

novant (*New Troy*) The legend is this. An oracle declared that Brute should be the death of both his parents, his mother died in child-birth, and at the age of 15 Brute shot his father accidentally in a deer-hunt. Being driven from Alba Longa, he collected a band of old Trojans and landed at Totness, in Devonshire. His wife was Innogen, daughter of Pandrusus king of Greece. His tale is told at length in the *Chronicles* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, in the first song of Drayton's *Polyolbion*, and in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, II.

Brute (*Sir John*), a coarse, surly, ill-mannered brute, whose delight was to "provoke" his young wife, who he tells us "is a young lady, a fine lady, a witty lady, and a virtuous lady, but yet I hate her." In a drunken frolic he intercepts a tailor taking home a new dress to lady Brute, he insists on trying himself therein, is arrested for a street row, and taken before the justice of the peace. Being asked his name, he gives it as "lady John Brute," and is dismissed.

Lady Brute, wife of sir John. She is subjected to divers indignities, and insulted morn, noon, and night, by her surly, drunken husband. Lady Brute intrigues with Constant, a former lover, but her intrigues are more mischievous than vicious—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

The coarse pot-bellied valour of sir John Brute (Garlick a famous part) is well contrasted with the fine lady airs and affectation of his wife. [Surely this must be an error. It applies to lady Fanciful, not to lady Brute.]—*R. Chambers, English Literature* I. 238.

Brute Green-Shield, the successor of Ibrance king of Britain. The mythical line is (1) Brute, great-great-grandson of Aeneas, (2) Loerin, his son, (3) Guendolen, the widow of Loerin, (4) Ebrance, (5) Brute Green-Shield. Then follow in order Leil, Hudibras, Bladud, Lear [Shakespeare's "Lear"], etc.

of her courageous kins
Brute Greer-Shield to whose name we providence impute
Directly to revive the land a first conqueror Brute
Drayton, *Polyolbion* VIII (1612)

Brute's City, London, called Trinovant (*New Troy*)

The goodly Thames near which Brute's city stand.
Drayton, *Polyolbion* XVI (1613)

(Of course *Trinovant* is so called from the Trinovantes or Trinobantes, a Celtic tribe settled in Essex and Middlesex when Cæsar invaded the island.)

Bruton Street (London), so called from Bruton, in Somersetshire, the seat of John lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Brutus (*Lucius Junius*), first consul of Rome, who condemned his own two sons to death for joining a conspiracy to restore Tarquin to the throne, from which he had been banished. This subject has been dramatized by N. Tice (1679) and John H. Payne, under the title of *Brutus* or *The Fall of Tarquin* (1820). Alfieri has an Italian tragedy on the same subject. In French we have the tragedies of Arnault (1792) and Ponsard (1813). (See *LEON TIA*.)

The elder Keen on one occasion consented to appear at the Glasgow Theatre for his son's benefit. The play chosen was Payne's *Brutus* in which the father took the part of Brutus, and Charles Keen that of Titus. The audience sat sufficed in tears during the pathetic interview. Brutus falls on the neck of Titus exclaiming in a burst of agony, "Embrace thy wretched father!" when the whole house broke forth into peals of approbation. Edmund Keen then will perit in his son's ear. "Charles we are doing the trick."—*W. C. I. Weekly Paper Tentative Actors* 4.6.

James Brutus. So James Lynch Fitz-Stephen has been called, because (like the first consul of Rome) he condemned his own son to death for murder, and to prevent a rescene caused him to be executed from the window of his own house in Galway (1893).

The Spanish Brutus, Alfonso Perer de Guzman, governor of Tarifa in 1293. Here he was besieged by the infant don Juan, who had revolted against his brother, king Sancho IV, and having Guzman's son in his power, threatened to kill him unless Tarifa was given up to him. Guzman replied, "Sooner than be guilty of such treason I will lend Juan a dagger to slay my son," and so saying tossed his dagger over the wall. Sad to say, Juan took the dagger, and assassinated the young man there and then (1258-1309).

Brutus (*Marcus*), said to be the son of Julius Cæsar by Servilia.

Brutus his land hand
Stabbed Julius Cæsar
Shakespeare 2 *Henry* 11 act 1 sc. 1 (1611).

This Brutus is introduced by Shakespeare in his tragedy of *Julius Cæsar*, and the poet endows him with every quality of a true patriot. He loved Cæsar much, but he loved Rome more.

John P. Kemble seems to me always to play the best those characters in which it was a predominate thing of some over-mastering passion. The patrician pride of Coriolanus, the stoicism of Brutus, the vehemence of Hotspur mark the class of characters I mean.—*Mr W. Scott*.

are told that Edmund Keen Brutus never approached the distance of the learned and majestic Kemble.

Brutus Et tu, Brute Shakespeare, on the authority of Suetonius, puts these

words into the mouth of Cæsar when Brutus stabbed him Shakespeare's drama was written in 1607, and probably he had seen *The True Tragedy of Richard duke of York* (1600), where these words occur, but even before that date H Stephens had said

Jufte Cæsar quand il vit que Brutus aussi estoit de ceux qui lui tiroient des coups d'espee, luy dit, *Katay tecton!* c'est à dire Et toy mon fils en es tu aussi.—*Deux Dial du nouveau Lang France* (1553)

Brutus and Cicero Cicero says "Cæsar interfecit, statim, cruentum alte extollens M Brutus pugionem Ciceronem nominatum exclamavit, atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus"—*Phil pp* 11 12

When Brutus rose
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate

C
A

Bryce's Day (*St*), November 13 On St Bryce's Day, 1002, Luthelred caused all the Danes in the kingdom to be secretly murdered in one night

In one night the threats of all the Danish cut.
Dryden *Polvblon* xii (1613)

Bry'done (*Elspeth*) or Glendinning, widow of Simon Glendinning, of the Tower of Glendearg—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Bubas'tis, the Dian'a of Egyptian mythology She was the daughter of Isis and sister of Horus

Bubenburg (*Sir Adrian de*), a veteran knight of Berne—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Guernsey* (time, Edward IV)

Bucca, goblin of the wind in Celtic mythology, and supposed by the ancient inhabitants of Cornwall to foretell shipwreck

Bucen'taur, the Venetian State galley used by the doge when he went "to wed the Adriatic" In classic mythology the bucentaur was half man and half ox

Buceph'alos ("bull-headed"), the name of Alexander's horse, which cost £3500 It knelt down when Alexander mounted, and was 30 years old at its death Alexander built a city called Bucephalia in its memory

The Persian Bucephalos, Shubdiz, the famous charger of Chosroes Parviz

Buck'et (*Mr*), a shrewd detective officer, who cleverly discovers that Hortense, the French maid-servant of Lady Dedlock, was the murderer of Mr Tul-

kinghorn, and not Lady Dedlock who was charged with the deed by Hortense—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

Buckingham (*Henry de Stafford duke of*), favourite of Richard III, by whom he was beheaded in 1483 This is the duke that Sackville met in the realms of Pluto, and whose "complaynt" is given in the Induction of *A Mirror for Magistraytes* (1557)

Buckingham (*George Villiers first duke of*), the profligate favourite of James I, who called him "Steenie" from his beauty, a pet corruption of Stephen, whose face at martyrdom was "as the face of an angel" This was the duke who was assassinated by Fenton (1592-1628) He is introduced by Sir W Scott in *The Fortunes of Nigel*

Buckingham (*George Villiers duke of*) son of the preceding, and favourite of Charles II He made the "whole body of vice his study," and his name furnishes the third letter of the famous anagram "CANAL" This was the duke who wrote *The Rehearsal* (q v) He is introduced by Sir W Scott in *Peveril of the Peak*, and by Dryden in *Absalom and Achitophel*, where he is called "Zimri" He died wretchedly in the house of one of his tenants in Yorkshire (1627-1688)

In the worst Inn's worst room with mat half hang,
The floor of plaster and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed but repaired with straw
With tape tied curtains never meant to draw
Great Villiers lies—alas how changed from him—
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim
Pope *Moral Essays* III

Buckingham (*Mary duchess of*), introduced by Sir W Scott in *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Bucklaw (*The laird of*), afterwards laird of Gorington His name was Frank Hayston Lucy Ashton plights her troth to Edgar master of Ravenswood, and they exchange love-tokens at the Mermaid's Fountain, but her father, Sir William Ashton, from pecuniary views, promises her in marriage to the laird of Bucklaw, and as she signs the articles Edgar suddenly appears at the castle They return to each other their love-tokens, and Lucy is married to the laird, but on the wedding night the bridegroom is found dangerously wounded in the bridal chamber, and the bride hidden in the chimney-corner insane Lucy dies in convulsions, but Bucklaw recovers and goes abroad—Sir W Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Buckle (*Put into*) put into pawn at the rate of 40 per cent interest

Buckle (*To talk*), to talk about marriage

I took a girl to dinner who talked buckle to me, and the girl on the other side talked ball. — *Idem*, 1st.

Bucklers-bury (London), so called from one Buckle, a grocer (*Old and New London*) In the reign of Elizabeth and long afterwards Bucklersbury was chiefly inhabited by druggists, who sold green and dried herbs Hence Falstaff says to Mrs Ford, he could not assume the ways of those "hisping hawthorn buds [*i.e.* young fops], who smell like Bucklers-bury in simple-time" — Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iii sc 3 (1601)

Bude Light, a light devised by Mr Gurney of Bude, in Cornwall Intense light is obtained by supplying the burner with an abundant stream of oxygen The principle of the Argand lamp is also a free supply of oxygen Gurney's invention is too expensive to be of general service, but an intense light is obtained by reflectors and refractors called *Bude lights*, although they wholly differ in principle from Gurney's invention

Buffoon (*The Pulpit*) Hugh Peters is so called by Dugdale (1599-1660)

Bug Jargal, a negro, passionately in love with a white woman, but tempering the wildest passion with the deepest respect — Victor Hugo, *Bug Jargal* (a novel)

Bulbul, a nightingale, any singer of ditties When, in *The Princess* (by Tennyson), the prince, disguised as a woman, enters with his two friends (similarly disguised) into the college to which no man was admitted, he sings, and the princess, suspecting the fraud, says to him, "Not for thee, O bulbul, any rose of Gulistan shall burst her veil," *i.e.* "O singer, do not suppose that any woman will be taken in by such a flimsy deceit" The bulbul loved the rose, and Gulistan means the "garden of roses" The prince was the bulbul, the college was Gulistan, and the princess the rose sought. — Tennyson, *The Princess*, iv

Bulbul-He'zar, the talling bird, which was joined in singing by all the song-birds in the neighbourhood (See *TALKING BIRD*) — *Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last story)

Bulls, mother of Egyptians of Thesaly

Egyptus entertained a criminal love for Timandra, the mother of Neoph'ron, and Neophron was guilty of a similar passion for Bais Jupiter changed Egyptus and Neophron into vultures, Bulls into a duck, and Timandra into a sparrow-hawk — *Classic Mythology*

Bull (*John*), the English nation personified, and hence any typical Englishman

Bull in the main was an honest plain-dealing fellow choleric, bold, and of a very inconstant temper He dreaded not old Lewis (*Louis XIV*) either at lock-sword single-fashions or edged play but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends especially if they pretended to govern him If you said and then you might lead him as a child John's temper depended very much upon the air, his spirits rose and fell with the weather place He was quick and ready in looking into his accounts, nor more clever by partners apprentices and servants No man kept a better house, he spent his money more generously — *Clap* 2

(The subject of this *History* is the "Spanish Succession" in the reigns of Louis XIV and queen Anne)

Mrs Bull, queen Anne, "very apt to be choleric" On hearing that Philip Baboon (*Philippe duc d'Anjou*) was to succeed to lord Strutt's estates (*i.e.* the *Spanish throne*), she said to John Bull

You say you better show such houses and taverns spend your time at ballards, singings, or puppet shows never minding me nor my numerous family Don't you think I shall be a King of Spain? Was he soke? He livers at Lewis Baboon's shop (*Spain*)! He upon it? Oh dear! I'll sell my shirt for to fill his used." — *Clap* 4

John Bull's Mother, the Church of England

John had a mother whom I loved and honoured extremely a discreet grave sober good-counselled elderly old gentlewoman as ever lived She was none of your embroidered mantua and diamond jewels always censuring your conduct on the contrary she was of a mean spirit and put the best construction on in the words and actions of her neighbours She clothed in a ruff forehead cloth nor high crowned hat She seemed to patch and patch yet she lived cleanline

She was no less good hearted and kind in the due mean between one of your strict and cutting pieces of civility and your ill-mannered areas which have regard to the common rules of civility — *Pu. II. 1*

John Bull's Sister Peg, the Scotch, in love with Jack (*Catani*)

John had a sister a poor girl that had been reared on oatmeal and water and led in a parcel exposed to the north wind However this age I fear a hardy constitution I shall indeed some old livers and a cold antipathy she would fall at the sound of an organ and yet dance and did at the note of a harp — Dr Arbuthnot *History of John Bull*, II 2 (1715)

Bulls, ludicrous blunders

Merry tales, witty jests and ridiculous bulls. — *Language of Manners* (1783)

That such a poem should be toothless and affirm to be a bull — Milton *Apology for Drayton's Bulls* (1634)

Bull-dog, rough iron

A man was putting some bull dog into the rolls when his spade caught between the rolls — *Times*

Bull-dogs, the two servants of a university proctor, who follow him in his rounds to assist him in apprehending students who are violating the university statutes, such as appearing in the streets after dinner without cap and gown, etc

Bullamy, porter of the "Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company." An imposing personage, whose dignity resided chiefly in the great expanse of his red waistcoat. Respectability and well-to-doedness were expressed in that garment—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Bulcalf (*Peter*), of the Green, who was pricked for a recruit in the army of sir John Falstaff. He promised Bardolph "four Harry ten-shillings in French crowns" if he would stand his friend, and when sir John was informed thereof, he said to Bulcalf, "I will none of you." Justice Shallow remonstrated, but Falstaff exclaimed, "Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thighs, the stature? Give me the spirit, Master Shallow"—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV* act iii sc 2 (1598)

Bullet-head (*The Great*), George Cadondal, leader of the Chouans (1769-1801)

Bull'segg (*Mr*), laird of Killan-eureit, a friend of the baron of Bradwardine—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Bulmer (*Valentine*), titular earl of Etherington, married to Clara Mowbray. *Mrs Ann Bulmer*, mother of Valentine, married to the earl of Etherington during the life-time of his countess, hence his wife in bigamy—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Bum'ble, beadle of the workhouse where *Oliver Twist* was born and brought up. A stont, consequential, hard-hearted, fussy official, with mighty ideas of his own importance. This character has given to the language the word *bumbledom*, the officious arrogance and bumptious conceit of a parish authority or petty dignitary. After marriage, the high and mighty beadle was sadly hen-pecked and reduced to a Jerry Sneak—C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Bumbledom, parish-dom, the pride of parish dignity, the arrogance of parish authority, the ugliness of parish

officers. From Bumble, the beadle, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Bum'kinet, a shepherd. He proposes to Grubbinol that they should repair to a certain hut and sing "Gillian of Croydon," "Patient Grissel," "Cast away Care," "Over the Hills," and so on, but being told that Blouzelinda was dead, he sings a dirge, and Grubbinol joins him

Thus wailed the louts in melancholy strain
Till bonny Susan sped across the plain
They seized the lass in apron clean arrayed
And to the ale house forced the willing maid
In ale and kisses they forgot their cares
And Susan Blouzelinda's loss repaired.
Gry. Pastoral v (1714)

(An imitation of Virgil's *Ecl* v "Daphnis")

Bumper (*Sir Harry*), a convivial friend of Charles Snrface. He sings the popular song, beginning—

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen
Here's to the widow of fifty, etc
Sheridan *School for Scandal* (1777)

Bunce (*Jack*), alias Frederick Altamont, a *ci-devant* actor, one of the crew of the pirate vessel—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Bunch (*Mother*), an alewife, mentioned by Dekker in his drama called *Satiromastix* (1602). In 1604 was published *Pasquil's Jestes, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments*

There are a series of "Fairytale" called *Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales*

Bunch (*Mother*), the supposed possessor of a "cabinet broken open" and revealing "rare secrets of Art and Nature," such as love-spells (1760)

Bun'cle, messenger to the earl of Douglas—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Bun'cle (*John*), "a prodigious hand at matrimony, divinity, a song, and a peck." He married seven wives, and lost all in the flower of their age. For two or three days after the death of a wife he was inconsolable, but soon became resigned to his loss, which he repaired by marrying again—Thos Amory, *The Life, etc*, of John Buncle, Esq

Bundalinda, the beau-ideal of obscurity

Transferred from a princess to a peasant, from beauty to ugliness, from polish to rusticity, from light to darkness, from an angel of light to an imp of hell, from fragrance to ill savour, from elegance to rudeness, from Aurora in full brilliancy to Bundalinda in deep obscurity—Cerrantes, *Don Quixote* II li 13 (1616).

Bundle, the gardener, father of Wilhelmina, and friend of Tom Tug the waterman. He is a plain, honest man, but greatly in awe of his wife, who nags at him from morning till night.

Mrs Bundle, a vulgar Mrs Malaprop, and a termagant. "Everything must be her way or there's no getting any peace." She greatly frequented the minor theatres, and acquired notions of sentimental romance. She told Wilhelmina, if she refused to marry Robin

"I'll disherit you from any share in the blood of my family the Groggin and you may creep through life with the dirty pitiful mean pultry low ill bred notions which you have gathered from [your father's] family the Bundles"—C Dibdin *The Waterman* (1774)

Bun'gay (*Friar*), one of the friars in a comedy by Robert Green, entitled *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*. Both the friars are conjurers, and the piece concludes with one of their pupils being carried off to the infernal regions on the back of one of friar Bacon's demons (1591)

Bungen [*Bung'-n*], the street in Hameln down which the pied piper Bunting led the rats into the river Weser and the children into a cave in the mountain Koppenberg. No music of any kind is permitted to be played in this street.

Bungey (*Friar*), personification of the charlatan of science in the fifteenth century.

* * In *The Last of the Barons*, by Lord Lytton, friar Bungey is an historical character, and is said to have "raised mists and vapours," which befriended Edward IV at the battle of Barnet.

Bunsby (*Captain John or Jack*), owner of the *Cautious Clara*. Captain Cattle considered him "a philosopher, and quite an oracle." Captain Bunsby had one "stationary and one revolving eye," a very red face, and was extremely fractious. The captain was entrapped by Mrs McStinger (the termagant landlady of his friend captain Cattle) into marrying her.—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Bunting, the pied piper of Ham'eln. He was so called from his dress.

To blow the pipe his lips he wrinkled
And green and blue his sharp eyes twinkled
And ere three notes his pipe had uttered
Out of the houses rats came tumbling—
Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,
Brown rats, black rats, grey rats, tawny rats,
And step by step they followed him dancing
Till they came to the river Weser

R. Browning.

Bur (*Jo'n*), the servant of Job Thorn-

berry, the brazier of Penzance. Brusque in his manners, but most devotedly attached to his master, by whom he was taken from the workhouse. John Bur kept his master's "books" for twenty-two years with the utmost fidelity.—G Colman, jun., *John Bull* (1805)

Bur'bon (*i.e. Henri IV of France*). He is betrothed to Fordclis (*France*), who has been enticed from him by Grattorto (*rebellion*). Being assailed on all sides by a rabble ront, Fordclis is carried off by "hellmake hounds." The rabble batter Bourbon's shield (*protestantism*), and compel him to throw it away. Sir Artegal (*right or justice*) rescues the "recrcent knight" from the mob, but blames him for his unknighly folly in throwing away his shield (of faith). Talus (*the executive*) beats off the hell-hounds, gets possession of the lady, and though she flouts Bourbon, he catches her up upon his steed and rides off with her.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v. 11 (1596)

Burchell (*Mr*), alias sir William Thornhill, about 30 years of age. When Dr Primrose, the vicar of Wakefield, loses £1400, Mr Burchell presents himself as a broken-down gentleman, and the doctor offers him his purse. He turned his back on the two flash ladies who talked of their high-life doings, and cried "Fudge!" after all their boastings and remarks. Mr Burchell twice rescued Sophia Primrose, and ultimately married her.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1765)

Burgundy (*Charles the Bold, duke of*), introduced by sir W Scott in *Quentin Durward* and in *Anne of Geierstein*. The latter novel contains the duke's defeat at Nancy, and his death (time, Edward IV)

Bur'idan's Ass. A man of indecision is so called from the hypothetical ass of Buridan, the scholastic. Buridan maintained that "if an ass could be placed between two hay-stacks in such a way that its choice was evenly balanced between them, it would starve to death, for there would be no motive why he should choose the one and reject the other."

Burleigh (*William Cecil, lord*), lord treasurer to queen Elizabeth (1520-1598), introduced by sir W Scott in his historical novel called *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

He is one of the principal characters

Byron's song is Miss Chaworth Both Miss Chaworth and lord Byron were wards of Mr White Miss Chaworth married John Musters, and lord Byron married Miss Milbanke of Durham, both equally unhappy

I have a passion for the name of "Mary"
For once it was a magic name to me
Byron *Don Juan* v 4 (18 0).

Byron and Teresa Guiccioli. This lady was the wife of count Guiccioli, an old man, but very rich Moore says that Byron "never loved but once, till he loved Teresa"

Byron and the Edinburgh Review It was Jeffrey and not Brougham who wrote the article which provoked the poet's reply

C

C (in *Notes and Queries*), the Right Hon John Wilson Croker

Caa'ba (*Al*), the shrine of Mecca, said by the Arabs to be built by Abraham on the exact spot of the tabernacle set down from heaven at the prayer of repentant Adam Adam had been a wanderer for 200 years, and here received pardon

The black stone, according to one tradition, was once white, but was turned black by the kisses of sinners It is "a petrified angel"

According to another tradition, this stone was given to Ishmael by the angel Gabriel, and Abraham assisted his son to insert it in the wall of the shrine

Cabal, an anagram of a ministry formed by Charles II in 1670, and consisting of C[hifford], A[shley], B[uckingham], A[rlington], L[auderdale]

Cacafo'go, a rich, drunken usurer, stumpy and fat, choleric, a coward, and a bully He fancies money will buy everything and every one—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640)

Cacur'gus, the fool or domestic jester of Misog'onus Cacurgus is a rustic simpleton and cunning mischief-maker—Thomas Rychardes, *Misogonus* (the third English comedy, 1560)

Cæ'cus, a giant who lived in a cave

on mount Ar'cétite (8 syl) When Hercules came to Italy with the oxen which he had taken from Geryon of Spain, Cæcus stole part of the herd, but dragged the animals by their tails into his cave, that it might be supposed they had come out of it

If he falls into slips It is equally clear they were introduced by him on purpose to confuse like Cæcus the traces of his retreat—*Lincey Brit Art. Romance*

Cad, a low-born, vulgar fellow A cadie in Scotland was a carrier of a sedan-chair

All Edinburgh men and boys know that when sedan chairs were discontinued the old cadies sank into ruinous poverty and became synonymous with rags. The word was brought to London by James Hanny who frequently used it.—M. Pringle

* * M Pringle assures us that the word came from Turl ey

Cade'nus (8 syl), dean Swift The word is simply *de-cā-nus* ("a dean"), with the first two syllables transposed (*ca-dē-nus*) "Vanessa" is Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who fell in love with Swift, and proposed marriage The dean's reply is given in the poem entitled *Cadēnus and Vanessa* [i.e. Van-Esther]

Cadu ceus, the wand of Mercury The "post of Mercury" means the office of a pimp, and to "bear the caduceus" means to exercise the functions of a pimp

I did not think the post of Mercury in chief quite so honourable as it was called and I resolved to abandon the Caduceus for ever—*Lesage Gil Blas* xii. 3 4 (1715)

Cadur'ci, the people of Aquitania

Cad'wal Arvir'agus, son of Cymbeline, was so called while he lived in the woods with Bel'mus, who called himself Morgen, and whom Cadwal supposed to be his father—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Cadwallader, called by Bede (1 syl) Ildiwala, son of Cadwalla king of Wales Being compelled by pestilence and famine to leave Britain, he went to Armorica After the plague ceased he went to Rome, where, in 689, he was baptized, and received the name of Peter, but died very soon afterwards

Cadwallader that drove [settled] to the Armoric shore
Dryton *Polyolbion* ix (1612)

Cadwallader, the misanthrope in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle* (1761)

Cadwall'on, son of the blinded Cyne'tha Both father and son accompanied prince Madoc to North America

in the twelfth century — Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Cadwal'lon, the favourite bard of prince Gwenwyn. He entered the service of sir Hugo de Laey, disguised, under the assumed name of Renult Vidal — Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Cæ'eias, the north-west wind. Argæ'tis is the north-east, and Bo'reis the full north

Boreas and Cæcias and Argæ'tis loud
rend the woods, and seas upturn
Milton *Paradise Lost* x 629 etc. (1633)

Cælesti'na, the bride of sir Walter Terill. The king commanded sir Walter to bring his bride to court on the night of her marriage. Her father, to save her honour, gave her a mixture supposed to be poison, but in reality it was only a sleeping draught. In due time the bride recovered, to the amusement of the king and delight of her husband — Th. Dekker, *Sahro-mastic* (1602)

Cæ'neus [*See nuce*] was born of the female sex, and was originally called Cenis. Vain of her beauty, she rejected all lovers, but was one day surprised by Neptune, who offered her violence, changed her sex, converted her name to Ceneus, and gave her (or rather him) the gift of being invulnerable. In the wars of the Lapithæ, Ceneus offended Jupiter, and was overwhelmed under a pile of wood, but came forth converted into a yellow bird. Æneas found Ceneus in the infernal regions restored to the feminine sex. The order is inverted by sir John Davies

And how was Ceneus made at first a man
And then a woman, then a man again
Orchestra etc (1615)

Cæsar, said to be a Punic word meaning "an elephant," "Quid avus ejus in Africa manu propria occidit elephantem" (Plin *Hist* viii 7). There are old coins stamped on the one side with DIVUS JULIUS, the reverse having SPQR with an elephant, in allusion to the African original

In Targum Jonathan's *Cæsar* extat, nollone affine pro acuto vel clypeo et fortasse inde est quod Punicæ lingua elephas "Cæsar" dicebatur quasi intamen et præsidium legionum. — Casaubon *Animadv. in Tranjull* i

Cæsar (*Caus Julius*)

Somewhere I've read but where I forget, he could die late
Seven letters at once at the same time writing his memoirs
Better be first, he said, in a little Iberian village
Than be second in Rome, and I think he was right who is he said it.

Twice was he married before he was 20 and many times after
Battles 300 he fought and a thousand cities he conquered,
But was finally stabbed by his friend the orator Brutus
Longfellow *Courtship of Miles Standish* II

(Longfellow refers to Pliny, vii 25, where he says that Cæsar "could employ, at one and the same time, his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his tongue to dictate" He is said to have conquered 300 nations, to have taken 800 cities, to have slain in battle 1 million men, and to have defeated three millions. See below, *Cæsar's Wars*)

Cæsar and his Fortune Plutarch says that Cæsar told the captain of the vessel in which he sailed that no harm could come to his ship, for that he had "Cæsar and his fortune with him"

Now am I like that proud insulting ship
Which Cæsar and his fortune bore all once
Shakespeare *1 Henry VI* act I, sc. 2 (1599)

Cæsar writes his Commentaries Once when Julius Cæsar was in danger of being upset into the sea by the overloading of a boat, he swam to the nearest ship, with his book of *Commentaries* in his hand — Suetonius

Cæsar's Wars The carnage occasioned by the wars of Cæsar is usually estimated at a million fighting men. He won 320 triumphs, and fought 500 battles. See above, CIVIL (*Caus Julius*)

What millions died that Cæsar might be great!
Campbell *The Picturers of Hope* II. (1799)

Cæsar's Famous Despatch, "Veni, vidi, vici," written to the senate to announce his overthrow of Pharnacæ's king of Pontus. This "hop, skip, and a jump" was, however, the work of three days

Cæsar's Death Both Chaucer and Shakespeare say that Julius Cæsar was killed in the capitol. Thus Polonius says to Hamlet, "I did enact Julius Cæsar, I was killed in the capitol" (*Hamlet*, act iii sc 2). And Chaucer says

This Julius to the capitol wente
And in the capitol won him hento
This false Brutus and his other noon
And stiked him with bookekins anon
Canterbury Tales (The Monk's Tale "1383)

Plutarch expressly tells us he was killed in Pompey's Porch or Piazza, and in *Julius Cæsar* Shakespeare says he fell "even at the base of Pompey's statue" (act iii sc 2)

Cæsar, the Mephistoph'els of Byron's unfinished drama called *The Deformed Transformed*. This Cæsar changes Arnold (the hunchback) into the form of Achilles, and assumes himself the deformity and ugliness which Arnold casts

off The drama being incomplete, all that can be said is that "Cæsar," in cynicism, effrontery, and snarling bitterness of spirit, is the exact counterpart of his prototype, Mephistopheles (1821)

Cæsar (Don), an old man of 63, the father of Olivia In order to induce his daughter to marry, he makes love to Marcella, a girl of 16 — Mrs Cowley, *A Bald Stroke for a Husband* (1782)

Cæsarism, the absolute rule of man over man, with the recognition of no law divine or human beyond that of the ruler's will Cæsar must be *summus pontifex* as well as *imperator* — Dr Manning *On Cæsarism* (1876) (See CHAULINISM)

Cael, a Highlander of the western coast of Scotland These Cael had colonized, in very remote times, the northern parts of Ireland, as the Fir-bolg or Belgæ of Britain had colonized the southern parts The two colonies had each a separate king When Crother was king of the Fir-bolg (or "lord of Atha"), he carried off Conla'ma, daughter of the king of Ulster (i.e. "chief of the Cael"), and a general war ensued between the two races The Cael, being reduced to the last extremity, sent to Trathal (Fingal's grandfather) for help, and Trathal sent over Conlar, who was chosen "king of the Cael" immediately he landed in Ulster, and having reduced the Fir-bolg to subjection, he assumed the title of "king of Ireland" The Fir-bolg, though conquered, often rose in rebellion, and made many efforts to expel the race of Conlar, but never succeeded in so doing — O'Sullivan

Caer Eryri, Snowdon (*Eryri* means "an eyrie" or "eagle's nest")

once the wondering forester's dawn
On Caer Eryri's highest found the king.
Tennyson, *Garrath and Lynette*.

Caer Gwent, Venta, that is, Gwent-censter, Winton-censter (or Winchester) The word Gwent is Celtic, and means "a fair open region"

Caerleon or *Caerleon*, on the Ush, in Wales, the chief royal residence of King Arthur It was here that he kept at Pentecost "his Round Table" in great splendour Occasionally these "courts" were held at Camelot.

Where as at Caerleon oft, he kept the Table Round,
Most famous for the sports at Pentecost.

Drayton, *Polygraphia*, ll. (1612)

For Arthur on the Whitsuntide before
He'll court at old Caerleon upon-Ush.

Tennyson *Enid*.

Caerleon (The Battle of), one of the twelve great victories of prince Arthur

over the Saxons This battle was not fought, as Tennyson says, at Caerleon-upon-Ush, in the South of Wales, but at Caerleon, now called Carlisle

Cages for Men. Alexander the Great had the philosopher Callisthenes chained for seven months in an iron cage, for refusing to pay him divine honours

Catherine II of Russia kept her perruquier for more than three years in an iron cage in her bed-chamber, to prevent his telling people that she wore a wig — Mons de Masson, *Memoires Secrets sur la Russie*

Edward I confined the countess of Buchan in an iron cage, for placing the crown of Scotland on the head of Bruce This cage was erected on one of the towers of Berwick Castle, where the countess was exposed to the rigour of the elements and the gaze of passers-by One of the sisters of Bruce was similarly dealt with

Louis XI confined cardinal Baluc (grand-almoner of France) for ten years in an iron cage in the castle of Loches [*Lôch*]

Tamerlane enclosed the sultan Bajazet in an iron cage, and made of him a public show So says D'Herbelot

An iron cage was made by Timur's command composed on every side of iron grating through which the captive sultan (Bajazet) could be seen in any direction. He travelled in this den along between two horses — Leuclarius

Cagliostro (Count de), the assumed name of Joseph Balsamo (1743-1795)

Ca ira, one of the most popular revolutionary songs, composed for the *Fête de la Federation*, in 1789, to the tune of *Le Carillon National* Marie Antoinette was for ever strumming this air on her harpsichord "Ca ira" was the rallying cry borrowed by the Federalists from Dr Franklin, who used to say, in reference to the American Revolution, *Ah! ah! ça ira! ça ira!* ("It will speed")

Thus all the sum to him—God save the King
Or *ça ira*

Byron *Don Juan*, ll. 84 (1825).

Cain and Abel are called in the *Korân* "Kâbil and Hâbil" The tradition is that Cain was commanded to marry Abel's sister, and Abel to marry Cain's, but Cain demurred because his own sister was the more beautiful, and so the matter was referred to God, and God answered "No" by rejecting Cain's sacrifice.

The Mohammedans also say that Cain carried about with him the dead body of Abel, till he saw a raven scratch a hole in the ground to bury a dead bird The hunt was taken, and Abel was buried under ground — Sale's *Korân*, v notes

Cain-coloured Beard, Cain and Judas in old tapestries and printings are always represented with yellow beards

He bath a little wee face with a little yellow beard a
Cain-coloured beard.—Shakespeare *Merry Wives of Windsor* act I. sc. 4 (1601)

Cain's Hill. Maundrel tells us that "some four miles from Damascus is a high hill, reported to be the same on which Cain slew his brother Abel"—*Travels*, 131

In that place where Damascus was founded Kayn
slewge Abel his brother.—Sir John Maunderville *Travels*
143

Caina [*Ka' i nah*], the place to which murderers are doomed

Caina writes
The soul who spills man's life.
Dante *II* v (1300)

Cair'bar, son of Borbar-Duthml, "lord of Atha" (Conraught), the most potent of the race of the Fir-bolg. He rose in rebellion against Cormac "king of Ireland," murdered him (*Temora*, 1), and usurped the throne, but Fingal (who was distinctly related to Cormac) went to Ireland with an army, to restore the ancient dynasty. Cairbar invited Oscar (Fingal's grandson) to a feast, and Oscar accepted the invitation, but Cairbar having provoked a quarrel with his guest, the two fought, and both were slain

'Thy heart is a rock. Thy thougts are dark and I oodly
Thou art the brother of Cairbar but my soul is not
like thine, thou feel'st hand in fight. The ill of my
bosom is stained by thy deeds.—Ossian *Temora* 1

Cair'bre (2 syl), sometimes called "Cair'bar," third king of Ireland, of the Caledonian line. (There was also a Cairbar, "lord of Atha," a Fir-bolg, quite a different person.)

The Caledonian line ran thus (1) Conar, first "king of Ireland," (2) Cormac I, his son, (3) Cairbre, his son, (4) Artho, his son, (5) Cormac II, his son, (6) Ferad-Artho, his cousin—Ossian

Cai'us (2 syl), the assumed name of the earl of Kent when he attended on King Lear, after Goneril and Regan refused to entertain their aged father with his suite.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605)

Cai'us (*Dr*), a French physician, whose servants are Rugby and Mrs. Quickly.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601)

The clipped English of Dr Caius.—Macaulay

Cai'us College (Cambridge), originally Gonville Hall. In 1557 it was erected into a college by Dr John Nev of

Norwich, and called after him *Caius* or *Key's College*

Cakes (*Land of*), Scotland, famous for its oatmeal cakes.

Calandri'no, a character in the *Decameron*, whose "misfortunes have made all Europe merry for four centuries"—Boccaccio, *Decameron*, viii 9 (1350)

Calan'tha, princess of Sparta, loved by Ithoel's. Ithoel's induces his sister, Penthe'a, to break the matter to the princess. This she does, the princess is won to requite his love, and the king consents to the union. During a grand court ceremony Calantha is informed of the sudden death of her father, another announces to her that Penthe'a had starved herself to death from hatred to Bassan's, and a third follows to tell her that Ithoel's, her betrothed husband, has been murdered. Calantha bakes no jot of the ceremony, but continues the dance even to the bitter end. The coronation ensues, but scarcely is the ceremony over than she can support the strain no longer, and, broken-hearted, she falls dead.—John Ford, *The Broken Heart* (1635)

Calan'the (3 syl), the betrothed wife of Pythias the Syracusan.—J Banim, *Damon and Pythias* (1825)

Cala'ya, the third paradise of the Hindus

Cal'culator (*The*). Alfragan the Arabian astronomer was so called (died A.D. 820). Jedediah Buxton, of Elmton, in Derbyshire, was also called "The Calculator" (1705-1775). George Bidder, Zerah Colburn, and a girl named Hewwood (whose father was a mill and weaver), all exhibited their calculating powers in public.

Pascal, in 1642, made a calculating machine, which was improved by Leibnitz. C Babbage also invented a calculating machine (1790-1871).

Calcut'ta is *Kah-cuttah* ("temple of the goddess Kali")

Cal'deron (*Don Pedro*), a Spanish poet born at Madrid (1600-1681). At the age of 52 he became an ecclesiastic, and composed religious poetry only. Altogether he wrote about 1000 dramatic pieces.

Her memory was a mine. She knew by heart
All Cal'deron and greater part of *Lope*
Lyon *Don Juan*, l. 11 (1810)

* * * "Lope" that is Lope de Vega, the Spanish poet (1562-1635).

Ca'leb, the enchantress who carried off St George in infancy

Ca'leb, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for lord Grey of Wark, in Northumberland, an adherent of the duke of Monmouth

And therefore in the name of dulness he
The well hung Balaam and cold Caleb free

Part I

* * "Balaam" is the earl of Huntingdon

Ca'led, commander-in-chief of the Arabs in the siege of Damascus. He is brave, fierce, and revengeful. War is his delight. When Pho'e'as, the Syrian, deserts Fu'menês, Ca'led asks him to point out the governor's tent, he refuses, they fight, and Ca'led falls.—John Hughes, *Siege of Damascus* (1720)

Ca'ledonia, Scotland. Also called Cal'edon

O Ca'ledonia, stern and wild
Meet nurse for a poetic child!

Sir W. Scott.

Not thus in ancient days of Ca'ledon

Was thy voice mute amid the festal crowd

Sir W. Scott

Ca'ledonia's, Gauls from France who colonized south Britain, whence they journeyed to Inverness and Ross. The word is compounded of two Celtic words, *Ca'el* ("Gaul" or "Celt"), and *don* or *dun* ("a hill"), so that Ca'el-don means "Celts of the highlands"

Ca'lenders, a class of Mohammedans who abandoned father and mother, wife and children, relations and possessions, to wander through the world as religious devotees, living on the bounty of those whom they made their dupes.—D'Herbelot, *Supplement*, 204

He diverted himself with the multitude of calenders, santons and dervies, who had travelled from the heart of India and halted on their way with the emir.—W. Beckford *Father* (1786)

The Three Calenders, three royal princes, disguised as begging dervishes, each of whom had lost his right eye. Their adventures form three tales in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*

Tale of the First Calender. No names are given. This calender was the son of a king, and nephew of another king. While on a visit to his uncle his father died, and the vizier usurped the throne. When the prince returned, he was seized, and the usurper pulled out his right eye

The uncle died, and the usurping vizier made himself master of this kingdom also. So the hapless young prince assumed the garb of a calender, wandered to Bagdad, and being received into the house of "the three sisters," told his tale in the hearing of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid.—*The Arabian Nights*

Tale of the Second Calender. No names given. This calender, like the first, was the son of a king. On his way to India he was attacked by robbers, and though he contrived to escape, he lost all his effects. In his flight he came to a large city, where he encountered a tailor, who gave him food and lodging. In order to earn a living, he turned woodman for the nonce, and accidentally discovered an under-ground palace, in which lived a beautiful lady, confined there by an evil genius. With a view of liberating her, he kicked down the talisman, when the genius appeared, killed the lady, and turned the prince into an ape. As an ape he was taken on board ship, and transported to a large commercial city, where his penmanship recommended him to the sultan, who made him his vizier. The sultan's daughter undertook to disenchant him and restore him to his proper form, but to accomplish this she had to fight with the malignant genius. She succeeded in killing the genius, and restoring the enchanted prince, but received such severe injuries in the struggle that she died, and a spark of fire which flew into the right eye of the prince perished it. The sultan was so heart-broken at the death of his only child, that he insisted on the prince quitting the kingdom without delay. So he assumed the garb of a calender, and being received into the hospitable house of "the three sisters," told his tale in the hearing of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid.—*The Arabian Nights*

Tale of the Third Calender. This tale is given on p. 12, under the word AGIL.

I am called Agil, he says, and am the son of a king whose name was Cassib.—*Arabian Nights* 12.

Calcpine (Sir), the knight attached to Sere'na (canto 3). Seeing a bear carrying off a child, he attacked it, and squeezed it to death, then committed the babe to the care of Matilde, wife of sir Bruin. As Matilde had no child of her own, she adopted it (canto 4).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi (1596)

* * Upton says, "the child" in this incident is meant for M'Mahon, of Ireland, and that "Mac Mahon" means the "son of a bear." He furthermore says

that the McMahons were descended from the Litz-Ursulas, a noble English family

Cal'es (2 syl) So gipsies call themselves

Beltran Cruzado count of the Cales
Longfellow *The Spanish Student*

Calf-skin Fools and jesters used to wear a calf-skin coat buttoned down the back, and hence Faulconbridge says insolently to the arch-duke of Austria, who had acted very basely towards Richard Lion-heart

Thou wear a lion's hide! dost fit for home
And hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs
Shakespeare, *King John* act III sc 1 (1-36)

Calibanax, a humorous old lord, father of Aspatia the troth-plight wife of Anun'tor. It is the death of Aspatia which gives name to the drama—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610)

Caliban, a savage, deformed slave of Prospero (the rightful duke of Milan and father of Miranda). Caliban is the "freckled whelp" of the witch Sycorax. Mrs Shelley's "Frankenstein" is a sort of Caliban—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609)

Caliban—Is all earth he has the dawning of understanding without reason or the moral sense this advance to the intellectual faculties without the moral sense is marked by the appearance of the Caliban.

Cal'iburn, same as *Excalibur*, the famous sword of king Arthur

Onward Arthur paced, with hand
On Caliburn's readiness brand.
Sir W. Scott *Bridal of Trarman* (1813)

Arthur drew out his Caliburn and rushed forward with great fury into the thickest of the enemy's ranks nor did he give over the fury of his assault till he had with his Caliburn killed 40 men—Geoffrey Chaucer *The story of Sir Lancelot* (1112)

Cal'idore (Sir), the type of courtesy, and the hero of the sixth book of Spenser's *Fairy Queen*. The model of this character was sir Philip Sydney. Sir Cal'idore (3 syl) starts in quest of the Blatant Beast, which had escaped from sir Artegal (bl 12). He first compels the lady Brianna to discontinue her discourteous toll of "the locks of ladies and the beards of knights" (canto 1). Sir Cal'idore falls in love with Pastorella, a shepherdess, dresses like a shepherd, and assists his lady-love in keeping sheep. Pastorella being taken captive by brigands, sir Cal'idore rescues her, and leaves her at Belgard Castle to be taken care of, while he goes in quest of the Blatant Beast. He finds the monster after a time, by the havoc it had made with religious houses, and after an obstinate fight succeeds in muzzling it and

dragging it in chains after him, but it got loose again, as it did before (canto 12)—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi (1596)

Sir Gawain was the Cal'idore of the Round Table—Southey

* * "Pastorella" is Frances Walsingham (daughter of sir Francis), whom sir Philip Sydney married. After the death of sir Philip she married the earl of Essex. The "Blatant Beast" is what we now call "Mrs Grundy."

Calig'orant, an Egyptian giant and crumbal, who used to entrap travellers with an invisible net. It was the very same net that Vulcan made to catch Mars and Venus with. Mercury stole it for the purpose of entrapping Chloris, and left it in the temple of Anu'bis, whence it was stolen by Calig'orant. One day Astolpho, by a blast of his magic horn, so frightened the giant that he got entangled in his own net, and being made captive was despoiled of it—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1616).

Cal'no, a famous French utterer of bulls

Caliph means "vicar" or representative of Mahomet. Scaliger says, "Caliph est vicarius" (*Isagog*, 3). The dignity of sultan is superior to that of caliph, although many sultans called themselves caliph. That passage which in our version of the New Testament is rendered "Archelus reigned in his stead" (i.e. in the place of Herod), is translated in the Syriac version *Chalaph Herodes*, that is, "Archelaus was Herod's caliph" or vicar. Similarly, the pope calls himself "St Peter's vicar"—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, v 68-9 (1672)

Calip'olis, in *The Battle of Alcazar*, a drama by George Peele (1582). Pistol says to Mistress Quickly

Then feed an ill fat my fair Calipolis—Shakespeare
Henry IV act II sc 4 (1-25)

Cal'is (*The princess*), sister of As'torax king of Paphos, in love with Polydore, brother of general Memnon, but loved greatly by Siphax—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617)

Calis'ta, the fierce and haughty daughter of Sciol'to (3 syl), a proud Genoese nobleman. She yielded to the seduction of Loth'rio, but engaged to marry Altamont, a young lord who loved her dearly. On the wedding day a letter was pieced up which proved her guilt, and she was subsequently seen by Altamont conversing with Lothario. A duel ensued, in which Lothario fell, in a street

row Sciolto received his death-wound, and Calista stabbed herself. The character of "Calista" was one of the parts of Mrs Siddons, and also of Miss Branton — N Rowe, *The Fan Penitent* (1703)

Richardson has given a purity and sanctity to the sorrows of his *Clarissa* which leave Calista immeasurably behind. — R. Chambers *English Literature* I. 590

Twelve years after Norris's death, Mrs. Barry was acting the character of Calista. In the last act where Calista

was her former husband, and so great was the shock that she died within six weeks. — Oxberry

Calisto and Ar'cas Calisto, an Arcadian nymph, was changed into a she-bear. Her son Arcas, supposing the bear to be an ordinary beast, was about to shoot it, when Jupiter metamorphosed him into a he-bear. Both were taken to heaven by Jupiter, and became the constellations *Ursa Minor* and *Ursa Major*.

Call'aghan O'Brall'aghan (Sir), "a wild Irish soldier in the Prussian army. His military humour makes one fancy he was not only born in a siege, but that Bellona had been his nurse, Mars his schoolmaster, and the Furies his play-fellows" (act 1). He is the successful suitor of Charlotte Goodchild — C Macklin, *Love a-la-mode* (1779)

In the records of the stage no actor ever approached Jack Johnson in Irish characters. — Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Callaghan O'Brallaghan, major O'Flaherty, "Teague" Tully (the Irish gardener) and Dennis Brulgruddery were portrayed by him in most exquisite colours. — *New Monthly Magazine* (1829).

* * "Lucius O Trigger," in *The Ruals* (Sheridan), "major O'Flaherty," in *The West Indian* (Cumberland), "Teague," in *The Committee* (Howard), "Dennis Brulgruddery," in *John Bull* (Colman)

Callet, a fille publique Brantôme says a *callet* or *calotte* is "a cap," hence the phrase, *Plattes comme des calles*. Ben Jonson, in his *Magnetic Lady*, speaks of "wearing the callet, the polite hood"

Des filles du peuple et de la campagne s'appellent *callet* à cause de la calotte qui leur servait de coiffure. — *French* Michel

En sa tête avoit un gros bonnet blanc, qui l'on appelle une *callet* et nous autres y pelons *calotte* ou bonnette blanche de laine nouée ou bridée par dessous le menton — Brantôme, *Les d's Dames Illustres*

A beggar in his drink
Could not have laid such terms upon his callet.
Shakespeare *Othello* act iv sc. — (1611)

Callim'achus (The Italian), Filippino Buonaccorsi (1437-1496)

Callir'hoe (1 syl), the lady-love of Chareas, in a Greek romance entitled *The Loves of Chareas and Callirrhoe*, by Chariton (eighth century),

Callis'thenes (1 syl), a philosopher who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Oriental expedition. He refused to pay Alexander divine honours, for which he was accused of treason, and being mutilated, was chained in a cage for seven months like a wild beast. La Si-machus put an end to his tortures by poison

(1678).

Cal'mar son of Matba, lord of Lara (in Connaught). He is represented as presumptuous, rash, and overbearing, but gallant and generous. The very opposite of the temperate Connal, who adises caution and forethought. Calmar burries Cathullin into action, which ends in defeat. Connal comforts the general in his distress — Ossian, *Fingal*, 1

Cal'pe (2 syl), Gibraltar. The two pillars of Heracles are Calpé and Ab'y la

She her thundering navy leads
To Calpe.

Alenside *Hymn to the Calada*.

Cal'thon, brother of Col'mar, sons of Rathmorechief of Clutha (*the Clyde*). The father was murdered in his halls by Duntharmo lord of Teutha (*the Tweed*), and the two boys were brought up by the murderer in his own house, and accompanied him in his wars. As they grew in years, Duntharmo fancied he perceived in their looks a something which excited his suspicions, so he shut them up in two separate dark caves on the banks of the Tweed. Col'mal, daughter of Duntharmo, dressed as a young warrior, liberated Calthon, and fled with him to Morven, to crave aid in behalf of the captive Colmar. Accordingly, Fingal sent his son Ossian with 300 men to effect his liberation. When Duntharmo heard of the approach of this army, he put Colmar to death. Calthon, mourning for his brother, was captured, and bound to an oak, but at daybreak Ossian slew Duntharmo, cut the thongs of Calthon, gave him to Col-mal, and they lived happily in the halls of Teutha — Ossian, *Calthon and Colmal*

Calumet of Peace The bowl of this pipe is made of a soft red stone easily hollowed out, the stem of cane or some light wood, painted with divers colours, and decorated with the heads, tails, and feathers of birds. When Indians enter into an alliance or solemn engagement, they smoke the calumet together. When war is the subject, the whole pipe and

all its ornaments are deep red —Major Rogers, *Account of North America* (See RED PIPE)

*A-calumet*ing, *a-courting* In the daytime any act of gallantry would be deemed indecorous by the American Indians, but after sunset, the young lover goes *a-calumet*ing. He, in fact, lights his pipe, and entering the cabin of his well-beloved, presents it to her. If the lady extinguishes it, she accepts his addresses, but if she suffers it to burn on, she rejects them, and the gentleman retires —Ashe, *Travels*

Cal'ydōn (*Prince of*), *Melca'ger*, famed for killing the Calydonian boar —*Apollod* 1 S (See MELEAGER)

As did the fatal brand Althra burn'd
Unto the prince's heart of Calydon
Shakespeare *Henry 11* act 1. sc. 1 (1.91)

Cal'ydōn, a town of *Æto'lia*, founded by Cal'ydōn. In Arthurian romance Calydon is a forest in the north of our island. Probably it is what Richard of Cirencester calls the "Caledonian Wood," westward of the Varar or Murry Frith.

Calydo'nian Hunt *Artēmis*, to punish *Cneus [Z' nucē]* king of Cal'ydōn, in *Æto'lia*, for neglect, sent a monster boar to ravage his vineyards. His son *Melca'ger* collected together a large company to hunt it. The boar being killed, a dispute arose respecting the head, and this led to a war between the *Curcēs* and Calydo'nians.

A similar tale is told of *Theseus* (2 syl.), who vanquished and killed the gigantic sow which ravaged the territory of *Krommion*, near Corinth (See KROMMIONIAN SOW).

Calyp'so, in *Telemague*, a prose-epic by *Fenelon*, is meant for *Mde de Montespan*. In mythology she was queen of the island *Ogy'gia*, on which *Ulys'ses* was wrecked, and where he was detained for seven years.

Calypso's Isle, *Ogy'gia*, a mythical island "in the navel of the sea." Some consider it to be *Gozo*, near *Malta*. *Ogy'gia* (not the island) is *Bœot'ia*, in Greece.

Cama'cho, "richest of men," makes grand preparations for his wedding with *Quiteria*, "fairest of women," but as the bridal party are on their way, *Basil'us* cheats him of his bride, by pretending to kill himself. As it is supposed that *Basil'us* is dying, *Quiteria* is married to him as a mere matter of form, to soothe

his last moments, but when the service is over, up jumps *Basil'us*, and shows that his "mortal wounds" are a mere pretence —*Cervantes*, an episode in *Don Quixote*, II ii 3, 4 (1615)

Camalodu'num, *Colchester*

Gift by half the tribes of Britain near the colony *Cannadine*

Tennyson Roadside

Camam'ches (3 syl) or *COMAN'-CHES*, an Indian tribe of the *Texas* (United States)

It is a caravan whitening the desert where dwell the *Camanches*.

Longfellow To the Drifting Cloud.

Camara'zaman, prince of "the Island of the Children of *Khal'edan*, situate in the open sea, some twenty days' sail from the coast of *Persia*." He was the only child of *Schah'niman* and *Fatima*, king and queen of the island. He was very averse to marriage, but one night, by fairy influence, being shown *Bidon'ra*, only child of the king of *China*, he fell in love with her and exchanged rings. Next day both inquired what had become of the other, and the question was deemed so ridiculous that each was thought to be mad. At length *Marzayan* (foster-brother of the princess) solved the mystery. He induced the prince *Camara'zaman* to go to *China*, where he was recognized by the princess and married her. (The name means "the moon of the period") —*Arabian Nights* ("Camara'zaman and *Badoura*")

Cam'ballo, the second son of *Camb'sen'* king of *Tartary*, brother of *Al'garsife* (3 syl) and *Can'neç* (3 syl). He fought with two knights who asked the lady *Cannec* to wife, the terms being that none should have her till he had succeeded in worsting *Camballo* in combat. *Chaucer* does not give us the sequel of this tale, but *Spenser* says that three brothers, named *Priamond*, *Diamond*, and *Triamond* were suitors, and that *Triamond* won her. The mother of these three (all born at one birth) was *Ag'apē*, who dwelt in *Fairy-land* (bk iv 2).

Spenser makes *Cambi'na* (daughter of *Ag'apē*) the lady-love of *Camballo*. *Camballo* is also called *Camballus* and *Cambel*.

Camballo's Ring, given him by his sister *Cannec*, "had power to staunch all wounds that mortally did bleed."

Well mote ye wonder how that noble knight,
After he had so often wounded been
Could stand on foot now to renew the fight

All was thro' virtue of the ring he wore
 in him let
 d restore
 d dulled spirits whet.
 Spenser *Fairy Queen* li 2 (1536)

Cam'balu, the royal residence of the
 cham of Cathay (a province of Tartary).
 Milton speaks of "Cambalu, seat of,
 Cathayan Cyn"—*Paradise Lost*, vi 388
 (1665)

Cam'baluc, spoken of by Marco Polo,
 is Pokin

Cambel, called by Chaucer Cam-
 ballo, brother of Can'acé (3 syl) He
 challenged every suitor to his sister's
 hand, and overthrew them all except
 Tri'amond The match between Cambel
 and Triamond was so evenly balanced,
 that both would have been killed had not
 Cambr'na interfered (See next art) —
 Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 3 (1596)

Cambr'na, daughter of the fairy
 Ag'apô (3 syl) She had been trained
 in magic by her mother, and when
 Cam'billo, son of Cambusean', had slain
 two of her brothers and was engaged in
 deadly combat with the third (named
 Tri'amond), she appeared in the lists in
 her chariot drawn by two lions, and
 brought with her a cup of nepenthe,
 which had the power of converting hate
 to love, of producing oblivion of sorrow,
 and of inspiring the mind with celestial joy.
 Cambina touched the combatants with
 her wand and paralyzed them, then giving
 them the cup to drink, dissolved their
 animosity, assuaged their pains, and
 filled them with gladness The end was
 that Camballo made Cambina his wife,
 and Triamond married Can'acé — Spenser,
Fairy Queen, iv 3 (1596)

Cam'bria, Wales According to
 legend, it is so called from Camber, the son
 of Brute This legendary king divided
 his dominions at death between his three
 sons Loerin had the southern part, hence
 called Ioegrin (*England*), Camber the
 west (*Wales*), and Albannact the north,
 called Albannia (*Scotland*)

From Cambria's curse from Cambria's tears.
 Gray *The Bard* (1757)

Cam'brian, Welsh, pertaining to
 Cambria or Wales

Cambridge University, said to
 have been founded by Sebert or Segbert
 king of Essex, the reputed founder of
 St Peter's, Westminster (604)

Wise Segbert, worthy praise preparing us the seat
 Of famous Cambridge first then with endowments great
 The Muses to maintain those sisters thither brought
 Dryden *Polyolbion* xl (1613)

Cambridge Boat Crew, *light*
 blue, the Oxford being *dark* blue,
 Caus, light blue and black, *Catherine's*,
 blue and white, *Christ's*, common blue,
Clare, black and golden yellow, *Corpus*,
 cherry and white, *Downing*, chocolate, *Em-*
manuel, cherry and dark blue, *Jesus*, red
 and black, *John's*, bright red and white,
King's, violet, *Magdalen*, indigo and lavender,
Pembroke, claret and French grey,
Peterhouse, dark blue and white, *Queen's*,
 green and white, *Sydney*, red and blue,
Trinity, dark blue, *Trinity Hall*, black
 and white

Cambridge on the Charles,
 contains Harvard University, founded
 1636 at Cambridge on the river Charles
 (Massachusetts), and endowed in 1639
 by the Rev John Harvard

is there
Inn (prelude).

Cambusean', king of Sarra, in the
 land of Tartary, the model of all royal
 virtues His wife was El'feta, his two sons
 Al'garsife (5 syl) and Cam'billo, and his
 daughter Can'acé (3 syl) Chaucer accents
 the *last* syllable, but Milton erroneously
 throws the accent on the *middle* syllable
 Thus Chaucer says

And so befall that when this Cambuscan

And again

This Cambuscan of which I have you told
Squire's Tale

But Milton, in *Il Penseroso*, says

Him who left half told
 The story of Cambuscan bold.

The accent might be preserved by a
 slight change, thus

Him who left of old
 The tale of Cambuscan half told.

Cambusean had three presents sent him
 by the king of Araby and Ind (1) a
 horse of brass, which would within a
 single day transport its rider to the most
 distant region of the world, (2) a tren-
 chant sword, which would cut through the
 stoutest armour, and heal a sword-wound
 by simply striking it with the flat of the
 blade, (3) a mirror, which would reveal
 conspiracies, tell who were faithful and
 loyal, and in whom trust might be
 confided He also sent Cambusean's
 daughter Canacé a ring that she might
 know the virtues of all plants, and by
 aid of which she would be able to under-
 stand the language of birds, and even to
 converse with them — Chaucer, *Canterbury*
Tales ("The Squire's Tale," 1388)

Camby'ses (3 syl), a pompous, ranting character in Preston's tragedy of that name

I must peak in passion, and I will do it in king Camby'ses vein—Shakespeare *Henry IV* act II. sc. 4 (157)

Camby'ses and Smerdis Camby'ses king of Persia killed his brother Smerdis from the wild suspicion of a mad man, and it is only charity to think that he was really *non compos mentis*

Behold Camby'ses and his fatal day
While he his brother Vergus cast to shaye
A dreadful thing, his wittes were him best
T. Eickville *A Mirror or for Vaelefraytes*
(The Company 1.57)

Camdeo, the god of love in Hindû mythology

Camel The pelican is called the "river camel," in French *chameau d'eau*, and in Arabic *jummel el bahar*

We saw abundance of camels (i.e. pelicans), but they did not come near enough for us to shoot them.—Jordan *logage*.

Camelhard (3 syl), the realm of Iod'ogran or Leod'ogrance, father of Guin'evere (3 syl) wife of king Arthur

Leod'ogran the king of Camelard
Had one fair daughter and none other child
Guinevere and in her his one delight.
Tennyson *Coming of Arthur*

Cam'elot (3 syl) There are two places so called. The place referred to in *King Lear* is in Cornwall, but that of Arthurian renown was in Winchester. In regard to the first Kent says to Cornwall, "Goose, if I had you upon Sarum Plain I'd drive ye cackling bonie to Camelot," i.e. to Tintagel or Camelford, the "home" of the duke of Cornwall. But the Camelot of Arthur was in Winchester, where visitors are still shown certain large entrenchments once pertaining to "king Arthur's palace."

Sir Balin's sword was put into marble's stone standing it upright as a great millstone and it swam down the stream to the city of Camelot, that is in English Winchester—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* L. 41 (12.0)

** In some places, even in Arthurian romance, Camelot seems the city on the Camel, in Cornwall. Thus, when Sir Tristram left Tintagel to go to Ireland, a tempest "drove him back to Camelot" (pt II 19)

Camilla, the virgin queen of the Volscians, famous for her fleetness of foot. She aided Turnus against Aneas

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain
Flies o'er the unbending corn or skims along the main
Pope

Camilla, wife of Anselmo of Florence Anselmo, in order to rejoice in her incurable fidelity, induced his friend Lo-

thano to try to corrupt her. Thus he did, and Camilla was not trial-proof, but fell Anselmo for a time was kept in the dark, but at the end Camilla eloped with Lothario. Anselmo died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. 11. 5, 6 ("Latit Curiosity," 1605)

Camille' (2 syl), in Corneille's tragedy of *Les Horaces* (1639). When her brother meets her and bids her congratulate him for his victory over the three ennemis, she gives utterance to her grief for the death of her lover. Horace says, "What! can you prefer a man to the interests of Rome?" Whereupon Camille denounces Rome, and concludes with these words "Où that it were my lot!" When Mlle Rachel first appeared in the character of "Camille," she took Paris by storm (1838)

Voilà le dernier Romain à son dernier sou
Moi seule en être cause et mourir de plaisir

** Whitehead has dramatized the subject and called it *The Roman Father* (1711)

Camillo, a lord in the Sicilian court, and a very good man. Being commanded by king Leontes to poison Polixenes, instead of doing so he gave him warning, and fled with him to Bohemia. When Polixenes ordered his son Florizel to abandon Perdita, Camillo persuaded the young lovers to seek refuge in Sicily, and induced Leontes, the king thereof, to protect them. As soon as Polixenes discovered that Perdita was Leontes' daughter, he readily consented to the union which before he had forbidden—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1601)

Cam'ola, "the maid of honour," a lady of great wealth, noble spirit, and great beauty. She loved Bertoldo (brother of Roberto king of the two Sicilies), and when Bertoldo was taken prisoner at Sienna, paid his ransom. Bertoldo before his release was taken before Aurelia, the duchess of Sienna. Aurelia fell in love with him, and proposed marriage, an offer which Bertoldo accepted. The betrothed then went to Palermo to be introduced to the king, when Camilla exposed the conduct of the base young prince. Roberto was disgusted at his brother, Aurelia rejected him with scorn, and Camilla retired to a nunnery—Massinger, *The Maid of Honour* (1637)

Camlan (in Cornwall), now the river Alan or Crumel, a contraction of Cam-alan

("the crooked river"), so called from its continuous windings Here Arthur received his death-wound from the hand of his nephew Mordred or Modred, A D 542

Camel
Frantic ever since her British Arthur's blood
By Mordred's murderous hand was mingled with her
flood
For na that river best might boast that conqueror's breath
[Birth]
So sadly she bemoans his too untimely death
M Drayton, *Polyolbion* I (1612)

Cam'lotte (2 syl), shoddy, fustian, rubbish, as *C'est de la camlotte ce qui vous dités-la*

Cam'omile (3 syl), says Falstaff, "the more it is trodden on the faster it grows"—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV* act II se 4 (1597)

T
dies
it
decayeth.—Lilly *Euphuës*

Campa'nia, the plain country about Cap'ua, the *terra di Lavoro* of Italy

Campas'pe (3 syl), mistress of Alexander He gave her up to Apellës, who had fallen in love with her while painting her likeness—Pliny, *Hist* xxv 10

John Lyly produced, in 1583, a drama entitled *Cupid and Campaspe*, in which is the well-known lyric

Cupid and my Campaspe played
At cards for kisses Cupid paid

Campbell (Captain), called "Green Colin Campbell," or Barcaldine (3 syl)—Sir W Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II)

Campbell (General), called "Black Colin Campbell," in the king's service He suffers the papist conspirators to depart unpunished—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Campbell (Sir Duncan), knight of Ardenholme, in the marquis of Argyll's army He was sent as ambassador to the earl of Montrose

Lady Mary Campbell, sir Duncan's wife

Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchenbrech, an officer in the army of the marquis of Argyll

Murdoch Campbell, a name resumed by the marquis of Argyll Disguised as a servant, he visited Dalgetty and M'Leigh in the dungeon, but the prisoners overmastered him, bound him fast, locked him in the dungeon, and escaped—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Campbell (*The lady Mary*), daughter of the duke of Argyll

The lady Caroline Campbell, sister of lady Mary—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Campeador [*Kam pay' dor*], the Cid, who was called *Mio Cid el Campeador* ("my lord the champion") "Cid" is a corruption of *saïd* ("lord")

Campo-Basso (*The count of*), an officer in the duke of Burgundy's army, introduced by sir W Scott in two novels, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein*, both laid in the time of Edward IV

Can'a, a kind of grass plentiful in the heathy morasses of the north

If on the heath she moved her breast was whiter than the down of cana If on the sea beat shore than the foam of the rolling ocean—Ossian *Cath Loda*, II

Can'ace (3 syl), daughter of Cambuscan', and the paragon of women Chaucer left the tale half-told, but Spenser makes a crowd of suitors woo her Her brother Cambel or Cam'bello resolved that none should win his sister who did not first overthrow him in fight At length Triamond sought her hand, and was so nearly matched in fight with Cam'bello, that both would have been killed, if Camb'na, daughter of the fairy Ag'apë (3 syl), had not interfered Cambina gave the wounded combatants mercie, which had the power of converting enmity to love, so the combatants ceased from fight, Cam'bello took the fair Cambina to wife, and Triamond married Can'acë—Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 8 (1596)

Canacë's Mirror, a mirror which told the inspectors if the persons on whom they set their affections would prove true or false

Canac's Ring The king of Araby and Ind sent Canacë, daughter of Cambuscan' (king of Sarra, in Tartary), a ring which enabled her to understand the language of birds, and to know the medicinal virtues of all herbs—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale," 1388)

Candaules (3 syl), king of Lydia, who exposed the charms of his wife to Gy'gës The queen was so indignant that she employed Gy'gës to murder her husband She then married the assassin, who became king of Lydia, and reigned twenty-eight years (B C 716-688)

Candaya (*The kingdom of*), situate

between the great Tropicana and the
Soria Sea a couple of leagues beyond
our comfort.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*.
H. E. 4 (1615).

Candid Friend. 'Sve me, oh, sve me from a candid friend' (Sve Hyster)

It is a fact that the only way to
 make a good thing better is to
 make it more of it. This is the
 only way to make a good thing
 better. This is the only way to
 make a good thing better.

Candidate' (25'), the hero of Vol-
tair's novel of the same name. All
possible misadventures are piled on his
head, but he bears them with a cynical
indifference.

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Candour (*True*) the least ideal of female qualities — See also, *The S's* p. 222-223 (1888)

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 prepared. It is not to be used for any other
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Can't find a Neapolitan, but as I
 I am not home. When she desired
 him, he held her up to a company of old
 friends who could be a rhombus sphere
 to move—like the *Proctor* and you.

with lupinus, beans - in the Garden, in

Canker of the Brain, mental de-
 lusion. We often say "a person full of
 notions," meaning whims and fancies
 (See MAGGERS.)

I am enclosing
the letter I sent you
about the case of a
Tomb in Kington, E.I.

Cannmore or Great-Hill. Malcolm
III of Scotland (*, 1057-1093) — S & W
Scott. Tales of a Grandfather, 17

Canning (George), statesman (1770-1827) Charles Lamb calls him
 "the greatest of our age"

re now - storage from Gray by the
of a report. The town Contpos
Gray (1) was built on the 1st
the 1st was built

Can'tab, a member of the University of Cambridge. The word is a contraction of the Latin *Can'tabrigia*.

Cantabrian Surge (The), Bay of

She has been [unclear] [unclear]
T. C. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Cantab'ric Ocean, the sea which washes the south. of Ireland — P. chain of Circumstances, An. an' State of Britain, l. 8

Can'tacuzeni' (1811), a noble Greek family, which has furnished two emperors of Constantinople, and several princes of Moldavia and Wallachia. The latter is a surname.

There are also many of the Continued Study
in the 'Continued Study'.

On Thursday (March), the grand
 entry of Maximilian, emperor of
 Germany and Arch Duke of
 Austria (the Fifth)

Canterbury, according to medieval
sources was built by Redbad, King

By Robert L. Smith Notary Public for said State of New York
 My Comm. Expires Dec 31 1991

Canterbury Tales Eighteen tales told by a company of pilgrims going to visit the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket.

at the table. The party first ate and then
the Tolson and a man in Southwark, and
then agreed to tell one tale each before
going on and returning, and the man on

told the bus it was to be treated by the rest to a supper at the Tabara on the tomorrow morning. The party consisted

of American pilgrims, so that the whole budget of taxes should have been in foreign, but only a fraction of the numbers were sold, not applying on the

homeward route. The chief of these tales are "The Kikant's Tale" (Pafaranga Arwa, 2:11); "The Man of Lar-

Tale" (*Columbus*, 2nd ed.), "The Wife of
Balthazar" (*Widow*), "The Clerk's Tale"
(*Gower*), "The Shipman's Tale" (*Can-
terbury Tales*), "The Friar's Tale" (*The*

Tale (Design and Arrangement); "The Process Tale" (Play of Learning), "The Process Tale" (Control and Part 1)

"The Doctor's Tale" (Luzerne), "The Miller's Tale" (John's Carpenter on Luzerne), and "The Merchant's Tale"

Canton, the Swiss valet of the
O'Leary. He has to sing the monotonous

papers and came on the cream of them
to Mr Jordan at breakfast, "with good
emphasis and good discretion" III

him to the top of his bent, and speaks of him as a mere chicken compared to himself, though his lordship is 70 and Canton about 50. Lord Ogleby calls him his "cephalic snuff, and no bad medicine against migrains, vertigoes, and profound thinkings"—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)

Can'trips (*Mis*), a quondam friend of Nanty Ewart, the smuggler-captain

Jessie Can'trips, her daughter—Sir W Scott, *Ridgauntlet* (time, George III)

Cant'well (*Dr*), the hypocrite, the English representative of Moliere's "Tartuffe." He makes religious cant the instrument of gain, luxurious living, and sensual indulgence. His overreaching and dishonourable conduct towards lady Lambert and her daughter gets thoroughly exposed, and at last he is arrested as a swindler—I Bickerstaff, *The Hypocrite* (1768)

Dr Cantwell the aye! and saintly hypocrite
L Hunt.

Canute' or **Cnut** and **Edmund Ironside** William of Malmesbury says. When Cnut and Edmund were ready for their sixth battle in Gloucestershire, it was arranged between them to decide their respective claims by single combat. Cnut was a small man, and Edmund both tall and strong, so Cnut said to his adversary, "We both lay claim to the kingdom in right of our fathers, let us, therefore, divide it and make peace," and they did so.

Canutus of the two that furthest was from hope
Cries, "Nob! Edmund hold! Let us the land divide
and all aloud do cry
Courageous kings, divide it! 'Twere pity such should die."
Dryden *Polyolbion* all (1613)

Canute's Bird, the knot, a corruption of "Knut," the *Cinclus belloni*, of which king Canute was extremely fond.

The knot, that called was Canutus bird of old

Can'ynge (*Sir William*), is represented in the *Rowley Romance* as a rich, God-fearing merchant, devoting much money to the Church, and much to literature. He was, in fact, a Maccenas, of princely hospitality, living in the Red House. The priest Rowley was his "Horace"—Chatterton (1752-1770)

Ca'ora, inhabited by men "whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders" (See *Brunians*)

On that branch which is called Ca'ora are [sic] a nation of people whose heads appear not above their shoulders.

They are reported to have their eyes in their shoulders, and their mouths in the middle of their breasts.—Hackluyt, *Voyage* (1595)

(Raleigh, in his *Description of Guiana* (1596), also gives an account of men whose "heads do grow beneath their shoulders")

Capability Brown, Launcelot Brown, the English landscape gardener (1715-1783)

Cap'aneus (3 syl), a man of gigantic stature, enormous strength, and headlong valour. He was impious to the gods, but faithful to his friends. Capaneus was one of the seven heroes who marched against Thebes (1 syl), and was struck dead by a thunderbolt for declaring that not Jupiter himself should prevent his scaling the city walls.

* * * The "Mezentius" of Virgil and "Arganthe" of Trissore are similar characters, but the Greek Capaneus exceeds Mezentius in physical daring and Arganthe in impiety.

Cape of Storms, now called the Cape of Good Hope. It was Bartholomew Diaz who called it *Cabo Tormentoso* (1486), and king Juan II who changed the name.

Capitan, a boastful, swaggering coward, in several French farces and comedies prior to the time of Moliere.

Caponsac'chi (*Giuseppe*), the young priest under whose protection Pompilia fled from her husband to Rome. The husband and his friends said the elopement was criminal, but Pompilia, Caponsacchi, and their friends maintained that the young canon simply acted the part of a chivalrous protector of a young woman who was married at 15, and who fled from a brutal husband who ill-treated her—R Browning, *The Ring and the Book*

Capstern (*Captain*), captain of a Fast Indrman, at Madris—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Captain, Manuel Comnenus of Trebizond (1120, 1143-1180)

Captain of Kent So Jack Cade called himself (died 1450)

The Great Captain (*el Gran Capitano*), Gonzalvo di Cordova (1453-1515)

The People's Captain (*el Capitano del Popolo*), Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-)

Captain (*A Copper*), a poor captain, whose swans are all geese, his jewellery paste, his gunners couters, his achieve-

ments tongue-doughtiness, and his whole man Brummagem

To this copper captain was confided the command of the troops.—W. Irving

Let all the world view here the captain's treasure
Here's a goodly jewel
See how it sparkles, like an old lady's eyes
And here's a chain of whittings eyes for pearls
Your clothes are parallel to the— all counterfeit.
Put these and them on, you're a man of copper
A kind of candlestick, a copper copper captain
Beaumont and Fletcher *Fools a Wife* and
Have a Wife (1643)

Captain (A led), a poor obsequious captain, who is led about as a cavalier servant by those who find him hospitality and pry nunky for him. He is not the leader of others, as a captain ought to be, but is by others led.

When you quarrel with the family of Plandib, you only leave refined cookery to be fed upon scraps by a poor con in a led captain.—Burgoyne *The Heiress* v 3 (1751)

Captain (*The Black*), lieutenant-colonel Dennis Davidoff, of the Russian army. In the French invasion he was called by the French *Le Capitaine Noir*.

Captain Loys [*Lois*] Louise Labé was so called, because in early life she embraced the profession of arms, and gave repeated proofs of great valour. She was also called *La Belle Cordure*. Louise Labé was a poetess, and has left several sonnets full of passion, and some good elegies (1526-1566).

Captain Right, a fictitious commander, the ideal of the rights due to Ireland. In the last century the peasants of Ireland were sworn to captain Right, as chartists were sworn to their articles of demand called their *charter*. Shakespeare would have furnished them with a good motto, "Use every man after his desert, and who shall 'scape whipping?" (*Hamlet*, act ii sc 2).

Captain Rock, a fictitious name assumed by the leader of certain Irish insurgents in 1822, etc. All notices, summonses, and so on, were signed by this name.

Captain is a Bold Man (*The*), a popular phrase at one time. Pechum applies the expression to captain Macleath.—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Capucinade (4 syl) "A capucinade" is twaddling composition, or wishy-washy literature. The term is derived from the sermons of the Capuchins, which were notoriously incorrect in doctrine and debased in style.

It was a virtue di onire the rhetoric of an old professor a mere capucinade.—Lestage *Gil Blas*, vii 1 (1715).

Cap'ulet, head of a noble house of Verona, in feudal enmity with the house of Montague (3 syl) Lord Capulet is a jovial, testy old man, self-willed, prejudiced, and tyrannical.

Lady Capulet, wife of lord Capulet and mother of Juliet.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Then lady Capulet comes sweeping by with her train of velvet, her black hood her fan and her racy the very beau idéal of a proud Italian matron of the fifteenth century who offer to poison Romeo in revenge for the death of Tybalt stamps her with one very characteristic trait of the age and country. Yet she loves her daughter and there is a touch of remorseful tenderness in her lamentation over her.—Mrs. Jameson.

(Lord Capulet was about 60. He had "left off masking" for above thirty years (act i sc 5), and lady Capulet was only 28, as she tells the nurse, but her daughter Juliet was a marriageable woman.)

The Tomb of all the Capulets Burlingame, in a letter to Matthew Smith, says "I would rather sleep in the corner of a little country church-yard than in the tomb of all the Capulets." It does not occur in Shakespeare.

Capys, a blind old seer, who prophesied to Romulus the military triumphs of Rome from its foundation to the destruction of Carthage.

In the hall gate sat Capys
Capys the sightless seer
From his d d foot he trembled
As I omulus drew near
And up stood stiff his thin white hair
And his blind eyes flashed fire

Lord Macaulay *Days of Ancient Rome* (The Prophecy of Capys, xl).

Car'abas (*Le marquis de*), an hypothetical title to express a fossilized old aristocrat, who supposed the whole world made for his behoof. The "king owes his throne to him," he can "trace his pedigree to Pepin," his youngest son is "sure of a mitre," he is too noble "to pay taxes," the very priests share their tithes with him, the country was made for his "hunting-ground," and, therefore, as Beranger says

Chapeau bas! chapeau bas!
Gloire au marquis de Carabas!

The name occurs in Perrault's tale of *Puss in Boots*, but it is Beranger's song (1816) which has given the word its present meaning.

Carac'ei of France, Jean Jouvenet, who was paralyzed on the right side, and painted with his left hand (1647-1707).

Carac'tacus or Caradoc, king of the Sil'ures (*Monmouthshire*, etc.). For

nine years he withstood the Roman arms, but being defeated by Ostorius Scapula, the Roman general, he escaped to Brigantia (*Forshire*, etc.) to crave the aid of Carthusman'dua (or Cartimandua), a Roman matron married to Venu'tius, chief of those parts. Carthusmandua betrayed him to the Romans, *v* p 47 — Richard of Cirencester, *Ancient State of Britain*, i 6, 23

Caradoc was led captive to Rome, *v* p 51, and, struck with the grandeur of that city, exclaimed, "Is it possible that a people so wealthy and luxurious can envy me a humble cottage in Britain?" Claudius the emperor was so charmed with his manly spirit and bearing that he released him and craved his friendship.

Drayton says that Caradoc went to Rome with body naked, hair to the waist, girt with a chain of steel, and his "manly breast encased with sundry shapes of beasts. Both his wife and children were captives, and walked with him" — *Polyolbion*, viii (1612)

Caracul (ie Caracalla), son and successor of Severus the Roman emperor. In *v* p 210 he made an expedition against the Caledonians, but was defeated by Fingal. Aurelius Antonianus was called "Caracalla" because he adopted the Gaulish *caracalla* in preference to the Roman *toga* — Ossian, *Comala*

The Caracul of Fingal is no other than Caracalla, who (as the son of Severus) the emperor of Rome was not without reason called "The Son of the King of the World." This was A.D. 210. — *Dissertation on the Era of Ossian*

Caraculham'bo, the hypothetical giant of the island of Malindruma, whom don Quixote imagines he may one day conquer and make to kneel at the foot of his imaginary lady-love — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I i 1 (1603)

Car'adoc or Cradock, a knight of the Round Table. He was husband of the only lady in the queen's train who could wear "the mantle of matrimonial idelity." This mantle fitted only chaste and virtuous wives, thus, when queen Guenever tried it on —

One while it was too long, another while too short,
And wrinkled on her shoulders in most unbecom'g sort.
Percy *Reliques* ("Boy and the Mantle," III iii 18)

Sir Caradoc and the Boar's Head. The boy who brought the test mantle of fidelity to King Arthur's court, drew a wand three times across a boar's head and said, "There's never a cuckold who can carve that head of brawn." Knight

after knight made the attempt, but only sir Cradock could carve the brawn.

Sir Cradoc and the Drink-horn. The boy furthermore brought forth a drinking-horn, and said, "No cuckold can drink from that horn without spilling the liquor." Only Cradock succeeded, and "he won the golden can" — Percy, *Reliques* ("Boy and the Mantle," III iii 18)

Caradoc of Men'wygent, the younger bard of Gwenwyn prince of Powys-land. The elder bard of the prince was Cadwallon — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Car'atach or Carac'tacus, a British king brought captive before the emperor Claudius in *v* p 52. He had been betrayed by Cartimandua. Claudius set him at liberty.

And Leucomus suffered Caratach affords

A tragedy complete except in words.

Byron, *English Bards and Scenic Reviewers* (1807)

(Byron alludes to the "spectacle" of Carac'tacus produced by Thomas Sheridan at Drury Lane Theatre. It was Beaumont's tragedy of *Bonduca*, minus the dialogue.)

Digges (1770-1786) was the very absolute Carac'tach. The solid bulk of his frame, his action, his voice, all marked him with identity — Bowden, *Life of Siddons*.

Car'athis, mother of the caliph Iathick. She was a Greek, and induced her son to study necromancy, held in abhorrence by all good Mussulmans. When her son threatened to put to death every one who attempted without success to read the inscription of certain sables, Car'athis wisely said, "Content yourself, my son, with commanding their beards to be burnt. Beards are less essential to a state than men." She was ultimately carried by an asit to the abyss of Lblis, in punishment of her many crimes — W Beckford, *Iathick* (1781)

Carau'sius, the first British emperor (257-294). His full name was Marcus Anrelius Valerius Carausius, and as emperor of Britain he was accepted by Diocletian and Maximian, but after a vigorous reign of seven years, he was assassinated by Allectus, who succeeded him as "emperor of Britain" — See Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, etc., ii 13

Cards of Compliment. When it was customary to fold down part of an address card, the strict rule was this: Right hand bottom corner turned down meant a Personal call. Right hand top corner turned down meant Condolence.

Left hand bottom corner turned down meant Congratulation

Cardan (*Jerome*) of Padua (1501-1576), a great mathematician and astrologer. He professed to have a demon or familiar spirit, who revealed to him the secrets of nature.

What did your Cardan and your Ptolemy tell you? Your Mercurialis and your Longomontanus (two as rogues), your harmony of chironomy with astrology?—W. Congreve *Love for Love* iv (1695)

Cardenio of Andalusia, of opulent parents, fell in love with Lucinda, a lady of equal family and fortune, to whom he was formally engaged. Don Fernando, his friend, however prevailed on Lucinda's father, by artifice, to break off the engagement and promise Lucinda to himself, "contrary to her wish, and in violation of every principle of honour." This drove Cardenio mad, and he haunted the Sierra Morana or Brown Mountain for about six months, as a maniac with lucid intervals. On the wedding day Lucinda swooned, and a letter informed the bridegroom that she was married to Cardenio. Next day she privately left her father's house, and took refuge in a convent, but being abducted by don Fernando, she was carried to an inn, where Fernando found Dorothea his wife, and Cardenio the husband of Lucinda. All parties were now reconciled, and the two gentlemen paired respectively with their proper wives—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I ii (1605)

Carduel or **Kar'tel**, Carlisle, the place where Merlin prepared the Round Table.

Care, described as a blacksmith, who "worked all night and day." His bellows, says Spenser, are Pensive's and Sighs—*Fairy Queen*, iv 5 (1596)

Careless, one of the boon companions of Charles Surface—Sheridan, *School for Scandal* (1777)

Careless (Colonel), an officer of high spirits and mercurial temper, who seeks to win Ruth (the daughter of sir Basil Thoroughgood) for his wife—F. Knight, *The Honest Thieves*

This farce is a mere *réchauffé* of *The Committee*, by the Hon. sir R. Howard. The names "colonel Careless" and "Ruth" are the same, but "Ruth" says her proper Christian name is "Anne."

Careless, in *The Committee*, was the part for which Joseph Ashbury (1638-1720) was celebrated—Chetwood, *History of the Stage*

(*The Committee*, recast by T. Knight, is called *The Honest Thieves*)

Careless (*Nid*), makes love to lady Phant—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1700)

Careless Husband (*The*), a comedy, by Colley Cibber (1704). The "careless husband" is sir Charles Easy, who has amours with different persons, but is so careless that he leaves his love-letters about, and even forgets to lock the door when he has made a liaison, so that his wife knows all, yet so sweet is her temper, and under such entire control, that she never reproaches him, nor shows the slightest indication of jealousy. Her confidence so wins upon her husband that he confesses to her his faults, and reforms entirely the evil of his ways.

Carême (*Jean de*), *chef de cuisine* of Leo X. This was a name given him by the pope for an admirable *soupe maigre* which he invented for Lent. A descendant of Jean was *chef* to the prince regent, at a salary of £1000 per annum, but he left this situation because the prince had only a *ménage bourgeois*, and entered the service of baron Rothschild at Paris (1784-1833)

Carey (*Patriot*), the poet, brother of lord Falkland, introduced by sir W. Scott in *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Cargill (*The Rev Josiah*), minister of St. Ronan's Well, tutor of the Hon. Augustus Bidmore (2 syl), and the suitor of Miss Augusta Bidmore, his pupil's sister—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Caribee Islands (London), now Chandos Street. It was called the Caribee Islands from its countless straits and intricate thieves' passages.

Carino, father of Zenobia the chaste troth-plight wife of Arnaldo (the lady dishonourably pursued by the governor count Clodio)—Berumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1617)

Carker (*James*), manager in the house of Mr. Dombey, merchant. Carker was a man of 40, of a florid complexion, with very glistening white teeth, which showed conspicuously when he spoke. His smile was like "the snarl of a cat." He was the Alastor of the house of Dombey, for he not only brought the firm to bankruptcy, but he seduced Alice

Marwood (cousin of Edith, Dombey's second wife) and also induced Edith to elope with him. Edith left the wretch at Dijon, and Carker, returning to England, was run over by a railway train and killed.

John Carker, the elder brother, a junior clerk in the same firm. He twice robbed it and was forgiven.

Harriet Carker, a gentle, beautiful young woman, who married Mr Morfin, one of the *employés* in the house of Mr Dombey, merchant. When her elder brother John fell into disgrace by robbing his employer, Harriet left the house of her brother James (the manager) to live with and cheer her disgraced brother John—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Carle'gion (4 syl) or Cair-Li'gion, Chester, or the "fortress upon Dee".

Fal. Chester called of old

Carlegion

Drayton, *Polygloton* xi (1613)

Carle'ton (Capt'n), an officer in the Guards—Sir W. Scott, *Peter of the Peal* (time, Charles II.)

Carlisle (Frederick Howard, earl of), uncle and guardian of lord Byron (1748-1826). His tragedies are *The Father's Revenge* and *Bellamere*.

The paralytic palling of Carlisle

Lord, *thürmer's petit maître pamphleteer*

Byron, *English Bards and Scen. Criticisms* (1799)

Carlos, elder son of don Antonio, and the favourite of his paternal uncle Lewis. Carlos is a great bookworm, but when he falls in love with Angelina, he throws off his diffidence and becomes bold, resolute, and manly. His younger brother is Clodio, a mere coxcomb—C. Cibber, *Love Makes a Man* (1694).

Car'los (under the assumed name of the marquis D'Antas) married Ogari'ta, but as the marriage was affected under a false name it was not binding, and Ogari'ta left Carlos to marry Horace de Brienne. Carlos was a great villain. He murdered a man to steal from him the plans of some Californian mines. Then embarking in the *Urania*, he induced the crew to rebel in order to obtain mastery of the ship. "Gold was the object of his desire, and gold he obtained." Ultimately, his villainies being discovered, he was given up to the hands of justice—L. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Carlos (Don), son of Philip II of Portugal, deformed in person, violent

and vindictive disposition. Don Carlos was to have married Elizabeth of France, but his father supplanted him. Subsequently he expected to marry the arch-duchess Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, but her father opposed the match. In 1864 Philip II settled the succession on Rodolph and Ernest, his nephews, declaring Carlos incapable. This drove Carlos into treason, and he joined the Netherlands in a war against his father. He was apprehended and condemned to death, but was killed in prison. This has furnished the subject of several tragedies, i.e. Otway's *Don Carlos* (1672) in English; those of J. G. de Campistron (1683) and M. J. de Chénier (1789) in French; J. C. F. Schiller (1798) in German; Alfieri in Italian, about the same time.

Car'los (Don), the friend of don Alonzo, and the betrothed husband of Leonora, whom he resigns to Alonzo out of friendship. After marriage, Zanga induces Alonzo to believe that Leonora and don Carlos entertain a criminal love for each other, whereupon Alonzo out of jealousy has Carlos put to death, and Leonora kills herself—Edward Young, *The Revenge* (1721).

Carlos (Don), husband of donna Victoria. He gave the deeds of his wife's estate to donna Laura, a courtesan, and Victoria, in order to recover them, assumed the disguise of a man, took the name of Florio, and made love to her. Having secured a footing, Florio introduced Gaspar as the wealthy uncle of Victoria, and Gaspar told Laura the deeds in her hand were utterly worthless. Laura in a fit of temper tore them to atoms, and thus Carlos recovered the estate, and was rescued from impending ruin—Mrs Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782).

Carlton (Admiral George), George IV., author of *The Voyage of — in search of Loyalty*, a poetic epistle (1820).

Cai'milhan, the "phantom ship". The captain of this ship swore he would double the Cape, whether God willed it or not, for which impious vow he was doomed to abide for ever and ever captain in the same vessel, which always appears near the Cape, but never doubles it. The kobold of the phantom ship is named Klaboterman, a kobold who helps sailors at their work, but beats those

who are idle When a vessel is doomed, the hobold appears smoking a short pipe, dressed in yellow, and wearing a night-cap

Caro, the Flesh or "natural man" personified Phineas Fletcher says "this dam of sin" is a hag of loathsome shape, arrayed in steel, polished externally, but rusty within On her shield is the device of a mermaid, with the motto, "Hear, Gaze, and Die"—*The Purple Island*, vii (1633)

Carocrum, the banner of the Milanese having for device "St Ambrose," the patron saint of Milan It was mounted on an iron tree with iron leaves, and the summit of the tree was surmounted by a large cross The whole was rused on a red car, drawn by four red bulls, with red harness Miss was always said before the car started, and Guinefolle tells us, "toute la ceremonie etait une imitation de l'arche d'alliance des Israelites"

Le carocrum des Milanais etait au milieu entouré de 800 jeunes gens qui se tenaient unis à la vie à la mort pour le défendre Il y avait encore pour sa garde un bataillon de la mort composé de 900 cavaliers—*La Bataille de Lignano* 29 Mai 1170

Caroline, queen-consort of George II, introduced by sir W Scott in *The Heart of Midlothian* Jeanie Deans has an interview with her in the gardens at Richmond, and her majesty promises to intercede with the king for Effie Deans's pardon.

Caros or **Carausius**, a Roman captain, native of Belgic Gaul The emperor Maximian employed Caros to defend the coast of Gaul against the Franks and Saxons He acquired great wealth and power, but fearing to excite the jealousy of Maximian, he sailed for Britain, where (in A D 287) he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor Caros resisted all attempts of the Romans to dislodge him, so that they ultimately acknowledged his independence He repaired Agricola's wall to obstruct the incursions of the Caledonians, and while he was employed on this work was attacked by a party commanded by Oskar, son of Ossian and grandson of Fingal "The warriors of Caros fled, and Oskar remained like a rock left by the ebbing sea"—Ossian, *The War of Caros*

The Caros mentioned is the noted usurper Carausius who assumed the purple in the year 287 and reizing on Britain defeated the emperor Maximilian Hercules in several naval engagements which gave prophecy to his being called The King of Shells—*Dictionnaire on the Era of Ossian*

Car'ove (3 syl'), "a story without an end"—Mrs Austin, *Translation*

I must get on or my readers will anticipate that my story like Carov's more celebrated one will prove a 'story without an end'—W J Thoms *Notes and Queries* March 24 1877

Carpathian Wizard (*The*), Proteus (2 syl'), who lived in the island of Car'pathos, in the Archipelago He was a wizard, who could change his form at will Being the sea-god's shepherd, he carried a crook

(By) the Carpathian wizard's hook [crook].
Milton *Comus* 872 (1634)

Carpet (*Prince Housain's*), a magic carpet, to all appearances quite worthless, but it would transport any one who sat on it to any part of the world in a moment This carpet is sometimes called "the magic carpet of Tangu," because it came from Tangu, in Persia—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Ahmed")

Carpet (*Solomon's*) Solomon had a green silk carpet, on which his throne was set This carpet was large enough for all his court to stand on, human beings stood on the right side of the throne, and spirits on the left When Solomon wished to travel he told the wind where to set him down, and the carpet with all its contents rose into the air and alighted at the proper place In hot weather the birds of the air, with outspread wings, formed a canopy over the whole party—Sale, *Kôûân*, xxvii notes

Carpet Knight (*A*), a civil, not a military knight

Carpet knights are men who are by the prince's grace and favour made knights at home and in the time of peace by the imposition or laying on of the king's sword having by some special service done to the commonwealth deserved this title and dignity They are called Carpet Knights because they receive their honour in the court and upon carpets (and not in the battle field)—Francis Markham *Book of Honour* (1613)

Carpillona (*Princess*), the daughter of Sublimus king of the Peaceable Islands Sublimus, being dethroned by a usurper, was with his wife, child, and a foundling boy, thrown into a dungeon, and kept there for three years The four captives then contrived to escape, but the rope which held the basket in which Carpillona was let down, snapped asunder, and she fell into the lake Sublimus and the other two lived in retirement as a shepherd family, and Carpillona, being rescued by a fisherman, was brought up by him as his daughter When the "Humpbacked" Prince dethroned the usurper of the Peaceable Islands, Carpillona was one of the cap-

tives, and the "Humpbacked" Prince wanted to make her his wife, but she fled in disguise, and came to the cottage home of Sublimus, where she fell in love with his foster-son, who proved to be half-brother of the "Humpbacked" Prince. Ultimately, Carpillona married the foundling, and each succeeded to a kingdom — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Carpillona," 1682)

Car'pio (*Bernardo del*), natural son of don Sanelio, and doña Ximena, surnamed "The Chaste." It was Bernardo del Carpio who slew Roland at Roncevaux (4 syl.) In Spanish romance he is a very conspicuous figure

Carras'co (*Samson*), son of Bartholomew Carrasco. He is a licentiate of much natural humour, who flatters don Quixote, and persuades him to undertake a second tour

He was about 24 years of age, of a pale complexion, and had good talents. His nose was remarkably flat, and his mouth remarkably wide. — Cervantes *Don Quixote* II 19 (1615)

He may perhaps boast, as the bachelor Samson Carrasco of fixing the weather-cock La Giraldade of Seville, for weeks, months, or years, that is, for as long as the wind shall uniformly blow from one quarter — Sir W. Scott

(The allusion is to *Don Quixote*, II 14)

Carrie-Thura, in the Orkney Islands, the palace of king Cathullia. It is the title of one of the Ossian poems, the subject being as follows — Fingal, going on a visit to Cathullia king of the Orkneys, observes a signal of distress on the palace, for Frothal, king of Sorn, had invested it. Whereupon, Fingal puts to flight the besieging army, and overthrows Frothal in single combat, but just as his sword was raised to slay the fallen king, Uthra, disguised in armour, interposed. Her shield and helmet "flying wide," revealed her sex, and Fingal not only spared Frothal, but invited him and Uthra to the palace, where they passed the night in banquet and in song — Ossian, *Carrie-Thura*

Carril, the grey-headed son of Kinfe'na bard of Cathullin, general of the Irish tribes — Ossian, *Fingal*

Carrillo (*Fray*) was never to be found in his own cell, according to a famous Spanish epigram

Like Fray Carrillo
The only place in which one cannot find him
Is his own cell.

Longfellow *The Spanish Student* L 5

Car'rol, deputy usher at Kenilworth

Castle — Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Car'stone (*Richard*), cousin of Ada Clare, both being wards in Chancery, interested in the great suit of "Jarndyce v Jarndyce." Richard Carstone is a "handsome youth, about 19, of ingenious face, and with a most engaging laugh." He marries his cousin Ada, and lives in hope that the suit will soon terminate and make him rich. In the mean time, he tries to make two ends meet, first by the profession of medicine, then by that of law, then by the army, but the rolling stone gathers no moss, and the poor fellow dies with the sickness of hope deferred — C. Dickens *Bleak House* (1853)

Cartaph'ilus, the Wandering Jew of Jewish story. Tradition says he was door-keeper of the judgment hall in the service of Pontius Pilate, and as he led our Lord from the judgment hall, struck Him, saying, "Get on! Faster, Jesus!" Whereupon the Man of Sorrows replied, "I am going fast, Cartaphilus, but tarry thou till I come again." After the crucifixion, Cartaphilus was baptized by the same Ananias who baptized Paul, and received the name of Joseph. At the close of every century he falls into a trance, and wakes up after a time a young man about 30 years of age — *Book of the Chronicles of the Abbey of St Albans*

(This "book" was copied and continued by Matthew Paris, and contains the earliest account of the Wandering Jew, A.D. 1228. In 1242 Philip Mouskes, afterwards bishop of Tournay, wrote the "rhymed chronicle.")

Carter (*Mrs Deborah*), housekeeper to Surplus the lawyer — J. M. Morton, *A Regular Fix*

Car'thage (2 syl.) When Dido came to Africa she bought of the natives "as much land as could be encompassed with a bull's hide." The agreement being made, Dido cut the hide into thongs, so as to enclose a space sufficiently large for a citadel, which she called Bursa "the hide" (Greek, *bursa*, "a bull's hide")

The following is a similar story in Russian history — The Yakutshs granted to the Russian explorers as much land as they could encompass with a cow's hide, but the Russians, cutting the hide into strips, obtained land enough for the town and fort which they called Yakutsk.

Carthage of the North. Lübeck was so called when it was the head of the Hansentice League

Carthor, son of Cless'ammor and Moina, was born while Clessammor was in flight, and his mother died in childbirth. When he was three years old, Comhal (Fingal's father) took and burnt Balclutha (a town belonging to the Britons, on the Clyde), but Carthor was carried away safely by his nurse. When grown to man's estate, Carthor resolved to revenge this attack on Balclutha, and accordingly invaded Morven, the kingdom of Iingal. After overthrowing two of Iingal's heroes, Carthor was slain by his own father, who knew him not, but when Clessammor learnt that it was his own son whom he had slain, he mourned for him three days, and on the fourth he died—Ossian, *Carthor*

Car'ton (Sydney), a friend of Charles Darnay, whom he personally resembled. Sydney Carton loved Lucie Manette, but, knowing of her attachment to Darnay, never attempted to win her. Her friendship, however, called out his good qualities, and he nobly died instead of his friend—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859)

Cartouche, an eighteenth century highwayman. He is the French Dick Turpin

Car'un, a small river of Scotland, now called Carron, in the neighbourhood of Agricola's wall. The word means "wind-ing"

Ca'rus (Slow), in Garth's *Dispensary*, is Dr Tyson (1619-1708)

Caryatides (5 syl) or **Carya'tes (4 syl)**, female figures in Greek costume, used in architecture to support entablatures. Ca'rya, in Arcadia, sided with the Persians when they invaded Greece, so after the battle of Thermopylæ, the victorious Greeks destroyed the city, slew the men, and made the women slaves. Praxiteles, to perpetuate the disgrace, employed figures of Carian women with Persian men, for architectural columns

Cas'ca, a blunt-witted Roman, and one of the conspirators who assassinated Julius Caesar. He is called "Honest Casca," meaning plain-spoken—Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar* (1607)

Casch'casch, a hideous genus, "lurch-backed, lame, and blind of one

eye, with six horns on his head, and both his hands and feet hooked." The fairy Marimou'û (3 syl) summoned him to decide which was the more beautiful, "the prince Camaralzaman or the princess Badour'a," but he was unable to determine the knotty point—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura")

Casella, a musician and friend of the poet Dante, introduced in his *Purgatory*, ii. On arriving at purgatory, the poet sees a vessel freighted with souls come to be purged of their sins and made fit for paradise, among them he recognizes his friend Casella, whom he "woos to sing," whereupon, Casella repeats with enchanting sweetness the words of [Dante's] second canzone

Dante shall give Fame leave to set thee higher
Than his Casella, whom he wooed to sing.
Met in the milder shades of purgatory.
Milton *Sonnet xiii* (To II Lawes).

Casket Homer, Alexander's edition with Aristotle's notes. So called because it was kept in a golden casket, studded with jewels, part of the spoil which fell into the hands of Alexander after the battle of Arbela

Cas'par, master of the horse to the baron of Arnhem. Mentioned in Donnerhugel's narrative.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Germany* (time, Edward IV)

Cas'par, a man who sold himself to Zaniel the Black Huntsman. The night before the expiration of his life-lease, he bargained for a respite of three years, on condition of bringing Max into the power of the fiend. On the day appointed for the prize-shooting, Max aimed at a dove but killed Caspar, and Zaniel carried off his victim to "his own place"—Weber's opera, *Der Freischütz* (1822)

Cassan'dra, daughter of Priam, gifted with the power of prophecy, but Apollo, whom she had offended, cursed her with the ban "that no one should ever believe her predictions"—Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida* (1602)

Mrs Barry in characters of greatness was graceful, noble and dignified; no violence of passion was beyond the reach of her feeling and in the most melting distress and tenderness she was exquisitely affecting. Thus she was equally admirable in Cassandra—*Cleopatra*—*Isolana*—*Monimia*—or *Belvidera*.—C. D'Almeida *His story of the Stage*

* * * **"Cassandra"** (*Troilus and Cressida*, Shakespeare), "*Cleopatra*" (*Antony and Cleopatra*, Shakespeare, or *All for Love*, Dryden), "*Roxana*" (*Alexander the Great*, Lee), "*Monimia*" (*The Orphan*, Otway), "*Belvidera*" (*Twice Preserved*, Otway).

Cassel (*Count*), an empty-headed, heartless, conceited puppy, who pries court to Amelia Wildenhaim, but is too insufferable to be endured. He tells her he "learnt delicacy in Italy, hantour in Spain, enterprise in France, prudence in Russia, sincerity in England, and love in the wilds of America," for civilized nations have long since substituted intrigue for love — *Inchbald, Lovers' Vows* (1800), altered from Kotzebue

Cassi, the inhabitants of Hertfordshire or Cassio — *Cæsar, Commentaries*

Cassib'ellaun or Cassib'elan (probably "Caswallon"), brother and successor of Lud. He was king of Britain when Julius Cæsar invaded the island. Geoffrey of Monmouth says, in his *British History*, that Cassibellaun routed Cæsar, and drove him back to Gaul (bk iv 3, 5). In Cæsar's second invasion, the British again vanquished him (ch 7), and "sacrificed to their gods as a thank-offering 40,000 cows, 100,000 sheep, 30,000 wild beasts, and fowls without number" (ch 8). Androgeus (4 syl) "duke of Trinovantum," with 5000 men, having joined the Roman forces, Cassibellaun was worsted, and agreed "to pay 3000 pounds of silver yearly in tribute to Rome." Seven years after this Cassibellaun died and was buried at York.

In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* the name is called "Cassibelan."

* * Polyenus of Macedon tells us that Cæsar had a huge elephant armed with scales of iron, with a tower on its back, filled with archers and slingers. When this beast entered the sea, Cassibellaun and the Britons, who had never seen an elephant, were terrified, and their horses fled in affright, so that the Romans were able to land without molestation — See Drayton's *Polyolbion*, viii.

There the hive of Roman wars worship a gluttonous emperor idiot.
Su is Rome hear it, spirit of Cassibellaun
Teunyon Hoadecca.

Cas'silane (3 syl), general of Candy and father of Annophel — *Laws of Candy* (1647)

Cassim, brother of Ali Baba, a Persian. He married an heiress and soon became one of the richest merchants of the place. When he discovered that his brother had made himself rich by hoards from the robbers' cave, Cassim took ten mules charged with panniers to carry away part of the same booty. "Open Sesam!" he cried, and the door opened. He filled

his sacks, but forgot the magic word "Open Barclay!" he cried, but the door remained closed. Presently the robber band returned, and cut him down with their sabres. They then hacked the carcass into four parts, placed them near the door, and left the cave. Ali Baba carried off the body, and had it decently interred — *Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves")

Cas'sio (*Michael*), a Florentine, lieutenant in the Venetian army under the command of Othello. Simple-minded but not strong-minded, and therefore easily led by others who possessed greater power of will. Being overcome with wine, he engaged in a street-brawl, for which he was suspended by Othello, but Desdemona pleaded for his restoration. Iago made capital of this intemperance to rouse the jealousy of the Moor. Cassio's "almost" wife was Bianca, his mistress — *Shakespeare, Othello* (1611)

Cassio "is brave, benevolent and honest, ruled only by his want of stubbornness to resist an insidious invitation — Dr Johnson.

Cassiodorus (*Marcus Aurelius*), a great statesman and learned writer of the sixth century, who died at the age of 100, in A.D. 562. He filled many high offices under Theodoric, but ended his days in a convent.

Listen awhile to a learned prelection
On Marcus Aurelius Cassiodorus.
Longfellow *The Golden Legend*.

Cassiope'ia, wife of Cephæus (2 syl) king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda. She boasted herself to be fairer than the sea-nymphs, and Neptune, to punish her, sent a huge sea-serpent to ravage her husband's kingdom. At death she was made a constellation, consisting of thirteen stars, the largest of which form a "chair" or imperfect W.

had you been
Spheræ, 'p with Cassiopeia.
Teunyon *The Princess* iv

Cassius, instigator of the conspiracy against Julius Cæsar, and friend of Brutus — *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar* (1607)

Brutus The last of all the Romans sure thee well!
It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy fellow Friends, I owe more tears
To this dead man than thou shalt see me pay
I shall find time Cassius, I shall find time.

Act v sc. 3.

Charles Mayne Young trod the boards with freedom. His countenance was equally well adapted for the expression of pathos or of pride, thus in such parts as Hamlet, "Berkeley," "The Stranger," "Pier Zanga," and Cassius," he looked the men he represented — Per J Young *Life of C M Young*

* * "Hamlet" (Shakespeare), "Beverly" (*The Gamester*, Moore), "The

Stranger" (B Thompson), "Pierre" (Venice Preserved, Otway), "Zangra" (Revenge, Young)

Castagnette (*Captain*), a hero whose stomach was replaced by a leather one made by Desgenettes [*Da'ge net'*], but his career was soon ended by a bomb-shell, which blew him into atoms — Manuel, *A French Extravaganza*

Castalio, son of lord Acrasto, and Polidore's twin-brother. Both the brothers loved their father's ward, Monimia "the orphan." The love of Polidore was dishonourable love, but Castalio loved her truly and married her in private. On the bridal night Polidore by treachery took his brother's place, and next day, when Monimia discovered the deceit which had been practised on her, and Polidore heard that Monimia was really married to his brother, the bride poisoned herself, the adulterer ran upon his brother's sword, and the husband stabbed himself — Otway, *The Orphan* (1680)

Mr. Wilks's excellence in comedy was never once disputed but the best judges extol him for different parts in tragedy as Hamlet — Castalio — Edgar — Moneses — Jaffier — *Ch. Wood*

* * "Hamlet" (Shakespeare), "Edgar" (*King Lear*, Shakespeare), "Moneses" (*Tamerlane*, Rowe), "Jaffier" (*Venice Preserved*, Otway)

Cas'taly, a fountain of Parnassos, sacred to the Muses. Its waters had the virtue of inspiring those who drank thereof with the gift of poetry

Castara, the lady addressed by Wm Habington in his poems. She was Lucy Herbert (daughter of Wm Herbert, first lord Powis), and became his wife (Latin, casta, "chaste.")

If then Castara I in heaven nor move
Nor earth nor hell where am I but in love?

W. Habington *To Castara* (died 1654)

The poetry of Habington shows that he possessed a real passion for a lady of birth and virtue the Castara whom he afterwards married. — *Hallam*.

Castle Dangerous, a novel by sir W Scott, after the wreck of his fortune and repeated strokes of paralysis (1831) those who read it must remember they are the last notes of a dying swan, and forbear to scan its merits too strictly

Castle Dangerous or "The Perilous Castle of Douglas." So called because it was thrice taken from the English between 1306 and 1307

1. On Palm Sunday, while the English soldiers were at church, Douglas fell on

them and slew them, then, entering the castle, he put to the sword all he found there, and set fire to the castle (March 19)

2. The castle being restored was placed under the guard of Thurwall, but Douglas disguised his soldiers as drovers, and Thurwall resolved to "pillage the rogues." He set upon them to drive off the herds, but the "drovers," being too strong for the attacking party, overpowered them, and again Douglas made himself master of the castle

3. Sir John de Walton next volunteered to hold the castle for a year and a day, but Douglas disguised his soldiers as market-men carrying corn and grass to Lanark. Sir John, in an attempt to plunder the men, set upon them, but was overmastered and slain. This is the subject of sir W Scott's novel called *Castle Dangerous*, but instead of the market-men "with corn and grass," the novel substitutes lady Augusta, the prisoner of Black Douglas, whom he promises to release if the castle is surrendered to him. De Walton consents, gives up the castle, and marries the lady Augusta

Castle Perilous, the habitation of lady Lionel's (called by Tennyson *Lynceus*). Here she was held captive by sir Ionside the Red Knight of the Red Lands. Sir Gareth overcame the knight, and married the lady — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 120-153

* * Tennyson has poetised the tale in *Gareth and Lynette*, but has altered it. He has even departed from the old story by making sir Gareth marry Lynette, and leaving the lady Lynceus in the cold. In the old story Gareth marries Lionel's (or Lynceus), and his brother Gareth's marries Lynet (or Lynette)

Tennyson has quite mixed the recipe of the Arthurian allegory which is a Bunyan's *Allegory of Progress*. Lynette represents the people of this world or the inhabitants of the City of Destruction. Lionel represents the bride which says to the Christian, "Come!" and is the bride in heaven of those who fight the fight of faith. Castle Perilous is the City of Destructive Faith. Lynette recoils at Gareth after every conquest for the carnal mind is enmity against God. But Gareth fights the fight, and wins the bride. Tennyson makes the Christian leave the City of Destruction, conquer Apollyon and all the giants stand in sight of the Celestial City, see the Lord leading him to heaven, and then marry Lynette or the personification of the world, the flesh and the devil. — *See Notes and Queries* (January 19 February 16 March 16 1878)

Castle in the Air or Chateau d'Espagne, a splendid thing of fancy or hope, but wholly without any real existence, called a "castle of Spain," because Spain has no castles or chateaux. So Greek *Kakids* means "never," be

canse there were no such things as "Greek kalends"

Neomez point vos desirs sur le jardin d'autrui
cultivez seulement bien le vostro ne desirez point de
n'estre pas ce que vous estes mais desirez d'estre fort
bien ce que vous estes. De quoy sert-il de bâtir des
châteaux en Espagne puisqu'il nous faut habiter en
France.—St. François de Sales (bishop of Geneva)
11 *Writing to a Lady on the subject of Contentment* "1
235 (1667)

Castle of Andalusia, an opera by John O'Keefe Don César, the son of don Scipio, being ill-treated by his father, turns robber-chief, but ultimately marries Lorenza, and becomes reconciled to his father

The plot is too complicated to be understood in a few lines Don César, Spado, Lorenza, Victorina, Pedrillo, and Fernando, all assume characters different to their real ones

Castle of Indolence (3 syl), in the land of Drowsiness, where every sense is enervated by sensual pleasures the owner of the castle is an enchanter, who deprives those who enter it of their physical energy and freedom of will — Thomson, *Castle of Indolence* (1718)

Castle of Maidens, Edinburgh

[Ebraucus] also built the town of mount Agned
[1718] called at this time the Castle of Maidens
or the Mountain of Sorrow — Geoffrey, *British History*
II. 7 (1144)

Cas'tlewood (*Beatrice*), the heroine of *Esmond*, a novel by Thackeray, the "finest picture of splendid luxurious physical beauty ever given to the world"

Cas'tor (*Stephanos*), the wrestler — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Castor, of classic fable, is the son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin-brother of Pollux. The brothers were so attached to each other that Jupiter set them among the stars, where they form the constellation *Gemini* ("the twins"). Castor and Pollux are called the *Dioscuri* or "sons of Dios," i.e. Jove

Cas'triot (*George*), called by the Turks "Scanderbeg" (1404–1467) George Castriot was son of an Albanian prince, delivered as a hostage to Amurat II. He won such favour from the sultan that he was put in command of 5000 men, but abandoned the Turks in the battle of Morn'va (1443)

This is the first dark blot
On thy name George Castriot.
Longfellow *The Illegitimate Inn* (an Interlude)

Castruccio Castracani's Sword
When Victor Emmanuel II went to Rus-

cany, the path from Lucca to Pistoia was strewn with roses. At Pistoia the orphan heirs of Pucci met him, bearing a sword, and said, "This is the sword of Castruccio Castracani, the great Italian soldier, and head of the Ghibelines in the fourteenth century. It was committed to our ward and keeping till some patriot should arise to deliver Italy and make it free." Victor Emmanuel, seizing the hilt, exclaimed, "Questa è per me!" ("This is for me")—E. B. Browning, *The Sword of Castruccio Castracani*

Cas'yapa (3 syl), father of the immortals, who dwells in the mountain called Himach'ita or Himahoot, under the Tree of Life—Southey, *Curse of Kehama* (canto vi is called "Cas'yapa," 1809)

Cat (*The*) has been from time immemorial the familiar of witches, thus Galintha was changed by the Fates into a cat (Antoninus Liberalis, *Metam.* 29). Heate also, when Typhon compelled the gods and goddesses to hide themselves in animals, assumed the form of a cat (Pausanias, *Deoties*). Ovid says, "Tele soror Phœbi latuit"

The cat is the adage that is, *Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tingere plantas* ("the cat loves fish, but does not like to wet her paws")

Letting I dare not walk upon I would,
Like the poor cat I the adage.

Shakespeare *Macbeth* act I. sc. 7 (1606)

Good liquor will make a cat speak — *Old Proverb*

Not to come to swing a cat, reference is to the sport of swinging a cat to the branch of a tree as a mark to be shot at. Shakespeare refers to another variety of the sport, the cat being enclosed in a leather bottle, was suspended to a tree and shot at. "Hang me in a bottle, like a cat" (*Much Ado about Nothing*, act I. sc. 1), and Steevens tells us of a third variety in which the "cat" was placed in a soot-bag, hung on a line, and the players had to beat out the bottom of the bag. He who succeeded in thus liberating the cat, had the "privilege" of hunting it afterwards.

Kilkenny Cats A favourite amusement of the "good old times" with a certain regiment quartered at Kilkenny, was to tie two cats together by the tails, swing them over a line, and watch their ferocious attacks upon each other in their struggles to get free. It was determined

to put down this cruel "sport," and one day, just as two unfortunate cats were swung, the alarm was given that the colonel was riding up post haste. An officer present cut through their tails with his sword and liberated the cats, which scampered off before the colonel arrived—From a correspondent, signed, R G Glenn (1, Rowden Buildings, Temple)

The Kibbenny Cats The story is that two cats fought in a saw-pit so ferociously that each swallowed the other, leaving only the tails behind to tell of the wonderful encounter—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, for several other references to cats

Catar'an (3 syl), a native of Catai'a or Cathay, the ancient name of China, a boaster, a liar Page, speaking of Falstaff, says

I will not believe such a Cataban though the priest of the town commended him for a true man (i.e. truthful man).—*Merry Wives of Windsor* act II. sc. 1 (1601)

Cateuchla'm, called *Cateuchla'm* by Ptolemy, and Cassin by Richard of Cirencester. They occupied Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire Drayton refers to them in his *Polyolbion*, vii

Catgut (Dr), a caricature of Dr Arne in *The Commissary*, by Sam Foote (1765)

Cath'arine, queen-consort of Charles II, introduced by sir W Scott in *Peter of the Peak* (See CATH'ARINE, and also under the letter K)

Cath'arine (St) of Alexandria (fourth century), patron saint of girls and virgins generally Her real name was Dorothea, but St Jerome says she was called Catharine from the Syriac word *Kethar* or *Kathar*, "a crown," because she won the triple crown of martyrdom, virginity, and wisdom She was tied to a wheel, but afterwards beheaded, November 25, A D 310—Metaphrastes

To braid St Catharine's hair means "to live a virgin"

Thou art too fair to be left to braid St Catharine's tresses. Longfellow, *Fanshawe* (1845)

Cathay', China or rather Tartary, a corruption of the Tartar word *Khatay'*, "the country of the Khitai'ans or Khitans" The capital was Albracca, according to Ariosto (*Orlando Furioso*)

the ship
From Ceylon Ind or far Cathay unloads
Byron *Don Juan* xli. 9 (1821)

Cath'ba, son of Torman, beloved by

Morna, daughter of Cormac king of Ireland He was killed out of jealousy by Duchō'mar, and when Duchō'mar told Morna and asked her to marry him she replied, "Thou art dark to me, Duchō'mar, cruel is thine arm to Morna Give me that sword, my foe," and when he gave it, she "pierced his manly breast," and he died

Cathba, young son of Torman thou art of the love of Morna. Thou art a sunbeam in the day of the gloomy storm.—*Osian Fingal* l.

Catherine, wife of Mathis, in *The Polish Jew*, by J R Ware

Catherine (*The countess*), usually called "The Countess," falls in love with Huon, a serf, her secretary and tutor Her pride revolts at the match, but her love is masterful When the duke her father is told of it, he insists on Huon's marrying Catherine, a freed serf, on pain of death Huon refuses to do so till the countess herself entreats him to comply He then rushes to the wars, where he greatly distinguishes himself, is created prince, and learns that his bride is not Catherine the quondam serf, but Catherine the duke's daughter—S Knowles, *Loce* (1840)

Cath'erne of Newport, the wife of Julian Avenel (2 syl)—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth) (See CATH'ARINE, and under K)

Cath'leen, one of the attendants on Flora MacIvor—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Cath'lin of Clu'tha, daughter of Cathmol Duth-Carmor of Clu'ba had slain Cathmol in battle, and carried off Cathlin by force, but she contrived to make her escape and craved aid of Fingal Ossian and Oscar were selected to espouse her cause, and when they reached Rathcol (where Duth-Carmor lived), Ossian resigned the command of the battle to his son Oscar Oscar and Duth-Carmor met in combat, and the latter fell The victor carried the mail and helmet of Duth-Carmor to Cathlin, and Cathlin said, "Take the mail and place it high in Selma's hall, that you may remember the helpless in a distant land"—Ossian, *Cathlin of Clutha*

Cath-Lo'da. The tale is this Fingal in his youth, making a voyage to the Orkneys, was driven by stress of weather to Denmark The king Starno invited him to a feast, but Fingal, in distrust, declined the invitation. Starno then

proposed to his son Swaran to surprise Fingal in his sleep, but Swaran replied, "I shall not slay in shades I move forth in light," and Starno resolved to attack the sleeper by himself. He came to the place where Fingal lay, but Fingal, hearing the step, started up and succeeded in binding Starno to an oak. At day-break he discovered it to be the king, and loosing him from his bonds he said, "I have spared thy life for the sake of thy daughter, who once warned me of an ambuscade"—Ossian, *Cath-Loda* (in three dnan)

Cath'mor, younger brother of Cairbar ("lord of Atha"), but totally unlike him. Cairbar was treacherous and malignant, Cathmor high-minded and hospitable. Cairbar murdered Cormac king of Ireland, and having invited Oscar (son of Ossian) to a feast, roused up a quarrel, in which both fell. Cathmor scorned such treachery. Cathmor is the second hero of the poem called *Temora*, and falls by the hand of Fingal (bk viii).

Cathmor the friend of strangers the brother of red-haired Cairbar. Their souls were not the same. The light of heaven was in the bosom of Cathmor. His towers rose on the banks of Atha. Seven paths led to his halls. Seven chiefs stood on the paths and called strangers to the feast. Put Cathmor dwell in the wood to shun the voice of praise.—Ossian *Temora* I.

Cath'olic (The)

Alfonso I of Asturias, called by Gregory III *His Catholic Majesty* (693, 739-757).

Ferdinand II of Aragon, husband of Isabella. Also called *Rusc*, "the wily" (1452, 1474-1516).

Isabella wife of Ferdinand II of Aragon, so called for her zeal in establishing the Inquisition (1450, 1474-1504).

Catholic Majesty (*Catholica Majestas*), the special title of the kings of Spain. It was first given to king Recared (590) in the third Council of Toledo, for his zeal in rooting out the "Arian heresy."

Cui a Deo eternum meritum nisi vero Catholice Recaredo regi? Cui a Deo eterna corona nisi vero orthodoxo Recaredo regi?—Gregor *Mag* 127 and 128.

But it was not then settled as a fixed title to the kings of Spain. In 1500 Alexander VI gave the title to Ferdinand V king of Aragon and Castile, and from that time it became annexed to the Spanish crown.

Ab Alexandro pontifice Ferdinandus "Catholicus" cognomen accepit in posterum cum regno transmissum stabili pos. e. donec Honorum titulos principibus dividere pontificibus Romanis datur.—Mariana, *De Iubus Hecp* xxi 1 see also vii 4.

Cat'thos, cousin of Madelon, brought

up by her uncle Gor'gibus, a plain citizen in the middle rank of life. These two silly girls have had their heads turned by novels, and thinking their names commonplace, Catbos calls herself Aminta, and her cousin adopts the name of Polix'ena. Two gentlemen wish to marry them, but the girls consider their manners too unaffected and easy to be "good style," so the gentlemen send their valets to represent the "marquis of Mascarille" and the "viscount of Jodelet." The girls are delighted with these "distinguished noblemen," but when the game has gone far enough, the masters enter, and lay bare the trick. The girls are taught a useful lesson, without being involved in any fatal ill consequences.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Cathul'la, king of Inistore (*the Or'neys*) and brother of Coma'la (qv). Fingal, on coming in sight of the place, observed a beacon-flame on its top as signal of distress, for Frothal king of Sora had besieged it. Fingal attacked Frothal, engaged him in single combat, defeated him, and made him prisoner.—Ossian, *Carriel-Thura*.

Cat'iline (3 syl), a Roman patrician, who headed a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and obtain for himself and his followers all places of power and trust. The conspiracy was discovered by Cicero. Catiline escaped and put himself at the head of his army, but fell in the battle after fighting with desperate daring (nc 62). Ben Jonson wrote a tragedy called *Catiline* (1611), and Voltaire, in his *Rome Sauvée*, has introduced the conspiracy and death of Catiline (1752).

Ca'to, the hero and title of a tragedy by J. Addison (1713). Disgusted with Caesar, Cato retired to Utica (in Africa), where he had a small republic and mimic senate, but Caesar resolved to reduce Utica as he had done the rest of Africa, and Cato, finding resistance hopeless, fell on his own sword.

The stern and awful to the foes of Rome
He is all goodness. Lucia, always mild
Compassionate and gentle to his friends
Filled with domestic tenderness.

Act v 1.

When Barton Booth [1713] first appeared as "Cato" Bollingbroke called him into his box and gave him fifty guineas for defending the cause of liberty so well against a perpetual dictator.—*Life of Addison*.

He is a Cato, a man of simple habits, severe morals, strict justice, and blunt speech, but of undoubted integrity and

patnotism, like the Roman censor of that name, the grandfather of the Cato of Utica, who resembled him in character and manners

Cato and Hortensius Cato of Utica's second wife was Martia daughter of Philip. He allowed her to live with his friend Hortensius, and after the death of Hortensius took her back again

*(Sulani) don't agree at all with the wise Roman,
Heroic soul Cato the sententious,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius.
Byron Don Juan vi. (1821)*

Catullus Lord Byron calls Thomas Moore the "British Catullus," referring to a volume of amatory poems published in 1808, under the pseudonym of "Thomas Little"

*'Tis Little! young Catullus of his day
As sweet but as immortal as his lay*

Byron English Bards and Scotch Reviewers (1809).

The Oriental Catullus, Saadi or Sadi, a Persian poet. He married a rich merchant's daughter, but the marriage was an unhappy one. His chief works are *The Gulistan* (or "garden of roses"), and *The Bostan* (or "garden of fruits"), (1176-1291)

Caudine Forks, a narrow pass in the mountains near Capua, now called "the Valley of Arpaia." Here a Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Postumius fell into the hands of the Samnites (2 syl), and were made to "pass under the yoke"

Caudle (Mrs Margaret), a curtain lecturer, who between eleven o'clock at night and seven the next morning, delivered for thirty years a curtain lecture to her husband Job Caudle, generally a most gentle listener, if he replied, she pronounced him insufferably rude, and if he did not he was insufferably silly. — Douglas Jerrold, *Punch* ("The Caudle Papers")

Cauline (Sir), a knight who served the wine to the king of Ireland. He fell in love with Christabelle (3 syl), the king's daughter, and she became his troth-plight wife, without her father's knowledge. When the king knew of it, he banished Sir Cauline (2 syl). After a time the Soldan asked the lady in marriage, but Sir Cauline challenged his rival and slew him. He himself, however, died of the wounds he had received, and the lady Christabelle, out of grief, "burst her gentle heart in twain" — Percy's *Reliques*, I 14

Caurus, the stormy west-north-west wind, called in Greek, *Arges'tes*

The ground by ploring Caurus bare!
Thomson Castle of Indolence II (1745)

Caustic, of the *Despatch* newspaper, was the signature of Mr Serle

Christopher Caustic, the pseudonym of Thomas Green Fessenden, author of *Terrible Tractoration*, a Hudibrastic poem (1771-1837)

Caustic (Colonel), a fine gentleman of the last century, very severe on the degeneracy of the present race — Henry Mackenzie, in *The Lounger*

Cava or Florida, daughter of St Julian. It was the violation of Cava by Roderick that brought about the war between the Goths and the Moors, in which Roderick was slain (1171)

Cavalier (The) Fon de Beaumont, called by the French *Le Chevalier d'Éon* (1728-1810). Charles Brevdel, the Flemish landscape painter (1677-1744). Francesco Cairo, the historian, called *El Cavaliere del Cairo* (1598-1674). Jean le Clerc, *Le Chevalier* (1587-1633). J. Bapt. Marini, the Italian poet, called *Il Cavaliere* (1569-1625). Andrew Michael Ramsay (1686-1713).

* * James Francis Edward Stuart, the "Old Pretender," was styled *Le Chevalier de St George* (1688-1765). Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," was styled *The Bonnie Chevalier* or *The Young Cavalier* (1720-1788).

Cavalier Servente, called in Spanish *corte'go*, and in Italian *cucibco*. A young gentleman who plays the gallant to a married woman, escorts her to places of public amusement, calls her coach, hands her to supper, buys her bouquets and opera tickets, etc.

*He may resume his amatory care
As cavalier servente*

Byron Don Juan III 24 (1820)

Cavall', "king Arthur's hound of deepest mouth" — Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Laid")

Cave of Adullam, a cave in which David took refuge when he fled from King Saul, and thither resorted to him "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt and every one that was discontented" (1 Sam xxii 1, 2). Mr John Bright called the seceders of the reform party Adullamites (4 syl), and said that Lowe and Horsman, like David in the cave of Adullam, gathered

together all the discontented, and all that were politically distressed

Cave of Mammon, the abode of the god of wealth. The money-god first appears as a miser, then becomes a worker of metals, and ultimately the god of all the treasures of the world. All men bow down to his daughter Ambition — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii 7 (1590)

Cave of Montesinos, about sixty feet in depth, in the heart of La Mancha. So called because Montesinos retired thither when he quitted the French court on account of some insult offered to him. Cervantes visited the cave, and it is now often resorted to by shepherds as a shelter from the cold or rain

Cavendish, author of *Principles of Whist*, and numerous guide-books on games, as *Bézique*, *Piquet*, *Écarté*, *Lillards*, etc. Henry Jones, editor of "Pastimes" in *The Field* and *The Queen* newspapers (1831-)

Cavendish Square (London), so called from Henrietta Cavendish, wife of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer (built 1718)

Cawther (Al), the lake of paradise, the waters of which are sweet as honey, cold as snow, and clear as crystal. He who once tastes thereof shall never thirst again — *Al Korān*, cviii

The righteous having surmounted the difficulties of life and having passed the sharp bridge (*al Sirat*), will be refreshed by drinking at the pond of their prophet the waters of which are supplied from al Cawthar. This is the first taste which the blessed will have of their future but near-approaching felicity — *Sale Al Korān* (The Preliminary Discourse "iv")

Cax'on (Old Jacob), hairdresser of Jonathan Oldbuck ("the antiquary") of *Monkbarns*

Jenny Caxon, a milliner, daughter of Old Jacob — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Caxton (Pisistratus), the hero of Bulwer's novel *The Caxtons*, and the feigned author of its sequel, called *My Novel* (1853), as well as of the essays entitled *Caxtoniana* (1863).

Ceca to Mecca (From), from pillar to post. To saunter or ramble from Ceca to Mecca is a Spanish proverb, meaning to roam about purposelessly or idly. Ceca and Mecca are two places visited by Mohammedan pilgrims

* Let us return home "old Sancho" nor longer ramble from Ceca to Mecca. — Cervantes *Don Quixote* i. iii. 4 (1590)

Cecil, the hero of a novel so called by Mrs. Goro (1790-1861)

Cecil's Fast, an Act of Parliament by W. Cecil, lord Burleigh, to enjoin the eating of fish on certain days. The object of this Act was to restore the fish trade, which had been almost ruined by the Reformation. Papists eat fish on fast-days, and at the Reformation the eating of fish being looked on as a badge of bad faith, no one was willing to lie under the suspicion of being a papist, and no one would buy fish

Cecilia (St), the patroness of musicians and "inventor of the organ." The legend says that an angel fell in love with Cecilia for her musical skill, and nightly brought her roses from paradise. Her husband saw the angel visiting, who gave to both a crown of martyrdom

The next morning he was

Ce'dric, athane of Rotherwood, and surnamed "the Saxon" — Sir W. Scott, *Jeanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Celadon and Amelia, lovers of matchless beauty, and most devoted to each other. Being overtaken by a thunderstorm, Amelia became alarmed, but Celadon, folding his arm about her, said, "Thy safety to be near thee, sure," but while he spoke, Amelia was struck by lightning and fell dead in his arms — Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Summer," 1727)

(Celadon, like Chloe, Celia, Lesbia, Daphnē, etc., may be employed to signify a lady-love generally.)

Celē'no or Celæ'no, chief of the harpies

(1510)

Celestial City (The). Heaven is so called by John Bunyan, in his *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678)

Celestial Empire, China, so called because the first emperors were all "celestial deities" as Puon-hu ("highest eternity"), Tiēn-Hoang ("emperor of heaven"), Ti-Hoang ("emperor of earth"), Gien-Hoang ("emperor of men"), etc., embracing a period of 300,000 years previous to To-hi, whose reign is placed B.C. 2953-2838

Celia, daughter of Frederick the usurping duke, and cousin of Rosalind,

daughter of the banished duke. When Rosalind was driven from her uncle's court, Celia determined to go with her to the forest of Arden to seek out the banished duke, and for security sake, Rosalind dressed in boy's clothes and called herself "Ganymed," while Celia dressed as a peasant girl and called herself "Alcina." When they reached Arden they lodged for a time in a shepherd's hut, and Oliver de Boys was sent to tell them that his brother Orlando was hurt and could not come to the hut as usual. Oliver and Celia fell in love with each other, and their wedding day was fixed. Ganymed resumed the dress of Rosalind, and the two brothers married at the same time.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Celia, a girl of 16, in Whitehead's comedy of *The School for Lovers*. It was written expressly for Mrs Cibber, daughter of Dr Arne.

Mrs Cibber was at the time more than 60 years old, but the uncommon symmetry and exact proportion in her form, with her singular vivacity, enabled her to represent the character of "Celia" with all the juvenile appearance marked by the author.—Perry *Anecdotes*, etc.

Celia, a poetical name for any lady-love as "Would you know my Celia's charms?" Not unfrequently Strephon is the wooer when Celia is the wooed. Thomas Carew calls his "sweet sweetening" Celia, her real name is not known.

Celia (*Dame*), mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity. She lived in the hospice called Holiness (Celia is from the Latin, *cælum*, "heaven")—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i 10 (1590).

Celidon, the scene of one of Arthur's twelve battles, also called "Celidon-the-Forest," and said to be Trecedale. Celiddon was a common term for a British forest.

Célimène (3 syl), a coquette courted by Alceste (2 syl) the "misanthrope" (a really good man, both upright and manly, but blunt in behaviour, rude in speech, and unconventional). Alceste wants Célimène to forsake society and live with him in seclusion, this she refuses to do, and he replies, as you cannot find, "tout en moi, comme moi tout en vous, allez, je vous refuse." He then proposes to her cousin Eliante (3 syl), but Eliante tells him she is already engaged to his friend Philinte (2 syl), and so the play ends.—Molière, *Le Misanthrope* (1666).

"Célimène" in Molière's *Les Précieuses*.

Ridicules is a mere dummie. She is brought on the stage occasionally towards the end of the play, but never utters one word, and seems a supernumerary of no importance at all.

Celn'da, the victim of count Fathom's seduction.—Smollett, *Count Fathom* (1751).

The count placed an Eolian harp in her bedroom and the strings so soon felt the impression of the wind that they began to pour forth a stream of melody more ravishingly delightful than the song of Philomel, the warbling brook, and all the concert of the wood.—Smollett, *Count Fathom*.

Celinde (2 syl), beloved by Valentine and his son Francisco. The lady naturally prefers the younger man.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons Thomas* (1619).

Celt. Tennyson calls the irritability of the Irish and Welsh

The blind hysterics of the Celt.
In 2 *emortari* etc.

Celtic and Iberian Fields (*The*), France and Spain.

Rivalling the Celtic and Iberian fields.
Bill ten Cornes 60 (1634).

Celtic Homer (*The*), Ossian, said to be of the third century.

If Ossian lived at the introduction of Christianity as by all appearance he did, his epoch will be the latter end of the third and beginning of the fourth century.

The "Carcul" of Fingal who is no other than Caracalla (son of Severus emperor of Rome) and the battle fought against Caros or Caracalla. At the epoch of Fingal to the third century, and Irish historians place his death in the year 253. Ossian was Fingal's son.—*Encyclopædia*.

Cenci. Francesco Cenci was a most profligate Roman noble, who had four sons and one daughter, all of whom he treated with abominable cruelty. It is said that he assassinated his two elder sons and debauched his daughter Beatrice. Beatrice and her two surviving brothers, with Lucretia (their mother), conspired against Francesco and accomplished his death, but all except the youngest brother perished on the scaffold, September 11, 1601. (See *Quarterly Review*, Feb., 1879).

It has been doubted whether the famous portrait in the Barberini palace at Rome is that of Beatrice Cenci, and even whether Guido Reni was the painter thereof.

Percy B. Shelley wrote a tragedy called *The Cenci* (1819).

Cenimag'n, the inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge.—Caesar, *Commentaries*.

Centaur (*The Blue*), a human form from the waist upwards, and a goat covered with blue shag from the waist

downwards Like the Ogrî, he fed on human flesh

Shepherds "said he I am the Blue Centaur If you will give me every third year a young child I promise to bring a hundred of my kinsmen and drive the Ozlaway"

He (the Blue Centaur) used to appear on the top of a rock with his club in one hand and with a terrible voice cry out to the shepherds, Leave me my prey and be off with you! — Comtesse D'Anjou *Fairy Tales* (Princess Carpiolona, 1632)

Cent'ury White, John White, the nonconformist lawyer So called from his chief work, entitled *The First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests, etc* (1690-1615)

Ce'phal (Greek, *Kephale*), the Head personified, the "acropolis" of *The Purple Island*, fully described in canto 7 of that poem, by Phineas Fletcher (1633)

Ceph'alus (in Greek, *Kephālos*) One day, overcome with heat, Cephalus threw himself on the grass, and cried aloud, "Come, gentle Aura, and this heat allay!" The words were told to his young wife Procris, who, supposing Aura to be some rival, became furiously jealous. Resolved to discover her rival, she stole next day to a covert, and soon saw her husband come and throw himself on the bank, crying aloud, "Come, gentle Zephyr, come, Aura, come, this heat allay!" Her mistake was evident, and she was about to throw herself into the arms of her husband, when the young man, roused by the rustling, shot an arrow into the covert, supposing some wild beast was about to spring on him. Procris was shot, told her tale, and died — Ovid, *Art of Love*, iii

(Ceph'alus loves Procris, i.e. "the sun kisses the dew" Procris is killed by Cephalus, i.e. "the dew is destroyed by the rays of the sun")

Ceras'tes (3 syl), the horned snake (Greek, *keras*, "a horn") Milton uses the word in *Paradise Lost*, v 525 (1665)

Cerberus, a dog with three heads, which keeps guard in hell Dante places it in the third circle

Cerberus, cruel monster fierce and strange Through his wide threefold throat barks as a dog His eyes glare crimson black his unctuous beard, His belly large, and clawed the hands with which He tears the spirits, flays them and their limbs Precarious disparts

Dante, *Hell* vi. (1300 Cary's translation)

Cor'don, the boldest of the noble leaders in the encounter with Hu'dibras at the bear-baiting The original of this character was Hewson, a one-eyed cobbler and preacher, who was also a colonel in the Rump army — S Butler, *Hu'dibras*, 1 2 (1663)

Ce'res (2 syl), the Fruits of Harvest personified In classic mythology Ceres means "Mother Earth," the protectress of agriculture and fruits

Ce'res, the planet, is so called because it was discovered from the observatory of Palermo, and Ceres is the tutelary goddess of Sicily

Cerett'ick Shore (*The*), the Cardigan coast

the other floods from the Cerettick shore
To the Virginian sea (v) contributing their store
Dryden *Polioptilon* vi (1617)

Cer'im'on, a physician of Iphesus, who restored to animation Thmisa, the wife of Pericles prince of Tyre, supposed to be dead — Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Chab'ot (*Philippe de*), admiral of France, governor of Bourgoyne and Normandy, under François I Montmorency, and the cardinal de Lorraine, out of jealousy, accused him of malversation, his faithful servant Allegre was put to the rack to force evidence against the accused, and Chabot was sent to prison because he was unable to pay the fine levied upon him His innocence, however, was established by the confession of his enemies, and he was released, but disgrace had made so deep an impression on his mind that he sickened and died This is the subject of a tragedy, entitled *The Tragedy of Philip Chabot, etc*, by George Chapman and James Shirley

Chad'band (*The Rev Mr*), type of a canting hypocrite "in the ministry" He calls himself "a vessel," is much admired by his dupes, and pretends to despise the "carnal world," but nevertheless loves dearly its "good things," and is most self-indulgent — C Dickens, *Black House* (1853)

Chaffington (*Mr Percy*), M P, a stock-broker — I M Morton, *If I had a Thousand a Year*

Chalbrook, the giant, the root of the race of giants, including Polyphemus (3 syl), Goliath, the Titans, Tiernbras, Gargantua, and closing with Pantagruel He was born in the year known for its "week of three Thursdays" — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii (1533)

Chalybes (3 syl), a people on the south shore of the Black Sea, who occupied themselves in the working of iron.

On the left hand dwell
The Iron workers called the Chalybes
Of whom beware
E. B Browning, *Prometheus Bound* (1850).

Cham, the pseudonym of comte Amédée de Noé, a peer of France, a great wit, and the political caricaturist of *Charivari* (the French Punch). The count was one of the founders of the French Republic in 1875. As Cham or Ham was the second son and scapegrace of Noah, so Amédée was the second son and scapegrace of the comte de Noé [Noah].

The Great Cham of Literature Dr Samuel Johnson was so called by Smollett in letter to John Wilkes (1709-1784).

Cham of Taitary, a corruption of Chan or Khan, i.e. "lord or prince," as Hocota Chan "Ulu Chan" means "great lord," "ulu" being equal to the Latin *magnus*, and "chan" to *dominus* or *imperator*. Sometimes the word is joined to the name, as Chan-balu, Cara-chan, etc. The Turks have also had their "Sultan Murad chan bin Sultan Selim chan," i.e. *Sultan Murad prince, son of Sultan Selim prince*—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, ii 66 (1672).

Cham'beilain (*Matthew*), a tapster, the successor of Old Roger Raine (1 syl) —Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Chamont, brother of Monimia "the orphan," and the troth-plight husband of Serina (daughter of lord Acasto). He is a soldier, so proud and susceptible that he is for ever taking offence, and setting himself up as censor or champion. He fancies his sister Monimia has lost her honour, and calls her to task, but finds he is mistaken. He fancies her guardian, old Acasto, has not been sufficiently watchful over her, and draws upon him in his anger, but sees his folly just in time to prevent mischief. He fancies Castalio, his sister's husband, has ill-treated her, and threatens to kill him, but his suspicions are again altogether erroneous. In fact, his presence in the house was like that of a mad man with fire-brands in a stack-yard —Otway, *The Orphan* (1680).

There are characters in which he [C. M. Young] is unrivalled and almost perfect. His *More* [i.e. *Preferred Otway*] is more soldierly than *Kemble's*, his *Chamont* is full of brotherly pride noble intemperance and heroic scorn —*New Monthly Magazine* (1870).

Champagne (*Henry earl of*), a crusader —Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Cham'pernel, a lame old gentleman, the husband of Lami'ra, and son-

in-law of judge Vertaigne (2 syl) —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Champion and **Severall**. A "champion" is a common, or land in allotments without enclosures. A "severall" is a private farm, or land enclosed for individual use. A "champion" also means one who holds an open allotment or "champion."

More profit I gather found
(Where pastures in several be)
Of one seely acre of ground
Than champion meekness of three
Acres what a joy it is known
When men may be bold of their own!
Tusser *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* lib 22

Again

The champion differs from severall much
For want of partition closer and such
Tusser (*intr*) (1657)

Champion of the Virgin. St Cyril of Alexandria is so called from his defence of the "Incarnation" or doctrine of the "hypostatic union," in the long and stormy dispute with Nestorius bishop of Constantinople.

Champneys (*Sir Geoffrey*), a fossilized old country gentleman, who believes in "blue blood" and the "British peerage." Father of Talbot, and neighbour of Perkin Middlewick, a retired buttermilkman. The sons of these two magnates are fast friends, but are turned adrift by their fathers for marrying in opposition to their wishes. When reduced to abject poverty, the old men go to visit their sons, relent, and all ends happily.

Talbot Champneys, a swell with few brains and no energy. His name, which was his passport into society, would not find him in salt in the battle of life. He marries Mary Melrose, a girl without a penny, but his father wanted him to marry Violet the heiress.

Miss Champneys, Sir Geoffrey's sister, proud and aristocratic, but quite willing to sacrifice both on the altar of Mr Perkin Middlewick, the buttermilkman, if the wealthy plebeian would make her his wife, and allow her to spend his money —H. J. Byron, *Our Boys* (1875).

Chandos House (Cavendish Square, London), so called from being the residence of James Brydges, duke of Chandos, generally called "The Princely Chandos."

Chandos Street (See CARIBEL ISLANDS)

Chan'ticleer (3 syl), the cock, in

the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498), and also in "The Nonne Prestre's Tale," told in *The Canterbury Tales*, by Chaucer (1388)

Chaon'ian Bird (*The*), the dove, so called because doves delivered the oracles of Dodōna or Chaon'ia

But the mild swallow none with tolls infect,
And none the soft Chaonian bird molest.

Ovid, *Art of Love* II.

Chaonian Food, acorns, so called from the oak trees of Dodōna, which gave out the oracles by means of bells hung among the branches. Beech mast is so called also, because beech trees abounded in the forest of Dodona

Chapelle Aventureuse, the place where Launcelot had his second vision of the "Beastie Cup." His first was during his fit of madness

Slumbering he saw the vision high
He might not view with waking eye

Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1808)

Characters of Vathek's Sabres
"Like the characters of Vathek's sabres, they never remained two days alike." These sabres would deal blows without being wielded by man, obedient to his wish only.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784)

Charalois, son of the marshal of Burgundy. When he was 28 years old, his father died in prison at Dijon, for debts contracted by him for the service of the State in the wars. According to the law which then prevailed in France, the body of the marshal was seized by his creditors, and refused burial. The son of Charalois redeemed his father's body by his own, which was shut up in prison in lieu of the marshal's.—Philip Massinger, *The Fatal Dowry* (1632)

(It will be remembered that Milti'adēs, the Athenian general, died in prison for debt, and the creditors claimed the body, which they would not suffer to be buried till his son Cimon gave up himself as a hostage.)

Char'egite (3 syl.) The Charegite assassin, in the disguise of a Turkish marabout or enthusiast, comes and dances before the tent of Richard Cœur de Lion, and suddenly darting forward, is about to stab the king, when a Nubian seizes his arm, and the king kills the assassin on the spot.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Charicle'ia, the fiancée of Theag'enēs, in the Greek romance called *The Loves of*

Theag'enēs and Charicle'ia, by Heliodorus bishop of Trikka (fourth century)

Charino, father of Angelina. Charino wishes Angelina to marry Clodio, a young coxcomb, but the lady prefers his elder brother Carlos, a young bookworm. Love changes the character of the diffident Carlos, and Charino at last accepts him for his son-in-law. Charino is a testy, obstinate old man, who wants to rule the whole world in his own way.—C. Cibber, *Love Makes the Man* (1694)

Charivarri. In the middle ages a "charivarri" consisted of an assemblage of ragamuffins, who, armed with tin pots and pans, fire-shovels, and kettles, gathered in the dark outside the house of any obnoxious person, making the night hideous by striking the pots against the pans, and howling "Harro! harro!" or (in the south) "Hari! hari!" In 1563, the Council of Trent took the matter up, and solemnly interdicted "charivaries" under pain of excommunication, nevertheless, the practice continues in France to this day, notably in the village of La Ruscade

In East Lavant, near Chichester, between 1869 and 1872, I have witnessed three such visitations made to different houses. In two cases the husband had bullied his wife, and in one the wife had injured her husband with a broomstick. The visitation in all cases was made for three successive nights, and the villagers assured me confidently that the "law had no power to suppress these demonstrations."

Charlemagne and His Paladins. This series of romances is of French origin, as the Arthurian is Welsh or British. It began with the legendary chronicle in verse, called *Historia de Vita Carola Magni et Rolandi*, erroneously attributed to Turpin archbishop of Rheims (a contemporary of Charlemagne), but probably written 200 or 300 years later. The chief of the series are *Huon of Bordeaux*, *Guerin de Monglarc*, *Gaylen Rhetore* (in which Charlemagne and his paladins proceed in mufti to the Holy Land), *Miles and Ames*, *Jaridain de Blaves*, *Doolia de Mayence*, *Ogier le Danois*, and *Maugis the Enchanter*.

Charlemagne's Stature. We are told that Charlemagne was "eight feet high," and so strong that he could "straighten with his hands alone three horse-shoes at once." His diet and his dress were both as simple as possible.

Charlemagne's Wife (1) Humilfride, a poor Frenchwoman, who bore him several children (2) Desideria, who was divorced (3) Hildegard, (4) Luitgarde, daughter of count Rodolph the Saxon (5) Luitgarde the German. The last three died before him (6) Matilda (7) Gertrude the Saxon (8) Regina (9) Adalinda

Charlemagne's Sword, La Joyeuse

Charlemagne and the Ring Parquier says that Charles le Grand fell in love with a peasant girl (Agatha), in whose society he seemed bewitched, inasmuch that all matters of State were neglected by him, but the girl died, to the great joy of all. What, however, was the astonishment of the court to find that the king seemed no less bewitched with the dead body than he had been with the living, and spent all day and night with it, even when its smell was quite offensive. Archbishop Turpin felt convinced there was sorcery in this strange infatuation, and on examining the body, found a ring under the tongue, which he removed. Charlemagne now lost all regard for the dead body, but followed Turpin, with whom he remained infatuated. The archbishop now bethought him of the ring, which he threw into a pool at Aix, where Charlemagne built a palace and monastery, and no spot in the world had such attractions for him as Aix-la-Chapelle, where "the ring" was buried—*Lecherches de la Biographie*, vi 33

Charlemagne not dead According to legend, Charlemagne waits crowned and armed in Odenberg (*Hesse*) or Lüneberg, near Saltzburg, till the time of antichrist, when he will wake up and deliver Christendom (See *Barbarossa*)

Charlemagne and Year of Plenty According to German legend, Charlemagne appears in seasons of plenty. He crosses the Rhine on a golden bridge, and blesses both corn-fields and vineyards

There is a sort of Imperial Charlemagne upon the bridge of gold.

From Bowington

Charlemagne of Serbia, Stephen Dushan

Charles II of England, introduced by sir W. Scott in two novels, viz., *Peveril of the Peak* and *Woodstock*. In the latter he appears first as a gipsy woman, and afterwards under the name of Louis Kernevy (Albert Lee's page)

Charles XII. of Sweden "Determined to brave the seasons, as he had done his enemies, Charles XII. ventured

to make long marches during the cold of the memorable winter of 1703. In one of these marches 2000 of his men died from the cold

Or learn the fate that blooming thousands bore
Marched by their Charles to Disaster's door
But it is worse to suffer in the loss
The sword and the tank and armor to be
Campbell's *The Pleasures of the Pen* ii 400

(Planché has an historical drama, in two acts called *Charles VII.*, and the *Life of Charles VII.* by Voltaire, is considered to be one of the best-written historical works in the French language)

Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy, introduced by sir W. Scott in two novels, viz., *Otello* and *Annals of the North*. The latter novel contains an account of the battle of Nancy, where Charles was slain

Charles prince of Wales (called "Babe Charles") son of James I., introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Fortunes of Nigel*

Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders. In 1127 he passed a law that whoever married a serf should become a serf, thus if a prince married a serf, the prince would become a serf. This absurd law caused his death, and the death of the best blood in Bruges—S. Knowles, *The Fortunes of Bruges* (1834)

Charles Edward (Stuart), called "The Chevalier Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender," introduced by sir W. Scott in *Rob Roy* (time, George III.), first as "father Buonaventura," and afterwards as "Pretender to the British crown." He is again introduced in *Warley* (time, George II.)

Charles Emmanuel son of Victor Amadeus (1811) King of Sardinia. In 1700 his father abdicated, but somewhat later wanted his son to restore the crown again. This he refused to do, and when Victor plotted against him, Victor's son was sent to arrest the old man, and he died. Charles was brave, patient, single-minded, and truthful—R. Brownings, *King Victor and King Charles, etc.*

Charles's Wain, the constellation called *The Great Bear*, a corruption of the old English word *char* (the churl or farmer's waggon), sometimes still further corrupted into "King Charles's wain"

It is not for the day that he banded
The wain is over the new thony
The wain is not for the day that he banded
The wain is over the new thony

Could he not be the day that he banded
The wain is over the new thony

Charley (A), an imperial, or tuft of hair on the chin

A tuft of hair on his chin termed grandiloquently an imperial, but familiarly a "Charley"—P. M. Jenson, *The Girl He Left behind Him* 15

Charley, plu *Charleys*, an old watchman or "night guardian," before the introduction of the police force by sir Robert Peel, in 1829. So called from Charles I, who extended and improved the police system

Charlot, a messenger from Liège to Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Charlotte, the faithful sweetheart of young Wilmot, supposed to have perished at sea.—Geo. Lillo, *Fatal Curiosity* (1736)

Charlotte, the dumb girl, in love with Leander, but her father, sir Jasper, wants her to marry Mr. Dapper. In order to avoid this hateful alliance, Charlotte pretends to be dumb, and only answers, "Hau, hi, han, hon." The "mock doctor" employs Leander as his apothecary, and the young lady is soon cured by "pills matrimoniales." In Molière's *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*, Charlotte is called "Lucinde." The jokes in act ii. 6 are verbally copied from the French.—H. Fielding, *The Mock Doctor*

Charlotte, daughter of sir John Lambert, in *The Hypocrite*, by Is. Bickerstaff (1768), in love with Darnley. She is a giddy girl, fond of tormenting Darnley, but being promised in marriage to Dr. Cantwell, who is 50, and whom she utterly detests, she becomes somewhat sobered down, and promises Darnley to become his loving wife. Her constant exclamation is "Lud!" In Molière's comedy of *Tartuffe*, Charlotte is called "Mariane," and Darnley is "Valere."

Charlotte, the pert maid-servant of the countess Winterson. Her father was "state coachman." Charlotte is jealous of Mrs. Haller, and behaves rudely to her (see act ii. 3).—Benjamin Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797)

Charlotte, servant to Sowerberry. A dishonest, rough servant-girl, who ill-treats Oliver Twist, and robs her master.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Charlotte (Lady), the servant of a lady so called. She assumes the airs with the name and address of her mistress. The servants of her own and other households address her as "Your ladyship," or "lady Charlotte," but though so mighty

grand she is "noted for a plucky pair of thick legs"—Rev. James Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759)

Charlotte Elizabeth, whose surname was Phelan, afterwards Tonnar, author of numerous books for children tales, etc. (1825-1862)

Charlotte Goodchild, a merchant's orphan daughter of large fortune. She is pestered by many lovers, and her guardian gives out that she has lost all her money by the bankruptcy of his house. On this all her suitors but one call off, and that one is sir Callaghan O Brallaghan, who declares he loves her now as an equal, and one whom he can serve, but before he loved her "with fear and trembling, like a man that loves to be a soldier, yet is afraid of a gun"—C. Macklin, *Lore a-la-mode* (1776)

Char'mian, a kind-hearted, simple-minded attendant on Cleopatra. After the queen's death, she applied one of the asps to her own arm, and when the Roman soldiers entered the room, fell down dead.—Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra* (1608), and Dryden, *All for Love*

Char'teris (Sir Patrick) of Kinfauns provost of Perth.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Chartist Clergyman (The), Rev. Charles Kingsley (1809-1877)

Chartre (Le billet on'a la), the promise of a candidate to those he canvasses. The promise of a minister or prince, which he makes from politeness, and forgets as soon. *Ah, le bon billet qu'a la Chartre*—Mignon de Lenelos

Charyllis, in Spenser's pastoral *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, is lady Compton. Her name was Anne, and she was the fifth of the six daughters of sir John Spenser of Althorpe, ancestor of the noble houses of Spenser and Marlborough. Edmund Spenser dedicated to her his satirical fable called *Mother Hubbard's Tale* (1591). She was three married, her first husband was lord Montegle, and her third was Robert lord Buckhurst (son of the poet Sackville), who succeeded his father in 1608 as earl of Dorset.

No less praiseworthy are the girls three,
The honour of the noble family
Of which I meanest boast myself to be,
Phyllis, Charyllis, and sweet Amaryllis.
Phyllis the first is eldest of the three
The next to her is beautiful Charyllis.
Colin Clout's Come Home Again (1591)

Chaste (The), Alfonso II. of Ar.

turias and Leon (758, 791-835 abdicated, died 842)

Chastity (*Testis* of) Alasnam's mirror Arthur's drinking-horn, the boy's mantle, enting the brawn's head, Florimel's girdle, the horn of fidelity, la coupe enchanter, the mantle of fidelity, the grotto of Lphesus, etc (See CARADOC, and each article named)

Chateau en Espagne (See CASTLE IN THE AIR)

Chatooke, an Indian bird, that never drinks at a stream, but catches the rain-drops in falling—*Period Account of the Baptist Missionaries*, ii 309

Less pure than this—Is that strange Indian Bird,
Who never dips in earthly streams her Bill,
But, when the sound of coming showers is heard,
Looks up, and from the clouds receives her fill
Southey *Curse of Kehama*, xxi. 6 (1809)

Chat'tanach (*McGillie*), chief of the clan Chattan—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Chat'terley (*Rev Simon*), "the man of religion" at the Spa, one of the managing committee—Sir W Scott, *St Ponan's Well* (time, George III)

Chaubert (*Mons*), Master Chif-finch's cook—Sir W Scott, *Peter of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Chaucer of France, Clement Marot (1484-1544)

Chau'nus, Arrogance personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633) "Fondly himself with praising he dispraised" Fully described in canto viii (Greek, *chaunos*, "vain")

Chau'vinism, a blind idolatry of Napoleon I Now it is applied to French *jinjoism* and *Bobadilism*

Chauvin patriote ardent, jusqu'à exagération.
Allusion au nom d'un type de caricatures populaires,
comme le prouve cet exemple 1825 époque où un libé-
ralisme plus large commença à se moquer de ces éloges
donnés aux Français par les Français, de ces rueries
lancées par les Français contre les étrangers. Charet,
en créant le conscript *Chauvin*, fit justice des ces niaises
de l'opinion.—Lorédan Larchey *Dict de l'Argot Parisien*
(1872).

Fuch is the theme on which French chauvinism is
inextricably—*Times* 1871.

Cheap as the Sardinians (*Latin*) The reference is to the vast crowds of Sardinian prisoners and slaves brought to Rome by Tiberius Gracchus

Cheap Jack means *market* Jack or Jack the chapman (Anglo-Saxon, *chepe*, "a market," hence *Cheap-side*)

Cheat'y (2 syl), a lewd, imprudent

debauchee of Alsatia (Whitefrans) He dares not leave the "refuge" by reason of debt, but in the precincts he fleeces young heirs of entail, helps them to money, and becomes bound for them—Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia* (1688)

Che'bar, the tutelal angel of Mary, sister of Martha and Lazarus of Bethany—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, xii (1771)

Ched'eraza'de (5 syl), mother of Hemjunnah and wife of Zebene'zer sultan of Cassimir Her daughter having run away to prevent a forced marriage with the prince of Georgia, whom she had never seen, the sultan pined away and died—Sir C Morell [J Ridley], *Tales of the Genu* ("Princess of Cassimir," tale vii, 1751)

Cheder'les (3 syl), a Moslem hero, who, like St George, saved a virgin exposed to the tender mercies of a huge dragon He also drank of the waters of immortality, and lives to render aid in war to any who invoke it

When Cheder'les comes
To aid the Moslem on his deathless horse
as if he had never quaffed
The hidden waters of eternal youth.
Southey *Joan of Arc* vi. 392, c. c. (1837).

Cheeney (*Iran'*), an outspoken bachelor He marries Kate Tyson—Walter Reeve, *Parted*

Cheerly' (*Mrs*), daughter of colonel Woodley After being married three years, she was left a widow, young, handsome, rich, lively, and gay She came to London, and was seen in the opera by Frank Heartall, an open-hearted, impulsive young merchant, who fell in love with her, and followed her to her lodging Perret, the villain of the story, misinterpreted all the kind actions of Frank, attributing his gifts to hush-money, but his character was amply indicated, and "the soldier's daughter" became his blooming wife—*Cherry, The Soldier's Daughter* (1801)

Mrs O'Neill at the age of 19 made her debut at the Theatre Royal, Crow Street in 1811 as *The Widow Cheerly*—W Donaldson.

Cheeryble Brothers (*The*), brother Ned and brother Charles, the incarnations of all that is warm-hearted, generous, benevolent, and kind They were once homeless boys running about the streets barefooted, and when they grew to be wealthy London merchants, were ever ready to stretch forth a helping hand to those struggling against the buffets of fortune.

Frank Cheeryble, nephew of the brother's Cheeryble. He married Kate Nickleby —C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Cheese Tho "ten topping guests" (See CISELY)

Cheese (Dr), an English translation of the Latin *Dr Cascus*, that is, Dr John Chase, a noted quack, who was born in the reign of Charles II, and died in that of queen Anne

Cheese-Cakes Sir W Scott, alluding to the story of "Nour'eddin' Ali and Bed'reddin' Hassan," in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, makes in four or five lines as many blunders. The quotation is from *The Heart of Midlothian*

She i.e. Effie Deans amused herself with visiting the dairy and was near discovering herself to Mary Hefley by betraying her acquaintance with the celebrated receipt for Dunlop cheese that she compared herself to Bed'reddin Hassan whom the sister his father in law discovered by his superlative skill in composing cream-tarts with pepper in them.

(1) It was not "cream-tarts" but cheese-cakes (2) The charge was that he made cheese-cakes without putting pepper in them, and not "cream-tarts with pepper" (3) It was not "the vizier his father-in-law," but the widow of Nour'eddin Ali and the mother of Bed'reddin, who made the discovery. She declared that she herself had given the receipt to her son, and it was known to no one else

Chemistry (*The Father of*), Arnaud de Villeneuve (1238-1814)

Che'mos (*ch=k*), god of the Moabites, also called Baal-Pe'or, the Priapus or idol of turpitude and obscenity. Solomon built a temple to this obscene idol "in the hill that is before Jerusalem" (1 Kings xi 7). In the hierarchy of hell Milton gives Chemos the fourth rank (1) Satan, (2) Beelzebub, (3) Moloch, (4) Chemos

Next Chemos, the obscene dread of Moab's sons
Peel his other name.

Paradise Lost 406 412 (1665)

Chequ'ers, a public-house sign, the arms of Fitz-Warren, the head of which house, in the days of the Plantagenets, was invested with the power of licensing vintners and publicans

The Chequers of Abingdon Street, Westminster, the bearing of the earls of Arundel, at one time empowered to grant licences to public-houses

Cherone'an (*The*) or **THE CHIFRONT'-AN SACE** (*ch=*), Plutarch, who was

born at Cherone'a, in Boeotia (A D 46-120)

This praise O Cheronean sage is thine!
Beattie *Minstrel* (1773).

Cher'ry, the lively daughter of Boniface, landlord of the inn at Liebfeld — Geo Farquhar, *The Beau's Stratagem* (1707) (See CHERRY)

Cherry (Andrew), comic actor and dramatist (1762-1812), author of *The Soldier's Daughter, All for Fun, Two Strings to your Bow, The Village, Spanish Dollars*, etc. He was specially noted for his excellent wigs

"... Mother Goose is a pantomime by C Dibdin (1800).

Cher'sett (Anglo-Saxon, *chu ch-sett*, or "church-seed," *ecclesiae semen*), a certain quota of wheat annually made to the Church on St Martin's Day

All that measure of wheat called cher'sett — *Deed of Gift to Buxpore Priory* (near Chichester).

Cher'ubim (*Don*), the "bachelor of Salamanca," who is placed in a vast number of different situations of life, and made to associate with all classes of society, that the authors may sprinkle his satire and wit in every direction — Lesage, *The Bachelor of Salamanca* (1737)

Cher'y, the son of Brunetta (who was the wife of a king's brother), married his cousin Fairstar, daughter of the king. He obtained for his cousin the three wonderful things *The dancing water*, which had the power of imparting beauty, *the smug apple*, which had the power of imparting wit, and *the little queen bird*, which had the power of telling secrets — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Princess Fairstar," 1682)

Chester (*Sir John*), a plausible, foppish villain, the sworn enemy of Geoffrey Hamdale, by whom he is killed in a duel. Sir John is the father of Hugh, the gigantic servant at the May pole inn

Edward Chester, son of Sir John, and the lover of Emma Hamdale —C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Chester Mysteries, certain miracle plays performed at Chester, composed in 1600, 1604, 1607, and printed in 1843 for the Shakespeare Society, under the care of Thomas Wright (See TOWNLEY MYSTERIES)

Chesterfield (*Charles*), a young man of genius, the hero and title of a novel by Mrs Trollope (1841). The object of this novel is to satirize the state of literature in England, and to hold up to censure authors, editors, and publishers, as profligate, selfish, and corrupt.

Chesterfield House (London), built by Isaac Ware for Philip fourth earl of Chesterfield, author of *Chesterfield's Letters to His Son* (1694-1773).

Chesterton (*Paul*), nephew to Mr Percy Chaffington, stock-broker and M P.—T M Morton, *If I had a Thousand a Year* (1764-1835).

Chevalier d'Industrie, a man who lives by his wits and calls himself a "gentleman."

Délicieux de farfetter chevalier de l'ordre de l'Indie true qui va chercher quelque bon mal, qu'une femme qui lui fait sa fortune.—Gongam ou L'homme Prodigueux (1713).

Chevalier Malfet (*Je*). So sir Launcelot calls himself after he was cured of his madness. The meaning of the phrase is "The knight who has done ill," or "The knight who has trespassed"—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii 20 (1470).

Cheveril (*Hans*), the ward of Mordecai, just come of age. Impulsive, generous, hot-blooded. He resolves to be a rake, but seems to be a villain. However, he accidentally meets with Joanna "the deserted daughter," and falls in love with her. He rescues her from the clutches of Mrs Infield the crimp, and marries her.—Holcroft, *The Deserter Daughter* (altered into *The Steward*).

The part that played in [Walter Lacy] in the role of a light comedian was "Cheveril" in *The Steward* altered from Holcroft's *Deserter Daughter*.—W Lacy letter to W C Russell.

Chevy Chase is not the battle of Otterburn, although the two are mixed up together in the ballad so called. Chevy Chase is the chase of the earl of Douglas among "the Cheviat Hys" after Percy of Northumberland, who had vowed "he would hunt there three days without asking the warden's consent."

The Pers' out of Northumbria arde,
And a vow to God made he
That he wou'd hunt in the countreys
Off Christ within dayes thre
In masege of doubtles Dogles
And all that with him be

Percy Reliques I 11

Chib'abos, the Harmon, of Nature

personified, a musician, the friend of Hiawatha, and ruler in the land of spirits. When he played on his pipe, the "brooks ceased to murmur, the wood-birds to sing, the squirrel to chatter, and the rabbit sat upright to look and listen." He was drowned in Lake Superior by the breaking of the ice.

Most beloved by Hiawatha
Was the gentle Chib'abos
He the best of all musicians,
He the sweetest of all singers.

Longfellow *Hiawatha* vi. and xv

Chicaneau [*She' la no'*], a litigious tradesman, in *Les Plaideurs*, by Racine (1668).

Chich'i-Vache (3 syl), a monster that fed only on good women. The word means the "sorry cow." It was all skin and bone, because its food was so extremely scarce. (See BYCORN.)

O noble wyes, full of hel's prudence,
Let noon burnillie your tongues mayle

Let Chich'i Vache you swallow in her entrails
Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* ("The Envoy") 9904.

Chick (*Mr*), brother-in-law of Mr Dombey, a stout gentleman, with a tendency to whistle and hum airs at inopportune moments. Mr Chick is somewhat hen-pecked, but in the matrimonial squall, though apparently beaten, he not infrequently rises up the superior and gets his own way.

Louisa Chick, Mr Dombey's married sister. She is of a snappish temper, but dresses in a most juvenile style, and is persuaded that anything can be accomplished if persons will only "make an effort"—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Chicken (*The*), Michael Angelo Taylor, barrister, so called because in his maiden speech, 1785, he said, "I deliver this opinion with great deference, being but a chicken in the profession of the law."

Chicken (*The Game*), a low fellow, to be heard of at the bar of the Black Badger. Mr Toots selects this man as his instructor in fencing, betting, and self-defence. The Chicken has short hair, a low forehead, a broken nose, and "a considerable tract of bare and sterile country behind each ear"—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Chickens and the Augurs. When the augurs told Publius Claudius Pulcher, the Roman consul, who was about to engage the Carthaginian fleet, that the sacred chickens would not eat, he

roplied, "Then toss them into the sea, that they may drink"

Chick'enstalker (*Mrs*), a stout, bonny, kind-hearted woman, who keeps a general shop Tobv Veck, in his dream, imagines her married to Tugby, the porter of sir Joseph Bowley —C Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Chick'weed (*Conley*, i.e. *Nosey*), the man who robbed himself. He was a licensed victualler on the point of failing, and gave out that he had been robbed of 327 guineas "by a tall man with a black patch over his eye." He was much pitted, and numerous subscriptions were made on his behalf. A detective was sent to examine into the "robbery," and Chickweed would cry out, "There he is!" and run after the "hypothetical thief" for a considerable distance, and then lose sight of him. This occurred over and over again, and at last the detective said to him, "I've found out who done this here robbery." "Have you?" said Chickweed. "Yes," says Spysers, "you done it yourself." And so he had —C Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxxi (1837)

Chiff'inch (*Master Thomas*), alias Will Smith, a friend of Richard Ganslesse (2 syl). The private emissary of Charles II. He was employed by the duke of Buckingham to carry off Alice Bridgenorth to Whitehall, but the captive escaped and married Julian Fervil.

Kate Chiff'inch, mistress of Thomas Chiff'inch —Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Chignon [*Shin yōng*], the French valet of Miss Alscrip "the heiress." A silly, affected, typical French valet-de-chambre —General Burgoyne, *The Hennessy* (1718)

Chil'rax, a merry old soldier, lieutenant to general Memnon, in Paphos — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617)

Child. The notes of this bank bear a *marigold*, because this flower was the trade-mark of "Blanchard and Child." The original "marigold" is still to be seen in the front office, with the motto *Ainsi mon ame* —See *First London Directory*, 1677

Child (*The*), Bettina, daughter of Maximiliane Brentano. So called from the title of her book, *Goethe's Correspondence with a Child*

Child of Nature (*The*), a play by

Mrs Inchbald. Amantis is the "child of Nature." She was the daughter of Alberto, banished "by an unjust sentence," and during his exile he left his daughter under the charge of the marquis Almanza. Amantis was brought up in total ignorance of the world and the passion-principles which sway it, but felt grateful to her guardian, and soon discovered that what she called "gratitude" the world calls "love." Her father returned home rich, his sentence cancelled and his innocence allowed, just in time to give his daughter in marriage to his friend Almanza.

Child of the Cord. So the defendant was called by the judges of the *Vehm-gericht*, in Westphalia, because every one condemned by the tribunal was hanged to the branch of a tree.

Child-King. Shakespeare says, "Woe to that land that's governed by a child!" (*Richard III* act ii sc 3)

Woe to thee O land when thy king is a child! —*Eccles* x. 16

Childe Harold, a man sated with the world, who roams from place to place, to kill time and escape from himself. The "childe" is, in fact, lord Byron himself, who was only 21 when he began the poem, which was completed in seven years. In canto i the "childe" visits Portugal and Spain (1809), in canto ii Turkey in Europe (1813), in canto iii Belgium and Switzerland (1816), and in canto iv Venice, Rome, and Florence (1817).

("Childe" is a title of honour, about tantamount to "lord," as *childe Waters*, *childe Rolande*, *childe Tristram*, *childe Arthur*, *childe Childers*, etc.)

Child'sers (*E W B*), one of the riders in Slear's circus, noted for his vaulting and reckless riding in the character of the "Wild Huntsman of the Prairies." This compound of groom and actor marries Josephine, Slear's daughter.

Kidderminster Childers, son of the above, known in the profession as "Cupie." He is a diminutive boy, with an old face and facetious manner wholly beyond his years —C Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

Children (*The Henneberg*). It is said that the countess of Henneberg railed at a beggar for having twins, and the hegger, turning on the countess, who was 42 years old, said, "May you have as many children as there are days in a year," and

ture enough on Good Friday, 1276, the countess brought forth 335 at one birth, all the males were christened John and all the females Elizabeth. They were buried at a village near La Hague, and the jug is still shown in which they were baptized.

Children in the Wood, the little son (three years old) and younger daughter (Jane), left by a Norfolk gentleman on his death-bed to the care of his deceased wife's brother. The boy was to have £300 a year on coming of age, and the girl £200 as a wedding portion, but if the children died in their minority the money was to go to the uncle. The uncle, in order to secure the property, hired two ruffians to murder the children, but one of them relented and killed his companion, then, instead of murdering the babes, he left them in Wayland Wood, where they gathered blackberries, but died at night with cold and terror. All things went ill with the uncle, who perished in gaol, and the ruffian after a lapse of seven years confessed the whole villainy.—Percy, *Reliques*, III. ii. 18

Children of the Mist, one of the branches of the MacGregors, a wild race of Scotch Highlanders, who had a skirmish with the soldiers in pursuit of Dalgity and McLaugh among the rocks (ch. 14).—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

Chilp (Dr), a physician who attended Mrs Copperfield at the birth of David.

He was the master of his art, the mildest of his manner.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, I. (1857).

Chillon' (Prisoner of), François de Bonivard, of Lunès, the Genevise patriot (1499-1576), who opposed the enterprises of Charles III (the duke-bishop of Savoy) against the independence of Geneva, and was cast by him into the prison of Chillon, where he was confined for six years. Lord Byron makes him one of six brothers, two of whom died on the battle-field, one was burnt at the stake, and three were imprisoned at Chillon. Two of the prisoners died, but François was set at liberty by the people of Berne.—Byron, *Prisoner of Chillon* (1816).

Chil'minar', the city of "forty pillars," built by the genu for a luring-place to hide themselves in. Balac was also built by the genu.

Chimène (La Belle) or Ximèna, daughter of count Lozano de Gormaz, wife of the Cid. After the Cid's death she defended Valencia from the Moors with great bravery, but without success. Corneille and Guilhem de Castro have introduced her in their tragedies, but the role they represent her to have taken is wholly imaginary.

China, a corruption of *Tsina*, the territory of Tsin. The dynasty of Tsin (B.C. 276-221) takes the same position in Chinese history as that of the Nomans (founded by William the Conqueror) does in English history. The founder of the Tsin dynasty built the Great Wall, divided the empire into thirty-six provinces, and made roads or canals in every direction, so that virtually the empire begins with this dynasty.

Chinaman (Join), a man of China.

Chindasuin'tho (4 syl.) king of Spain, father of Theodoric, and grandfather of Roderick, last of the Gothic kings.—Southey *Roderick*, etc (1814).

Chinese Philosopher (A) Oliver Goldsmith, in the *Citizen of the World*, calls his book "Letters from a Chinese Philosopher residing in London to his Friends in the East" (1759).

Chingachcook, the Indian chief, called in French *Le Gros Serpent*. Fenimore Cooper has introduced this chief in four of his novels, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Pathfinder*, *The Deerslayer*, and *The Pioneer*.

Chintz (Mary), Miss Bloomfield's maid, the bespoke of Jenn Miller.—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Chi'os (The Man of) Homer, who lived at Chios [K'ios]. At least Chios was one of the seven cities which laid claim to the bard, according to the Latin hexameter verse.

Enyias, Rhodios, Colophon, S.M.L., Chios, Argos, A.L.L., Vario.

Chirn'side (Luckie), poulturer at Wolf's Hope village.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Chi'ron, a centaur, renowned for his skill in hunting, medicine, magic, gymnastics, and prophecy. He numbered among his pupils, Achilles, Peleus, Diomedes, and indeed all the most noted heroes of Grecian story. Jupiter took him to

heaven, and made him the constellation *Sagittarius*

as Chiron erst had done
To this proud bane of Troy her God re-embelling son
[Schiller]

Dryden *Polgoblon*, v (1612).

Chirrup (*Betsy*), the housekeeper of Mr Sowerberry the misanthrope—Wrought, *A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*

Chitling (*Tom*), one of the associates of Iagin the Jew. Tom Chitling was always most deferential to the "Artful Dodger"—C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Chivalry (*The Flower of*), William Douglas, lord of Liddesdale (fourteenth century)

Chlo'e [*Klō' ē*], the shepherdess beloved by Daphnis, in the pastoral romance called *Daphnis and Chloë*, by Longus. St Pierre's tale of *Paul and Virginia* is based on this pastoral

Chlo'e or rather *Cloe*. So Prior calls Mrs Centlivre (1661-1723)

Chlo'ris, the ancient Greek name of Flora

Around your brimms
The laughing Chlo'ris with profuse hand
Throws wide her blooms and odours.
Then, like *Hymn to the Naiads*

Choas'pes (3 syl), a river of Susia'na, noted for the excellency of its water. The Persian kings used to carry a sufficient quantity of it with them when journeying, so that recourse to other water might not be required

There Susa by Choas'pes amber stream
The drink of none but kings.
Milton *Paradise Regained* III, 238 (1661)

Chos'reas (*ch=1*), the lover of Callirhoë, in the Greek romance called *The Loves of Chos'reas and Callirhoë*, by Charriton (eighth century)

Choke (*General*), a rank North American gentleman, "one of the most remarkable men in the century." He was editor of *The Watertown Gazette*, and a member of "The Eden Land Corporation." It was general Choke who induced Martin Chuzzlewit to stake his all in the egregious Eden swindle—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Cholmondeley [*Chūm' ly*], of Vale Royal, a friend of Sir Geoffrey Peveril—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Cholula (*Pyramid of*), the great Mexican pyramid, west of Puebla, erected in the reign of Montezum

emperor of Mexico (1166-1520). Its base is 1423 feet each side, or double that of the largest Egyptian pyramid, but its height does not exceed 161 feet

Choppard (*Pierre*), one of the gang of thieves, called "The Ugly Mug." When asked a disagreeable question, he always answered, "I'll ask my wife, my memory's so slippery"—Edward Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852)

Choruses. The following are druidical, and of course Celtic in origin—
"Down, down, derry down!" (for *dun' dun' daragon, dun'*), that is, "To the hill! to the hill! to the oak, to the hill!"
"Fal, lal, lal!" (for *falla la*), that is, "The circle of day!" "The day or sun has completed its circle." "I al, lero, loo!" (for *fallu laro lu [auh]*), that is, "The circle of the sun praise!" "Hee, nonnie, nonnie!" that is, "Hail to the noon!" "High lollolli, lollolli" (for *ai [or aibhe], trah la*), "Hail early day!" *trahla*, "early day," *la lro [or la lo]*, "bright day!" "Lilli burlero" (for *Li, li baur, fear-a' buille na la*), that is, "Light, light on the sea, beyond the promontory!" "Is the stroke of day!"—*All the Year Round*, 316-320, August, 1873

Chriemhil'da. (See under K)

Chrisom Child (*A*), a child that dies within a month of its birth. So called because it is buried in the white cloth anointed with *chrism* (oil and balm), worn at its baptism

He's in Arthur's bosom [Abraham's] bosom. If ever man went to Arthur's bosom. A made a finer end and went away, an it had been any christom [chrism] child. A parted just at turning of the tide. (Quickly, a description of the death of Halstaff)—Shakespeare *Henry V* act II sc. 3 (1599)

Why Mike's a child to him. a chrism child
Jean Ingelow *Brothers and a Sermon*

Christ and His Apostles. Dupuis maintained that Christ and His apostles, like Hercules and his labours, should be considered a mere allegory of the sun and the twelve signs of the zodiac

Christ's Victory and Triumphs, a poem in four parts, by Giles Fletcher (1610). Part I "Christ's Victory in Heaven," when He reconciled Justice with Mercy, by taking on Himself a body of human flesh, part II "Christ's triumph on Earth," when He was led up into the wilderness, and was tempted by Presumption, Avarice, and Ambition, part III "Christ's Triumph over Death," when He died on the cross, part IV "Christ's Triumph after Death," in His resurrection

and ascension (See PARADISE REGAINED)

Chris'tabel (*ch=k*), the heroine of a fragmentary poem of the same title by Coleridge

Christabel, the heroine of an ancient romance entitled *Sir Eglamour of Artois*

Christabelle [*Kris' ta bel*], daughter of "a bonnie king of Ireland," beloved by sir Cauline (2 syl) When the king knew of their loves, he banished sir Cauline from the kingdom Then as Christabelle drooped the king held a tournament for her amusement, every prize of which was carried off by an unknown knight in black On the last day came a giant with two "goggling eyes, and mouthe from ear to ear," called the Souldain, and defied all comers No one would accept his challenge save the knight in black, who succeeded in killing his adversary, but died himself of the wounds he had received When it was discovered that the knight was sir Cauline, the lady "fette a sighle, that burst her gentle heart in twayne"—Percy, *Reliques* ("Sir Cauline," l 1 4)

Christian, the hero of Bunyan's allegory called *The Pilgrim's Progress* He flees from the City of Destruction and journeys to the Celestial City At starting he has a heavy pack upon his shoulders, which falls off immediately he reaches the foot of the cross (The pack, of course, is the bundle of sin, which is removed by the blood of the cross 1678)

Christian, a follower of Christ So called first at Antioch—*Acts* xi 26

Christian, captain of the patrol in a small German town in which Mathis is burgomaster He marries Annette, the burgomaster's daughter—J R Ware, *The Polish Jew*

Christian, synonym of "Peasant" in Russia This has arisen from the abundant legislation under czar Alexis and czar Peter the Great to prevent Christian serfs from entering the service of Mohammedan masters No Christian is allowed to belong to a Mohammedan master, and no Mohammedan master is allowed to employ a Christian on his estate

Christian II (or *Christiern*), king of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark When the Dalecarlians rose in rebellion against him and chose Gustavus Vasa for their leader, a great battle was fought, in which

the Swedes were victorious, but Gustavus allowed the Danes to return to their country Christian then abdicated, and Sweden became an independent kingdom—II Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730)

Christian (*Edward*), a conspirator He has two aliases, "Richard Gam'lesse" (2 syl) and "Simon Can'ter"

Colonel William Christian, Edward's brother Shot for insurrection

Penella alias Sarah Christian, daughter of Edward Christian—Sir W Scott, *Pecard of the Plat* (time, Charles II)

Christian (*Fletcher*), mate of the *Bounty*, under the command of captain Bligh, and leader of the mutineers After setting the captain and some others adrift, Christian took command of the ship, and, according to lord Byron, the mutineers took refuge in the island of Toobouni (one of the Society Islands) Here Torquil, one of the mutineers, married Neuha, a native After a time, a ship was sent to capture the mutineers Torquil and Neuha escaped, and lay concealed in a cave, but Christian, Ben Bunting, and Skyssempe were shot This is not according to fact, for Christian merely touched at Toobouni, and then, with eighteen of the natives and nine of the mutineers, sailed for Tahiti, where all soon died except Alexander Smith, who changed his name to John Adams, and became a model patriarch—Byron, *The Island*

Christian Doctor (*Most*), John Charlier de Gerson (1363-1429)

Christian Eloquence (*The Founder of*), Louis Bourdaloue (1632-1701)

Christian King (*Most*) So the kings of France were styled Poppin le Bref was so styled by pope Stephen III (714-768) Charles II le Chauve was so styled by the Council of Savonnières (823, 840-877) Louis XI was so styled by Paul II (1123, 1461-1483)

Christian'a (*ch=k*), the wife of Christian, who started with her children and Mercy from the City of Destruction long after her husband's flight She was under the guidance of Mr Greathheart, and went, therefore, with silver slippers along the thorny road This forms the second part of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1684)

Chris'tie (2 syl) of the Clint Hill, one of the retainers of Julian Avenel (2

syl) —Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Christie (*John*), ship-chandler at Paul's Wharf

Dame Nelly Christie, his pretty wife, carried off by lord Dalgarno —Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Christi'na, daughter of Christian II king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. She is sought in marriage by prince Arvid and by Gustavus Vasa, but the prince abandons his claim in favour of his friend. After the great battle, in which Christian is defeated by Gustavus, Christi'na clings to her father, and pleads with Gustavus on his behalf. He is sent back to Denmark, with all his men, without ransom, but abdicates, and Sweden is erected into a separate kingdom —H Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730)

Chris'tine (2 *syl*), a pretty, saucy young woman in the service of the countess Marie, to whom she is devotedly attached. After the recapture of Ernest ("the prisoner of State"), she goes boldly to king Frederick II, from whom she obtains his pardon. Being set at liberty, Ernest marries the countess —L Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847)

Christmas comes but Once a Year —Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* (1557)

Christmas Day, called "the day of new clothes," from an old French custom of giving those who belonged to the court new cloaks on that day.

On Christmas Eve 1245 the king [*Louis XI*] bade all his court be present at early morning mass. At the chapel door each man received his new cloak, put it on, and went in. As the day rose each man saw on his neighbours' shoulder betokened the crusading vow —Hitchin, *History of France* 1 328.

Chris'topher (*St*), a saint of the Roman and Greek Churches, said to have lived in the third century. His pagan name was Offerus, his body was twelve ells in height, and he lived in the land of Canaan. Offerus made a vow to serve only the mightiest, so, thinking the emperor was "the mightiest," he entered his service. But one day the emperor crossed himself for fear of the devil, and the giant perceived that there was one mightier than his present master, so he quitted his service for that of the devil. After a while, Offerus discovered that the devil was afraid of the cross, whereupon he enlisted under Christ, employing himself in carrying pilgrims across a deep stream. One day, a very

small child was carried across by him, but proved so heavy that Offerus, though a huge giant, was well-nigh borne down by the weight. This child was Jesus, who changed the giant's name to *Christoferus*, "bearer of Christ." He died three days afterwards, and was canonized.

Chronicle (*The Saxon*), an historical prose work in Anglo-Saxon, down to the reign of Henry II, a D 1154.

Chronicles (*Anglo-Norman*), a series of writers on British history in verse, of very early date. Geoffrey Gaimar wrote his Anglo-Norman chronicle before 1146. It is a history in verse of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Robert Wace wrote the *Brut d'Angleterre* [*i.e.* *Chronicle of England*] in eight-syllable verse, and presented his work to Henry II. It was begun in 1160, and finished in 1170.

Chronicles (*Latin*), historical writers of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Chronicles (*Rhyming*), a series of writers on English history, from the thirteenth century. The most noted are Layamon (called "The English Pannus") bishop of Hereford-upon-Severn (1216). Robert of Gloucester, who wrote a narrative of British history, from the landing of Brut to the close of the reign of Henry III (* to 1272). No date is assigned to the coming of Brut, but he was the son of Silvius Æneas (the third generation from Æneas, who escaped from Troy, B.C. 1183), so that the date may be assumed to be B.C. 1028, thus giving a scope of 2300 years to the chronicle. (The verse of this chronicle is eight and six syllables displayed together, so as to form lines of fourteen syllables each.) Robert de Brunne, whose chronicle is in two parts. The first ends with the death of Cadwallader, and the second with the death of Edward I. The earlier parts are similar to the Anglo-Norman chronicle of Wace. (The verse is octo-syllabic.)

Chronicles of Canongate, certain stories supposed to have been written by Mrs Martha Bethune Balhol, a lady of quality and fortune, who lived, when in Edinburgh, at Balhol Lodging, in the Canongate. These tales were written at the request of her cousin, Mr Croftangry, by whom, at her death, they were published. The first series contains *The Highland Widow*, *The Two Drovers*,

and [*The Surgeon's Daughter*, afterwards removed from this series] The second series contains *The Fair Maid of Perth*—Sir W. Scott, "*Chronicles of Canongate*" (introduction of *The Highland Widow*)

Chionology (*The Father of*), J. J. Scaliger (1540-1609)

Chronon-Hoton-Thol'ogog (*King*) He strikes Bombardin'ian, general of his forces, for giving him hashed pork, and saying, "Kings as great as Chronon-hotonthologos have made a hearty meal on worse." The king calls his general a traitor. "Traitor in thy teeth," retorts the general. They fight, and the king dies.—H. Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (a burlesque, 1784)

Chrysalde' (2 syl), friend of Ar-nolphe—Molière, *L'école des Femmes* (1662)

Chrysale (2 syl), a simple-minded, hen-pecked French tradesman, whose wife Philaminte (3 syl) neglects her house for the learned languages, women's rights, and the aristocracy of mind. He is himself a plain practical man, who has no sympathy with the *bas bleu* movement. He has two daughters, Armande (2 syl) and Henriette, both of whom love Clitandre, but Armande, who is a "blue-stocking," loves him platonically, while Henriette, who is a "thorough woman," loves him with woman's love. Chrysale sides with his daughter Henriette, and when he falls into money difficulties through the "learned proclivities" of his wife, Clitandre comes forward like a man, and obtains the consent of both parents to his marriage with Henriette.—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672)

Chrysa'or (*ch = f*), the sword of sir Ar'egal, which "exceeded all other swords." It once belonged to Jove, and was used by him against the Titans, but it had been laid aside till Astræa gave it to the Knight of Justice.

Of most perfect metal it was made
Tempered with adamant no substance was so hard

But it would pierce or cleave whereso'er it came
Spenser, *Fairy Queen* v (1633)

* * The poet tells us it was broken to pieces by Radigund queen of the Amazons (bk v 7), yet it re-appears whole and sound (canto 12), when it is used with good service against Grantorto (*the spirit of rebellion*). Spenser says it was called Chrysaor because "the blade was garnished all with gold."

Chrysa'or, son of Neptune and Medusa. He married Callirhoë (4 syl), one of the sea-nymphs.

Chrysaor rising out of the sea
Showed thus glorious and thus emulous,
Leaving the arms of Callirhoë
Longfellow *The Evening Star*

Chryseis [*Χρυσείης*], daughter of Chryse's priest of Apollo. She was famed for her beauty and her embroidery. During the Trojan war Chryseis was taken captive and allotted to Agamemnon king of Argos, but her father came to ransom her. The king would not accept the offered ransom, and Chryseis prayed that a plague might fall on the Grecian camp. His prayer was answered, and in order to avert the plague Agamemnon sent the lady back to her father not only without ransom but with costly gifts.—Homer, *Iliad*, i

Chrysostom, a famous scholar, who died for love of Marcella, "rich William's daughter."

Untrilled in learning and wit he was sincere in disposition generous and magnificent without ostentation prudent and solicitous without affectation modest and complaisant without meanness. In a word one of the foremost in goodness of heart, and second to none in misfortunes.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I ll 5 (1605)

Chucks, the boatswain under captain Savage—Captain Marryat, *Peter Simple* (1833)

Chuffey, Anthony Chuzzlewit's old clerk, almost in his dotage, but master and man love each other with sincerest affection.

Chuffey fell back into a dark corner on one side of the fire place where he always spent his evenings and was neither seen nor heard save once when a cup of tea was given him in which he was seen to "work his bread mechanically." He remained as it were frozen up if any term expressive of such a vicarious process can be applied to him.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* xl (1843)

Chunée (*À la*), very huge and bulky. Chunee was the largest elephant ever brought to England. Henry Harris, manager of Covent Garden, bought it for £900 to appear in the pantomime of *Harlequin Padmenaba*, in 1810. It was subsequently sold to Cross, the proprietor of Exeter Change. Chunee at length became mad, and was shot by a detachment of the Guards, receiving 152 wounds. The skeleton is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons. It is 12 feet 1 inches high.

Church *I go to church to hear God praised, not the King*. This was the wise but severe rebuke of George III to Dr. Wilson, of St. Margaret's Church, London.

Church built by Voltaire Voltaire the atheist built at Ferney a (Christian) church, and had this inscription affixed to it, "*Deo crevit Voltaire*" Campbell, in the life of Cowper (vol vi 358), says "he knows not to whom Cowper alludes in these lines"

Nor his who for the bane of thousands born
Built God a church and laughed His Word to scorn.
Cowper *Retirement* (178-)

Church-of-Englandism This word was the coinage of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832)

Chuz'zlewit (Anthony), cousin of Martin Chuzzlewit the grandfather Anthony is an avaricious old hunk, proud of having brought up his son Jonas to be as mean and grasping as himself. His two redeeming points are his affection for his old servant Chuffey, and his forgiveness of Jonas after his attempt to poison him.

The old-established firm of Anthony Chuzzlewit and Son, Manchester warehousemen, had its place of business in a very narrow street somewhere behind the Post Office. A dim dirty smoky tumble-down rotten old house it was, but here the firm transacted their business, and neither the young man nor the old one had any other residence.—Chap. xi.

Jonas Chuzzlewit, son of Anthony, of the "firm of Anthony Chuzzlewit and Son, Manchester warehousemen." A consummate villain of mean brutality and small tyranny. He attempts to poison his old father, and murders Montague Tigg, who knows his secret. Jonas marries Mersey Pecksniff, his cousin, and leads her a life of utter misery. His education had been conducted on money-grubbing principles, the first word he was taught to spell was *gain*, and the second money. He poisons himself to save his neck from the gallows.

This fine young man had all the inclination of a profligate of the first water and only lacked the one good trait in the common catalogue of debauched vices—open handedness—to be a notable vagabond. But there is gripping and penurious habits stepped in.—Chap. xl.

Martin Chuzzlewit, sen, grandfather to the hero of the same name. A stern old man, whose kind heart has been turned to gall by the dire selfishness of his relations. Being resolved to expose Pecksniff, he goes to live in his house, and pretends to be weak in intellect, but keeps his eyes sharp open, and is able to expose the canting scoundrel in all his deformities.

Martin Chuzzlewit, jun, the hero of the tale called *Martin Chuzzlewit*, grandson to old Martin. His nature has been warped by bad training, and at first he is both selfish and exacting, but the

troubles and hardships he undergoes in "Lden" completely transform him, and he becomes worthy of Mary Graham, whom he marries—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841)

Chyndo'nax, a chief druid, whose tomb (with a Greek inscription) was discovered near Dijon, in 1598.

Ciacco (2 syl), a glutton, spoken to by Dante, in the third circle of hell, the place to which gluttons are consigned to endless woe. The word means "a pig," and is not a proper name, but only a symbolical one—Dante, *Hell*, vi (1300)

Ciacco thy dire affliction grieves me much
Hell vi.

Cicero When the great Roman orator was given up by Augustus to the revenge of Antony, it was a cobbler who conducted the secret to Fornure, whither Cicero had fled in a litter, intending to put to sea. His bearers would have fought, but Cicero forbade them, and one Popilius [Lænas] has the unenviable notoriety of being his murderer.

It was a cobbler that set the murderers on Cicero—
Ovid's *Tristia* i. 6.

Cicero of the British Senate, George Canning (1770-1827)

Cicero of France, Jean Baptiste Massillon (1663-1742)

Cicero of Germany, John elector of Brandenburg (1455, 1486-1499)

Cicero's Mouth, Philippe Pot, prime minister of Louis XI (1428-1494)

The British Cicero, William Pitt, earl of Chatham (1708-1778)

The Christian Cicero, Lælius Cælius Lactantius (died 330)

The German Cicero, Johann Sturm, printer and scholar (1507-1589)

Cicle'nus So Chaucer calls Mercury. He was named *Cylle'nus* from mount Cylle'n, in Peloponnesus, where he was born.

Cicentus riding in his chibreece,
Chaucer *Compl. of Mars and Venus* (1231)

Cid (The) = Seid or Signior, also called *Campeador* [*Cam pa' dor*] or "Camp hero." Rodrigue Diaz de Bivar was surnamed "the Cid." The great hero of Castille, he was born at Burgos 1030 and died 1099. He signalized himself by his exploits in the reigns of Ferdinand, Sancho II, and Alphonso VI of Leon and Castille. In the wars between Sancho II and his brother (Alphonso VI), he sided with the former, and on the assassination of Sancho, was disgraced, and quitted the court. He

then assembled his vassals, and marched against the Moors, whom he conquered in several battles, so that Alphonso was necessitated to recall him. Both Corneille and Guilhem de Cantre have admirable tragedies on the subject, Ross Neil has an English drama called *The Cid*, Sanchez, in 1775, wrote a long poem of 1128 verses, called *Poema del Cid Campeador*. Southey, in his *Chronicle of the Cid* (1808), has collected all that is known of this extraordinary hero.

(It was *The Cid* (1636) which gained for Corneille the title of "Le Grand Corneille")

The Cid's Father, don Diego Lainez

The Cid's Mother, doña Teresa Nuñez

The Cid's Wife, Xime'na, daughter of count Lozano de Gormaz. The French call her *La Belle Chumene*, but the role ascribed to her by Corneille is wholly imaginary.

Never more to thine own castle
Wilt thou turn Babieca's rein
Never wilt thy loved Ximena
See thee at her side again.

The Cid

The Cid's Children. His two daughters were Elvira and Sol, his son Diego Rodriguez died young.

The Cid's Horse was Babieca (either Bab'elch or Bab'elch). It survived its master two years and a half, but no one was allowed to mount it. Babieca was buried before the monastery gates of Valencia, and two elms were planted to mark the spot.

Troth it goodly was and pleasant
To behold him at their head,
All in mail on Babieca,
And to list the words he said.

The Cid

(Here "Babieca" is 4 syl, but in the verse above it is only 3 syl.)

The Cid's Swords, Cola'da and Tizo'na ("terror of the world"). The latter was taken by him from king Bencar.

Cid (The Portuguese), Nunez Alva'rez Pereira (1360-1431).

Cid Hamet Benengeli, the hypothetical author of *Don Quixote*. (See BENE'GELI.)

Spanish commentators have discovered this pseudonym to be only an Arabian version of *Signior Cervantes Cid*, i.e. "signior," *Hamet*, a Moorish prefix; and *Ben-en-geli*, meaning "son of a stag." So *cervato* ("a young stag") is the basis of the name Cervantes.

Cid'li, the daughter of Jairus, restored to life by Jesus. She was beloved

by Sem'ida, the young man of Nain, also raised by Jesus from the dead.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iv (1771).

Cyllaros, the horse of Crator or Pollux, so named from Cylla, in Troas.

Cimmerian Darkness. Homer places the Cimmerians beyond the Oceanus, in a land of never-ending gloom, and immediately after Cimmeria, he places the empire of Hades. Pliny (*Historia Naturalis*, vi 14) places Cimmeria near the lake Avernus, in Italy, where "the sun never penetrates." Cimmeria is now called *Kertch*, but the Cossacks call it *Prehla* (Hell).

There under ebon shades and low browed necks
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell

Milton *L 477* (1633)

Ye spectre-doubts that roll

Cimmerian darkness on the parting soul

Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* II (1799)

Cinenna'tus of the Americans, George Washington (1732-1799).

Cinderella, the heroine of a fairy tale. She was the drudge of the house, "put upon" by her two elder sisters. While the elder sisters were at a ball, a fairy came, and having arrayed the "little cinder-girl" in ball costume, sent her in a magnificent coach to the palace where the ball was given. The prince fell in love with her, but knew not who she was. Thus, however, he discovered by means of a "glass slipper" which she dropped, and which fitted no foot but her own.

(This tale is substantially the same as that of *Rhodopis* and *Psammitichus* in *Ælian* (*Var Hist*, xiii 32). A similar one is also told in *Strabo* (*Geog* xvii).)

The glass slipper should be the fur slipper, *pantoufle en vair*, not *en verre*, our version being taken from the *Contes de fées* of C. Perrault (1697).

Cinna, a tragedy by Pierre Corneille (1637). Mlle Rachel, in 1838, took the chief female character, and produced a great sensation in Paris.

Cinq-Mars (*II Coiffier de Ruzé*, marquis de), favourite of Louis XIII and protégé of Richelieu (1620-1612). Irritated by the cardinal's opposition to his marriage with Marie de Gonzague, Cinq-Mars tried to overthrow or to assassinate him. Gaston, the king's brother, sided with the conspirator, but Richelieu discovered the plot, and Cinq-Mars, being arrested, was condemned to death. Alfred de Vigny published, in 1826, a novel (in imitation of Scott's historical novels) on the subject, under the title of *Cinq-Mars*.

Cinquecento (3 syl), the fiftieth century of Italian notables. They were Ariosto (1474-1533), Tasso (1544-1595), and Giovanni Rucellai (1475-1526), poets, Raphael (1483-1520), Titian (1480-1576), and Michael Angelo (1474-1564), painters. These, with Machiavelli, Luigi Alamanni, Bernardo Baldi, etc., make up what is termed the "Cinquecentisti." The word means the worthies of the 500 epoch, and it will be observed that they all flourished between 1500 and the close of that century (See SEICENTA, and p 1024).

Ovid writes in winter mornings at a Venetian writing table of cinquecento work that would enrapture the souls of the virtuous who haunt Christie's.—E. Yates, *Celebrities* xix.

Cipan'go or **Zipango**, a marvelous island described in the *Voyages* of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller. He described it as lying some 1500 miles from land. This island was an object of diligent search by Columbus and other early navigators, but belongs to that wonderful chart which contains the *Li Doardo* of sir Walter Raleigh, the *Utopia* of sir Thomas More, the *Atlantis* of lord Bacon, the *Laputa* of dean Swift, and other places better known in story than in geography.

Cipher. The Rev R Fegerton Warburton, being asked for his cipher by a lady, in 1845, wrote back

A o u o i o thee
Oh i o no o but o me
Yet th i o my o one o go
Till u d o the o u o so

A cipher you sigh for I sigh for thee
Oh I sigh for no cipher but sigh for me
Yet thy sigh for my cipher one-ci for go [on ce I for go]
Till you de-cipher the cipher you sigh for so

Dr Whewell's *cipher* [o or naught] is :

A headless man had a letter [o] to write

Circe (2 syl), a sorceress who metamorphosed the companions of Ulysses into swine. Ulysses resisted the enchantment by means of the herb *moly*, given him by Mercury.

Circuit (*Serjeant*), in Foote's farce called *The Lame Lover*.

Circumlocution Office, a term applied by C Dickens, in *Little Dorrit* (1855), to our public offices, where the duty is so divided and subdivided that the simplest process has to pass through a whole series of officials. The following, from baron Stockmar, will illustrate the absurdity—

In the English palace the lord steward finds the fuel

and lays the fire but the lord chamberlain lights it. The baron says he was once sent by the queen (Victoria) to sir Frederick Watson (master of the household) to complain that the ———— Mr Frederick replied lord steward who lights it.

Again he says

The lord chamberlain provides the lamps but the lord steward has to see that they are trimmed and lighted

Here, therefore, the duty is reversed
Again

If a pane of glass or the door of a cupboard in the kitchen needs mending the process is as follows (1) A

It must next be authorized at the lord chamberlain's office. (5) Being thus authorized it is laid before the clerk of the works under the office of Woods and Forests. So that it would take months before the pane of glass or cupboard could be mended.—*Memoirs* ii 121 12

(Some of this foolery has been recently abolished)

Cirrhæa, one of the summits of Par-nassus, sacred to Apollo. That of Nysa, another eminence in the same mountain, was dedicated to Bacchus.

My vows I send my homage to the ents
Of rock! Cirrhæa.

Akenside *Hymn to the Mæads* (1767)

Cis'ley or **Ciss**, an dairy-maid. Tusser frequently speaks of the "dairy-maid Cisley," and in *April Husbandry* tells Ciss she must carefully keep these ten guests from her cheeses: Gehazi, Lot's wife, Argus, Tom Piper, Crispin, Lazarus, Esau, Mary Maudlin, Gentiles, and bishops. (1) Gehazi, because a cheese should never be a dead white, like Gehazi the leper. (2) Lot's wife, because a cheese should not be too salt, like Lot's wife. (3) Argus, because a cheese should not be full of eyes, like Argus. (4) Tom Piper, because a cheese should not be "hoven and puffed," like the cheeks of a piper. (5) Crispin, because a cheese should not be lenthery, as if for a cobbler's use. (6) Lazarus, because a cheese should not be poor, like the beggar Lazarus. (7) Esau, because a cheese should not be hairy, like Esau. (8) Mary Maudlin, because a cheese should not be full of whey, as Mary Maudlin was full of tears. (9) Gentiles, because a cheese should not be full of maggots or gentils. (10) Bishops, because a cheese should not be made of burnt milk, or milk "banned by a bishop"—T Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* ("April," 1557).

Citizen (*The*), a farce by Arthur Murphy. George Philpot is destined to be the husband of Maria Wilding, but as

Clack-Dish, a dish or platter with a lid, used at one time by beggars, who clacked the lid when persons drew near, to arrest attention and thus solicit alms

Your bearer of fifty and his use was to put a ducent in her clack dish — Shakespeare *Measure for Measure* act III sc. 2 (1603)

Cladpole (Tim), Richard Lower, of Cluddingh, author of *Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnin* (1831), *Jan Cladpole's Trip to 'Merricur* (1844), etc

Claimant (The) William Knollys, in *The Great Banbury Case*, claimed the baronetcy, but was non-suited This suit lasted 150 years (1660-1811)

Douglas v Hamilton, in *The Great Douglas Case*, was settled in favour of the claimant, who was at once raised to the peerage under the name and title of baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, but was not restored to the title of duke (1767-1769)

Tom Provis, a schoolmaster of ill repute, who had married a servant of sir Hugh Smithes of Ashton Hall, near Bristol, claimed the baronetcy and estates, but was non-suited and condemned to imprisonment for twenty-one years (1803)

Arthur Orton, who claimed to be sir Roger Tiebborne (drowned at sea) He was non-suited and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury (1871-1872)

Clandestine Marriage (The)

Fanny Sterling, the younger daughter of Mr Sterling, a rich city merchant, is clandestinely married to Mr Lovewell, an apprentice in the house, of good family, and sir John Melvil is engaged to Miss Sterling, the elder sister Lord Ogleby is a guest in the merchant's house Sir John prefers Fanny to her elder sister, and not knowing of her marriage proposes to her, but is rejected Fanny appeals to lord Ogleby, who being a vain old fop, fancies she is in love with him, and tells Sterling he means to make her a countess Masters being thus involved, Lovewell goes to consult with Fanny about declaring their marriage, and the sister, convinced that sir John is shut up in her sister's room, rouses the house with a cry of "lueves!" Fanny and Lovewell now make their appearance All parties are scandalized But Fanny declares they have been married four months, and lord Ogleby takes their part So all ends well — G Colman and D Garrick (1766)

This comedy is a *réchauffé* of *The*

False Concord, by Rev James Townl many of the characters and much of dialogue being preserved

Clang of Shields To strike shield with the blunt end of a spear, in Ossianic times an indication of war the death A bard, when the shield thus struck, raised the mort-song

Cairbar rises in his arms Darkness gathers on brow The hundred harps cease at once The shields is heard Far distant on the heath Olla raised song of woe — Ossian *Temora* L

Gla'ra, in Otway's comedy called *Cheats of Scapin*, an English version *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, by Molière represents the French character called "Hyacinthe" Her father is called Otway "Gripe," and by Molière "Geronte" (2 syl), her brother is "Leandre" in French "Leandre," and her sweetheart "Octavian" son of "Thrifty," in French "Octave" son of "Argante" The sum of money wrung from Gripe is £2, but that squeezed out of Geronte is 1,000 livres

Clara [d'Almanza], daughter of don Guzman of Seville, beloved by Ferdinand, but destined by her mother for a cloister She loves Ferdinand, repulses him from shyness and moves home, and takes refuge in Catherine's Convent Ferdinand discovers her retreat, and after a few necessary blunders they are married — Sheridan *The Duenna* (1773)

Clara (Donna), the troth-plight wife Oclavio Her affianced husband, having killed don Felix in a duel, was obliged to *perdu* for a time, and Clara, assuming her brother's clothes and name, went in search of him Both came to Salamanca, both set up at the Eagle, both hired the same servant Izarrillo, and ere long they met, recognized each other, and became man and wife — Jephson, *Two String your Bow* (1792)

Clara [Douglas], a lovely girl, with artless mind, feeling heart, great modesty and well accomplished She loved Alfy Evelyn, but refused to marry him because they were both too poor to support a house Evelyn was left an immense fortune, and proposed to Georgina Vernon but Georgina gave her hand to Frederick Blount Being thus disentangled, Evelyn again proposed to Clara and was joyfully accepted — Lord Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1810)

Clarchen [Kler'kn], a female

Julio "the deaf and dumb" count. She recognizes the lad, who had been rescued by De l'Espée from the streets of Paris, and brought up by him under the name of Theodore. Ultimately, the guardian Parliament confesses that he had sent him "drift under the hope of getting rid of him", but being proved to be the count, he is restored to his rank and property.—Th. Holcroft *The Deaf and Dumb* (1780)

Claudio (*Lord*) of Florence, a friend of don Pedro prince of Aragon, and engaged to Hero (daughter of Leonato governor of Messina)—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Claudio, brother of Isabella and the suitor of Juliet. He is imprisoned by lord Angelo for the seduction of Juliet, and his sister Isabella pleads for his release—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1605)

Claudius, king of Denmark who poisoned his brother, married the widow, and usurped the throne. Claudius induced Laertes to challenge Hamlet to play with foils but persuaded him to poison his weapon. In the combat the foils got changed, and Hamlet wounded Laertes with the poisoned weapon. In order still further to secure the death of Hamlet, Claudius had a cup of poisoned wine prepared which he intended to give Hamlet when he grew thirsty with playing. The queen, drinking of this cup, died of poison, and Hamlet, rushing on Claudius stabbed him and cried aloud, "Here, thou incestuous, murderous Dane, Follow my mother!"—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

* * In the *History of Havelock*, Claudius is called "Fengon," a far better name for a Dane

Claudio, the instrument of Appius the decemvir for entrapping Virginia. He pretended that Virginia was his slave, who had been stolen from him and sold to Virginia.—J. S. Knowles, *Virginia* (1820)

Claudio (*Heiteres*), a German poet born at Rheinfeld, and author of the famous song called *Rhein-weinlied* ("Rhenish wine song"), sung at all convivial feasts of the Germans

Claudio, through the song of Lamm,
And here tankards filled with Rheinh,
From the first to the last
Never would his own regret
I am a Drunken King

Claus (*Peter*) (See under K)

Claus (*Santa*), a familiar name for St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children. On Christmas Eve German children have presents stowed away in their socks and shoes while they are asleep, and the little credulous ones suppose that Santa Claus or Klaus placed them there

S. Nicholas is said to have inspired three destitute mothers with marriage poems by secretly leaving money with their widowed mothers and as his day occurs just before Christmas, he was selected for the gift-giver on Christmas Eve—Lange

"**Claverhouse**" or the marquis of Argyll, a kinsman of Ravenswood, introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Lord of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Claverhouse (3 syl), John Graham of Claverhouse (viscount Dundee) a relentless Jacobite, so rapacious and profane, so violent in temper and obdurate of heart, that every Scotchman hates the name. He hunted the covenanted with cruel vindictiveness, and is almost a by-word for barbarity and cruelty (1600-1689)

Clavijo (*Don*), a cavalier who "could touch the guitar to admiration, write poetry, dance divinely, and had a fine genius for making bird-cages." He married the princess Anonomasia of Candia and was metamorphosed by Malambro into a crocodile or some unknown metal. Don Quixote disenchanting him "by simply attempting the adventure"—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II iii 4, 5 (1615)

Clavilen'o, the wooden horse on which don Quixote got astride in order to disenchant the infant Antonomasia, her husband, and the counts Trifaldi (called the "Dolorida duena"). It was the very horse on which Peter of Provence carried off the fair Magalona, and was constructed by Merlin. This horse was called Clavilen'o or Wooden Peg because it was governed by a wooden pin in the forehead.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II iii 4, 5 (1615)

There is one peculiar advantage attending this horse he neither eats, drinks, sleeps, nor wanders home. His name is not Pegasus, nor Bellerophon nor is it Bellerophon, the name of the dead C. Orlando Furioso he is it Bellerophon, which is said to be the name of the horse of the hero of the poem but his name is Carleto the Wizard—Chap. 4

Claypole (*Loah*), alias "Mornia Bolter," an ill-conditioned charity-borg, who takes down the shutters of Sowerberrys snop and receives broken meats from Charlotte (Sowerberrys servant), whom he afterwards marries—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Cleante (2 syl), brother-in-law of Orgon. He is distinguished for his genuine piety, and is both high-minded and compassionate — *Moliere, La Tartuffe* (1664)

Cleante (2 syl), son of Harpagon the miser, in love with Mariane (3 syl). Harpagon, though 60 years old, wished to marry the same young lady, but Cleante solved the difficulty thus. He dug up a casket of gold from the garden, hidden under a tree by the miser, and while Harpagon was raving about the loss of his gold, Cleante told him he might take his choice between Mariane and the gold. The miser preferred the casket, which was restored to him, and Cleante married Mariane — *Moliere, L'Avare* (1667)

Cleante (2 syl), the lover of Angelique daughter of Argan the *malade imaginaire*. As Argan had promised Angelique in marriage to Thomas Diafoirus a young surgeon, Cleante carries on his love as a music-master, and though Argan is present, the lovers sing to each other their plans under the guise of an interlude called "Tircis and Philis". Ultimately, Argan assents to the marriage of his daughter with Cleante — *Moliere, Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673)

Cleante (2 syl), sister of Siphax of Paphos — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617)

Cleante (3 syl), the lady beloved by Ion — Talfourd, *Ion* (1835)

Cleante (3 syl), son of Leonidas and husband of Hippolyta, noted for his filial piety. The duke of Lure made a law that all men who had attained the age of 80 should be put to death as useless incumbrances of the commonwealth. Simonides, a young libertine, admired the law, but Cleante looked on it with horror, and determined to save his father from its operation. Accordingly, he gave out that his father was dead, and an ostentatious funeral took place, but Cleante retired to a wood, where he concealed Leonidas, while he and his wife waited on him and administered to his wants — *The Old Law* (a comedy of Philip Massinger, T Middleton, and W Rowley, 1620)

Clogg (*Holdfast*), a punster millwright — Sir W Scott, *Peck of the Peal* (time, Charles II)

Cleishbotham (*Jed h'ah*), schoolmaster and parish clerk of Gundertleuch,

who employed his assistant teacher to arrange and edit the tales told by the landlord of the Wallace inn of the same parish. These tales the editor disposed in three series, called by the general title of *The Tales of My Landlord* (q v). (See introduction of *The Black Dwarf*). Of course the real author is Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)

Mrs Dorotha Cleishbotham, wife of the schoolmaster, a perfect Xantippe, and "sworn sister of the Lumenides"

Clelia or **Clodia**, a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porcina. She made her escape from the Etruscan camp by swimming across the Tiber. Being sent back by the Romans, Porcina not only set her at liberty for her gallant deed, but allowed her to take with her a part of the hostages. Mlle Scuderi has a novel on the subject, entitled *Clelie, Histoire Romaine*

Our statues—not of those that men desire—
Flock to Clelia's (Tartan's) sphere. I at
The Carian Artemis! [See Artemis!]
Clelia, Cornelia and the Lumenides
Of Argippa

Tennyson *The Princess* II

Clelia, a vain, frivolous female butterfly, with a smattering of everything. In youth she was a coquette, and when youth was passed, tried sundry means to earn a living, but without success — Crabbe, *Borough* (1810)

Clélie (2 syl), the heroine of a novel so called by Mlle Scuderi. (See *Clelia*)

Clement, one of the attendants of Sir Reginald Front de Bauf (a follower of prince John) — Sir W Scott, *Jeanie* (time, Richard I)

Clement (*Justice*), a man quite able to discern between sin and crime. Although he had the weakness "of justice justice," he had not the weakness of ignorant vulgarity.

Knottell. They say he will commit a man for taking the wall of his horse.

Wellard. Ay, or for wearing his cloak on one shoulder or serving God. Anything indeed if it comes in the way of his humour — W Jones, *Every Man in His Humour* III 2 (1675)

Clementina (*The lady*), an amiable, delicate, beautiful, accomplished, but unfortunate woman, deeply in love with Sir Charles Grandison. Sir Charles married Harriet Byron — S Richardson, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison* (1753)

The scenes relating to the history of Clementina contain passages of deep pathos — *Ancient Brit. Art. Reading*.

Shakespeare himself has scarcely drawn a more affecting or harrowing picture of high souled suffering and

blighting calamity than the madness of Clementina.—
Chambers, *English Literature* II. 161.

Cle'ofas (*Don*), the hero of a novel by Lesage, entitled *Le Diable Boiteux* (*The Devil on Two Sticks*). A fiery young Spaniard, proud, high-spirited, and revengeful, noted for gallantry, but not without generous sentiments. Asmodeus (4 syl) shows him what is going on in private families by unroofing the houses (1707).

Cleom'brotus or **Ambracio'ta** of **Ambracia** (in Epirus). Having read Plato's book on the soul's immortality and happiness in another life, he was so ravished with the description that he leaped into the sea that he might die and enjoy Plato's elysium.

He who to enjoy
Plato's elysium leaped into the sea
Cleom'brotus
Milton *Paradise Lost* III. 47 etc. (1665)

Cleom'enes (4 syl), the hero and title of a drama by Dryden (1692).

As Dryden came out of the theatre a young top of fashion said to him: "If I had been left alone with a young beauty I would not have spent my time like your Spartan hero." "Perhaps not," said the poet, "but you are not my hero"—W. C. Russell, *Representative Actors*.

Cleom'enes (4 syl) "The Venus of Cleomenēs" is now called "The Venus di Medici."

Such a mere moist lump was once the Venus of
Cleomenēs—Ovid, *Artamē*, l. 8.

Cle'on, governor of Tarsus, burnt to death with his wife Dionys'ia by the enraged citizens, to revenge the supposed murder of Mari'na, daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Cle'on, the personification of glory—
Spenser, *Faery Queen*.

Cleop'atra, queen of Egypt, wife of Ptolemy Dionysius her brother. She was driven from her throne, but re-established by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 47. Antony, captivated by her, repudiated his wife, Octavia, to live with the fascinating Egyptian. After the loss of the battle of Actium, Cleopatra killed herself by an asp.

E. Jodelle wrote in French a tragedy called *Cleopâtre Captive* (1530), Jean Mairet one called *Cleopâtre* (1630), Isaac de Benzerade (1670), J. F. Marmontel (1750), and Mde de Girardin (1847) wrote tragedies in French on the same subject. S. Daniel (1600) wrote a tragedy in English called *Cleopatra*, Shakespeare one called *Antony and Cleopatra* (1608), and Dryden one on the

same subject, called *All for Love or The World Well Lost* (1682).

* * Mrs. Oldfield (1683-1730) and Peg [Margaret] Woffington (1718-1760] were unrivalled in this character.

Cleopatra and the Pearl. The tale is that Cleopatra made a sumptuous banquet, which excited the surprise of Antony, whereupon the queen took a pearl ear-drop, dissolved it in a strong acid, and drank the liquor to the health of the triumvir, saying, "My draught to Antony shall exceed in value the whole banquet."

* * When queen Elizabeth visited the Exchange, sir Thomas Gresham pledged her health in a cup of wine containing a precious stone crushed to atoms, and worth £15,000.

Here £15,000 at one clap goes
Instead of sugar Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his queen and mistress. Pledge it forth,
Th. Heywood *If You Know no. Me You Know Nobody*

Cleopatra in Hades. Cleopatra, says Rabelais, is "a erier of onions" in the shades below. The Latin for a pearl and onion is *unio*, and the pun refers to Cleopatra giving her *pearl* (or onion) to Antony in a draught of wine, or, as some say, drinking it herself in toasting her lover—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, II. 30 (1533).

Cleop'atra, queen of Syria, daughter of Ptolemy Philometer king of Egypt. She first married Alexander Bala, the usurper (B.C. 149), next Demetrius Nicanor Demetrius, being taken prisoner by the Parthians, married Rodogune (3 syl), daughter of Phraates (3 syl) the Parthian king, and Cleopatra married Antiochus Sidetes, brother of Demetrius. She slew her son Seleucus (by Demetrius) for treason, and as this produced a revolt, abdicated in favour of her second son, Antiochus VIII, who compelled her to drink poison which she had prepared for herself. P. Corneille has made this the subject of his tragedy called *Rodogune* (1646).

* * This is not the Cleopatra of Shakespeare and Dryden's tragedies.

Cleremont (2 syl), a merry gentleman, the friend of Dinant—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Clerimond, niece of the Green Knight, sister of Fer'ragus the giant, and bride of Valentine the brave—*Valentine and Orson*.

Clerks (*St Nicholas's*), there, also

called "St Nicholas's Clergymen," in allusion to the tradition of "St Nicholas and the thieves." Probably a play on the words *Nich-olas* and *Old Nick* may be designed—See Shakespeare, 1 *Henry IV* act ii sc 1 (1597)

Gless'ammor, son of Thaddu and brother of Morna (Fingal's mother). He married Moira, daughter of Reuth'mur (the principal man of Balcutha, on the Clyde). It so happened that Moira was beloved by a Briton named Reuda, who came with an army to carry her off. Reuda was slain by Gless'ammor, but Gless'ammor, being closely pressed by the Britons, fled, and never again saw his bride. In due time a son was born, called Carthon, but the mother died. While Carthon was still an infant Iingul's father attacked Balcutha, and slew Reuth'mur (Carthon's grandfather). When the boy grew to manhood, he determined on vengeance, accordingly he invaded Morven, the kingdom of Iingal, where Gless'ammor, not knowing who he was, engaged him in single combat, and slew him. When he discovered that it was his son, three days he mourned for him, and on the fourth he died—Ossian, *Carthon*.

Cleveland (*Barbara Villiers, duchess of*), one of the mistresses of Charles II, introduced by sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the Peak*.

Cleveland (*Captain Clement*), alias *Vulcan* [Jawn], "the pirate," son of Norna of the Fitful Head. He is in love with Minna Troil (daughter of Magnus Troil, the udaller of Zetland)—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

Clover, the man-servant of Hero Sutton "the city maiden." When Hero resumed the guise of a quaker, Clover called himself Obadiah, and pretended to be a rigid quaker also. His constant exclamation was "Umph!"—S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc (1858).

Clifford (*Sir Thomas*), betrothed to Julia (daughter of Master Walter "the hunchback"). He is wise, honest, truthful, and well-favoured, kind, valiant, and prudent—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Clifford (*Mr*), the heir of sir William Charlton in right of his mother, and in love with lady Emily Gavielle. The scrivener Alscrip had fraudulently got possession of the deeds of the Charlton estates, which he had given to his

daughter called "the heiress," and which amounted to £2000 a year, but rightly, the lawyer, discovered the fraud, and "the heiress" was compelled to relinquish this part of her fortune. Clifford then proposed to lady Emily, and was accepted—General Burgovne, *The Heiress* (1781).

Clifford (*Paul*), a highwayman, reformed by the power of love—Lord Lytton, *Paul Clifford* (1830).

Clifford (*Rosamond*), usually called "The Fair Rosamond," the favourite mistress of Henry II, daughter of Walter lord Clifford. She is introduced by sir W. Scott in two novels, *The Talisman* and *Woodstock*. Dryden says

*Jane Clifford was her name as books aver
Fair Rosamond was but her name de guerre*
Epilogue to *Henry II*

Clifford (*Henry lord*), a general in the English army—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I).

Clifford Street (London), so named from Elizabeth Clifford, daughter of the last earl of Cumberland, who married Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington (See *SAVILE ROW*).

Clifton (*Harry*), lieutenant of H. V. ship *Tiger*. A daring, dashing, care-for-nobody young English sailor, delighting in adventure, and loving a good scrape. He and his companion Mat Miven take the side of H. Hyder, and help to re-establish the Chereddin, prince of Delhi, who had been dethroned by Hamet Abdulerim—Barrymore, *Li Hyder, Chief of the Ghaut Mountains*.

Clm of the Clough (See *CLIM*).

Clmk (*Jem*), the turnkey at Newgate—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Clinker (*Humphry*), a poor workhouse lad, put out by the parish as apprentice to a blacksmith, and afterwards employed as an ostler's assistant and extra position. Being dismissed from the stables, he enters the service of Mr Bramble, a fretful, grumpy, but kind-hearted and generous old gentleman, greatly troubled with gout. Here he falls in love with Winifred Jenkins, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, and turns out to be a natural son of Mr Bramble—T. Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771).

(Probably this novel suggested to C. Dickens his *Adventures of Oliver Twist*.)

Clio, an anagram of C[helsea], L[ondon], I[shington], O[ffice], the places from which Addison despatched his papers for the *Spectator*. The papers signed by any of these letters are by Addison, hence called "Clio"

When panting virtue her last efforts made
You brought your *Clio* to the virgin's aid
Somerville

Clip'puse (*Lawyer*), the lawyer employed by sir Everard Waverley to make his will—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Cluquot [*Klee' lo*], a nickname given by *Punch* to Frederick William IV of Prussia, from his love of champagne of the "Cluquot brand" (1795, 1810-1861)

Clitandre, a wealthy bourgeois, in love with Henriette, "the thorough woman," by whom he is beloved with fervent affection. Her elder sister Armande (2 syl) also loves him, but her love is of the Platonic hue, and Clitandre prefers in a wife the warmth of woman's love to the marble of philosophic idealism—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672)

Cloacina, the presiding personification of city sewers (Latin, *cloaca*, "a sewer")

Cloacina, goddess of the tide
Whose sable streams beneath the city glide
Gay *Trivia* II. (1712)

Clod'dipole (3 syl), "the wisest lout of all the neighbouring plain" Appointed to decide the contention between Cudda and Lobbin Clout

From Cloddipole we learn to read the skies
To know when hail will fall or winds arise
He taught us erst the helter's tall to view
When struck aloft that showers would straight ensue
He first that a eul secret did explain
That prickling corns foretell the gathering rain
When swallows fleet, our high and sport in air
He told us that the welkin would be clear
Gay *Pastoral* I (1714)

(Cloddipole is the "Palemon" of Virgil's *Ecl* III)

Clo'dio (*Count*), governor. A dishonourable pursuer of Zeno'ra, the chaste troth-plight wife of Arnol'do—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Clodio, the youngerson of don Antonio, a cockcomb and braggart. Always boasting of his great acquaintances, his conquests, and his duels. His snuff-box he thinks more of than his lady-love, he interlards his speech with French, and exclaims "Split me!" by way of oath. Clodio was to have married Angelina, but the lady preferred his elder brother

Carlos, a bookworm, and Clodio engaged himself to Elvira of Lisbon—C Cibber, *Love Makes a Man* (1691)

Clo'e, in love with the shepherd Thenot, but Thenot rejects her suit out of admiration of the constancy of Clorinda for her dead lover. She is wretched, coarse, and immodest, the very reverse of Clorinda, who is a virtuous, chaste, and faithful shepherdess ("Thenot," the final *t* is sounded)—John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610) (See *CHLOE*)

Clo'ra, sister to Enbri'tio the merry soldier, and the sprightly companion of Frances (sister to Frederick)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613)

Clorinda'no, a humble Moorish youth, who joined Medo'ro in seeking the body of king Dardinello to bury it. Medoro being wounded, Clorinda rushed madly into the ranks of the enemy and was slain—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Clorinda, daughter of Senapius of Ethiopia (a Christian). Being born white, her mother changed her for a black child. The eunuch Arse'tes (3 syl) was entrusted with the infant Clorinda, and as he was going through a forest, saw a tiger, dropped the child, and sought safety in a tree. The tiger took the babe and suckled it, after which the eunuch carried the child to Egypt. In the siege of Jerusalem by the crusaders, Clorinda was a leader of the pagan forces. Tattered fell in love with her, but slew her unknowingly in a night attack. Before she expired she received Christian baptism at the hands of Ianered, who greatly mourned her death—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, III (1673)

(The story of Clorinda is borrowed from the *Theag'anes* and *Charicle'a* of Heliodorus bishop of Tric'ra)

Clorinda, "the faithful shepherdess," called "The Virgin of the Grove," faithful to her burned love. From this beautiful character, Milton has drawn his "lady" in *Comus*. Compare the words of the "First Brother" about easiness, in Milton's *Comus*, with these lines of Clorinda

Yet I have heard (my mother told it me)
And now I do believe it, if I keep

Or voices calling, me in deed of night
To make me follow, and so tell me on
Through mire and standing pools, to find my rule.
Sure there's a power

In that great name of Virgin that binds fast
All rude uncivil bloods. Then strong Chastity
Be thou my strongest guard.
J. Fletcher *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610)

Cloris, the damsel beloved by prince
Prettyman—Duke of Buckingham, *The
Rehearsal* (1671)

Clotaire (2 syl) The king of France
exclaimed on his death-bed, "Oh how
great must be the King of Heaven, if He
can kill so mighty a monarch as I am!"
—*Gregory of Tours*, iv 21

Cloten or **Cloton**, king of Corn-
wall, one of the five kings of Britain
after the extinction of the line of Brute
(1 syl) —Geoffrey, *British History*, ii 17
(1112)

Cloten, a vindictive lout, son of the
second wife of Cymbeline by a former
husband. He is noted for "his unmean-
ing frown, his shuffling gait, his burst
of voice, his bustling insignificance, his
fever-and-ague fits of valour, his froward
tetchiness, his unprincipled malice, and
occasional gleams of good sense." Cloten
is the rejected lover of Imogen (the
daughter of his father-in-law by his first
wife), and is slain in a duel by Guiderius
—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Clotharius or **Clorinire**, leader of
the Franks after the death of Hugo. He
is shot with an arrow by Clorinda—
Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xi (1675)

Cloud A dark spot on the forehead
of a horse between the eyes is so called.
It gives the creature a sour look indicative
of ill-temper, and is therefore regarded as
a blemish.

Antipyr He [Antony] has a cloud in his face
Enobarbus He were the worse for that were he a
horse
Shakespeare *Antony and Cleopatra* act III sc. 2 (1608)

Cloud (St), patron saint of nail-smiths.
A play on the French word clou ("a
nail")

Cloudesley (*William of*), a famous
North-country archer, the companion of
Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough.
Their feats of robbery were chiefly carried
on in Inglewood Forest, near Carlisle.
William was taken prisoner at Carlisle,
and was about to be hanged, but was
rescued by his two companions. The
three then went to London to ask pardon
of the king, which at the queen's inter-
cession was granted. The king begged
to see specimens of their skill in archery,
and was so delighted therewith, that he
made William a "gentleman of fee," and
the other two "yeomen of his chamber."

The feat of William was very similar to
that of William Tell (qv).—Percy,
Reliques, I ii 1

Clout (*Colin*), a shepherd loved by
Marian "the parson's maid," but for
whom Colin (who loved Cicely) felt no
affection. (See COLIN CLOUT)

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless meed
Iull well could dance and deftly tune the reed
In every wood his carols sweet were known
At every wike his nimble feats were shown
Gay *Pastoral* II (1714)

Clout (*Lobbin*), a shepherd, in love with
Blouzelinda. He challenged Cuddy to a
contest of song in praise of their respec-
tive sweethearts, and Cloddipole was
appointed umpire. Cloddipole was unable
to award the prize, for each merited "an
oaken staff for his pains." "Have done,
however, for the herds are weary of the
songs, and so am I"—Gay, *Pastoral*, i
(1714)

(An imitation of Virgil's *Ecl* iii)

Club-Bearer (*The*), Periphetes, the
robber of Argolis, who murdered his
victims with an iron club—*Greek Fable*

Clumsy (*Sir Tunbilly*), father of
Miss Hoyerden. A mean, ill-mannered
squire and justice of the peace, living
near Scarborough. Most cringing to the
aristocracy, whom he toadies and courts,
Sir Tunbilly promised to give his
daughter in marriage to Lord Loppington,
but Lord Fashion, his lordship's younger
brother, pretends to be Lord Loppington,
gains admission to the family, and marries
her. When the real Lord Loppington
arrives, he is treated as an impostor, but
Lord Fashion confesses the ruse. His lordship
treats the knight with such ineffable con-
tempt, that Sir Tunbilly's temper is
aroused, and Lord Fashion is received into high
favour—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough*
(1777)

*** This character appears in Van-
brugh's *Relapse*, of which comedy the
Trip to Scarborough is an abridgment
and adaptation.

Clumsey, the name of Belgride's dog

Cluricaune (3 syl), an Irish elf of
evil disposition, especially noted for his
knowledge of hid treasure. He generally
assumes the appearance of a wrinkled old
man.

Clutha, the Clyde

I came in my bounding ship to Balclutha's walls of
towers. The winds had roared behind my sail, and
Clutha's stream received my dark bosomed ship—Ossian
Carleton

Clutterbuck (*Captain*), the hypothetical editor of some of sir Walter Scott's novels, as *The Monastery* and *The Fortunes of Nigel*. Captain Clutterbuck is a retired officer, who employs himself in antiquarian researches and literary idleness. *The Abbot* is dedicated by the "author of *Waterley*" to "captain Clutterbuck," late of his majesty's — infantry regiment.

Clym of the Clough ("Clement of the Cliff"), a noted outlaw, associated with Adam Bell and William of Cloudesley, in Englewood Forest, near Carlisle. When William was taken prisoner at Carlisle, and was about to be hanged, Adam and Clym shot the magistrates, and rescued their companion. The mayor with his posse went out against them, but they shot the mayor, as they had done the sheriff, and fought their way out of the town. They then hastened to London to beg pardon of the king, which was granted them at the queen's intercession. The king, wishing to see a specimen of their shooting, was so delighted at their skill that he made William a "gentleman of fee," and the other two "vemen of his chambre"—Percy, *Leuques* ("Adam Bell," etc., I ii 1).

Clytie, a water-nymph, in love with Apollo. Meeting with no return, she was changed into a sunflower, or rather a *tournesol*, which still turns to the sun, following him through his daily course.

The sunflower does not turn to the sun. On the same stem may be seen flowers in every direction, and not one of them shifts the direction in which it has first opened. T. Moore (1814) says

The sunflower turns on her god when he's
The same look which she turned when he rose.

This may do in poetry, but it is not correct. The sunflower is so called simply because the flower resembles a picture sun.

Lord Tennyson (1821) adopted Tom Moore's error, and enlarged it

Behold my dear this lofty flower
That now the golden sun receives
No other deity his power
But only Phoebus, on her leaves
As he in radiant glory burns,
From east to west her visage turns.
The Sunflower

Clytus, an old officer in the army of Philip of Macedon, and subsequently in that of Alexander. At a banquet, when both were heated with wine, Clytus said to Alexander, "Philip fought men, but Alexander women," and after some other insults, Alexander in his rage stabbed

the old soldier, but instantly repented and said

What has my vengeance done?
Who! It thou hast slain? Clytus! What was he
The faithfullest subject, worthiest counsellor
The bravest soldier. He who saved my life
Fighting bare-headed at the river Granic.
For a rash word spoke in the heat of wine
The poor the honest Clytus thou hast slain —
Clytus thy friend, thy guardian, thy preserver
N. Lee *Alexander the Great* iv 2 (1678)

Cne'us, the Roman officer in command of the guard set to watch the tomb of Jesus, lest the disciples should steal the body, and then declare that it had risen from the dead—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, xiii (1771).

Coaches, says Stow, in his *Chronicle*, were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1280.

Before the costly coach and silken stock came in.
Drayton *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1613)

Coals. To carry coals, to put up with affronts. The boy says in *Henry V* (act iii sc 2), "I knew the men would carry coals." So in *Romeo and Juliet* (act i sc 1), "Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals." Ben Jonson, in *Every Man out of His Humour* says "Here comes one that will carry coals, ergo, will hold my dog."

The time hath been when I would a scorned to carry coal.—E. *Troubles of Queen Elizabeth* (1632)

(To carry corn, is to bear wealth, to be rich. *He does not carry corn well*, "He does not deport himself well in his prosperity.")

Co'an (*The*), Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine" (B.C. 460–367).

the great Coan him whom Nature made
To serve the costliest creature of her tribe (man).
Dante, *Purgatory* xxix. (1306)

Co'anocot'zin (5 syl.), king of the Aztecas. Slain in battle by Madoc.—Sonthey, *Madoc* (1805).

Co'atel, daughter of Acul'hua, a priest of the Aztecas, and wife of Lincoya. Lincoya, being doomed for sacrifice, fled for refuge to Madoc, the Welsh prince, who had recently landed on the North American coast, and was kindly entreated by him. This gave Coate' a sympathetic interest in the White strangers, and she was not backward in showing it. Thus, when young Hoel was kidnapped, and confined in a cavern to starve to death, Coatel visited him and took him food. Again, when prince Madoc was entrapped, she contrived to release him, and assisted the prince to carry off young Hoel. After the defeat

of the Aztecas by the White strangers, the chief priest declared that some one had proved a traitor, and resolved to discover who it was by handing round a cup, which he said would be harmless to the innocent, but death to the guilty. When it was handed to Coatli, she was so frightened that she dropped down dead. Her father stabbed his self, and "fell upon his child," and when Lineoya heard thereof, he flung himself down from a steep precipice on to the rocks below.—*Southey, Madoc* (1805)

Cobb (*Ephraim*), in Cromwell's troop.—*Sir W. Scott, Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Cobbler-Poet (*The*), Hans Sachs of Nuremberg (See *Twelve Wise Masters*)

Cobham (*Eleanor*), wife of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, and aunt of King Henry VI., compelled to do penance bare-foot in a sheet in London, and after that to live in the Isle of Man in banishment, for "sorcery." In *2 Henry VI.*, Shakespeare makes Queen Margaret "box her ears," but this could not be, as Eleanor was banished three years before Margaret came to England.

Stand forth dame Eleanor Cobham Gloucester's wife
You maintain day's ill of your honour
Fall after three days' tyn penance done,
Live in your country here in banishment.
With Sir John E. entry in the 1st of Man.
Bluskenne, 2 Henry VI. act II. sc. 3 (1511)

Cocagne (*The Land of*), a poem full of life and animation, by Hans Sachs, the cobbler, called "The prince of minstrel-singers" (1491-1574)

Cock and Pie Douce explains thus

In the days of chivalry it was the practice to make a solemn vow for the performance of any considerable enterprise. This was usually done at some festival, when a roasted peacock, being served up in a dish of gold or silver was presented to the knight who then made his vow with great solemnity.

Cock of Westminster (*The*) Castil, a shoemaker, was so called from his very early hours. He was one of the benefactors of Christ's Hospital (London)

Cockade

The Black Cockade. Badge of the house of Hanover, worn at first only by the servants of the royal household, the diplomatic corps, the army, and navy, but now worn by the servants of justices, deputy-lieutenants, and officers both of the militia and volunteers.

The White Cockade (1) Badge of the Stuarts, and hence of the Jacobites (2) Badge of the Bourbons, and hence of the royalists of France.

The White and Green Cockade. Badge worn by the French in the "Seven Years' War" (1756)

The Blue and Red Cockade. Badge of the city of Paris from 1789

The Tricolour was the union of the white Bourbon and blue and red of the city of Paris. It was adopted by Louis XVI. at the Hôtel de Ville, July 17, 1789, and has ever since been recognized as the national symbol, except during the brief "restoration," when the Bourbon white was for the time restored.

Royal Cockades are large and circular, half the disc projects above the top of the hat.

Acral Cockades have no fan-shaped appendage, and do not project above the top of the hat.

(All other cockades worn for liveries are fan-shaped.)

Cockaigne (*The Land of*), an imaginary land of pleasure, wealth, luxury, and idleness. London is so called. Boileau applies the word to Paris. *The Land of Cockayne* is the subject of a burlesque, which, Warton says, "was evidently written soon after the Conquest, at least before the reign of Henry II."—*History of English Poetry*, i. 12

The houses were made of barley-bread and cake, the streets were paved with pastry, and the shops supplied goods without requiring money in payment.—*The Land of Cockaigne* (an old French poem, thirteenth century)

(This satirical poem is printed at length by Ellis, in his *Specimens of Early English Poets*, i. 83-95)

Cocker (*Edward*) published a useful treatise on arithmetic in the reign of Charles II., which had a prodigious success, and has given rise to the proverb, "According to Cocker" (1632-1676)

Cockle (*Sir John*), the miller of Mansfield, and keeper of Sherwood Forest. Hearing a gun fired one night, he went into the forest, expecting to find porchers, and seized the king (Henry VIII.), who had been hunting and had got separated from his courtiers. When the miller discovered that his captive was not a porcher, he offered him a night's lodging. Next day the courtiers were brought to Cockle's house by under-keepers, to be examined as porchers, and it was then discovered that the miller's guest was the king. The "merry monarch" knighted the miller, and settled on him 1000 marks a year.—*R. Dodderley, The King and the Miller of Mansfield* (1737).

Cockle of Rebellion (*The*), that is the weed called the cockle, not the crustacean

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion
Shirk speare *Coriolanus* act III. sc. 1 (1609)

Cockney (*Nicholas*), a rich city grocer, brother of Barnacle Priscilla Tomboy, of the West Indies, is placed under his charge for her education

Walter Cockney, son of the grocer, in the shop. A conceited young prig, not yet out of the quarrelsome age. He makes boy-love to Priscilla Tomboy and Miss La Blond, but says he will "tell papa" if they cross him

Penelope Cockney, sister of Walter — *The Rump* (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*)

Cockpit of Europe Belgium is so called because it has been the site of more European battles than any other, e.g. Oudenarde, Ramillies, Fontenoy, Fleurus, Jemmapes, Ligny, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, etc

Cocytus, one of the five rivers of hell. The word means the "river of weeping" (Greek, *κόλυτος*, "lament"), because "into this river fall the tears of the wicked." The other four rivers are Styx, Ach'eron, Phleg'ethon, and Let'h'e (See *STYX*)

Cocytus named of lamentation loud
Heard on the fearful din
Milton *Paradise Lost* II. 579 (1664)

Colebs' Wife, a bachelor's ideal of a model wife. Colebs is the hero of a novel by Mrs Hannah More, entitled *Colebs in Search of a Wife* (1809)

In short she was a walking calculation
All Takeworth's novels steppling from their covers
Or Tremmors' books on education
Or Colebs' wife set out in quest of lovers.
Byron *Don Juan* I. 16 (1819)

Coffin (*Long Tom*), the best sailor character ever drawn. He is introduced in *The Pilot*, a novel by J. Lemmore Cooper, of New York. Cooper's novel has been dramatized by L. Itzball, under the same name, and *Long Tom* Coffin preserves in the burlesque his reckless daring, his unswerving fidelity, his simple-minded affection, and his love for the sea

Cogia Houssain, the captain of forty thieves, outwitted by Morgiana, the slave. When, in the guise of a merchant, he was entertained by Ali Baba, and refused to eat any salt, the suspicions of Morgiana were aroused, and she soon detected him to be the captain of the forty thieves. After supper she amused her

master and his guest with dancing, then playing with Cogia's dagger for a time, she plunged it suddenly into his heart and killed him — *Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves")

Cola (2 syl), Kyle, in Arshire. So called from Colus, a Pictish monarch. Sometimes all Scotland is so called, as

Farewell old Cola's hills and dales
Her heathy moors and winding vales.

Burns

Cola'da, the sword taken by the Cid from Ramon Ber'enger, count of Barcelona. This sword had two hilts of solid gold

Cola'x, Flattery personified in *The Purple Island* (1631), by Phineas Fletcher. Cola'x "all his words with sugar spees lets his tongue to sin, and takes rent of shame. His art [was] to hide and not to heal a sore." Fully described in canto viii (Greek, *κόλαξ*, "a flatterer or sower")

Colebrand or **Colebrond** (2 syl), the Danish giant, slain in the presence of king Athelstan, by sir Guy of Warwick, just returned from a pilgrimage, still "in homely russet clad," and in his hand "a hermit's staff." The combat is described at length by Dryden, in his *Polyolbion*, viii

One could scarcely bear his axe
Who o' squares were told with plates, and riveted with steel
And armed down along with yokes whose hardened points
Had power to tear the joints
Of culms or of mail.

Dryden *Polyolbion* xii. (1613)

Colechos, part of Asiatic Scythia, now called Mingrelia. The region to which the Argonauts directed their course

Cold Harbour House, the original Herald's College, founded by Richard II, in Poultney Lane. Henry VII turned the heralds out, and gave the house to bishop Tunstall

Coldstream (*Sir Charles*), the chief character in Charles Mathew's play called *Used Up*. He is wholly *ennuye*, sees nothing to admire in anything, but is a living personification of mental inanity and physical imbecility

Cole (1 syl), a legendary British king, described as "a merry old soul," fond of his pipe, fond of his glass, and fond of his "buddlers three." There were two kings so called—Cole (or Coil I) was the predecessor of Porrex, but Coil II

was succeeded by Lucius, "the first British king who embraced the Christian religion." Which of these two mythical kings the song refers to is not evident.

Cole (Mrs) This character is designed for Mother Douglas, who kept a "gentlemen's magazine of frail beauties" in a superbly furnished house at the north-east corner of Covent Garden. She died 1761.—S. Foote, *The Minor* (1760).

Colein (2 syl), the great dragon slain by Sir Bevis of Southampton.—Drayton, *Polyolbon*, II (1612).

Colemira (3 syl), a poetical name for a cook. The word is compounded of *coal* and *mirre*.

Could I he cried express how bright a grace
Adorns thy morning hands and well washed face
Thou wouldst Colemira grant what I implore
And yield me love or wash thy face no more."
Shearstone *Colemira* (an eclogue)

Cole'pepper (*Captain*) or CAPTAIN PRERLINCULI, the Alsatian bull.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Colin, or in Scotch *Cailein*, *Green Colin*, the laird of Dunstaffnage, so called from the green colour which prevailed in his tartan.

Colin and Rosalinde In *The Shepherde's Calendar* (1579), by Edm. Spenser, Rosalinde is the maiden vainly beloved by Colin Clout, as her choice was already fixed on the shepherd Menalcas. Rosalinde is an anagram of "Rose Danil," a lady beloved by Spenser (*Colin Clout*), but Rose Danil had already fixed her affections on John Florio the Resolute, whom she subsequently married.

And I to thee will be as kind
As Colin was to Rosalinde,
Of course the flower
M. Dryden *Douglas* (1593)

Colin Clout, the pastoral name assumed by the poet Spenser, in *The Shepherde's Calendar*, *The Ruins of Time*, *Daphniaida*, and in the pastoral poem called *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (from his visit to Sir Walter Raleigh). Ecl. I and XII are soliloquies of Colin, being lamentations that Rosalinde will not return his love. Ecl. VI is a dialogue between Robinol and Colin, in which the former tries to comfort the disappointed lover. Ecl. XI is a dialogue between Thenot and Colin. Thenot begs Colin to sing some joyous lay, but Colin pleads grief for the death of the shepherdess Dido, and then sings a monody on the great shep-

herdess deceased. In ecl. VI we are told that Rosalinde has betrothed herself to the shepherd Menalcas (1579).

In the last book of the *Fairy Queen*, we have a reference to "Colin and his lassie" (Spenser and his wife) supposed to be Elizabeth, and elsewhere called "Mirabella" (See *Clout*, etc.).

Witness our Colin whom the all the Griefs
And all the Muses nursed
Yet all his hopes were crossed all suits denied,
Discouraged scorned his writings vilified,
Poorly poor man he lived, poorly poor man he died.
The Fletcher *The Purple Island* I. 1 (1633)

Colin Clout and his Lassie, referred to in the last book of the *Fairy Queen*, are Spenser and his wife Elizabeth, elsewhere called "Mirabella" (1596).

Colin Clout's Come Home Again "Colin Clout" is Spenser, who had been to London on a visit to "the Shepherd of the Ocean" (Sir Walter Raleigh), in 1589, on his return to Kilkenny, in Ireland, he wrote this poem. "Robinol" his friend (Gabriel Harvey, LL.D.) tells him how all the shepherds had missed him, and begs him to relate to him and them his adventures while abroad. The pastoral contains a eulogy of British contemporary poets, and of the court beauties of Queen Elizabeth (1591). (See *Colin*.)

Colin Tampon, the nickname of a Swiss, as John Bull means an Englishman, etc.

Colkitto (*Tonnig*), or "Vich Alister More," or "Alister M'Donnell," a Highland chief in the arms of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Colleen (*May*), the heroine of a Scotch ballad, which relates how "fause sir John" earned her to a rock for the purpose of throwing her down into the sea, but May outwitted him, and subjected him to the same fate as he had designed for her.

Colleen, i.e. "girl," Colleen bawn ("the blond girl"), Colleen rhuie ("the red-haired girl"), etc.

* Dion Boucicault has a drama entitled *The Colleen Bawn*.

Collier (*Jem*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Collingbourne's Rhyme The rhyme for which Collingbourne was executed was

A cat a rat and Level the dog
Rule all England under the 10g.

infancy, and being picked up by different vessels, were carried one to Syracuse and the other to Ephesus. The play supposes that Antipholus of Syracuse goes in search of his brother, and coming to Ephesus with his slave Dromio, a series of mistakes arises from the extraordinary likeness of the two brothers and their two slaves. Andriana, the wife of the Ephesian, mistakes the Syracusan for her husband, but he behaves so strangely that her jealousy is aroused, and when her true husband arrives he is arrested as a mad man. Soon after, the Syracusan brother being seen, the wife, supposing it to be her mad husband broken loose, sends to capture him, but he flees into a convent. Andriana now lays her complaint before the duke, and the lady abbess comes into court. So both brothers face each other, the mistakes are explained, and the abbess turns out to be Emilia the mother of the twin-brothers. Now, it so happened that Aegeon, searching for his son, also came to Ephesus, and was condemned to pay a fine or suffer death, because he, a Syracusan, had set foot in Ephesus. The duke, however, hearing the story, pardoned him. Thus Aegeon found his wife in the abbess, the parents their twin sons, and each son his long-lost brother.

* * The plot of this comedy is copied from the *Menachmus* of Plautus.

Comhal or Combail, son of Trahtal, and father of Fingal. His queen was Morna, daughter of Ithaddu. Comhal was slain in battle, fighting against the tribe of Morni, the very day that Fingal was born.—Ossian.

Fingal said to Aldo: I was born in the midst of battle.—Ossian. *The Battle of Iora*.

Comines [*Cūm'in*]. Philip des Comines, the favourite minister of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy, is introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Coming Events

And coming events cast their shadows before.
Campbell. *Lochiel's Warbling*.

Com'leach (2 syl), a mountain in Ulster. The Lubar flows between Comleach and Cromal.—Ossian.

Commander of the Faithful (*Imr al Muminn*), a title assumed by Omar I., and retained by his successors in the caliphate (581, 631-644).

Commandment (*The Eleventh*), Thou shalt not be found out.

After all that Eleventh Commandment is the only one that it is vitally important to keep in these days.—R. H. Buxton. *Jennie of the Iriacs* i. iii. 314.

Commings (2 syl) (*Count de*), the hero of a novel so called by M^{de} de Tencin (1681-1749).

Committee (*The*), a comedy by the Hon. sir R. Howard. Mr. Day, a Cromwellite, is the head of a Committee of Sequestration, and is a dishonest, ranting rascal, under the thumb of his wife. He gets into his hands the deeds of two heiresses, Anne and Arbella. The former he calls Ruth, and passes her off as his own daughter, the latter he wants to marry to his booby son Abel. Ruth falls in love with colonel Careless, and Arbella with colonel Blunt. Ruth contrives to get into her hands the deeds, which she delivers over to the two colonels, and when Mr. Day arrives, quiets him by reminding him that she knows of certain deeds which would prove his ruin if divulged (1670).

T. Knight reproduced this comedy as a farce under the title of *The Honest Thieves*.

Common (*Dol*), an ally of Subtle the alchemist.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Commoner (*The Great*), sir John Barnard, who in 1787 proposed to reduce the interest of the national debt from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, any creditor being at liberty to receive his principal in full if he preferred it. William Pitt, the statesman, is so called also (1759-1806).

Comne'nus (*Alexius*), emperor of Greece, introduced by sir W. Scott in *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Anna Comne'na, the historian, daughter of Alexius Comnenus, emperor of Greece.—Same novel.

Compeyson, a would-be gentleman and a forger. He duped Abel Magwitch and ruined him, keeping him completely under his influence. He also jilted Miss Havisham.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Com'rade (2 syl), the horse given by a fairy to Fortunio.

He has many rare qualities. First he eats but once in eight days, and then he knows what's past, present and to come [and speaks with the voice of a man].—Comtesse D'Aunoy. *Fairy Tales* (Fortunio 163.).

Comus, the god of revelry. In

Milton's "masque" so called, the 'lady' is lady Alice Egerton, the younger brother is Mr Thomas Egerton, and the elder brother is lord viscount Brackley (eldest son of John earl of Bridgewater, president of Wales). The lady, weary with long walking, is left in a wood by her two brothers, while they go to gather "cooling fruit" for her. She sings to let them know her whereabouts, and Comus, coming up, promises to conduct her to a cottage till her brothers could be found. The brothers, hearing a noise of revelry, become alarmed about their sister, when her guardian spirit informs them that she has fallen into the hands of Comus. They run to her rescue, and arrive just as the god is offering his captive a potion, the brothers seize the cup and dash it on the ground, while the spirit invokes Sabrina, who breaks the spell and releases the lady (1634).

Co'na or Cor, a river in Scotland, falling into Lochleven. It is distinguished for the sublimity of its scenery. Glen-coe is the glen held by the M Donalds (the chief of the clan being called Maclean). In "Ossian," the bard Ossian (son of Fingal) is called "The voice of Co'na"—Ossian, *Songs of Selma*.

They praised the voice of Co'na, first among a thousand bards.

Ossian *Songs of Selma*

Conach'ar, the Highland apprentice of Simon Glover, the old glover of Perth. Conach'ar is in love with his master's daughter, Catharine, called "the fair maid of Perth," but Catharine loves and ultimately marries Henry Smith, the armourer. Conach'ar is at a later period Jan Lauchin [*Hector*] M'Ian, chief of the clan Quhele—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Conar, son of Trenmor, and first "king of Ireland." When the Fir-bolg (or Belgæ from Britain settled in the south of Ireland) had reduced the Cael (or colony of Caledonians settled in the north of Ireland) to the last extremity by war, the Cael sent to Scotland for aid. Trathel (grandfather of Fingal) accordingly sent over Conar with an army to their aid, and Conar, having reduced the Fir-bolg to submission, assumed the title of "king of Ireland." Conar was succeeded by his son Cormac I., Cormac I. by his son Cuibre, Cuibre by his son Artho, Artho by his son Cormac II. (a minor), and Cormac (after

a slight interregnum) by Fernð Artho (restored by Fingal)—Ossian.

Con-Cathlin (means "mild beam of the wave"), the pole-star.

While yet my lo'ers were young I marked Con Cathlin on high from ocean's mighty wave.—Ossian *Oina Morut*

Confessio Amantis, by Gower (1393), above 30,000 verses. It is a dialogue between a lover and his confessor, a priest of Venus named Genius. As every vice is *unamiable*, a lover must be free from vice in order to be amiable, he beloved, consequently, Genius examines the lover on every vice before he will grant him absolution. Tale after tale is introduced by the confessor, to show the evil effects of particular vices, and the lover is taught science, and "the Aristotelian philosophy," the better to equip him to win the love of his choice. The end is very strange. The lover does not complain that the lady is obdurate or faithless, but that he himself has grown old.

Gower is indebted a good deal to Fuscus's Greek romance of *Isménê and Ismenus*, translated by Viterbo. Shakespeare drew his *Pericles Prince of Tyre* from the same romance.

Confession. The emperor Wenceslas ordered John Nepomuc to be cast from the Moldau bridge, for refusing to reveal the confession of the empress. The martyr was canonized as St John Nepomucen, and his day is May 11 (1330-1383).

Confusion worse Confounded.

With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout
Confusion worse confounded—
Milton *Paradise Lost* II 295 (1633)

Congreve (*The Modern*), R. B. Sheridan (1751-1816).

The school for scandal crowned the reputation of the modern Congreve in 1777—Cralk, *Literature and Learning in England*, v. 7.

Conkey Chickweed, the man who robbed himself of 327 guineas, in order to make his fortune by exciting the sympathy of his neighbours and others. The tale is told by detective Blathers—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Conlath, youngest son of Morni, and brother of the famous Gaul (a man's name). Conlath was betrothed to Cu-tho'na, daughter of Ruma, but before the espousals Toscar came from Ireland to Morni, and was hospitably received by Morni. Seeing Cuthona out hunting, Toscar carried her off in his staff by force, and being overtaken by Conlath

they both fell in fight. Three days afterwards Cuthona died of grief.—Ossian, *Conlath and Cuthona*

Connal, son of Colgar petty king of Togorma, and intimate friend of Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes. He is a kind of Ulisses, who counsels and comforts Cuthullin in his distress, and is the very opposite of the rash, presumptuous, though generous Calmar.—Ossian, *Fingal*

Con'nell (Father), an aged catholic priest, full of gentle affectionate feelings. He is the patron of a poor vagrant boy called Naddy Fennel, whose adventures furnish the incidents of Banims novel called *Father Connell* (1842)

Father Connell is no unworthy association with the Protestant *Flower of Walsley*.—E. Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 612.

Coningsby, a novel by B Disraeli. The characters are meant for portraits, thus "Rigby" represents Croker, "Menmouth," lord Hertford, "Eskdale," Lowther, "Ormsby," Irving, "Lucretia," Mde Zachy, "countess Colonna," lady Strachan, "Sidonia," baron A. de Pothschild, "Henry Sidney," lord John Manners, "Belvoir" (duke of Putland, second son of Beaumont) Lord Palmerston.—*Notes and Queries*, March 6, 1875

Conqueror (The) Alexander the Great, *The Conqueror of the World* (n.c. 356, 336-323) Alfonso of Portugal (1034, 1137-1185) Aurangzebe the Great called *Alegru* (1618, 1659-1707) James of Aragon (1206, 1213-1276) Othman or Osman I., founder of the Turkish empire (1259, 1299-1326) Francisco Pizarro, called *Conquistador*, because he conquered Peru (1475-1541) William duke of Normandy, who obtained England by conquest (1027, 1066-1187)

Con'rad (Lord) the corsair, afterwards called Lara. A proud, ascetic but successful pirate. Hearing that the sultan Seid [*Scid*] was about to attack the pirates, he entered the palace in the disguise of a dervise, but being found out was seized and imprisoned. He was released by Gulnare (2 syl), the sultan's favourite concubine, and fled with her to the Pirates' Isle, but finding his Medora dead, he left the island with Gulnare, returned to his native land, headed a rebellion and was shot.—Lord Byron, *The Corsair*, continued in *Lara* (1814)

Con'rade (2 syl), a follower of don John (bastard brother of don Pedro prince of Aragon)—Shakespeare, *Much Ado About Nothing* (1600)

Con'rade (2 syl), marquis of Montserrat, who with the Grand-Master of the Templars conspired against Richard Cœur de Lion. He was unhorsed in combat, and murdered in his tent by the Templar.—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Consenting Stars, stars forming certain configurations for good or evil. Thus we read in the book of *Judges* v 20, "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera," i.e. formed configurations which were unlucky or malignant.

scourge the bad consenting stars,
That have conspired on Henry's death!
Elizabeth the Fifth too labours to live long!
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI* act I. sc. 1 (1592)

Constance, mother of prince Arthur and widow of Geoffrey Plantagenet.—Shakespeare, *King John* (1598)

J. A. Bailey's "Lady Macbeth," Constance and queen Katherine (*Henry VIII*), were powerful embodiments and I question if they have ever since been so finely portrayed (1755-1850).—J. A. Bailey, *Recollections*.

Constance, daughter of sir William Fondlove, and courted by Wildrake, a country squire, fond of field sports. "Her beauty rich, richer her grace, her mind yet richer still, though richest all." She was "the mould express of woman, stature, feature, body, limb," she danced well, sang well harped well. Wildrake was her childhood's playmate, and became her husband.—S Knowles, *The Love Chase* (1837)

Constance, daughter of Bertulphe provost of Bruges, and bride of Bouchard a knight of Flanders. She had "beauty to shame young love's most fervent dream, virtue to form a saint, with just enough of earth to keep her woman." By an absurd law of Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made in 1127, this young lady, brought up in the lap of luxury, was reduced to serfdom, because her grandfather was a serf, her aristocratic husband was also a serf because he married her (a serf). She went mad at the reverse of fortune, and died.—S Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1836)

Constans, a mythical king of Britain. He was the eldest of the three sons of Constantine, his two brothers being Aurelius Ambrosius and Uther Pendragon. Constans was a monk, but at the death of his father he laid aside the

cowl for the crown Vortigern caused him to be assassinated, and usurped the crown Aurelius Ambrosius succeeded Vortigern, and was himself succeeded by his younger brother, Uther Pendragon, father of king Arthur Hence it will appear that Constans was Arthur's uncle

Constant (Ned), the former lover of lady Brute, with whom he intrigued after her marriage with the surly knight — Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697)

Constant (Sir Bashful), a younger brother of middle life, who tumbles into an estate and title by the death of his elder brother He marries a woman of quality, but finding it *comme il faut* not to let his love be known, treats her with indifference and politeness, and though he dotes on her, tries to make her believe he loves her not He is very soft, carried away by the opinions of others, and is an example of the truth of what Dr Young has said, "What is mere good nature but a fool?"

Lady Constant, wife of sir Bashful, a woman of spirit, taste, sense, wit, and beauty She loves her husband, and repels with scorn an attempt to shake her fidelity because he treats her with cold indifference.—A Murphr, *The Way to keep Him* (1760)

Constancia, sister of Petruccio governor of Bologna, and mistress of the duke of Ferrara —Berumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620)

Constantia, a protégée of lady McSycephant An amiable girl, in love with Egerton McSycephant, by whom her love is amply returned —C Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764)

Constantine (3 syl), a king of Scotland, who (in 937) joined Anlaf (a Danish king) against Athelstan The allied kings were defeated at Brunanburh, in Northumberland, and Constantine was made prisoner

Our Engilh Athelstan
Made all the Lilelds own
And Constantine the king a prLoner hithir brought.
Dryton *I olyolbion*, xli. 3 (1613)

Constantinople (Little) Kertek was so called by the Genoese from its extent and its prosperity Demosthenes calls it "the granary of Athens"

Consuelo (4 syl), the impersonation of moral purity in the midst of temptations Consuelo is the heroine of a novel so called by George Sand (i e Mde Dndevant)

Consul Bib'ulus (A), a eipher in office, one joined with others in office but without the slightest influence Bibulus was joint consul with Julius Cæsar, but so insignificant that the wits of Rome called it the consulship of Julius and Cæsar, not of Bibulus and Cæsar (u c 59)

Contemporaneous Discoverers Goethe and Vieq d'Azyrs discovered at the same time the intermaxillary bone Goethe and Von Bæer discovered at the same time Morphology Goethe and Oken discovered at the same time the vertebral system *The Penny Cyclopædia* and *Chambers's Journal* were started nearly at the same time The invention of printing is elumed by several contemporaries The processes called Talbotype and Daguerreotype were nearly simultaneous discoveries Leverrier and Adams discovered at the same time the planet Neptune

* * This list may be extended to a very great length

Contest (Sir Adam) Having lost his first wife by shipwreck, he married again after the lapse of some twelve or fourteen years His second wife was a girl of 18, to whom he held up his first wife as a pattern and the very paragon of women On the wedding day this first wife made her appearance She had been saved from the wreck, but sir Adam wished her in heaven most sincerely

Lady Contest, the bride of sir Adam, "young, extremely lively, and prodigiously beautiful" She had been brought up in the country, and treated as a child, so her naïveté was quite captivating When she quitted the bridegroom's house, she said, "Good-bye, sir Adam, good-bye I did love you a little, upon my word, and should be really unhappy if I did not know that your happiness will be infinitely greater with your first wife"

Mr Contest, the grown-up son of sir Adam, by his first wife —Mrs Inchbold, *The Wedding Day* (1790)

CONTINENCE

ALEXANDER THE GREAT having gained the battle of Issus (u c 333), the family of king Darius fell into his hands, but he treated the ladies as queens, and observed the greatest decorum towards them A eunuch, having escaped, told Darius that his wife remained unspotted, for Alexander had shown himself the most continent and

generous of men—Arrian, *Anabasis of Alexander*, iv 20

Scipio Africanus, after the conquest of Spain, refused to touch a beautiful princess who had fallen into his hands, "lest he should be tempted to forget his principles." It is, moreover, said that he sent her back to her parents with presents, that she might marry the man to whom she was betrothed. A silver shield, on which this incident was depicted, was found in the river Rhone by some fishermen in the seventeenth century.

Even Scipio, or a victor yet more cold
Might have forgot his virtue at her sh,ht.
N. Howe *Tamertane* ill 3 (1704)

ANSON, when he took the *Senhora Theresa de Jesus*, refused even to see the three Spanish ladies who formed part of the prize, because he was resolved to prevent private scandal. The three ladies consisted of a mother and her two daughters, the younger of whom was "of surpassing beauty."

Contractions The following is probably the most remarkable—"Utacumund" is by the English called Ooty (India). "Cholmondeley," contracted into Chumly, is another remarkable example.

Conventual Friars are those who live in convents, contrary to the rule of St Francis, who enjoined absolute poverty, without land, books, chapel, or house. Those who conform to the rule of the founder are called "Observant Friars."

Conversation Sharp, Richard Sharp, the critic (1759-1835)

Cook who Killed Himself (*The*) Vatel killed himself in 1671, because the lobster for his turbot sauce did not arrive in time to be served up at the banquet at Chantilly, given by the prince de Condé to the king.

Cooks (*Wages received by*) In Rome as much as £800 a year was given to a *chef de cuisine*, but Carême received £1000 a year.

Cooks of Modern Times Vatel, cook of the great Condé, Carême, the "Regenerator of Cookery" (1781-1833), Ude, the most learned of all cooks, Fraucatelli, who succeeded Ude at Crockford's (1805-1876), Gouffé, Alexis Soyer, whose epitaph is *Soyeur tranquille*, died 1858 (See TRIMALCHI)

Cookery (*Regenerator of*), Carême (1781-1833)

(Ude, Gouffé, and Soyer were also regenerators of this art.)

Cooper (*Anthony Ashley*), earl of Shaftesbury, introduced by sir W Scott in *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Cooper (*Do you want a?*) that is, "Do you want to taste the wines?" This question is addressed to those who have an order to visit the London docks. The "cooper" bores the casks, and gives the visitor the wine to taste.

Cophet'ua or Copet'hua, a mythical king of Africa, of great wealth, who fell in love with a beggar-girl, and married her. Her name was Penel'ophon, but Shakespeare writes it Zencel'ophon in *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv sc 1. Tennyson has versified the tale in *The Beggar-Maid*—Perez, *Reliques*, l ii 6.

Cop'ley (*Sir Thomas*), in attendance on the earl of Leicester at Woodstock—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Copper Captain (*A*), Michael Perez, a captain without money, but with a plentiful stock of pretence, who seeks to make a martinet of his person and commission by marrying an heiress. He is caught in his own trap, for he marries Estifania, a woman of intrigue, fancying her to be the heiress Marguritta. The captain gives the lady "pearls," but they are only whittings' eyes. His wife says to him:

Here's a goodly Jewel
Did you not win this at Goletta, captain?
See how it sparkles like an old lady's eyes
And here's a chain of whittings' eyes for pearls
Your clothes are parallels to these—all counterfeit
Put these and them on you're a man of copper
A copper copper Captain.
Beaumont and Fletcher *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1610)

(W Lewis (1718-1811) was famous in this character, but Robert Wilks (1670-1732) was wholly unrivalled.)

The old stage critics delighted in the Copper Captain. "It was the test for every comedian. It could be worked on like a picture and new readings given. Here it must be admitted that Wilks had no rival."—Fitzgerald

Copperfield (*David*), the hero of a novel so called, by C Dickens. David is Dickens himself, and Micawber is Dickens's father. According to the tale, David's mother was nursery governess in a family where Mr Copperfield visited. At the death of Mr Copperfield, the widow married Edward Murdstone, a

hard, tyrannical man, who made the home of David a dread and terror to the boy. When his mother died, Murdstone sent David to lodge with the Micawbers, and bound him apprentice to Messrs Murdstone and Grinby, by whom he was put into the warehouse, and set to paste labels upon wine and spirit bottles. David soon became tired of this dreary work, and ran away to Dover, where he was kindly received by his [great]-aunt Betsey Trotwood, who clothed him, and sent him as day-boy to Dr Strong, but placed him to board with Mr Wickfield, a lawyer, father of Agnes, between whom and David a mutual attachment sprang up. David's first wife was Dora Spenlow, but at the death of this pretty little "child-wife," he married Agnes Wickfield—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Copperheads, members of a faction in the north, during the civil war in the United States. The copperhead is a poisonous serpent, that gives no warning of its approach, and hence is a type of a concealed or secret foe. (*The Argon- cephalus contortrix*.)

Coppernose (3 syl) Henry VIII was so called, because he mixed so much copper with the silver coin that it showed after a little wear in the parts most pronounced, as the nose. Hence the sobriquets "Coppernosed Harry," "Old Coppernose," etc.

Copple, the hen killed by Reynard, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Cora, the gentle, loving wife of Alonzo, and the kind friend of Rolla general of the Peruvian army—Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799).

Cor'ah, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Dr Titus Oates. As Corah was the political calumniator of Moses and Aaron, so Titus Oates was the political calumniator of the pope and English papists. As Corah was punished by "going down alive into the pit," so Oates was "condemned to imprisonment for life," after being publicly whipped and exposed in the pillory. North describes Titus Oates as a very short man, and says, "if his mouth were taken for the centre of a circle, his chin, forehead, and cheekbones would fall in the circumference."

Sank were his eyes, his voice was harsh and loud, bare signs he neither choleric was, nor proud,

His long chin poked his wit, his saint-like eyes,
A Chaucerianism, and a Moses face,
His memory miraculously great
Could print, exceeding man's belief, repeat
Dryden *Absalom and Achitophel* l. 1163.

Corbaccio (*Signior*), the dupe of Moseca the knavish confederate of Volpone (2 syl). He is an old man, with "seeing and hearing faint, and understanding dulled to childishness," yet he wishes to live on, and

Fears not his great nor pale, feels himself
Younger by scores of years, flatters his age
With confident believing it, hope he may
With charms, like *El*, on have his youth recovered.
Ben Jonson *Volpone or the Fox* (1610).

Benjamin Johnson (1653-1722) seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name, and was particularly great in all that an hero plays that were usually performed viz. Wasp in *Bartholomew Fair*, Corbaccio in *Moor*, *The Silent Woman*, and *Alas* in *The Alchemist*—Chenwood.

C Dibdin says none who ever saw W Parsons (1736-1795) in "Corbaccio" could forget his effective mode of exclaiming "Has he made his will? What has he given me?" but Parsons himself says "Ah! to see 'Corbaccio' acted to perfection, you should have seen Shuter. The public are pleased to think that I act that part well, but his acting was as far superior to mine as mount Vesuvius is to a rushlight."

Corbant, the rook, in the beast-epic of *Peynard the Fox* (1198) (French *corbeau*, "a rook").

Corbrech'tan or **Corybrechtan**, a whirlpool on the west coast of Scotland, near the isle of Jura. Its name signifies "Whirlpool of the prince of Denmark," from the tradition that a Danish prince once wagered to cast anchor in it, but perished in his foolhardiness. In calm weather the sound of the vortex is like that of innumerable chariots driven with speed.

The distant lies that bear the loud Corbrechtan roar
Campbell, *Gerrard of Rynie* l. 5 (1849).

Coree'ca (3 syl), mother of Abess. The word means "blindness of heart," of Romanism. Una sought shelter under her hut, but Coreeca shut the door against her, whereupon the lion which accompanied Una broke down the door. The "lion" means England, "Coreeca" popery, "Una" protestantism, and "breaking down the door" the Reformation—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 3 (1590).

Cordelia, youngest daughter of King Lear. She was disinherited by her royal father, because her protestations of love were less violent than those of her sisters. Cordelia married the king of France, and

when her two elder sisters refused to entertain the old king with his suite, she brought an army over to dethrone them. She was, however, taken captive, thrown into prison, and died there.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low an excellent thing in woman
Shakespeare *King Lear* act v. sc. 3 (1605).

Corflambo, the personification of sensuality, a giant killed by Arthur. Corflambo had a daughter named Pæanna, who married Placidus, and proved a good wife to him — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iv. 8 (1596).

Coriat (*Thomas*), died 1617, author of a book called *Crudities*.

Put it the meaning were as far to seek
As Coriat's horse was of his master's Greek,
When in
To show it
G

Corin, "the faithful shepherdess," who having lost her true love by death, retired from the busy world, remained a virgin for the rest of her life, and was called "The Virgin of the Grove." The shepherd Thenot (final *t* pronounced) fell in love with her for her "fidelity," and to cure him of his attachment she pretended to love him in return. This broke the charm, and Thenot no longer felt that reverence of love he before entertained. Corin was skilled "in the dark, hidden virtuous use of herbs," and says

Of all green wounds I know the remedies
In men and cattle be they stung by snakes
Or charmed with powerful words of wicked art
Or be they love-sick.

John Fletcher *The Faithful Shepherdess* L. 1 (1610).

Corin, **Corineus** (3 syl), or **Corineus** (4 syl), "strongest of mortal men," and one of the suite of Brute (the first mythical king of Britain) (See **CORINUS**).

From Corin came it first? (i.e. the Cornish tug in sailing).

M. Drayton *Polyolbion*, l. 1612.

Corineus (3 syl) Southey throws the accent on the first syllable, and Spenser on the second. One of the suite of Brute. He overthrew the giant Goughmagol, for which achievement he was rewarded with the whole western horn of England, hence called Cornwa, and the inhabitants Cornweans (See **CORIN**).

Corineus challenged the giant to wrestle with him. At the beginning of the encounter Corineus and the giant stood face to face, but each other strongly in the arms, and grunted aloud for breath. But Corineus presently put his arms round the giant's waist, and broke three ribs with his right arm, and one on his left. At which Corineus having compassed round up his arms, and then taking up the giant, ran with him on

L. 10 (1596)

When father Brute and Corineus set foot
On the Whillo Island first
Southey *Madoc* vi. (1830)

Corineus had that province unto me
To him assigned.
Spenser *Faery Queen* ll. 10 (1596).

Drayton makes the name a word of four syllables, and throws the accent on the last but one.

Which to their general then great Corineus had.
Drayton *Polyolbion* l. 1612.

Corinna, a Greek poetess of Boeotia, who gained a victory over Pindar at the public games (fl. n. c. 490).

they raised
A tent of satin elaborately wrought
With fair Corinna's triumph.
Tennyson *The Princess* III.

Corinna, daughter of Gripe the scrivener. She marries Dick Amlet — Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695).

See lively Pope advance in jig and trip
Corinna, Cherry Honeycomb and Enip,
Not without art, but yet to nature true
She charms the town with humour just yet new
Churchill *Loveless* (1761).

Corinne' (2 syl), the heroine and title of a novel by Miss de Staël. Her lover proved false, and the maiden gradually pined away.

Corinth 'Tis not every one who can afford to go to Corinth, 'tis not every one who can afford to indulge in very expensive licentiousness. Aristophanes speaks of the unheard-of sums (amounting to £200 or more) demanded by the harlots of Corinth — Plutarch, *Parallel Lives*, 1. 2.

Non culvis hominum coestibus adire Corinthum
Horace *Epist.* l. xvii. 30.

A **Corinthian**, a rake, a "fast man." Prince Henry says (1 *Henry IV* act ii. sc. 4), "[*They*] tell me I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle."

Corinthianism, harlotry.
To Corinthianise, to live an dissipated life.

Corinthian (*To act the*), to become a *filite publique*. Corinth was called the nursery of harlots, in consequence of the temple of Venus, which was a vast and magnificent brothel. Strabo says (*Geog.* viii.) "There were no fewer than a thousand harlots in Corinth."

Corinthian Brass, a mixture of gold, silver, and brass, which forms the best of all mixed metals. When Minus set fire to Corinth, the heat of the

conflagration was so great that it melted the metal, which ran down the streets in streams. The three mentioned above ran together, and obtained the name of "Corinthian brass."

I think it may be of Corinthian brass,
Which was a mixture of all metals, but
The brass uppermost.

Byron *Don Juan*, vi. 25 (1821)

Corinthian Tom, "a fast man," the sporting rake in Pierce Egan's *Life in London*.

Coriolanus (*Caius Marcius*), called *Coriolanus* from his victory at Corioli. His mother was Veturia (not *Volumnia*), and his wife Volumnia (not *Virgilia*). Shakespeare has a drama so called. La Harpe has also a drama entitled *Coriolan*, produced in 1781.—Livy, *Annals*, ii. 40.

I remember her [*Mrs. Siddons*] coming down the stage in the triumphal entry of her son Coriolanus when her dumb-show drew plaudits that shook the house. She came alone, marching and beating time to the music, rolling from side to side, swelling with the triumph of her son. Such was the intoxication of joy which flashed from her eye and lit up her face that the effect was irresistible.—G. M. Young

Coritani, the people of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire. Drayton refers to them in his *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1615).

Cork Street (London). So called from the Boyles, earls of Burlington and Cork. (See CLIFFORD STREET.)

Cormac I., son of Conar, a Gael, who succeeded his father as "king of Ireland," and reigned many years. In the latter part of his reign the Fir-bolg (or Belgæ settled in the south of Ireland), who had been subjugated by Conar, rebelled, and Cormac was reduced to such extremities that he sent to Fingal for aid. Fingal went with a large army, utterly defeated Colcuilla "lord of Atha," and re-established Cormac in the sole possession of Ireland. For this service Cormac gave Fingal his daughter Rosera'na for wife, and Ossian was their first son. Cormac I. was succeeded by his son Cairbre, Cairbre by his son Artho, Artho by his son Cormac II. (a minor), and Cormac II. after a short interregnum by Ferad-Artho—Ossian.

Cormac II. (a minor), king of Ireland. On his succeeding his father Artho on the throne, Swaran king of Lochlin [*Scandinavia*] invaded Ireland, and defeated the army under the command of Cuthullin. Fingal's arrival turned the tide of events, for next day Swaran was

routed and returned to Lochlin. In the third year of his reign Torlath rebelled, but was utterly discomfited at lake Lego by Cuthullin, who, however, was himself mortally wounded by a random arrow during the pursuit. Not long after this Cairbar rose in insurrection, murdered the young king, and usurped the government. His success, however, was only of short duration, for having invited Oscar to a feast, he treacherously slew him, and was himself slain at the same time. His brother Cathmor succeeded for a few days, when he also was slain in battle by Fingal, and the Conar dynasty restored. Conar (first king of Ireland, a Caledonian) was succeeded by his son Cormac I., Cormac I. was succeeded by his son Cairbre, Cairbre by his son Artho, Artho by his son Cormac II., and Cormac II. (after a short interregnum) by his cousin Ferad-Artho—Ossian, *Fingal*, *Dar-Thula*, and *Timora*.

Cor'mack (*Donald*), a Highland robber-chief—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Cor'malo, a "chief of ten thousand spears," who lived near the waters of Lano (a Scandinavian lake). He went to Inis-Thona (an island of Scandinavia), to the court of king Annir, and "sought the honour of the spear" (i.e. a tournament). Argon, the elder son of Annir, tilted with him and overthrew him. This vexed Cor'malo greatly, and during a hunting expedition he drew his bow in secret and shot both Argon and his brother Ruro. Their father wondered they did not return, when their dog Runa came bounding into the hall, howling so as to attract attention. Annir followed the hound, and found his sons both dead. In the mean time his daughter was carried off by Cor'malo. When Oscar, son of Ossian, heard thereof, he owed vengeance, went with an army to Lano, encountered Cor'malo, and slew him. Then rescuing the daughter, he took her back to Inis-Thona, and delivered her to her father—Ossian, *The War of Inis-Thona*.

Cor'moran (*The Giant*), a Cornish giant slain by Jack the Giant-killer. This was his first exploit, accomplished when he was a mere boy. Jack dug a deep pit, and so artfully filmed it over atop, that the giant fell into it, whereupon Jack knocked him on the head and killed him.

The Persian trick of "Ameen and the Ghoul" recurs

In the Scandinavian visit of Thor to Loth and Lollo come down to Germany in *The Brave Little Tailor* and to us in *Jack the Giant Killer*—Yonge.

This is the valiant Cornish man
Who killed the giant Cormoran.
Jack the Giant Killer (nursery tale)

Cornavii, the inhabitants of Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. Drayton refers to them in his *Polyolbion*, vi (1618)

Cornelia, wife of Titus Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two tribunes Tiberius and Caius. She was almost idolized by the Romans, who erected a statue in her honour, with this inscription: CORNELIA, MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI

Clelia Cornelia, and the Roman brows
Of Agrippina.

Tennyson *The Princess* II.

Corney (*The*) So Tattersall's used to be called

I saw advertised a splendid park, back and imme-
diately proceeded to the Corner—Lord W. Lennox *Cele-
brities*, etc. II. 15.

Cornet, a waiting-woman on lady Fanciful. She caused great offence because she did not flatter her ladyship. She actually said to her, "Your ladyship looks very ill this morning," which the French waiting-woman contradicted by saying, "My opinion be, madam, dat your lityship never look so well in all your life." Lady Fanciful said to Cornet, "Get out of the room, I can't endure you," and then turning to Mdlle she added, "This wench is insufferably ugly." Oh, by-the-by, Mdlle, you can take these two pair of gloves. The French are certainly well-mannered, and never flatter"—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697)

* * This is of a piece with the archbishop of Granada and his secretary Gil Blas

Corney (*Mrs*), matron of the workhouse where *Oliver Twist* was born. She is a well-to-do widow, who marries Bumble, and reduces the pompous headle to a hen-pecked husband.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxxvii (1837)

Cornflower (*Henry*), a farmer, who "beneath a rough outside, possessed a heart which would have done honour to a prince"

Mrs Cornflower (by birth Emma Belton), the farmer's wife, abducted by Sir Charles Courtly.—Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1780)

Corniole (4 syl), the cognomen given to Giovanni Bernardi, the great

cornelian engraver, in the time of Lorenzo di Medici. He was called "Giovanni delle Corniole" (1495–1555)

Corn-Law Rhymer (*The*), Ebenezer Eliot (1781–1849)

Cornu'bia, Cornwall. The rivers of Cornwall are more or less tinged with the metals which abound in those parts

Then from the largest stream unto the lesser brook
They curl their ivory fronts and bled such courage
As drew down many a nymph [fleece] from the Cornubian
shore
That print their goodly breasts [water] with sundry sorts
of ore.

M. Dryton *Polyolbion* iv (1619)

Cornu'bian Shore (*The*), Cornwall, famous for its tin mines. Merchants of ancient Tyre and Sidon used to export from Cornwall its tin in large quantities

from the bleak Cornubian shore
Dipense the mineral treasure which of old
Sidonian pilots sought.

Akenside *Hymn to the Asas*

Cornwall (*Bary*), an imperfect anagram of Bryan Waller Proctor, author of *English Songs* (1788–1874)

Corombona (*Vittoria*), the White Devil, the chief character in a drama by John Webster, entitled *The White Devil* or *Vittoria Corombona* (1612)

Coronis, daughter of Phoroneus (3 syl) king of Phœcis, metamorphosed by Minerva into a crow

Corporal (*The Little*) General Bonaparte was so called after the battle of Lodi (1796)

Corrector (*Alexander the*), Alexander Cruden, author of the *Concordance to the Bible*, for many years a corrector of the press, in London. He believed himself to be divinely inspired to correct the morals and manners of the world (1701–1770)

Cornu'reckan, an intermittent whirlpool in the Southern Hebrides, so called from a Danish prince of that name, who perished there

Corrouge' (2 syl), the sword of Sir Otuel, a presumptuous Saracen, nephew of Farracute (3 syl). Otuel was in the end converted to Christianity

Corsair (*The*), Lord Conrad, afterwards called Lara. Hearing that the Sultan Seyd [Said] was about to attack the pirates, he assumed the disguise of a dervise and entered the palace, while his crew set fire to the Sultan's fleet. Conrad was apprehended and cast into a dungeon,

but being released by Gulnare (queen of the harem), he fled with her to the Pirates' Isle. Here he found that Medo'ra (his heart's darling) had died during his absence, so he left the island with Gulnare, returned to his native land, headed a rebellion, and was shot — Byron, *The Corsair*, continued in *Lara* (1814)

(This tale is based on the adventures of Lafitte, the notorious buccaneer. Lafitte was pardoned by general Jackson for services rendered to the States in 1815, during the attack of the British on New Orleans.)

Cor'sand, a magistrate at the examination of Dirk Hatteruek at Kippletringan — Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Corsican General (*The*), Napoleon I, who was born in Corsica (1769-1821)

Cor'sina, wife of the corsair who found Fairstar and Chery in the boat as it drifted on the sea. Being made very rich by her foster-children, Cor'sina brought them up as princes — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Princess Fairstar," 1682)

Cortejo, a cavalier servant, who as Byron says in *Beppo*

Cord's servants gondola, must go to call
And carries fan and tippet, gloves and shawl.
Was it for this that no cortejo ere
I yet have chosen from the youth of Seville?
Byron *Don Juan*, l. 1-3 (1819)

Corti'na (*a cauldron*) — It stood on three feet. The tripod of the Pythones was so called, because she sat in a kind of basin standing on three feet. When not in use, it was covered with a lid, and the basin then looked like a large metal ball.

Cor'via or **Corvi'na**, a valuable stone, which will cause the possessor to be both rich and honoured. It is obtained thus: Take the eggs from a crow's nest, and boil them hard, then replace them in the nest, and the mother will go in search of the stone, in order to revivify her eggs — *Mirror of Stones*

Corvi'no (*Signior*), a Venetian merchant, duped by Mosca into believing that he is Volpone's heir — Ben Jonson, *Volpone or the Fox* (1605)

Coryate's Crudities, a book of travels by Thomas Coryate, who called himself the "Odeombian Legstretchener." He was the son of the rector of Odecombe (1577-1617)

Coryc'ian Cave (*The*), on mount Parnassus, so called from the nymph Coryc'ia. Sometimes the Muses are called *Coryc'ides* (4 syl.)

The immortal Muse
To your calm habitation, to the cave
Coryc'ian or the Delphic mount will guide
His footsteps.

Akenside *Hymn to the Muses*

Corycian Nymphs (*The*), the Muses, so called from the cave of Coryc'ia on Lycor'ia, one of the two chief summits of mount Parnassus, in Greece.

Cor'ydon, a common name for a shepherd. It occurs in the *Idylls* of Theocritus, the *Eclogues* of Virgil, *The Cantata*, v., of Hughes, etc.

Cor'ydon, the shepherd who languished for the fair Pastorella (canto 9). Sir Calidore, the successful rival, treated him most courteously, and when he married the fair shepherdess, gave Cor'ydon both flocks and herds to mitigate his disappointment (canto 11) — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. (1596)

Cor'ydon, the shoemaker, a citizen² — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Coryphæus of German Literature (*The*), Goethe

The Ioli h. poet called upon the great Coryphæus of German literature — W. J. Morrell *Notes and Queries*, April 7, 1878.

Coryphe'us (1 syl.), a model man or leader, from the *choruphaos* or leader of the chorus in the Greek drama. Aristarchos is called *The Corypheus of Grammarians*.

I was in love with honour and reflected with pleasure that I should pass for the Corypheus of all domestics. — Leage *Gill Glas* iv. 7 (1774).

Cosme (*St*), patron of surgeons, born in Arabia. He practised medicine in Cilicia with his brother St. Damien, and both suffered martyrdom under Diocletian in 303 or 310. Their fête day is December 27. In the twelfth century there was a medical society called *Saint Cosme*.

Cos'miel (3 syl.), the genius of the world. He gave to Ibedodietus a boat of asbestos, in which he sailed to the sun and planets — Kireher, *Eustatic Journey to Heaven*.

Cosmos, the personification of "the world" as the enemy of man. Phineas Fletcher calls him "the first son to the Dragon red" (*the devil*). "Mistake," he says, "points all his darts," or, as the

Preacher says, "Vanity, vanity, all is vanity." Fully described in *The Purple Island*, viii (1633) (Greek, *losmos*, "the world")

Costard, a clown who apes the court wits of queen Elizabeth's time. He uses the word "honorificabilitudinitatibus," and some of his blunders are very ridiculous, as "ad dunghill, at the fingers' ends, ns they say" (act v. 1) — Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1591)

Costin (*Loré*), disguised as a beggar, in *The Beggar's Bush*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1622)

Cote Male-tailé (*Sir*), meaning the "knight with the villainous coat," the nickname given by Sir Kay (the seneschal of King Arthur) to Sir Breunor le Noire, a young knight who wore his father's coat with all its sword-cuts, to keep him in remembrance of the vengeance due to his father. His first achievement was to kill a lion that "had broken loose from a tower, and came hurling after the queen." He married a damsel called Maledisant (3 syl), who loved him, but always eluded him. After her marriage she was called Beauvinant — Sir I. Malori, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii 12-50 (1470)

Coty'to, Goddess of the Edom of Thracæ. Her orgies resembled those of the Thracian Cybele (3 syl)

Wall goddess of nocturnal sport,
Dark veiled Cotytto to whom the secret flame
Of midnight torches burns.
Milton *Comus* l. 24 etc. (1631)

Cougar, the American tiger

Nor foeman then nor cougar's crouch I feared
For I was strong as mountain catract.
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* lll. 14 (1809).

Coulin, a British giant pursued by Debon till he came to a chasm 132 feet across which he leaped, but slipping on the opposite side, he fell backwards into the pit and was killed

And eke that ample pit yet far renowned
For the great leap which Debon did compell
Coulin to make being eight lugs of ground
Into the whelk retourning back he fell.
Spenser *Fairy Queen* ll. 10 (1590)

Councils (*Ecumenical*) Of the thirty-two only six are recognized by the Church of England, viz (1) Nice, 325, (2) Constantinople, 381, (3) Ephesus, 431, (4) Chalcedon, 451, (5) Constantinople, 553, (6) ditto, 680

Count not your Chickens before they are Hatched. See Æsop's fable.

The Millmaid and her Pail, with Lafontaine's version *The Millmaid Perrett*. But the substance of this fable is very old. For example —

In A.D. 550 Barzûyeh translated for the king of Persia a collection of Indian fables called the *Panka Tantra* ("five books"), and one of the stories is that of a Bramin who collected rice by begging, but it occurred to him there might be a famine, in which case he could sell his rice for 100 rupees, and buy two goats. The goats would multiply, and he would then buy cows, the cows would calve, and he would buy a farm, with the savings of his farm he would buy a mansion, then marry some one with a rich dowry, there would be a son in due time, who should be named Somo Sala, whom he would dandle on his knees. If the child ran into danger he would cry to the mother, "Take up the baby! take up the baby!" In his excitement the castle-dreamer kicked over his packet of rice, and all his swans took wing. From this fable the Persians say of a castle-dreamer, "He is like the father of Somo Sala."

Another version of the story is given in "The History of the Barber's Fifth Brother," whose name was Alnasehar (q.v.) — *Arabian Nights Entertainments*

Rabelais has introduced a similar story called "The Shoemaker and a Mouth of Milk," told by Lehephron, in *Pantagruel* (See ECHÉMIOT)

Count of Narbonne, a tragedy by Robert Jephson (1782). His father, count Raymond, having poisoned Alphonse, forged a will barring Godfrey's right, and naming Raymond as success. Theodore fell in love with Adelaide, the count's daughter, but was reduced to this dilemma if he married Adelaide he could not challenge the count and obtain the possessions he had a right to as grandson of Alphonse, if, on the other hand, he obtained his rights and killed the count in combat, he could not expect that Adelaide would marry him. At the end the count killed Adelaide, and then himself. This drama is copied from Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*

Count Robert of Paris, a novel by Sir W. Scott, after the wreck of his fortune and repeated strokes of paralysis (1831). The critic can afford to be indulgent, and those who read this story must remember that the sun of the great wizard was hastening to its set. The time of the novel is the reign of Rufus

Counties "The clownish blazon of each county" (from Drayton's *Polyolbion*, xiii, towards the close)

BEDFORDSHIRE Maliborres.
BERKSHIRE Lets to t. a n d l o s s the ball.
BERWICK (to the Ouse) Snaffle, spur and spur.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Bread and beef
Where if you beat the hurb His eels you start a thief
CAMBRIDGESHIRE Hold net, and I win.
CHESHIRE Chief of men
CORNWALL
DEVONSHIRE } We'll wrestle for a fall.
DERBYSHIRE Wool and lead.
DORSETSHIRE Dorsers.
ESSEX Calves and stiles.
GLoucestershire } Weigh thy wool.
HANTS Hampshire hogs.
HEREFORDSHIRE Give me wool and warp.
HERTS

The club and clouted hood
I'll rise betimes, and sleep again at noon
HUNTINGDONSHIRE With stilt we'll stalk through thick and thin
KENT Long tails and I liberty
LANCASHIRE Witches or Fair maids.
LEICESTERSHIRE Lean bellies.
LINCOLNSHIRE Bags and bagpipes.
MIDDLESEX
Up to London let us go
And when our market's done let's have a pot or two.
NORFOLK Many wicks.
NORTHANTS Love below the saddle but little else above
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE Ale and bread.
OXFORDSHIRE
To scholars have been here
And little though they paid yet have they had good cheer

GLoucestershire Faddlemen.
SHROPSHIRE
Shil is he ever sharp
Lay wood upon the fire reach hither me the harp
And whilst the black bowl walks, we merrily will carpe.
SOMERSETSHIRE Set the bandog on the bad.
STAFFORDSHIRE
Stay and I will beat [sic] the fire
And nothing will I n. k but good will for my hire.
SURREY Maids and milk
SUSSEX } Then let us lead home legs
WILTSHIRE }
Worcestershire } sturdily bear
" for all
" squirt the pear
" if Ellaga.

Country (*Father of his*) Cicero was so called by the Roman senate (n c 106-43) Julius Cesar was so called after quelling the insurrection in Spain (n c 100-43) Augustus Cesar was called *Pater atque Princeps* (n c 63, 31-14) Cosmo de Medici (1389-1461) G Washington, defender and paternal counsellor of the American States (1732-1799). Andrea Doria is so called on the base of his statue in Gen'oa (1468-1560). Andronicus Palæologus II assumed the title (1260-1332) See 1 *Chron* n 14

Country Girl (*The*), a comedy by Garrick, altered from Wycherly The "country girl" is Peggy Thrift, the orphan daughter of sir Thomas Thrift, and ward of Moody, who brings her up in the country in perfect seclusion When Moody is 50 and Peggy is 19, he wants to marry her, but she outwits him and

marries Belville, a young man of suitable age and position

Country Wife (*The*), a comedy by William Wycherly (1675)

Pope was proud to receive notice from the author of *The Country Wife*.—L. Chambers, *English Literature* L 493

Coupee, the dancing-master, who says "if it were not for dancing-masters, men might as well walk on their heads as heels" He courts Lucy by promising to teach her dancing—Fielding, *The Ingenious Unmas'ed*

Courland Weather, wintry weather with pitiless snow-storms So called from the Russian province of that name

Court Holy Water, flummery, the meaningless compliments of politeness, called in French *Eau benite de cour*

To flatter to draw to five one court holla water—Florida, *Italian Dictionary* Art. Mantelliera.

Court'ain, one of the swords of Ogier the Dane, made by Munifican His other sword was Sauvagine

But Ozer gazed upon it (the sea) doubt fully
One moment, and then breathing Court'ain call
What tales are these?

W Morris, *The Far-ly Paradise* (August)

Courtall, a sop and consummate libertine, for ever boasting of his love-conquests over ladies of the *haut monde* He tries to corrupt lady Frances Touchwood, but is foiled by Swille—Mrs Cowley, *The Duke's Stratagem* (1780)

Courtly (*Sir Charles*), a young libertine, who abducted the beautiful wife of Farmer Cornflower—Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1780)

Cousin Michel or MICHAEL, the nickname of a German, as John Bull is of an Englishman, Brother Jonathan of an American, Colin Tampon of a Swiss, John Chinaman a Chinese, etc

Couvado' (2 syl), a man who takes the place of his wife when she is in child-bed In these cases the man lies a-bed, and the woman does the household duties The people called "Gold Tooth," in the confines of Burmah, are *couvado'* M Francisque Michel tells us the custom still exists in Biscay, and colonel Yule assures us that it is common in Yunnan and among the Miris in Upper Assam Mr Taylor has observed the same custom among the Caribs of the West Indies, the Abipones of Central South America, the aborigines of California, in Guiana, in West Africa, and in the Indian Archipelago. Diodorus speaks of it as

existing at one time in Corsica, Strabo says the custom prevailed in the north of Spain, and Apollonius Rhodius that the Tabarenæ on the Euxine Sea observed the same

In the Tabarenian land
When some good woman bears her lord a babe
'Tis he is swathed and groaning put to bed,
While she arising tends his bath and serves
Nice possets for her husband in the straw
Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautic Exp*

Coventry, a corruption of *Cunc-tre* ("the town on the Cune")

Cune whence Coventry her name doth take.
Dryden *Polyolbon* xiii. (1613)

Coventry Mysteries, certain miracle-plays acted at Coventry till 1591. They were published in 1841 for the Shakespeare Society, under the care of J. O. Halliwell (See **CHESTER MISTILLS**)

Coverley (*Sir Roger de*), a member of an hypothetical club, noted for his modesty, generosity, hospitality, and eccentric whims, most courteous to his neighbours, most affectionate to his family, most amiable to his domestics. Sir Roger, who figures in thirty papers of the *Spectator*, is the very beau-ideal of an amiable country gentleman of queen Anne's time

What would sir Roger de Coverley be without his
If the good
ing in church,
iposity If he
dy of quality
In Temple Garden If he were wiser than he is of
what worth were he to us? We love him for his vanities
as much as for his virtues.—Thackeray

Covert-baron, a wife, so called because she is under the covert or protection of her baron or lord

Cow and Calf, Lewesdon Hill and Pillesdon Pen, in Dorsetshire

Cowards and BULLS In Shakespeare we have Parolles and Pistol, in Ben Jonson, Bobadil, in Beaumont and Fletcher, Bessus and Mons Lapet, the very prince of cowards, in the French drama, Le Capitain, Metamore, and Scaramouch (See also **BASSISCO**, **CAPTAIN NOLL BUIFF**, **BOROUGHCHILL**, **CAPTAIN BRAVE**, **SIR PETER OF FLASH**, **SACRILING**, **VINCENT DE LA ROSE**, etc.)

Cowper, called "Author of *The Task*," from his principal poem (1791-1800)

Coxcomb, an empty-headed, conceited fop, like an ancient jester, who wore on the top of his cap a piece of red cloth resembling a cock's comb

The Prince of Coxcombs, Charles Joseph prince de Ligno (1535-1614).

Richard II of England (1366, 1377-1400)

Henri III of France, *Le Mignon* (1551, 1574-1589)

Coxe (*Captain*), one of the masques at Kenilworth—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Crabshaw (*Timothy*), the servant of sir Launcelot Greaves's squire—Smollett, *Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1760)

Crabtree, in Smollett's novel called *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1761)

Crabtree, uncle of sir Harry Bumber, in Sheridan's comedy, *The School for Scandal* (1777)

Crabtree, a gardener at Fairport—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Crac (*M de*), the French baron Munchausen, hero of a French operetta

Craca, one of the Shetland Isles—Ossian, *Fingal*

Crackenthorp (*Tatch*), a publican. *Dolly Crackenthorp*, daughter of the publican—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Crackit (*Flash Toby*), one of the villains in the attempted burglary in which Bill Sikes and his associates were concerned—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Cra'dlemont, king of Wales, subdued by Arthur, fighting for Leodogran king of Cam'ehard (3 syl)—Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*

Cradock (*Sir*), the only knight who could carve the bear's head which no cuckold could cut, or drink from a bowl which no cuckold could quaff without spilling the liquor. His lady was the only one in king Arthur's court who could wear the mantle of chastity brought thither by a boy during Christmas-tide—Percy, *Reliques, etc.*, III in 18

Craigdall'he (*Adam*), the senior bailie of Perth—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Craig'engelt (*Captain*), an adventurer and companion of Bucklaw—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Cramp (*Corporal*), under captain Thornton—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Cranbourne (*Sir Jasper*), a friend of *sir Geoffrey Peveril*—*Sir W Scott, Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Crane (*Dame Alison*), mistress of the Crane inn, at Marlborough

Gaffer Crane the dame's husband—*Sir W Scott, Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Crane (*Ishabod*), a credulous Yankee schoolmaster. He is described as "tall, exceedingly lank, and narrow-shouldered, his arms, legs, and neck unusually long, his hands dangle a mile out of his sleeves, his feet might serve for shovels, and his whole frame is very loosely hung together"

The head of Ishabod Crane was small and flat at top with huge ears, large green glassy eyes and a long snipe nose, so that it looked like a weather-cock perched upon his spindle neck to tell which way the wind blew—*W Irving Sketch-Book* (Legend of Sleepy Hollow)

Cranes (1 syl) Milton, referring to the wars of the pygmies and the cranes, calls the former

That small Infantry
Warred on by cranes.
Paradise Lost l. 573 (1633).

Cranion, queen Mab's charioteer

Four nimble goats the horses were,
Their harnesses of gossamer
Fly Cranion her charioteer
M. Drayton Amphidria (1533-1631)

Crank (*Dame*), the papist laundress at Marlborough—*Sir W Scott, Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Crapaud (*Johanne*), a Frenchman, as John Bull is an Englishman, Cousin Michael a German, Colin Tampon a Swiss, Brother Jonathan a North American, etc. Called Crapaud from the device of the ancient kings of France, "three toads erect, saltant." Nostradamus, in the sixteenth century, called the French *crapauds* in the well-known line

Les anciens crapauds prendront Eux.

("Sara" is Arms backwards, a city taken from the Spaniards under Louis XIV)

Cratchit (*Bob* or *Robert*), clerk of Ebenezer Scrooge, stock-broker. Though Bob Cratchit has to maintain nine persons on 16s a week, he has a happier home and spends a merrier Christmas than his master, with all his wealth and selfishness

Tiny Tim Cratchit, the little lame son of Bob Cratchit, the Benjamin of the family, the most helpless and most beloved of all Tim does not die, but Ebenezer Scrooge after his change of

character, makes him his special care—*C Dickens, A Christmas Carol* (in five staves, 1843)

Crawford (*Lindsay earl of*), the young earl-marshal of Scotland—*Sir W Scott, Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Crawford (*Lord*), captain of the Scottish guard at Plessis les Tours, in the pry of Louis XI—*Sir W Scott, Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Crawley (*Sir Pitt*), of Great Gaunt Street, and of Queen's Crawley, Hants. A sharp, miserly, litigious, vulgar, ignorant baronet, very rich, desperately mean, "a philosopher with a taste for low life," and intoxicated every night. Becky Sharp was engaged by him to teach his two daughters. On the death of his second wife, sir Pitt asked her to become lady Crawley, but Becky had already married his son, captain Rawdon Crawley. This "aristocrat" spoke of "brass farthings," and was unable to spell the simplest words, as the following specimen will show—"Sir Pitt Crawley begs Miss Sharp and baggage may be hear on Tuesday, as I leaf to-morrow erly." "The whole baronetage, peerage, and commonage of England did not contain a more cunning, mean, foolish, disreputable old rogue than sir Pitt Crawley." He died at the age of fourscore, "lamented and beloved, regretted and honoured," if we can believe his monumental tablet.

Lady Crawley. Sir Pitt's first wife was "a confounded, quarrelsome, high-bred jade." So he chose for his second wife the daughter of Mr Dawson, ironmonger, of Mudbury, who gave up her sweet-heart, Peter Butt, for the gilded vanity of Crawleyism. This ironmonger's daughter had "pink cheeks and a white skin, but no distinctive character, no opinions, no occupation, no amusements, no vigour of mind, no temper, she was a mere female machine." Being a "blonde, she wore draggled sea-green or slatternly sky-blue dresses," went about slipshod and in curl-papers all day till dinner-time. She died and left sir Pitt for the second time a widower, "to-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new."

Mr Pitt Crawley, eldest son of sir Pitt, and at the death of his father inheritor of the title and estates. Mr Pitt was a most proper gentleman. He would rather starve than dine without a dress-coat and white neckcloth. The whole house bowed

down to him, even sir Pitt himself threw off his muddy gaiters in his son's presence. Mr Pitt always addressed his mother-in-law with "most powerful respect," and strongly impressed her with his high aristocratic breeding. At Pton he was called "Miss Crawley." His religious opinions were offensively aggressive and of the "evangelical type." He even built a meeting-house close by his uncle's church. Mr Pitt Crawley came into the large fortune of his aunt, Miss Crawley, married lady Jane Sheepshanks, daughter of the countess of Southdown, became an M P, grew money-loving and mean, but less and less "evangelical" as he grew great and wealthy.

Captain Rawdon Crawley, younger brother of Mr Pitt Crawley. He was in the Dragoon Guards, a "blood about town," and an adept in boxing, rat-hunting, the fires-court, and four-in-hand driving. He was a young dandy, six feet high, with a great voice, but few brains. He could swear a great deal, but could not spell. He ordered about the servants, who nevertheless adored him, was generous, but did not pay his tradesmen, a Lothario, free and easy. His style of talk was, "Aw, aw, Jave-aw, Gad-aw, it's a confounded fine segaw-aw—confounded as I ever smoked Gad-aw." This military exquisite was the adopted heir of Miss Crawley, but as he chose to marry Becky Sharp, was set aside for his brother Pitt. For a time Becky enabled him to live in splendour "upon nothing a year," but a great scandal got wind of gross improprieties between lord Steyne and Becky, so that Rawdon separated from his wife, and was given the governorship of Coventry Isle by lord Steyne. "His excellency colonel Rawdon Crawley died in his island of yellow fever, most deeply beloved and deplored," and his son Rawdon inherited his uncle's title and the family estates.

The Rev Bute Crawley, brother of sir Pitt. He was a "tall, stately, jolly, shovel-hatted rector." "He pulled stroke-oar in the Christ Church boat, and had thrashed the best brusters of the town. The Rev. Bute loved boxing-matches, races, hunting, coursing, balls, elections, regattas, and good dinners, had a fine singing voice, and was very popular." His wife wrote his sermons for him.

Mrs Bute Crawley, the rector's wife, was a smart little lady, domestic, politic, but apt to overdo her "policy." She gave her husband full liberty to do as he

liked, was prudent and thrifty.—Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1848)

Crayon (*Le Sieur de*), one of the officers of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy.—Sir W Scott, *Annals of Gierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Crayon (*Geoffrey*), Esq., Washington Irving, author of *The Sketch-Book* (1820)

Creakle, a hard, vulgar school-master, to whose charge David Copperfield was entrusted, and where he first made the acquaintance of Steerforth.

The circumstance about him which impressed me most was that he had no voice, but spoke in a whisper.—O Dickens *David Copperfield* vi (1849)

Crebillon of Romance (*The*), A François Prévost d'Exiles (1697-1763)

Credat Judæus Apella, non ego (Horace, *Sat* I v 100). Of "Apella" nothing whatever is known. In general the name is omitted, and the word "Judæus" stands for any Jew. "A disbelieving Jew would give credit to the statement sooner than I should."

Cre'kenpit, a fictitious river near Husterloe, according to the hypothetical geography of Master Reynard, who calls on the hare to attest the fact.—*Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Crescent City, New Orleans [*Or leenz*], in Louisiana, U S

Cressida, in Chaucer *Cresseide* (2 syl'), a beautiful, sparkling, and accomplished woman, who has become a by-word for infidelity. She was the daughter of Calchas, a Trojan priest, who took part with the Greeks. Cressida is not a character of classic story, but a mediæval creation. Pope says her story was the invention of Lollius the Lombard, historiographer of Urbino, in Italy. Cressida betrays herself to Troilus, a son of Priam, and vows eternal fidelity. Troilus gives the maiden a *secre*, and she gives her Adonis a *glove*, as a love-knot. Soon after this betrothal an exchange of prisoners is made, when Cressida falls to the lot of Diomed, to whom she very soon yields her love, and even gives him the very sleeve which Troilus had given her as a love-token.

As air as water wind or sandy earth
Yet let [men] say to stick the heart of falsehood
As false as Cressid
Shakespeare *Troilus and Cressida* act III. sc. 2 (1602)

Cresswell (*Madame*), a woman of infamous character, who bequeathed £10 for a funeral sermon, in which nothing

ill should be said of her The duke of Buckingham wrote the sermon, which was as follows — "All I shall say of her is this she was born well, she married well, lived well, and died well, for she was born at Shad-well, married Cress-well, lived at Clerken-well, and died in Bride-well"

Crete (*Hound of*), a blood-hound — See *Midsummer Night's Dream*, act iii sc 2

Coupe le gorge that's the word I thee de'ly again
O hound of Crete!

Shakespeare *Henry V* act II. sc. 1 (1599)

Crete (*The Infamy of*), the Minotaur

[Where] lay stretched

The Infamy of Crete detested brood

O the feigned brifer

Dmitri *Hell*, xlv. (1800) Cary's translation.

Crèveœur (2 syl) The count Philip de Crèveœur is the envoy sent by Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy, with a defiance to Louis XI king of France

The countess of Crèveœur, wife of the count — Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Crib (*Tom*), Thomas Moore, author of *Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress* (1819)

Crillon The following story is told of this brave but simple-minded officer Henri IV, after the battle of Arques, wrote to him thus

Frends-of brave Crillon, nous avons vaincu à Arques
e' tu n'y étais pas.

The first and last part of this letter have become proverbial in France

When Crillon heard the story of the Crucifixion read at church, he grew so excited that he cried out in an audible voice, *Ou tais tu, Crillon?* ("What were you about, Crillon, to permit of such atrocity?")

*** When Clovis was told of the Crucifixion, he exclaimed, "Had I and my Franks been by, we would have avenged the wrong, I warrant"

Crime—Blunder Talleyrand said of the execution of the due d'Enghien by Napoleon I, that it was "not merely a crime, it was a blunder" The words have been attributed to Fouché also

Crimora and Connal Crimora, daughter of Rival, was in love with Connal of the race of Fingal, who was defied by Dargo He begs his "sweeting" to lend him her father's shield, but she says it is ill-fated, for her father fell by the spear of Gormar Connal went

against his foe, and Crimora, disguised in armour went also, but unknown to him She saw her lover in fight with Dargo, and discharged an arrow at the foe, but it missed its aim and shot Connal She ran in agony to his succour It was too late He died, Crimora died also, and both were buried in one grave — Ossian, *Carric-Thura*

Crim-Tartary, now called the Crime a

Crispin (*St*) Crispinus and Crispianus were two brothers, born at Rome, from which place they travelled to Soissons, in France (about A.D. 303), to propagate the gospel, and worked as shoemakers, that they might not be chargeable to any one The governor of the town ordered them to be beheaded the very year of their arrival, and they were made the tutelary saints of the "gentile craft" St Crispin's Day is October 25

This day is called it a feast of Crispian
And Crispin Crispian shall we go by
I join this day to the ending of the world
But we in it shall be remembered.

Shakespeare, *Henry V* act IV sc. 3 (1599)

Critic (*A Bossu*), one who criticizes the "getting up" of a book more than its literary worth, a captious, carping critic Rene le Bossu was a French critic (1631-1680)

The epic poem your lordship bids me look at upon taking the length breadth height and depth of it and trying them at home upon an exact scale of Bossu's. Its out any lord in every one of its dimensions. Admirable connoisseur — Sterne

(Probably the scale referred to was that of Bossut the mathematician, and that either Bossu and Bossut have been confounded, or else that a pun is intended)

Critic (*The*), by R. B. Sheridan, suggested by *The Rehearsal* (1779)

*** *The Rehearsal* is by the duke of Buckingham (1671)

Critics (*The Prince of*), Aristarchus of Byzantium, who compiled, in the second century B.C., the rhapsodies of Homer

Croaker, guardian to Miss Richland Never so happy as when he imagines himself a martyr He loves a funeral better than a festival, and delights to think that the world is going to rack and ruin His favourite phrase is "May be not"

A poor fretful soul that has a new distress for every hour of the four and twenty — Act I. 1.

Mrs Croaker, the very reverend of her grumbling atrabilious husband She is

mishtful, light-hearted, and cheerful as a lark

The very reverse of each other. She all Lugh and no joke, he always complaining and never sorrowful.—Act I. 1.

Leontine Croaler, son of Mr Croaker. Being sent to Paris to fetch his sister, he falls in love with Olivia Woodville, whom he brings home instead, introduces her to Croaker as his daughter, and ultimately marries her.—Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1768)

Crocodile (King) The people of Isna, in Upper Egypt, affirm that there is a king crocodile as there is a queen bee. The king crocodile has ears but no tail, and has no power of doing harm. Sonthey says that though the king crocodile has no tail, he has teeth to devour his people with.—Browne, *Travels*

Crocodile (Lady Kilty), meant for the duchess of Kingston.—Samr Loote, *A Trip to Calais*

Crocodile's Tears, deceitful show of grief, hypocritical sorrow

It is written that the crocodile will weep over a man's head when he hath devoured the body and then he will eat up the head too. Where ore in Latin there is a proverb *Crocodili lac ryma* (crocodile's tears) to signify such tears as are fained and spent only with intent to deceive or doo harm.—Bul'okar *English Exposit or* (1616)

Casar will weep the crocodile will weep
Dryden *All for Love* (1632)

Cro'eus, a young man enamoured of the nymph Smilax, who did not return his love. The gods changed him into the crocus flower, to signify *unrequited love*

Cræsus, king of Lydia, deceived by an oracle, was conquered by Cyrus king of Persia. Cyrus commanded a huge funeral pile to be erected, upon which Cræsus and fourteen Lydian youths were to be chained and burnt alive. When this was done, the discredited king called on the name of Solon, and Cyrus asked why he did so. "Because he told me to call no one happy till death." Cyrus, struck with the remark, ordered the fire of the pile to be put out, but this could not be done. Cræsus then called on Apollo, who sent a shower which extinguished the flames, and he with his Lydians came from the pile unharmed.

*** The resemblance of this legend to the Bible account of the Jewish youths condemned by Nebuchadnezzar to be cast into the fiery furnace, from which they came forth uninjured, will recur to the reader.—Dan. 111.

Cræsus's Dream Cræsus dreamt that his son Atys would be slain by an iron instrument, and used every precaution to prevent it, but to no purpose, for one day Atys went to chase the wild boar, and Adrastus, his friend, threw a dart at the boar to rescue Atys from danger, the dart, however, struck the prince and killed him. The tale is told by William Morris in his *Earthly Paradise* ("July")

Croftangry (Mr Chrystal), a gentleman fallen to decay, cousin of Mrs Martha Bethune Balhol, to whom, at death, he left the MS of two novels, one *The Highland Widow*, and the other *The Fair Maid of Perth*, called the *First and Second Series* of the "Chronicles of Canongate" (q v). The history of Mr Chrystal Croftangry is given in the introductory chapters of *The Highland Widow*, and continued in the introduction of *The Fair Maid of Perth*.

Lockhart tells us that Mr Croftangry is meant for sir Walter Scott's father, and that "the fretful patient at the death-bed" is a living picture

Crofts (Master), the person killed in a duel by sir Geoffrey Hudson, the famous dwarf.—Sir W Scott, *Peter of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Croker's Mare In the proverb *As coy as Croker's mare*. This means "as chary as a mare that carries crockery."

She was to them as coy as a croker's mare.
J Heywood, *Dialogue* II. 1 (1555)

Crokers Potatoes are so called, because they were first planted in Croker's field, at Youghal, in Ireland.—J. L. Planché, *Recollections, etc*, ii 119

Croma, Ulster, in Ireland.—Ossian

Cromla, a hill in the neighbourhood of the castle Tura, in Ulster.—Ossian, *Fingal*

Crommal, a mountain in Ulster, the Lubar flows between Crommal and Cromleach.—Ossian

Crom'well (Oliver), introduced by sir W Scott in *Woodstock*

Cromwell's daughter Elizabeth, who married John Claypole. Seeing her father greatly agitated by a portrait of Charles I, she gently and lovingly led him away out of the room.—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time Commonwealth)

Cromwell is called by the preacher Burroughs "the archangel who did battle with the devil"

Cromwell's Lucky Day The 3rd Sep-

fries, a friend of Mr Fairford the lawyer

Mrs Crosbie, wife of the provost, and a cousin of Redgauntlet—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Crosbite (2 syl), a barrister—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Cross A favourite legend used to be that the Cross was made of three different trees, and that these trees sprang from three seeds taken from the "Tree of Life" and planted in Adam's mouth at death. They were given to Adam's son Seth by the angel who guarded paradise, and the angel told Seth that when these seeds became trees, Adam would be free from the power of death.

(This is rather an allegory than a legend. For other legends and traditions see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*)

Cross-legged Host (*Dining with you*), going without dinner. Lawyers at one time gave interviews to their clients in the Round Church, famous for its effigies of knights lying cross-legged.

Or walk the Round [*Church*] with knights o the po ts
About the cross-legged knights their hosts.

S Butler *Hudibras* lib 3 (1678)

Cross Purposes, a farce by O'Brien. There are three brothers named Bevil—Francis an M P, Harry a lawyer, and George in the Guards. They all, unknown to each other, wish to marry Emily Grub, the handsome daughter of a rich stock-broker. Francis pays court to the father, and obtains his consent, Harry to the mother, and obtains her consent, and George to the daughter, whose consent he obtains, and the two elder brothers retire from the field. The fun of the farce is the contention of the Grubs about a suitable husband, their joy at finding they have all selected Mr Bevil, and their amazement at discovering that there are three of the same name.

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers. An Irish recruit about to be inspected by Frederick the Great, was told he would be asked these questions: (1) How old are you? (2) How long have you been in the service? (3) Are you content with your pay and rations? So he prepared his answers accordingly. But it so happened that the king began with the second question. "How long have you been in the service?" Paddy glibly replied, "Twenty years." "Why," said the king, "how old are you?" "Six months." "Six months!" rejoined the

king, "surely either you or I must be mad!" "Yes, both, your majesty."

Some Highlanders, coming to England for employ, conceived they would be asked (1) Who are you? (2) Why do you come here? and that the questioner might then say, "No, I don't want your service." Scarcely had they crossed the border than they came to the body of a man who had been murdered. They stopped to look at it, when a constable came up and said, "Who did this?" "We three Highlanders," was the prepared answer. "Why did you do it?" said the constable. "For the money and the silver," was the answer they had prepared. "You scoundrels," said the constable, "I shall hang you for this." "If you don't, another will," said the men, and were preparing to go away, when they were marched off to jail.

Cross'myloof, a lawyer—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Crothar, "lord of Atha," in Connaught (then called Aineema). He was the first and most powerful chief of the Fir bolg ("bowmen") or Belge from Britain who colonized the southern parts of Ireland. Crothar carried off Conlma, daughter of Cathmin a chief of the Caci or Caledonians who had colonized the northern parts of Ireland and held their court in Ulster. As Conlma was betrothed to Turloch a Cael, he made an irruption into Connaught, slew Cormul, but was himself slain by Crothar, Cormul's brother. The feud now became general, "Blood poured on blood, and Erin's clouds were hung with ghosts." The Cael being reduced to the last extremity, Trathel (the grandfather of Fingal) sent Conar (son of Trenmor) to their relief. Conar, on his arrival in Ulster, was chosen king, and the Fir-bolg being subdued, he called himself "the king of Ireland"—Ossian, *Temora*, ii.

Crothar, vassal king of Croma (in Ireland), held under Artho over-lord of all Ireland. Crothar, being blind with age, was attacked by Rothmar chief of Tromlo, who resolved to annex Croma to his own dominion. Crothar sent to Fingal for aid, and Fingal sent his son Ossian with an army, but before he could arrive Tovar-Gormo, a son of Crothar, attacked the invader, but was defeated and slain. When Ossian reached Ulster, he attacked the victorious

Rothmar, and both routed the army and slew the chief — *Ossian, Croma*

Croto'na's Sage, Pythagoras, so called because his first and chief school of philosophy was established at Crotona (B. N. C. 510)

Crouch'mas, from the invention of the Cross to St. Helen's Day, i.e. from May 3 to August 18. Halliwell, in his *Archaic Dictionary*, says it means "Christmas," but this is wholly impossible, as Tusser in his "May Remembrances," says "From bull cow fast till Crouch-mas he past, i.e. St. Helen's Day." The word means "Cross-mas"

Crow As the *crow flies*, that is, straight from the point of starting, to the point to be reached, without being turned from the path by houses, rivers, hills, or other obstacles, which do not divert the crow from its flight. The Americans call it "The Bee-line"

Crowdero, one of the riddle leaders encountered by Hudibras at a bear-baiting. The awdemy figure of this character was Jackson or Jefferson, a milliner in the New Exchange, Strand, London. He lost a leg in the service of the roundheads, and was reduced to the necessity of earning a living by playing on the *crowd* or *crowth* from ale-house to ale-house — S. Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 2 (1634)

(The *crowth* was a long box-shaped instrument, with six or more strings, supported by a bridge. It was played with a bow. The first noted performer on this instrument was John Morgan, a Welshman, who died 1720)

Crowe (Captain), the attendant of Sir Launcelot Greaves (1 syl), in his peregrinations to reform society. Sir Launcelot is a modern don Quixote, and captain Crowe is his Sancho Panza

Captain Crowe had commanded a merchant ship in the Mediterranean trade for many years and saved some money by dint of frugality in his traffic. He was an excellent seaman, brave, active, friendly in his way, and scrupulously honest but as little acquainted with the world as a sucking child, whimsical, impatient, and so on. It is that he could not help revealing, in upon the conversation whatever it might be with repeated interruptions. When he himself attempted to speak he never finished his period — T. Smollett, *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1. 69)

Crowfield (Christopher), a pseudonym of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1814-)

Crown - Godfrey, when made the over-lord of Jerusalem, or "Baron of the Holy Sepulchre," refused to wear a crown

of gold where his Saviour had only worn a crown of thorns

Canute, after the rebuke he gave to his flatterers, refused to wear thenceforth any symbol of royalty at all

Canute (truth worthy to be known)
From that time forth he for his brows disown
The ostentatious symbol of a crown
Extends a earthly royalty
I resumptuous and vain

Crown of the East, Antioch, also called "Antioch the Beautiful"

Crown of Ionia, Smyrna, the largest city of Asia Minor

Crowns Baron, in *Don Juan*, says the sultan is "master of thirty kingdoms" (canto vi. 90). The war of Russia is proclaimed as sovereign of seventeen crowns

** Of course the sultan is no longer master of thirty kingdoms, 1878

Crowned after Death Inez de Castro was exhumed six years after her assassination, and crowned queen of Portugal by her husband, don Pedro. (See INEZ DE CASTRO)

Crowquill (H. ed.) Alfred Henry Forrester, author of *Letters from my Memorandum-Book* (1879), one of the artists of Punch (1805-1872)

Croye (Isabelle countess of), a ward of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy. She first appears at the turret window in Plessis les Tours, disguised as Jacqueline, and her marriage with Quentin Durward concludes the novel

The countess Humeline of Croye, aunt to countess Isabelle. First disguised as Dame Protte (2 syl) at Plessis les Tours, afterwards married to William de la Murck — Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Croye (Monseigneur de la), an officer of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy — Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Croysa'do (The Great), general lord Fairfax (1611-1671) — S. Butler, *Hudibras*

Crucifixion (The) When Clovis was told the story of the Crucifixion, he exclaimed, "Had I and my friends been there, we would soon have avenged the wrong"

When Crillon "the Brave" heard the tale, he grew so excited that he could not contain himself, and starting up in the

church, he cried loud, *Ou étas tu, Crillon?* ("What were you about Crillon, to allow of such deeds as these?")

Crudor (*Sir*), the knight who told Briana he would not marry her till she brought him enough hair, consisting of ladies' locks and the beards of knights, to purple his cloak with. In order to obtain this love-gift, the lady established a toll, by which every lady who passed her castle had to give the hair of her head, and every knight his beard, as "pissing pay," or else fight for their lives. Sir Crudor being overthrown by sir Calidore, Briana was compelled to abolish this toll—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 1 (1596)

Cruel (*The*), Pedro king of Castile (1334, 1350-1369)

Cruikshanks (*Ebenezer*), landlord of the Golden Candlestick inn—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Crummles (*Mr Vincent*), the eccentric but kind-hearted manager of the Portsmouth Theatre

It was necessary that the writer should like Mr. Crummles, dramatist, construct his piece in the interest of the pump and washing tubs.—P Fitzgerald

Mrs Crummles, wife of Mr Vincent Crummles, a stout, ponderous, tragedy-queen sort of a lady. She walks or rather stalks like lady Macbeth, and always speaks theatrically. Like her husband, she is full of kindness, and always willing to help the needy

Miss Annetta Crummles, daughter of the manager, and called in the play-bills "the infant phenomenon"—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Crumthormo, one of the Orkney or Shetland Islands—Ossian, *Cath-Loda*

Cruncher (*Jerry*), an odd-job man in Tellson's bank. His wife was continually saying her prayers, which Jerry termed "flopping." He was a "resurrection man"—C Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859)

Crupp (*Mrs*), a typical humbug, who let chambers in Buckingham Street for young gentlemen. David Copperfield lodged with her—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Crushed by Ornaments Tarpeia, daughter of the governor of the Roman citadel on the Saturnian Hill, was tempted by the gold on the Sabine bracelets and collars to open a gate of the fortress to the besiegers, on condition

that they would give her the ornaments which they wore on their arms. Tarpeia opened the gate, and the Sabines as they passed threw on her their shields, saying, "These are the ornaments worn by the Sabines on their arms," and the maid was crushed to death. G Gilfillan, alluding to Longfellow, has this erroneous allusion

His ornaments unlike those of the Sabine [sic] maid have not crushed him—*Introductory Essay to Longfellow*

Crusoe (*Robinson*), the hero and title of a novel by Daniel Defoe. Robinson Crusoe is a shipwrecked sailor, who leads a solitary life for many years on a desert island, and relieves the tedium of life by ingenious contrivances (1719)

(The story is based on the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, who in 1704 was left by captain Stradding on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez. Here he remained for four years and four months, when he was rescued by captain Woods Rogers and brought to England)

Was there ever anything written by mere man that the reader wished longer except *Robinson Crusoe*, *Don Quixote* and *The Pilgrim's Progress*?—Dr Johnson

Cruth-Loda, the war-god of the ancient Gaels

On thy top Uthormo dwells the mighty Loda, the house of the spirits of men. In the end of his cloudy hall bends forward Cruth Loda of sword. His form is dimly seen amid the wavy mists: his right hand is on his shield.—Ossian, *Cath Loda*

Crystal'line (*The*). According to the theory of Ptolemy, the crystalline sphere comes after and beyond the firmament or sphere of the fixed stars. It has a shimmering motion, which somewhat interferes with that of the stars

They pass the planets seven and pass the fixed And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs The trepidation talked of.

Milton, *Paradise Lost* III (1667)

Cuckold King (*The*), sir Mark of Cornwall, whose wife Isolde [*I sold*] intrigued with sir Tristram (his nephew), one of the knights of the Round Table

Cuckoo *Pliny* (*Nat Hist* v 9) says "Cuckoos lay always in other birds' nests"

But, since the cuckoo builds not for himself Remain in it as thou mayst Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra* act II, sc. 6 (1608)

(The Bohemians say the festivals of the Virgin used to be held sacred even by dumb animals, and that on these sacred days all the birds of the air ceased building their nests except the cuckoo, which was therefore doomed to wander without having a nest of its own)

Cud'die or **CUTHBERT HEADRICO**, a ploughman, in the service of lady Bellenden of the Tower of Tithetndlem — Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Cuddy, a herdsman, in Spenser's *Shephearde's Calendar*, in three eclogues of which Cuddy is introduced

Ecl ii is a dialogue between Thenot and Cuddy, in which Cuddy is a lad who complains of the cold, and Thenot laments the degeneracy of pastoral life. At one time shepherds and herdsmen were hardy, frugal, and contented, but nowadays, he says, "they are effeminate, luxurious, and ambitious." He then tells Cuddy the fable of "The Oak and the Bramble" (See **THE NOT**)

Ecl viii Cuddy is a full-grown man, appointed umpire to decide a contention in song, between the two shepherds, Willy and Perigot. He pronounced each to be worthy of the prize, and then sings to them the "Lament of Colin for Rosalind"

Ecl x is between Piers and Cuddy, the subject being "divine poetry." Cuddy declares no poet would be equal to Colin if his mind were not unhappily unglanced by disappointed love — Spenser, *The Shephearde's Calendar* (1579)

Cuddy, a shepherd, who boasts that the charms of his Bux'oma far exceed those of Blouzelinda. Lobbin, who is Blouzelinda's swain, repels the boast, and the two shepherds agree to sing the praises of their respective shepherdesses, and to make Cloddipole arbiter of their contention. Cloddipole listens to their alternate verses, pronounces that "both merit an oaken staff," but, says he, "the herds are weary of the songs, and so am I" — Gay, *Pastorals*, i (1711)

(This eclogue is in imitation of Virgil's *Ecl iii*)

Cui Bono? "Of what practical use is it?" — See Cicero, *Pro Milone*, vii 32

One that great and grave philosopher did commonly demand, when any new project was propounded unto him "Cui bono?" What good would ensue in case the same were effected? — Th Fuller *Horities* (The Design etc., 1)

Culdees (i.e. *sequestered persons*), the primitive clergy of presbyterian character, established in Io'na or Icolmkill [*I-columb-kill*] by St Columba and twelve of his followers in 563. They also founded similar church establishments at Abernethy, Dunkeld, Kirkcaldy [*Kirk-Culdee*], etc., and at Lindes-

farne, in England. Some say as many as 300 churches were founded by them. Augustine, a bishop of Waterford, began against them in 1176 a war of extermination, when those who could escape sought refuge in Ioan, the original cradle of the sect, and were not driven thence till 1203

Peace to their shades! the pure Culdees
Were Albyn's [Scottish] earliest priests of God
Ere yet an island of her seas
By foot of Saxon monk was trod.

Campbell *Peallura*

Culloch (*Sauney*), a pedlar — Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Cumberland (*John of*) "The devil and John of Cumberland" is a blunder for "The devil and John-a-Cumber." John-a-Cumber was a famous Scotch magician

He poste to Scotland for brave John a Cumber
The only man
Oft have I hea
A Munday John

Cumberland (*William Augustus duke of*), commander-in-chief of the army of George II, whose son he was. The duke was especially celebrated for his victory of Culloden (1746), but he was called "The Butcher" from the great severity with which he stamped out the clan system of the Scottish Highlanders. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Dettingen (1743). Sir W Scott has introduced him in *Waverley* (time, George II)

Proud Cumberland prances, insulting the slain
And their hoof-beaten bosoms are trod to the plain
Campbell *Lochiel's Warning*

Cumberland Poet (*The*), William Wordsworth, born at Cockermouth (1770-1850)

Cum'bria. It included Cumberland, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries

Cumnor Hall, a ballad by Mickle, the lament of Amy Robsart, who had been won and thrown away by the earl of Leicester. She says if roses and lilies grow in courts, why did he pluck the primrose of the field, which some country swain might have won and valued? Thus sore and sad the lady grieved in Cumnor Hall, and ere dawn the death bell rang, and never more was that countess seen

* * Sir W Scott took this for the groundwork of his *Kenilworth*, which he called *Cumnor Hall*, but Constable, has

publisher, requested him to change the name

Cunégonde [*Ku' na gond*], the mistress of *Candide* (2 syl), in Voltaire's novel called *Candide*. Sterne spells it "Cunigund."

Cun'ningham (*Archie*), one of the archers of the Scotch guards at Plessis les Tours, in the pry of Louis XI—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Cu'no, the ranger, father of Agatha—Wcher, *Der Irenschutz* (1822)

Cunobeline, a king of the Sil'urcs, son of Lascio'annus and father of Carnethus. Coins still exist bearing the name of "Cunobeline," and the word "Camalodunum" [*Colchester*], the capital of his kingdom. The Roman general between A.D. 43 and 47 was Aulus Plautius, but in 47 Ostorius Scapula took Carnethus prisoner.

Some think Cunobeline is Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," who reigned from B.C. 8 to A.D. 27, but Cymbeline's father was Ienautius or Ienurinus, his sons Gunderius and Arviragus, and the Roman general was Caius Iulius.

the courageous sons of our Cimbeline
Sank under Iulian's sword.
Dryden *Colchester* III (181)

Cunstance or Constance (See CURTAIN)

Cupar Justice, hang first, and try afterwards (Same as "Jedbury Justice")

Cupid and Psyche [*Sí' ky*], an episode in *The Golden Ass* of Apuleius. The allegory represents Cupid in love with Ischê. He visited her every evening, and left at sunrise, but strictly enjoined her not to attempt to discover who he was. One night curiosity overcame her prudence, and going to look upon her lover a drop of hot oil fell on his shoulder, awoke him, and he fled. Ischê now wandered in search of the lost one, but was persecuted by Venus with relentless cruelty. Having suffered almost to the death, Cupid at length married her, and she became immortal. Mrs. Litch has a poem on the subject, Wm. Morris has poetized the same in his *Earthly Paradise* ("May"), Lafontaine has a poem called *Psyche*, in imitation of the episode of Apuleius, and Molière has dramatized the subject.

* * Woman's ideal of love must not be subjected to too strong a light, or it will flee away, and the woman will suffer

long years of torment. At length truth will correct her exaggerated notions, and love will reside with her for the rest of her life.

Cupid's Jack-o'-Lantern, the object of an affair of gallantry. Bob Acres says

Sir I have followed Cupid's Jack-o-Lantern and find myself in a quagmire at last.—Sheridan *The Rivals* III. 4 (11.70)

Cu'pidon (*Jean*). Count d'Orsay was so called by lord Byron (1798-1852). The count's father was styled *Le Beau d'Orsay*.

Cur'an, a courtier in Shakespeare's tragedy of *King Lear* (1605)

Curé de Meudon, Rabelais, who was first a monk, then a leech, then prebendary of St. Maur, and lastly curé of Meudon (1483-1553)

Cur'io, a gentleman attending on the duke of Illyria—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614)

Curio. So Akenside calls Mr. Pulteney, and styles him "the betrayer of his country," alluding to the great statesman's change of politics. Curio was a young Roman senator, at one time the avowed enemy of Cæsar, but subsequently of Cæsar's party, and one of the victims of the civil war.

Is this the man in freedom's cause approved
The man so great, so honoured, so beloved
This Curio, hated now and scorned by all
Who fell himself to work his country's fall?
Akenside *Epistle to Curio*

Curious Impertinent (*The*), a tale introduced by Cervantes in his *Don Quixote*. The "impertinent" is an Italian gentleman who is silly enough to make trial of his wife's fidelity by persuading a friend to storm it if he can. Of course his friend "takes the fort," and the fool is left to bewail his own folly.—Pt. I. iv. 5 (1605)

Currer Bell, the rom. de plume of Charlotte Brontë, author of *Jane Eyre* [*An*] (1816-1850)

Curtain Painted. Parrhasius painted a curtain so wonderfully well that even Zeuxis, the rival artist, thought it was real, and bade him draw his drapery aside and show his picture. The painting of Zeuxis was a bunch of grapes so true to nature that the birds came to peck at the fruit. The "curtain," however, gained the prize, for though the grapes deceived the birds, the curtain deceived Zeuxis.

Curta'na, the sword of Fōward the Confessor, which had no point, and was therefore the emblem of mercy. Till the reign of Henry III the royal sword of England was so called

Put when Curtana will not do the deed
You lay the pointless clergy weapon by
And to the laws your sword of justice fly
Dryden, *The Hind and the Panther* II. (1637).

Curta'na or Courtain, the sword of Ogier the Dane

He [Ogier] drew Co[rta]in his sword out of its sheath
W. Morris *Earthly Paradise* 634.

Curt-Hose (2 syl.), Robert II dnc de Normandie (1087-1131)

Curt-Mantle, Henry II of England (1133, 1154-1189). So called because he wore the Anjou mantle, which was shorter than the robe worn by his predecessors

Curtis, one of Petruchio's servants — Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Curzon Street (London). So named after the ground-landlord, George Augustus Curzon, third viscount Howe

Cushla Machree (Irish), "My heart's delight"

Custance, daughter of the emperor of Rome, affianced to the sultan of Syria, who abjured his faith and consented to be baptized in order to marry her. His mother hated this apostasy, and at the wedding breakfast slew all the apostates except the bride. Her she embarked in a ship, which was set adrift, and in due time reached the British shores, where Custance was rescued by the lord-constable of Northumberland, who took her home, and placed her under the care of his wife Hermegild. Custance converted both the constable and his wife. A young knight wished to marry her, but she declined his suit, whereupon he murdered Hermegild, and then laid the bloody knife beside Custance, to make her suspected of the crime. King Alric examined the case, and soon discovered the real facts, whereupon the knight was executed, and the king married Custance. The queen-mother highly disapproved of the match, and during the absence of her son in Scotland embarked Custance and her infant boy in a ship, which was turned adrift. After floating about for five years, it was taken in tow by a Roman fleet on its return from Syria, and Custance with her son Maurice became the guests of a Roman senator. It so

happened that Alric at this same time was at Rome on a pilgrimage, and encountered his wife, who returned with him to Northumberland and lived in peace and happiness the rest of her life — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Man of Law's Tale," 1388)

Custance, a gay and rich widow, whom Ralph Roister Doister wishes to marry, but he is wholly baffled in his scheme — Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (first English comedy, 1531)

Cute (*Alderman*), a "practical philosopher," resolved to put down everything. In his opinion "everything must be put down." Starvation must be put down, and so must suicide, sick mothers, babies, and poverty — C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Cuthal, same as Uthul, one of the Orkneys

Cuthbert (*St*), a Scotch monk of the sixth century

St Cuthbert's Beads, joints of the articulated stems of encrinites, used for rosaries. So called from the legend that St Cuthbert sits at night on the rock in Holy Island, forging these "beads." The opposite rock serves him for anvil

On a rock of Lindisfarne
St. Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame
The sea born beads that bear his name.
Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1804)

St Cuthbert's Stane, a granite rock in Cumberland

St Cuthbert's Well, a spring of water close by St Cuthbert's Stane

Cuthbert Bede, the Rev Fdw Bradley, author of *Herbert Green* (1837)

Cutho'na, daughter of Rumar, was betrothed to Conlach, youngest son of Morni, of Mora. Not long before the espousals were to be celebrated, Toscar came from Ireland, and was hospitably entertained by Morni. On the fourth day, he saw Cuthona out hunting, and carried her off by force. Being pursued by Conlach, a fight ensued, in which both the young men fell, and Cuthona, after languishing for three days, died also — Ossian, *Conlach and Cuthona*

Cuthullin, son of Semo, commander of the Irish army, and regent during the minority of Cormac. His wife was Bragela, daughter of Soregan. In the poem called *Tomyal*, Cuthullin was defeated by Swaran king of Lochlin [*Scandinavia*], and being ashamed to

meet Fingal, retired from the field gloomy and sad. Fingal, having utterly defeated Swaran, invited Cathullin to the banquet, and partially restored his depressed spirits. In the third year of Cormac's reign, Torlath, son of Can'tela, rebelled. Cathullin gained a complete victory over him at the lake Lego, but was mortally wounded in the pursuit by a random arrow. Cathullin was succeeded by Nathos, but the young king was soon dethroned by the rebel Cairbar, and murdered—Ossian, *Fingal* and *The Death of Cathullin*.

Cutler (*Sir John*), a royalist, who died 1699, reduced to the utmost poverty.

Cutler saw tenants break and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall.
His only daughter in a stranger's power
For very want he could not pay a dower.
A few grey hairs his reverend temples crowned
Twas very want that sold them for two pound
Cutler and Brutus dying, both exclaim,
Virtue and Wealth, what are ye but a name?
Pope *Moral Essays* iii (1709)

Cutpurse (*Moll*), Mary Frith, the heroine of Middleton's comedy called *The Roaring Girl* (1611). She was a woman of masculine vigour, who not unfrequently assumed man's attire. This notorious cut-purse once attacked general Fairfax on Hounslow Heath, but was arrested and sent to Newgate, she escaped, however, by bribing the turnkey, and died of dropsy at the age of 70. Nathaniel Field introduces her in his drama called *Amends for Ladies* (1618).

Cuttle (*Captain Edward*), a great friend of Solomon Gills, ship's instrument maker. Captain Cuttle had been a slipper, had a book instead of a right hand, and always wore a very bad, glazed hat. He was in the habit of quoting, and desiring those to whom he spoke "to overhaul the catechism till they found it," but, he added, "when found, make a note on." The kind-hearted seaman was very fond of Florence Dombey, and of Walter Gay, whom he called "Wal'r." When Florence left her father's roof, captain Cuttle sheltered her at the Wooden Midshipman. One of his favourite sentiments was "May we never want a friend, or a bottle to give him"—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

("When found, make a note of" is the motto of *Notes and Queries*.)

Cyan'ean Rocks, the Symplegades (which see), so called from their deep greenish-blue colour.

Here are those hard rocks of trap of a greenish blue

coloured with copper and hence called the Cynæan—Ovian.

Cyclades (3 syl), some twenty islands so called from the classic legend that they circled round Delos when that island was rendered stationary by the birth of Diana and Apollo.

Cyclic Poets, a series of epic poets, who wrote continuations or additions to Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, they were called "Cyclic" because they confined themselves to the cycle of the Trojan war.

AG'IAS wrote an epic on "the return of the Greeks from Troy" (n c 740).

ANCT'IOS wrote a continuation of the *Iliad*, describing the taking of Troy by the "Wooden Horse," and its conflagration. Virgil has copied from this poet (n c 776).

ΓΥΓΑΜΟΝ wrote a continuation of the *Odyssey*. It contains the adventures of Telegonos in search of his father Ulysses. When he reached Ithaca, Ulysses and Telemachos went against him, and Telegonos killed Ulysses with a spear which his mother Circe had given him (n c 568).

LES'CHIS, author of the *Little Iliad*, in four books, containing the fate of Ajax, the exploits of Philoctetes, Neoptolemos, and Ulysses, and the final capture of Troy (n c 708).

SIAS'IOS, "son-in-law" of Homer. He wrote an introduction to the *Iliad*.

Cyclops. Their names are Brontes, Steropes, and Argos (See ΣΥΜΒΑΔ, voy 3).

Cyclops (*The Holy*). So Dryden, in the *Masque of Albion and Albanus*, calls Richard Rumbold, an Englishman, the chief conspirator in the "Rye-house Plot." He had lost one eye, and was executed.

Cydippe (3 syl), a lady courted by Acontius of Cea, but being unable to obtain her, he wrote on an apple, "I swear by Diana that Acontius shall be my husband." This apple was presented to the maiden, and being persuaded that she had written the words, though inadvertently, she consented to marry Acontius for "the oath's sake."

Cydippe by a letter was betrayed
Writ on an apple to the unwary maid.
Ovid, *Art of Love* I.

Cyllaros, the horse of Pollux according to Virgil (*Georg.* iii 90), but of Castor according to Ovid (*Metam.* vi 403). It was coal-black, with white legs and tail.

Cylle'nus, Mercury, so called from mount Cylle'ne, in Arcadia, where he was born

Cymbeline (3 syl), mythical king of Britain for thirty-five years. He began to reign in the nineteenth year of Augustus Cæsar. His father was Penantius, who refused to pay the tribute to the Romans exacted of Cassibela after his defeat by Julius Cæsar. Cymbeline married twice. By his first wife he had a daughter named Imogen, who married Poethumus Leonatus. His second wife had a son named Cloten by a former husband—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Cymochles [Si mál' leez], brother of Pyroch'lès, son of Acratès, and husband of Acras'ia the enchantress. He sets out against sir Guyon, but being ferried over Idle Lake, abandons himself to self-indulgence, and is slain by king Arthur (canto 8)—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, ii 5, etc (1590)

Cymod'oce (4 syl) The mother of Mir'nel is so called in bk iv 12 of the *Idylls* Queen, but in bk iii 4 she is spoken of as Cymo'ent "daughter of Ner'us" (2 syl) by an earth-born father, 'the famous Dumarin'

Cymoent. (See CymodocE)

Cym'ry, the Welsh

The Welsh always called themselves Cymry "the literal meaning of which is aborigines." It is the same word as Cimbri. They call their language Cymraeg, i.e. the primitive tongue.—E. Williams.

Cynæg'ros, brother of the poet Æschylus. When the Persians, after the battle of Marathon, were pushing off from shore, Cynæg'ros seized one of their ships with his right hand, which being lopped off, he grasped it with his left hand, this being cut off, he seized it with his teeth, and lost his life.

ADMIRAL BENVOW, in an engagement with the French, near St Martha, in 1701, had his legs and thighs shivered into splinters by chain-shot, but (supported on a wooden frame) he remained on deck till Du Casse sheered off.

AMEYNA, the Portuguese governor of India, had his legs and thighs shattered in a similar way, and caused himself to be bound to the ship's mast, that he might wave his sword to cheer on the combatants.

JAFFER, at the battle of Muta, carried the sacred banner of the prophet. One hand being lopped off, he held it with the other, this also being cut off, he

held it with his two stumps, and when at last his head was cut off, he contrived to fall dead on the banner, which was thus detained till Abdallah had time to rescue it and hand it to Khalid.

Cyne'tha (3 syl), eldest son of Cadwallon (king of North Wales). He was an orphan, brought up by his uncle Owen. During his minority, Owen and Cynetha loved each other dearly, but when the orphan came of age and claimed his inheritance, his uncle burnt his eyes out by exposing them to plates of hot brass. Cynetha and his son Cadwallon accompanied Madoc to North America, where the blind old man died while Madoc was in Wales preparing for his second voyage.—Southey, *Madoc*, i 3 (1805)

Cadwallon's erat primævus jure Cynetha
Proh pudor! hunc oculis patris præstitit Oeris
The Pentateuch

Cynic Tub (*The*), Diog'enes, who lived in a tub, and was a cynic philosopher.

[The] teach their doctrines from the Cynic tub
Milton *Comus*, 703 (1634)

Cynosure (3 syl), the pole-star. The word means "the dog's tail," and is used to signify a guiding genius, or the observed of all observers. Cynosura was an Idæan nymph, one of the nurses of Zeus (1 syl).

Some gentle taper
Tho' a rich candle, from the wicker he a
Of some clay habitant in vilds
With thy long level ed side of streaming light,
And thou shalt be our star of Arctus
Or Tynan cynosure

Milton *Comus* (1634)

Where perhaps some Beauty lies
The cynosure o' our melancholy eyes
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1633)

Cyn'thia, the moon or Diana, who was born on mount Cynthus, in Dêlos. Apollo is called "Cynthus."

watching, in the night,
Beneath pale Cynthia's melancholy light,
Falconer *The Snipecock*, iii 2 (1755)

Cyn'thia. So Spenser, in *Colin Clouts Come Home Again*, calls queen Elizabeth, "whose angel's eye was his life's sole bliss, his heart's eternal treasure. P. Fletcher, in *The Purple Island*, iii, also calls queen Elizabeth "Cyn'thia."

Her words were like a stream of honey feeding
Her deed were like great clusters of ripe grapes
Her looks were like beams of the morning sun
Forth I went, thro' the wind sea of the east
Her thou his were like the fumes of frankincense
Which from a golden censer forth loth rose
Spenser *Colin Clouts Come Home Again* (1593)

Cyn'thia, daughter of sir Paul Pliant, and daughter-in-law of Idris Pliant. She is in love with Mellefont (2 syl). Sir

Paul calls her "Thy"—W Congreve,
The Double Dealer (1694)

Cyp'rian (*A*), a woman of loose morals, so called from the island Cyprus, a chief seat of the worship of Venus or Cyp'ria

Cyp'rian (*B*), a Dominican monk at the monastery of Holyrood—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Cyrena'ic Shell (*The*), the lyre or strain of Callim'achos, a Greek poet of Alexandria, in Egypt Six of his hymns in hexameter verse are still extant

For you the Cyrenaic shell
Behold I touch revering
Aken'side *Hymn to the Nalads*

Cyr'ic (*St*), the saint to whom sailors address themselves The St Elmo of the Welsh

The weary mariners
Called on St Cyr'ic auld
Southerly *Madoc*, I 4 (1605)

Cyrus and Tom'yris Cyrus, after subduing the eastern parts of Asia, was defeated by Tom'yris queen of the Massag'te, in Scythia Tom'yris cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, saying, as she did so, "There, drink thy fill" Dant'e refers to this incident in his *Purgatory*, xii

Consider Cyrus
He whose huge power no man might overthrow
Troy's conquest with great dead lie hath strow
His head remember'd from his mangled corps
Herself she cut into a ves of fraught
With clotted blood of them that felt her force
And with these words a just reward she laught—
Dryke now fill the thy desired draught
T Sackville *A Mirror for Magistrates*
{ *The Complaint* "1577

Cythere'a, Venus, so called from Cyth'ra (now *Cerygo*), a mountainous island of Ireo'nia, noted for the worship of Aphrodite (or Venus) The tale is that Venus and Mars, having formed an illicit affection for each other, were caught in a delicate net made by Vulcan, and exposed to the ridicule of the court of Olympus

He the fate (*mya sing*)
Of naked Mars with Cythere chained
Aken'side *Hymn to the Nalads*

Cyze'nis, the infamous daughter of Diomed, who killed every one that fell into her clutches, and compelled fathers to eat their own children

Czar (*Cesar*), a title first assumed in Russia by Ivan III, who, in 1472, married a princess of the imperial Byzantine line He also introduced the double-headed black eagle of Byzantium as the national symbol The official style of the Russian autocrat is *Samoderjetz*

D

D'Acunha (*Teresa*), waiting-woman to the countess of Glenil'an—Sir W Scott, *Antiquary* (time, George III)

Daffodil When Perseph'one, the daughter of Deme'ter, was a little maiden, she wandered about the meadows of I'naa, in Sicily, to gather white daffodils to wreath into her hair, and being tired she fell asleep Pluto, the god of the infernal regions, carried her off to become his wife, and his touch turned the white flowers to a golden yellow Some remained in her tresses till she reached the meadows of Acheron, and falling off there grew into the asphodel, with which the meadows thenceforth abounded

She stepped upon Sicilian grass,
Demeter's daughter, fresh and fair
A child of light a radiant lass
And gave mine as the morning air
The daffodils were fair to see
They nod tell, truly on the lea
Perseph'one! I cryphoné!

John Ingelow *Persephone*

Dagon, sixth in order of the hierarchy of hell (1) Satan, (2) Beelzebub, (3) Moloch, (4) Chemos, (5) Ihammuz, (6) Dagon Dagon was half man and half fish He was worshipped in Ashdod, Gath, Ascalon, I kron, and Gaza (the five chief cities of the Philistines) When the "ark" was placed in his temple, Dagon fell, and the palms of his hands were broken off

Next came
Dagon sea monster upward man
And downward fish
Milton *Paradise Lost* I 457 etc. (1665)

Dag'onet (*Sir*), King Arthur's fool One day Sir Dagonet, with two squires, came to Cornwall, and as they drew near a well Sir Iristram soused them all three in, and dripping wet made them mount their horses and ride off, amid the jeers of the spectators (pt ii 60)

King Arthur loved Sir Dagonet passing well and made him knight with his own hands and at every tournament he made King Arthur laugh—Sir T Malory *History of King Arthur* II 57 (1470)

Justice Shallow brags that he once personated Sir Dagonet, while he was a student at Clement's Inn—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV* act ii sc 2 (1598)

* * * Tennyson deviates in this, as he does in so many other instances, from the old romance The *History* says that King Arthur made Dagonet knight "with his own hands," because he "loved him



dise Beatrice Portinari married Simon de Bardi, and died at the age of 24, Dante was a few months older

Some persons say that Dante meant Theology
By Beatrice and not a mil tree's I
Deem this a commentator's phantasy
I from Don Juan lib. 11 (1500)

* * The poet married Gemma, of the powerful house of Donati (See Lovis)
Dante's Beard All the pictures of Dante which I have seen represent him without any beard or hair on his face at all, but in *Purgatory*, xxxi, Beatrice says to him, "Raise thou thy beard, and lo! what sight shall do," &c lift up your face and look about you, and he adds, "No sooner lifted I mine aspect up than mine eyes [encountered] Beatrice"

Danton of the Cevennes, Pierre Seguer, prophet and preacher of Magistrals, in France He was a leader amongst the Camisards

Danvers (*Charles*), an embryo bar-rister of the Middle Temple — C Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*

Daphne (2 syl), daughter of Sileon and Myia, and sister of Nysa The favourite of Apollo while sojourning on earth in the character of a shepherd lad named "Pol" — Kane O'Hara, *Midas* (a burletta, 1764)

(In classic mythology Daphne fled from the amorous god, and escaped by being changed into a laurel)

Daphnis, a beautiful Sicilian shepherd, the inventor of bucolic poetry He was a son of Mercury, and friend both of Pan and of Apollo

Daphnis, the modest shepherd

This is that modest shepherd he
That only dare salute, but never could be
Brought to his any hold discourse or sing,
Who'er or boldly ask

John Fletcher *The Faithful Shepherdess* L 3 (1610)

Daphnis and Chloë, a pastoral love story in Greek, by Longos (a Byzantine), not unlike the tale of *The Gentle Shepherd*, by Allan Ramsay Gessner has also imitated the Greek romance in his idyll called *Daphnis* In this love story Longos says he was hunting in Lesbos, and saw in a grove consecrated to the nymphs a beautiful picture of children exposed, lovers plighting their faith, and the incursions of pirates, which he now expresses and dedicates to Pan, Cupid, and the nymphs Daphnis, of course, is the lover of Chloë (Probably this Greek pastoral story

suggested to St Pierre his story of *Paul and Virginia* Gay has a poem entitled *Daphnis and Chloë*)

Dapper, a lawyers clerk, who went to subtle "the alchemist," to be supplied with "a familiar" to make him win in horse-racing, cards, and all games of chance Dapper is told to prepare himself for an interview with the fairy queen by taking "three drops of vinegar in at the nose, two at the mouth, and one at either ear," "to cry *hum thrice* and *buzz* as often" — Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610)

Dapple, the donkey ridden by Sancho Panza, in Cervantes' romance of *Don Quixote* (1605-1615)

Darby and Joan This ballad, called *The Happy Old Couple*, is printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, v 153 (March, 1733) It is also in Plumptre's *Collection of Songs*, 152 (Camb 1805), with the music The words are sometimes attributed to Prior, and the first line favours the notion "Dear Chloë, while thus beyond measure," only Prior always spells *Chloë* without "h"

Darby and Joan are an old-fashioned, loving couple, wholly averse to change of any sort It is generally said that Henry Woodfall was the author of the ballad, and that the originals were John Darby (printer, of Bartholomew Close, who died 1730) and his wife Joan Woodfall served his apprenticeship with John Darby

You may be a Darby [*Mrs Harcourt*], but I'll be no Joan I promise you — Goldsmith *She Stoops to Conquer* L 1 (1733)

Dairdu-Le'na, the daughter of Foldath general of the Fr-bolg or Belgæ settled in the south of Ireland When Foldath fell in battle,

His soul rushed to the vale of Mour, to Dairdu Lena's dream by Dairath's stream were she skilful turning from the clare of hims. Her bow is near the maid unstrung. Clothed in the beauty of youth the love of heroes lay Dark bendu, from the wood her wounded father seemed to come He appeared at times then hid himself in mist. For thus into tears she arose She knew that the child was low Thou wert the last of his race O blue-eyed Dairdu Lena! — Ossian *Temora* v

Dare *Humani nihil a me alienum esse puto* — Terence

I dare do all that may become a man
Who dares do more is none
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act I. sc. 7 (1606)

Dargo, the spear of Ossian son of Fingal — Ossian, *Calthon and Colmal*

D'Argonet "the Tall," son of As-

tolpho, and brother of Paradine In the fight provoked by Oswald against duke Gondibert, which was decided by four combatants against four, Dargonet was slain by Hugo the Little Dargonet and his brother were rivals for the love of Laura—Sir Wm Davenant, *Gondibert*, 1 (died 1668)

Darius and His Horse The seven candidates for the throne of Persia agreed that he should be king whose horse neighed first As the horse of Darius was the first to neigh, Darius was proclaimed king

Tha brave Scythian
Who found more sweetness in his horse's neighing
Than all the Finglan Doran Lydan Dying.
Lord Brooke

(All the south of Russia and west of Asia was called Scythia)

Darlemont, guardian and maternal uncle of Juho of Harancour, formerly a merchant He takes possession of the inheritance of his ward by foul means, but is proud as Lucifer, suspicious, exacting, and tyrannical Every one fears him, no one loves him—Thom Holcroft, *Deaf and Dumb* (1785)

Darling (Grace), daughter of William Darling, lighthouse-keeper on Longstone, one of the Farne Islands On the morning of September 7, 1838, Grace and her father saved nine of the crew of the *Porfishie* steamer, wrecked among the Farne Islands opposite Bamborough Castle (1815-1842)

Darnay (Charles), the lover and afterwards the husband of Lucie Manette He bore a strong likeness to Sydney Carton, and was a noble character, worthy of Lucie His real name was Lucie's monde—C Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859)

Darnel (Avelia), a character in Smollett's novel entitled *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1760)

Darnley, the amant of Charlotte [Lambert], in *The Hypocrite*, by Isaac Bickerstaff In Moliere's comedy of *Tartuffe*, Charlotte is called "Mariane," and Darnley is "Valere"

Dar'-Thula, daughter of Colla, and "fairest of Lin's maidens" She fell in love with Nathos, one of the three sons of Usnoth lord of Etha (in Argyllshire) Cairbar, the rebel, was also in love with her, but his suit was rejected Nathos was made commander of king Coruac's

army at the death of Cathullin, and for a time upheld the tottering throne But the rebel grew stronger and stronger, and at length found means to murder the young king, whereupon the army under Nathos deserted Nathos was now obliged to quit Ireland, and Dar-Thula fled with him A storm drove the vessel back to Ulster, where Curbar was encamped, and Nathos, with his two brothers, being overpowered by numbers, fell Dar-Thula was arrayed as a young warrior, but when her lover was slain "her shield fell from her arm, her breast of snow appeared, but it was stained with blood An arrow was fixed in her side," and her dying blood was mingled with that of the three brothers—Ossian, *Dar-Thula* (founded on the story of "Deirdri," 1 *Trans of the Gaelic Soc*)

Dar'tle (Rosa), companion of Mrs Steerforth She loved Mrs Steerforth's son, but her love was not reciprocated Miss Dartle is a vindictive woman, noted for a scar on her lip, which told tales when her temper was aroused This scar was from a wound given by young Steerforth, who struck her on the lip when a boy—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Darwin's Missing Link, the link between the monkey and man According to Darwin, the present host of animal life began from a few elemental forms, which developed, and by natural selection propagated certain types of animals, while others less suited to the battle of life died out Thus, beginning with the larvæ of ascidians (a marine mollusc), we get by development to fish lowly organized (as the lancelet), thence to ganoids and other fish, then to amphibians From amphibians we get to birds and reptiles, and thence to mammals, among which comes the monkey, between which and man is a MISSING LINK

Dashall (The Hon Tom), cousin of Tally-ho The rambles and adventures of these two blades are related by Pierce Egan (1821-1822)

D'Asumar (Count), an old Nestor, who fancied nothing was so good as when he was a young man

Alas! I see no men nowadays comparable to those I knew heretofore and the tournaments are not performed with half the magnificence as when I was a young man Seeing some fine peaches served up he observed In my time the peaches were much larger than they are at present, nature degenerates every day

"At that rate," said his companion snilling the peaches of Adam's time must have been wonderfully large"—*Lesage, Old Blue* iv 7 (17-18)

Daughter (*The*), a drama by S. Knowles (1836) Marian, "daughter" of Robert, once a wrecker, was betrothed to Edward, a sailor, who went on his last voyage, and intended then to marry her. During his absence a storm at sea arose, a boat was washed ashore, and Robert went down to plunder it. Marian went to look for her father and prevent his robbing those washed ashore by the waves, when she saw in the dusk some one stab a wrecked body. It was Black Norris, but she thought it was her father. Robert being taken up, Marian gave witness against him, and he was condemned to death. Norris said he would save her father if she would marry him, and to this she consented, but on the wedding day Edward returned. Norris was taken up for murder, and Marian was saved.

Daughter with Her Murdered Father's Head Margaret Roper, daughter of sir Thomas More, obtained privately the head of her father, which had been exposed on London Bridge, enclosed it in a casket, and at death was buried with the casket in her arms. Fennyson says—

More broadened on the borders of the dark
 Ere I saw her who clasp'd in her last trance
 Her murdered father's head

The head of the young earl of Derwentwater was exposed on Temple Bar in 1716. His wife drove in a cart under the arch, and a man, hired for the purpose, threw the young earl's head into the cart, that it might be decently buried.—Sir Bernard Burke

Middle de Sombreuil, daughter of the comte de Sombreuil, insisted on sharing her father's prison during the "Reign of Terror," and in accompanying him to the guillotine.

Dauphin (*Le Grand*), Louis duc de Bourgogne, eldest son of Louis XIV, for whom was published the *Delphin Classics* (1661-1711)

Dauphin (*Le Petit*), son of the "Grand Dauphin" (1682-1712)

Daura, daughter of Armar. She was betrothed to Armar, son of Armar, Erath a rival lover having been rejected by her. One day, disguised as an old grey-beard, Erath told Daura that he was sent to conduct her to Armar, who

was waiting for her. Without the slightest suspicion, she followed her guide, who took her to a rock in the midst of the sea, and there left her. Her brother Arndal, returning from the chase, saw Erath on the shore, and bound him to an oak, then pushing off the boat, went to fetch back his sister. At this crisis Armar came up, and discharged his arrow at Erath, but the arrow struck Arndal, and killed him. "The boat broke in twain," and Armar plunged into the sea to rescue his betrothed, but a "sudden blast from the hills struck him, and he sank to rise no more." Daura was rescued by her father, but she haunted the shore all night in a dreaching rain. Next day "her voice grew very feeble, it died away, and, spent with grief, she expired"—Ossian, *Songs of Selma*

Davenant (*Lord*), a bigamist. One wife was Marianno Dormer, whom he forsook in three months. It was given out that he was dead, and Marianne in time married lord Davenant's son. His other wife was Louisa Travers, who was engaged to captain Dormer, but was told that the captain was faithless and had married another. When the villainy of his lordship could be no longer concealed, he destroyed himself.

Lady Davenant, one of the two wives of lord Davenant. She was "a faultless wife," with beauty to attract affection, and every womanly grace.

Charles Davenant, a son of lord Davenant, who married Marianne Dormer, his father's wife.—Cumberland, *The Mysterious Husband* (1783)

Davenant (*Will*), a supposed descendant from Shakespeare, and Wildrake's friend.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, the Commonwealth)

David, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Charles II. As David's beloved son Absalom rebelled against him, so the duke of Monmouth rebelled against his father Charles II. As Achitophel was a traitorous counsellor to David, so was the earl of Shaftesbury to Charles II. As Hushai outwitted Achitophel, so Hyde (duke of Rochester) outwitted the earl of Shaftesbury, etc., etc.

David, king of North Wales, eldest son of Owen, by his second wife Owen died in 1169. *David* married Emma Plantagenet, a Savon princess. He slew his brother Hoel and his half-brother Yorwerth (son of Owen by his first wife), who had been set aside from the succession in consequence of a blemish in the face. He also imprisoned his brother Rodri, and drove others into exile. Madoc, one of his brothers, went to America, and established there a Welsh colony — *Southey, Madoc* (1805).

David (St), son of Xantus prince of Ceretieu (*Cardiganshire*) and the nun Malearia. He was the uncle of King Arthur. St David first embraced the ascetic life in the Isle of Wight, but subsequently removed to Menevia, in Pembrolshire, where he founded twelve convents. In 577 the archbishop of Clerleon resigned his see to him, and St David removed the seat of it to Menevia, which was subsequently called St David's, and became the metropolis of Wales. He died at the age of 146, in the year 642. The waters of Bath "owe their warmth and salutary qualities to the benediction of this saint." Drayton says he lived in the valley of Ewias (2 syl), between the hills of Hatteril, in Monmouthshire.

Here in an aged cell with moss and ivy grown
In which not to this day the sun hath ever shone
That reverend British saint in zealous ages past,
To contemplation lived.

Poet, Johnson iv (1612)

St David's Day, March 1. The leek worn by Welshmen on this day is in memory of a complete victory obtained by them over the Saxons (March 1, 640). This victory is ascribed "to the prayers of St David," and his judicious adoption of a leek in the cap, that the Britons might readily recognize each other. The Saxons, having no badge not unfrequently turned their swords against their own supporters.

David and Jonathan, inseparable friends. The allusion is to David the psalmist and Jonathan the son of Saul. David's lamentation at the death of Jonathan was never surpassed in pathos and beauty — 2 *Samuel* i 19-27.

Davie Debet, debt.

So ofte thy neighbours banquet in thy hall
Till Davie Debet in thy cellar stand
And bids thee welcome to thine own decay
G Gascogne *Magnum* i cct/jal etc (died 1775)

Davie of Stenhouse, a friend of Hobbes Fihott — Sir W Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Davies (*John*), an old fisherman employed by Joshua Geddes the quaker — Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III).

Da'vus, a plain, uncomely servant, a common name for a slave in Greek and Roman plays, as in the *Andria* of Terence.

His face made of brass like a vice in a grane
His gesture like *Davus* whom Terence doth name
T Talscr *Five Hundred* i cct/jal of Good Husbandry iv (1557)

Davus sum, non *Oedipus*. I am a homely man, and do not understand hints, innuendoes, and riddles, like *Oedipus*. *Oedipus* was the Theban who expounded the riddle of the Sphinx, that puzzled all his countrymen. *Davus* was the stock name of a servant or slave in Latin comedies. The proverb is used by Terence, *Andria*, 1, 2, 23.

Davy, the varlet of justice Shallow, who so identifies himself with his master that he considers himself half host half varlet. Thus when he seats Bardolph and Page at table, he tells them they must take "his" good will for their assurance of welcome — Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV* (1598).

Daw (*Sir David*), a rich, dunder-headed baronet of Monmouthshire, without wit, words, or worth, but believing himself somebody, and fancying himself a sharp fellow, because his servants laugh at his good sayings, and his mother calls him a wag. Sir David pays his suit to Miss [milk] Tempest, but as the affections of the young lady are fixed on Henry Woodville, the baron goes to the wall — Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Dawfyd, "the one-eyed" freebooter chief — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II).

Dawkins (*Jack*), known by the sobriquet of the "Artful Dodger." He is one of Fagin's tools. Jack Dawkins is a young scamp of unmitigated villainy, and full of artifices, but of a cheery, buoyant temper — C Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, viii (1837).

Dawson (*Bully*), a London sharper, bully, and debauchee of the seventeenth century — See *Spectator*, No 2.

Bully Dawson kicked by half the town and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson — Charles Lamb.

Dawson (*Jemmy*). Captain James Dawson was one of the eight officers belonging to the Manchester volunteers in the

service of Charles Edward, the young pretender. He was a very amiable young man, engaged to a young lady of family and fortune, who went in her carriage to witness his execution for treason. When the body was drawn, e e embowelled, and the heart thrown into the fire, she exclaimed, "James Dawson!" and expired. Shenstone has made this the subject of a graphic ballad.

Young Dawson was a gallant youth
A brighter never trod the fatal
And well he loved one charming maid
And dearly was he loved again.
Shenstone *Jenny Dawson*

Dawson (Phæbe), "the pride of Lammas Fair," courted by all the smartest young men of the village, but caught "by the sparkling eyes" and ardent words of a tailor. Phæbe had by him a child before marriage, and after marriage he turned a "captious tyrant and a noisy sot." Poor Phæbe drooped, "pinched were her looks, as one who pined for bread," and in want and sickness she sank into an early tomb.

This sketch is one of the best in *Crabbe's Parish Register* (1807).

Day (Justice), a pitiable hen-pecked husband, who always addresses his wife as "duck" or "duckie."

Mrs. Day, wife of the "justice," full of vulgar dignity, overbearing, and loud. She was formerly the kitchen-maid of her husband's father, but being rured from the kitchen to the parlour, became his lady paramount.

In the comedy from which this farce is taken, "Mrs. Day" was the kitchen-maid in the family of colonel Careless, and went by the name of Gillian. In her exalted state she insisted on being addressed as "your honour" or "your ladyship."

"Mrs. Day" by drawing in the tawdry habiliments and vulgar manners of an old hypocritical city squire. — Thomas Davies.

Abel Day, a puritanical prig, who can do nothing without Obadiah. This "downright ass" (act 1) aspires to the hand of the heiress Arabella — 1 Knight, *The Honest Thieves*.

This farce is a mere *réchauffé* of *The Committee*, a comedy by the Hon. Sir R. Howard (1670). The names of "Day," "Obadiah," and "Arabella" are the same.

Day (Furquhard), the absentee from the clan Chattan ranks at the conflict —

Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Day of the Barricades, May 12, 1888, when Henri de Guise returned to Paris in defiance of the king's order. The king sent for his Swiss guards, and the Parisians tore up the pavements, threw chains across the streets, and piled up barrels filled with earth and stones, behind which they shot down the Swiss as they paraded the streets. The king begged the duke to put an end to the conflict, and fled.

Another *Journée des Barricades* was August 27, 1688, the commencement of the 1^{re} ronde war.

Another was June 27, 1830, the first day of the *grand sémou* which drove Charles X. from the throne.

Another was February 21, 1818, when Afre, archbishop of Paris, was shot in his attempt to quell the insurrection.

Another was December 2, 1811, the day of the *coup d'état*, when Louis Napoleon made his appeal to the people for re-election to the presidency for ten years.

Day of the Cornsacks (Journée des Moines), January 3, 1591, when some of the partizans of Henri IV., disguised as millers, attempted to get possession of the barrier de St. Honore (Paris), with the view of making themselves masters of the city. In this they failed.

Day of the Dupes, November 11, 1630. The dupes were Marie de Mediers, Anne of Austria, and Gaston due d'Orléans, who were outwitted by cardinal Richelieu. The plotters had induced Louis XIII. to dismiss his obnoxious minister, whereupon the cardinal went at once to resign the seals of office, tho' long repented, re-established the cardinal, and he became more powerful than ever.

Days Recurrent in the Lives of Great Men.

BECKET Tuesday was Becket's day. He was born on a Tuesday, and on a Tuesday was assassinated. He was baptized on a Tuesday, took his flight from Northampton on a Tuesday, withdrew to France on a Tuesday, had his vision of martyrdom on a Tuesday, returned to England on a Tuesday, his body was removed from the crypt to the shrine on a Tuesday, and on Tuesday (April 13, 1875) cardinal Manning consecrated the new church dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket.

CROWWELL's day was September 3. On September 3, 1650, he won the battle of Dunbar, on September 8, 1651, he won the battle of Worcester, on September 3, 1658, he died.

HAROLD's day was October 14. It was his birthday, and also the day of his death. William the Conqueror was born on the same day, and, on October 14, 1066, won England by conquest.

NAPOLEON's day was August 15, his birthday, but his "lucky" day, like that of his nephew, Napoleon III, was the 2nd of the month. He was made consul for life on August 2, 1802, was crowned December 2, 1804, won his greatest battle, that of Austerlitz, for which he obtained the title of "Great," December 2, 1805, married the archduchess of Austria April 2, 1810, etc.

NAPOLEON III The *coup d'état* was December 2, 1851. Louis Napoleon was made emperor December 2, 1852, he opened, at Saarbrück, the Franco-German war August 2, 1870, and surrendered his sword to William of Prussia, September 2, 1870.

Dazzle, in *London Assurance*, by D. Boucicault.

"Dazzle" and "Idly Gay Spanker" act themselves "and will never be dropped out of the list of acting plays" —Perry Fitzgerald.

De Bourgo (William), brother of the earl of Ulster and commander of the English forces that defeated Pádraig Ó Connor (1315) at Athlunree, in Connaught.

Why tho' fallen her brothers kerne (Irish Infantry)
Beneath De Bourgo's battle stern
Campbell, O'Connor's Child

De Courcy, in a romance called *Women*, by the Rev. C. R. Maturin. An Irishman, made up of contradictions and improbabilities. He is in love with Zaira, a brilliant Italian, and also with her unknown daughter, called Eva Wentworth, a model of purity. Both women are blighted by his inconstancy. Eva dies, but Zaira lives to see De Courcy perish of remorse (1822).

De Gard, a noble, staid gentleman, newly lighted from his travels, brother of Orina, who "chases" Mirabel "the wild goose," and catches him —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

De L'Épée (Abbé). Seeing a deaf and dumb lad abandoned in the streets of Paris, he rescues him, and brings him up under the name of Theodore. The found-

ling turns out to be Julio count of Harancour.

In your opinion who is the greatest genius that France has ever produced? Science would decide for D'Alembert, and Nature (should) say Buffon. Wit and Taste (should) present Voltaire, and Sentiment plead for Rousseau, but Genius and Humanity cry out for De L'Épée, and him I call the best and greatest of human creatures. —Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb*, ill. 2 (1785).

De Profundis ("out of the depths"), the first two words of *Psalm exxxv* in the Roman Catholic Liturgy, sung when the dead are committed to the grave.

"Find Girl."

De Valmont (Count), father of Florina and uncle of Geraldine. During his absence in the wars, he left his kinsman, the baron Longueville, guardian of his castle, but under the hope of coming into the property, the baron set fire to the castle, intending thereby to kill the wife and her infant boy. When De Valmont returned and knew his losses, he became a wild, reclusive, querulous, despondent, frantic at times, and at times most melancholy. He adopted an infant "found in a forest," who turned out to be his son. His wife was ultimately found, and the villainy of Longueville was brought to light. —W. Diamond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Many De Valmonts? I have witnessed in fifty-four years, but have never seen the equal of Joseph George Holman (1764-1811). —Donaldson.

Deaf and Dumb (The), a comedy by Thomas Holcroft. "The deaf and dumb" boy is Julio count of Harancour, a ward of M. Darlemont, who, in order to get possession of his ward's property, abandons him when very young in the streets of Paris. Here he is rescued by the abbé De l'Épée, who brings him up under the name of Theodore. The boy being recognized by his old nurse and others, Darlemont confesses his crime, and Julio is restored to his rank and inheritance. —Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Dean of St Patrick (The), Jonathan Swift, who was appointed to the deanery in 1713, and retained it till his death (1667-1745).

Deans (Douce Davie), the cowherd at Edinburgh, noted for his religious peculiarities, his magnanimity in affection, and his eccentricities.

Mistress Rebecca Deans, Douce Davie's second wife.

Jeane Deans, daughter of Douce Davie Deans, by his first wife. She marries

Reuben Butler, the presbyterian minister Jeanie Deans is a model of good sense, strong affection, resolution, and disinterestedness. Her journey from Edinburgh to London is as interesting as that of *Elizabeth* from Siberia to Moscow, or of Bunyan as a pilgrim.

Effie [*Luphemina*] Deans, daughter of Douce Davie Deans, by his second wife. She is betrayed by George [afterwards sir George] Staunton (called *Geordie Robertson*), and imprisoned for child murder. Jeanie goes to the queen and begs for pardon, which is vouchsafed to her, and Staunton does what he can to repair the mischief he has done by marrying Effie, who thus becomes lady Staunton. Soon after this sir George is shot by a gipsy boy, who proves to be his own son, and Effie retires to a convent on the Continent.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

* * J. E. Millais has a picture of Effie Deans keeping tryst with George Staunton.

* * The prototype of Jeanie Deans was Helen Walker, to whose memory sir W. Scott erected a tombstone in Irongray Churchyard (Kirkeudbright).

Death of Mors. So Tennyson calls sir Ironside the Red Knight of the Red Lands, who kept Lyones (or Liones) captive in Castle Perilous. The name "Mors," which is Latin, is very inconsistent with a purely British tale, and of course does not appear in the original story.—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lyonesse"), sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 131-137 (1470).

Death (*The Ferry of*). The ferry of the Irish, leading to Siberia, is so called because it leads the Russian exile to political and almost certain physical death. To be "land on the shelf" is to cross the ferry of the Irish.

Death from Strange Causes

Ascanius was killed by the fall of a tortoise on his head from the claws of an eagle in the air.—Pliny, *Hist.* vii 7.

Agathocles (4 syl), tyrant of Sicily, was killed by a tooth-pick, at the age of 95.

Avicenna was choked by a grape-stone.—Pliny, *Hist.* vii 7.

Bissus (*O. Lecanus*) died from the prick of a fine needle in his left thumb.

Chaiyas, the soothsayer, died of laughter at the thought of his having outlived the time predicted for his death.

Charles VIII., conducting his queen into a tennis-court, struck his head against the lintel, and it caused his death.

Fabius, the Roman prætor, was choked by a single goat-hair in the milk which he was drinking.—Pliny, *Hist.* vii 7.

Friedrick Lewis, prince of Wales, died from the blow of a cricket-ball.

Isadach died of thirst in the harvest-field, because (in observance of the rule of St. Patrick) he refused to drink a drop of anything.

Louis VI met with his death from a pig running under his horse, and causing it to stumble.

Marcus died of laughter on seeing a monkey trying to pull on a pair of his boots.

Philonoxenus (4 syl) died of laughter at seeing an ass eating the figs provided for his own dessert.—*Valerius Maximus*.

Placut (*Phillipot*) dropped down dead while in the act of prying a bill.—*Bacchery* the elder.

Quenault, a Norman physician of Montpellier, died from the slight wound made in his hand in the extraction of a splinter.

Saurius (*Spirius*) was choked supping up the albumen of a soft-boiled egg.

Zivus, the painter, died of laughter at sight of a hog which he had just depicted.

Death Proof of Guilt. When combats and ordeals were appealed to in proof of guilt, in the belief that "God would defend the right, the death of the combatant was his sentence of guilt also.

Take hence that traitor from our sight,
For by his death we do perceive his guilt.
Shakespeare 2 *Henry VI* act II. sc. 3 (1591)

Death Ride (*The*), the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, October 25, 1854. In this action 600 English horsemen, under the command of the earl of Cardigan, charged a Russian force of 5000 cavalry and six batallions of infantry. They galloped through the battery of thirty guns, cutting down the artillervmen, and through the cavalry, but then discovered the battalions, and cut their way back again. Of the 670 who advanced to this daring charge, not 200 returned. This reckless exploit was the result of some misunderstanding in an order from the commander-in-chief. Tennyson has a poem on the subject, called *The Charge of the Light Brigade*.

For chivalrous devotion and daring the "Death Ride" of the Light Brigade will not easily be paralleled.—Sir Edw. Greasy, *The Fifteen Decisive Battles* (preface).

Debatable Land (*The*), a tract of land between the Firth and the Sark. It seems properly to belong to Scotland, but having been claimed by both crowns was

styled *The Debatable Land* Sir Richard Graham bought of James I of England a lease of this tract, and got it united to the county of Cumberland. As James ruled over both kingdoms, he was supremely indifferent to which the plot was annexed.

Deb'on, one of the companions of Brute. According to British fable, Devonshire is a corruption of "Debon's-share," or the share of country assigned to Debon.

Deborah Debbitch, governess to lady Peveril's—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Dec'adi, plu *dec'adis*, the holiday every tenth day, in substitution of the Sunday or sabbath, in the first French Revolution.

All attend to labours in the corner of the Augustin cloister and he calls that his holiday—*The Acher du 1er U.*

Decem Scriptores, a collection of ten ancient chronicles on English history, edited by Tysden and John Selden. The names of the chroniclers are Simeon of Durham, John of Hexham, Richard of Hexham, Ailred of Rievall, Ralph de Diceto, John Brompton of Jorinal, Gervase of Canterbury, Thomas Stubbs, William Thorn of Canterbury, and Henry Knighton of Leicester.

De'cius, friend of Antinous (4 syl.)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Laus of Candy* (1617).

Decree of Fontainebleau, an edict of Napoleon I., ordering the destruction by fire of all English goods (dated October 18, 1810, from Fontainebleau).

Decuman Gate, one of the four gates in a Roman camp. It was the gate opposite the praetorian, and furthest from the enemy. Called *decuman* because the tenth legion was always posted near it. The other two gates (the *porta principalis dextra* and the *porta principalis sinistra*) were on the other sides of the square. If the praetorian gate was at the top of this page, the *decuman gate* would be at the bottom, the *porta dextra* on the right hand, and the *porta sinistra* on the left.

Dedlock (*Sir Leicester*), *bart*, who has a general opinion that the world might get on without hills, but would be "totally done up" without Dedlocks. He loves lady Dedlock, and believes in her implicitly. Sir Leicester is honourable and truthful, but intensely prejudiced, immovably obstinate, and proud as "county" can make a man, but his

pride has a most dreadful fall when the guilt of lady Dedlock becomes known.

Lady Dedlock, wife of sir Leicester, beautiful, cold, and apparently heartless; but she is weighed down with this terrible secret, that before marriage she had had a daughter by captain Hawdon. This daughter's name is Esther [Summerson] the heroine of the novel.

Voluntia Dedlock, cousin of sir Leicester. A "young" lady of 60, given to rouge, pearl-powder, and cosmetics. She has a habit of prying into the concerns of others—C Dickens, *Great House* (1853).

Dee's Speculum, a mirror, which Dr John Dee asserted was brought to him by the angels Raphael and Gabriel. At the death of the doctor it passed into the possession of the earl of Peterborough, at Drayton, then to lady Betty Germaine, by whom it was given to John last duke of Argyll. The duke's grandson (lord Frederic Campbell) gave it to Horace Walpole, and in 1812 it was sold, at the dispersion of the curiosities of Strawberry Hill, and bought by Mr Smythe Pigott. At the sale of Mr. Pigott's library, in 1833, it passed into the possession of the late lord Londesborough. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (p 376, November 7, 1871) says, it "has now been for many years in the British Museum," where he saw it "some eighteen years ago."

This magic speculum is a flat polished mineral, like cannot coil, of a circular form, fitted with a handle.

Deerslayer (*The*), the title of a novel by J F Cooper, and the nickname of its hero (Natty Bumppo), a model uncivilized man, honourable, truthful, and brave, pure of heart and without reproach. He is introduced in five of Cooper's novels: *The Deerslayer*, *The Pathfinder*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Pioneers*, and *The Prairie*. He is called "Hawk-eye" in *The Last of the Mohicans*, "Leather-stocking" in *The Pioneers*, and "The Trapper" in *The Prairie*, in which he dies.

Defarge (*Mons*), keeper of a wine shop in the faubourge St Antoine, in Paris. He is a bull-necked, good-humoured, but implacable-looking man.

Mde Defarge, his wife, a dangerous woman, with great force of character, everlastingly knitting.

Mde Defarge had a watery eye that seldom seemed to look at anything.—C Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859).

Defender of the Faith, the title first given to Henry VIII by pope Leo X, for a volume against Luther, in defence of pardons, the papacy, and the seven sacraments. The original volume is in the Vatican, and contains this inscription in the king's handwriting: *Anglorum rex Henricus, Leonis A militis hoc opus et fidei testem et amicitiae*, whereupon the pope (in the twelfth year of his reign) conferred upon Henry, by bull, the title "Fidei Defensor," and commanded all Christians so to address him. The original bull was preserved by sir Robert Cotton, and is signed by the pope, four bishop-cardinals, fifteen priest-cardinals, and eight deacon-cardinals. A complete copy of the bull, with its seals and signatures, may be seen in Selden's *Titles of Honour*, v 53-57 (1672)

Defensætas, Devonshire

Defoe writes *The History of the Plague of London* as if he had been a personal spectator, but he was only three years old at the time (1663-1731)

Deggial, antichrist. The Mohammedan writers say he has but one eye and one eyebrow, and on his forehead is written CAFER ("infidel")

Chilled with terror we concluded that the Deggial, with his exterminating angels had sent forth their plagues on the earth.—W. Beckford *Ivories* (1784)

Degree "Fine by degrees and beautifully less"—Prior

Deheubarth, South Wales.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, III 2 (1590)

Deird'ri, an ancient Irish story similar to the *Dar-Thula* of Ossian. Conor, king of Ulster, puts to death by treachery the three sons of Usnach. This leads to the desolating war against Ulster, which terminates in the total destruction of Emain. This is one of the three tragic stories of the Irish, which are (1) The death of the children of Touran (regarding Tuatha de Danans), (2) the death of the children of Lear or Lir, turned into swans by Aoife, (3) the death of the children of Usnach (a "Milesian" story)

Dei'ri (3 syl), separated from Bernicia by Soemil, the sixth in descent from Woden. Deiri and Bernicia together constituted Northumbria

Deira [sic] beareth thro' the spacious Yorkish bounds, From Durham down along to the Lancastrian sounds And did the greater part of Cumberland contain.
Drayton *Polyolbion* xvi (1613)

Dek'abrist, a Decembrist, from *Dekaber*, the Russian for December. It

denotes those persons who suffered death or captivity for the part they took in the military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg in December, 1825, on the accession of czar Nicholas to the throne

Dela'da, the tooth of Buddha, preserved in the Malegawa temple at Kandy. The natives guard it with the greatest jealousy, from a belief that whoever possesses it acquires the right to govern Ceylon. When the English (in 1815) obtained possession of this palladium, the natives submitted without resistance

Delaserre (*Captain Philip*), a friend of Harry Bertram.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Delectable Mountains, a range of hills from the summits of which the Celestial City could be seen. These mountains were beautiful with woods, vineyards, fruits of all sorts, flowers, springs and fountains, etc.

Now there were on the tops of these mountains shepherds feeding their flocks. The pilgrims therefore went to them and leaning on their staffs they asked,

ab

sh

Bunyan *The Pilgrim's Progress* I. (1678)

De'ha, Diana, so called from the island Delos, where she was born. Similarly, Apollo was called *Delius*. Milton says that Eve seen

De'ha's self

In gilt surpassed and goddess-like deport,
Though not as she with bow and quiver armed
Paradise Lost ix. 339 etc. (1663)

De'ha, any female sweetheart. One of Virgil's shepherdesses. The lady-love of Tibullus. The Delia of Pope's *Satires* (181) is the second lady Doloraine

Delia, the lady-love of James Hammond's elegies, was Miss Dashwood, who died in 1779. She rejected his suit, and died unmarried. In one of the elegies the poet imagines himself married to her, and that they were living happily together till death, when pitying maids would tell of their wondrous loves

Delian King (*The*) Apollo or the sun is so called in the Orphic hymn

Of as the Delian King with Sirens holds
The central heavens.

Akenside *Hymn to the Astræa* (1767)

Delight of Mankind (*The*) Titus the Roman emperor (A.D. 40, 79-81)

Titus indeed gave one short evening gleam
More cordial felt, as in the midst it spread
Of storm and horror. The Delight of Men.
Thomson *Liberty* III. (1733).

Della Crusca School, originally

applied in 182 to a society in Florence, established to purify the national language and sift from it all its impurities, but applied in England to a brotherhood of poets (at the close of the last century) under the leadership of Mr. Piozzi. This school was conspicuous for affectation and high-flown panegyrics on each other. It was stamped out by Gifford, in *The Bards*, in 1794, and *The Mockers*, in 1796. Robert Merry, who signed himself *Della Crusca*, James Cobb a free-writer, James Boswell (biographer of Dr. Johnson), O'Keefe, Morton, Reynolds, Holcroft, Sheridan, Colman the younger, Mrs. H. Cowley, and Mrs. Robinson were its best exponents.

Delphin Classics (*The*), a set of Latin classics edited in France for the use of the grand dauphin (son of Louis XIV.) Huet was chief editor, assisted by Mantauzier and Bossuet. They had thirty-nine scholars working under them. The indexes of these classics are very valuable.

Delphine (2 syl.), the heroine and title of a novel by Mme de Stael. Delphine is a charming character, who has a faithless lover, and dies of a broken heart. This novel, like *Corinne*, was written during her banishment from France by Napoleon I., when she travelled in Switzerland and Italy. It is generally thought that "Delphine" was meant for the authoress herself (1802).

Delta [Δ] of *Blackwood* is D. M. Moir (1738-1831).

Del'ville (2 syl.), one of the guardians of Cecilia. He is a man of wealth and great ostentation, with a haughty humours and condescending pride, especially in his intercourse with his social inferiors. —Miss Burney, *Cecilia* (1782).

Demands. In full of all demands, as his lordship says. His "lordship" is the marquis of Blandford, and the allusion is to Mr. Benson, the jeweller, who sent in a claim to the marquis for interest to a bill which had run more than twelve months. His lordship sent a cheque for the bill itself, and wrote on it, "In full of all demands." Mr. Benson accepted the bill, and sued for the interest, but was non-suited (1871).

Demetria, South Wales, the inhabitants are called Demetrius.

Demetrius the son of the Demetrian King.
Draughts *Demetrius*, 1861.

Demetrius, a young Athenian, to whom *Igeus* (3 syl) promised his daughter Hermia in marriage. As Hermia loved Lysander, she refused to marry Demetrius, and fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius went in quest of her, and was followed by Helena, who doted on him. All four fell asleep, and "dreamed a dream" about the fairies. On waking, Demetrius became more reasonable. He saw that Hermia disliked him, but that Helena loved him sincerely, so he consented to forego the one and take to wife the other. When Lysander, the father of Hermia, found out how the case stood, he consented to the union of his daughter with Lysander. —Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Demetrius, in *The Poetaster*, by Ben Jonson, is meant for John Marston (died 1633).

Demetrius (1 syl), son of king Antigonus, in love with Celina, alias *Lionel*. —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humours of a Lieutenant* (1647).

Demetrius, a citizen of Greece during the reign of Alexius Comnenus. —Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Demurgus, that mysterious agent which, according to Plato, made the world and all that it contains. The Logos or "Word" of St. John's Gospel (ch. 1) is the demurgus of platonizing Christians.

Democritus (in Latin *Democritus*), the laughing or scoffing philosopher, the first Baron of his age. To "dine with Democritus" is to go without dinner, the same as "dining with Duke Humphrey," or "dining with the cross-legged knights."

People think that we [authors] often dine with Democritus, but there they are all taken. There is not one of the fraternity who is not welcome to some good table. —*Letter on Puff* (1722).

Democritus Junior, Robert Burton, author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy* (1576-1640).

Demodocus (in Latin *Demodocus*), bard of Alen'ous (1 syl) king of the Phæacians.

Such as the wise Demodocus once told
In an evening at king Alen'ous' fe-
While we 11th of 11th and all the rest
Are held with his me all his harm my
In willing chains and sweet captivity
Mid on Vacant Exercise (1677)

Dem'ogor'gon, tyrant of the elves.

and fury, whose very name inspired terror, hence Milton speaks of "the dreaded name of Demogorgon" (*Paradise Lost*, ii 965). Spencer says he "dwells in the deep abyss where the three fatal sisters dwell" (*Fairy Queen*, iv 2), but Ariosto says he inhabited a splendid palace on the Himalaya Mountains. Mentioned by Statius in the *Thebaid*, iv 516. Shelley so calls eternity in *Prometheus Unbound*.

He is the first begotten of Beelzebub with a face as terrible as Demogorgon—Dryden: *The Spanish Fryar* v. (1680).

Demoph'oôn (4 syl) was brought up by Demeter, who anointed him with ambrosia and plunged him every night into the fire. One day, his mother, out of curiosity, watched the proceeding, and was horror-struck, whereupon Demeter told her that her foolish curiosity had robbed her son of immortal youth.

* * This story is also told of Isis—Plutarch, *De Isid et Osirid*, vii 37.

* * A similar story is told of Achilles. His mother Thetis was taking similar precautions to render him immortal, when his father Peleus (2 syl) interfered—Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautic Exp*, iv 866.

Demos'thenes of the Pulpit. Dr Thomas Rennell, dean of Westminster, was so called by William Pitt (1753-1810).

Dendin (*Peter*), an old man, who had settled more disputes than all the magistrates of Poitiers, though he was no judge. His plan was to wait till the litigants were thoroughly sick of their contention, and longed to end their disputes, then would he interpose, and his judgment could not fail to be acceptable.

Tenot Dendin, son of the above, but, unlike his father, he always tried to crush quarrels in the bud, consequently, he never succeeded in settling a single dispute submitted to his judgment—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii 41 (1547).

(Racine has introduced the same name in his comedy called *Les Plaideurs* (1669), and Lafontaine in his *Fables*, 1668.)

Dennet (*Father*), an old peasant at the lists of St George—Sir W Scott, *Levantho* (time, Richard I).

Dennis the hargman, one of the ringleaders of the "No Popery riots," the other two were Hugh servant of the May pole inn, and the half-witted Barnaby Rudge. Dennis was cheerful enough when he "turned off" others, but when

he himself ascended the gibbet he showed a most grovelling and craven spirit—Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Dennis (*John*), "the best abused man in English literature." Swift lampooned him, Pope assailed him in the *Essay on Criticism*, and finally he was "damned to everlasting fame" in the *Dunciad*. He is called "Lo'illus" (1657-1733).

Dennison (*Jenny*), attendant on Miss Edith Beilenden. She marries Cuddie Headingg—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II).

Dent de Lait (*Une*), a prejudice. After M Bernalde has been running down Dr Purgon as a humbug, Argan replies, "C'est que vous avez, mon frère, un dent de lait contre lui"—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, iii 3 (1673).

D'Eon de Beaumont (*Le chevalier*), a person notorious for the ambiguity of his sex, said to be the son of an advocate. His face was pretty, without beard, moustache, or whiskers. Louis XV sent him as a woman to Russia on a secret mission, and he presented himself to the empress as a woman (1766). In the Seven Years War he was appointed captain of dragons. In 1777 he assumed the dress of a woman again, which he maintained till death (1729-1810).

Derbend (*The Iron Gates of*), called the "Albanian Portæ," or the "Caspian's Gate." Iron gates, which closed the defile of Derbend. There is still debris of a great wall, which once ran from the Black Sea to the Caspian. It is said that Alexander founded Derbend on the west coast of the Caspian, and that Khosru the Great fortified it. Haroun-al-Raschid often resided there. Its ancient name was Albana, and hence the province Seljuvan was called Albania.

* * The gates called *Albania Pylæ* were not the "Caspian's Gate," but "Trajan's Gate" or "Kopula Derbend."

Derby (*Earl of*), third son of the earl of Lancaster, and near kinsman of Edward III. His name was Henry Plantagenet, and he died 1362. Henry Plantagenet, earl of Derby, was sent to protect Guienne, and was noted for his humanity no less than for his bravery. He defeated the comte de Fflle at Bergerac, reduced Périgord, took the castle of Auberoche, in Gascony, overthrew 10,000 French with only 1000, taking prisoners nine earls and nearly all

the barons, knights, and squires (1345). Next year he took the fortresses of Monsegur, Monseign, Villefranche, Miramont, Tennins, Damassen Argulon, and Reole

That most deserving earl of Derby we prefer
Henry's third valiant son the earl of Lancaster,
That only Mars of men

Dymton *Polyolbion* xiii. (1613)

Derby (Countess of), Charlotte de la Tremouille, countess of Derby and queen of Man

Philp earl of Derby, king of Man, son of the countess—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Derrick, hangman in the first half of the seventeenth century. The crane for hoisting goods is called a derrick, from this hangman

Derrick (Tom), quarter-master of the pirate's vessel—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

Derby-Down Triangle (*The*), lord Castlereagh, afterwards marquis of Londonderry, so called by William Hone. The first word is a pun on the title, the second refers to his lordship's oratory, a triangle being the most feeble, monotonous, and unmusical of all musical instruments. Tom Moore compares the oratory of lord Castlereagh to "water spouting from a pump"

Q Why is a pump like a count Castlereagh?

A Because it is a slender thing of wood

W.

In

T. Moore

Dervise ("a poor man"), a sort of religious friar or mendicant among the Mohammedans

Desborough (*Colonel*), one of the parliamentary commissioners—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Desdemona, daughter of Brabantio a Venetian senator, in love with Othello the Moor (general of the Venetian army). The Moor loves her intensely, and marries her, but Iago, by artful villainy, induces him to believe that she loves Cassio too well. After a violent conflict between love and jealousy, Othello smothers her with a bolster, and then stabs himself—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611)

The soft simplicity of Desdemona, confident of merit and conscious of innocence, her ardent perseverance in her suit and her slowness to suspect that she can be suspected are proofs of Shakespeare's skill in human nature.—Dr. Johnson.

Desert Fairy (*The*). This fairy was guarded by two lions, which could

be pacified only by a cake made of millet, sugar candy, and crocodiles' eggs. The Desert Fairy said to Alfar, "I swear by my coil you shall marry the yellow Dwarf, or I will burn my crutch"—Comtesse D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682)

Deserted Daughter (*The*), a comedy by Holcroft. Joanna was the daughter of Mordent, but her mother died, and Mordent married lady Anne. In order to do so he ignored his daughter and had her brought up by strangers, intending to apprentice her to some trade. Then, a money-lender, acting on the advice of Mordent, lodges the girl with Mrs. Enfield, a crump, where Lennox is introduced to her, and obtains Mordent's consent to run away with her. In the interim Cheveril sees her, falls in love with her, and determines to marry her. Mordent repents, takes the girl home, acknowledges her to be his daughter, and she becomes the wife of the gallant young Cheveril (1784).

* * * This comedy has been recast, and called *The Steward*

Deserted Village (*The*). The poet has his eye chiefly on Lissos, its landscapes and characters. Here his father was pastor. He calls the village Auburn, but tells us it was the seat of his youth, every spot of which was dear and familiar to him. He describes the pastor, the schoolmaster, the ale-house, then tells us that luxury has killed all the simple pleasures of village life, but asks the friends of truth to judge how wide the limits "between a splendid and a happy land." Now the man of wealth and pride

Takes up a space that many poor supplied
Space for his lake, his parks, extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage and hounds.

O. Goldsmith (1770)

Some think Springfield, Essex, is the place referred to

A traveller whom Washington Irving accepts as an authority identified Lissos a ale-house with the sign of the Three Pigeons swimming over the water as that where once dwelt Aotter

Nov. 1st. 1818.

Dr. Goldsmith composed his *Deserted Village* whilst residing at a farm house nearly opposite the church here (i.e. Springfield). Joseph Strutt, the engraver and antiquary, was born here in 1749 and died 1802.—Lewis *Topographical Dictionary of England* Art. Springfield (1831)

Desertei (*The*), a musical drama by Dibdin (1770). Henry, a soldier, is engaged to Louisa, but during his absence some rumours of gallantry to his disad-

vantage reach the village, and to test his love, Louisa in pretence goes with Simkin as if to be married. Henry sees the procession, is told it is Louisa's wedding day, and in a fit of desperation gives himself up as a deserter, and is condemned to death. Louisa goes to the king, explains the whole affair, and returns with his pardon as the muffled drums begin to beat.

Desmas The repentant thief is so called in *The Story of Joseph of Arimathea*, but Dismas in the apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus*. Longfellow, in *The Golden Legend*, calls him Dismachus. The impenitent thief is called Gestas, but Longfellow calls him Titus.

Imparibus meritis pendent tria corpora ramis
Dismas et Gesmas media est Divina Potestas
Alia pectit Dismas, Infelix Infirma Cernis
Nos et tes nostras conservet Summa Potestas.

Of differing merits from three trees incline
Dismas and Gesmas and the Power Divine
Dismas rejects Gesmas no pardon craves
The I over Divine by death the sinner saves

Desmonds of Kilmallock (Limerick) The legend is that the last powerful head of this family, who perished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, still keeps his state under the waters of Lough Gur, that every seventh year he re-appears fully armed, rides round the lake early in the morning, and will ultimately return in the flesh to claim his own again. (See BANNROSS.)—Sir W. Scott, *Fairfaxes of Nigel*

Despair (Giant) lived in Doubting Castle. He took Christian and Hopeful captives for sleeping on his grounds, and locked them in a dark dungeon from Wednesday to Saturday, without "one bit of bread, or drop of drink, or ray of light." By the advice of his wife, Diffidence, the giant beat them soundly "with a crab-tree cudgel." On Saturday night Christian remembered he had a key in his bosom, called "Promise," which would open any lock in Doubting Castle. So he opened the dungeon door, and they both made their escape with speed.—John Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1 (1678)

Deucalidon, the sea which washes the north coast of Scotland.

Till thro' the sleepy main to Thuly I have gone
And seen the frozen Isles, the cold Deucalidon
M. Drayton *Polychaon* 1 (1612)

Deucalidonian Ocean, the sea which washes the northern side of Ireland.—Richard of Cirencester, *Hist.*, 1: 8 (1762)

Deuce is in Him (The), a farce by

George Colman, senior. The person referred to is colonel Tamber, under which name the plot of the farce is given (1762)

Deuga'la, says Ossian, "was covered with the light of beauty, but her heart was the house of pride."

Deve'ta, plu *DRVETAS*, inferior or secondary deities in Hindû mythology.

Devil (The) Olivier Ledain, the tool of Louis XI, and once the king's barber, was called *Le Diable*, because he was as much feared, was as fond of making mischief, and was far more disliked than the prince of evil. Olivier was executed in 1484.

Devil (The) The noted public-house so called was No 2, Fleet Street. In 1788, it was purchased by the bank firm and formed part of "Child's Place." The original "Apollo" (of the Apollo Club, held here under the presidency of Ben Jonson), is still preserved in Child's bank.

When the lawyers in the neighbourhood went to dinner, they hung a notice on their doors, "Gone to the Devil," that those who wanted them might know where to find them.

Dined to day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison at the Devil Tavern: near Temple Bar and Garth treated.—Swift *Letter to Stella*

Devil (The French), Jean Bart, an intrepid French sailor, born at Dunkirk (1650-1702)

Devil (The White) George Castriot, surnamed "Scanderbeg," was called by the Turks "The White Devil of Wallachia" (1404-1467)

Devil (The Printer's) Aldus Manutius, a printer in Venice to the holy Church and the doge, employed a negro boy to help him in his office. This little black boy was believed to be an imp of Satan, and went by the name of the "printer's devil." In order to protect him from persecution, and confute a foolish superstition, Manutius made a public exhibition of the boy, and announced that "any one who doubted him to be flesh and blood might come forward and pinch him."

Devil (Robert the), of Normandy, so called because his father was said to have been an incubus or wend in the disguise of a knight (1028-1035)

* * Robert François Damiens is also called *Robert le Diable*, for his attempt to assassinate Louis XV (1711-1757)

Devil (Son of the), Tz'eh'no, chief of the Gibelins, governor of Vicenza. He was so called for his infamous cruelties (1210-1250).

Devil Dick, Richard Porson, the critic (1759-1808).

Devil on Two Sticks (The), that is *Le Diable Boiteux*, by Lesage (1707). The plot of this humorous satirical tale is borrowed from the Spanish, *El Diabolo Cojuelo*, by Guevara (1637). Asmodeus (*le diable boiteux*) perches on Cleofas on the steeple of St. Salvador, and stretching out his hand the roofs of all the houses open, and expose to him what is being done privately in every dwelling.

Devil on Two Sticks (The), a farce by S. Foote, a satire on the medical profession.

Devil to Pay (The), a farce by C. Coffey. Sir John Loverule has a terragant wife, and Zackel Jobson a patient grissel. Two spirits named Nadir and Ab'ishog transform these two wives for a time, so that the terragant is given to Jobson, and the patient wife to sir John. When my lady tries her tricks on Jobson, he takes his strap to her and soon reduces her to obedience. After she is well reformed, the two are restored to their original husbands, and the shrew becomes an obedient, modest wife (died 1740).

The Devil to Pay was long a favourite chiefly for the character of "Nell" [the cobbler's wife], which made the fortunes of several actresses.—*Chambers' English Literature* II. 151.

Devil's Age (The). A wealthy man once promised to give a poor gentleman and his wife a large sum of money if at a given time they could tell him the devil's age. When the time came the gentleman, at his wife's suggestion, plunged first into a barrel of honey and then into a barrel of feathers, and walked on all fours. Presently, up came his Sat'nic majesty, and said, "X and x years have I lived," naming the exact number, "yet never saw I an animal like this." The gentleman had heard enough, and was able to answer the question without difficulty.—Rev W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 58 (1877).

Devil's Arrows, three remarkable "druidical" stones near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. Probably these stones simply mark the boundary of some property or jurisdiction.

Devil's Bridge (The), mentioned by Longfellow, in the *Golden Legend*, is the

bridge over the falls of the Reuss, in the canton of the Uri, in Switzerland.

Devil's Chalice (The). A wealthy man gave a poor farmer a large sum of money on this condition: at the end of a twelvemonth he was either to say "of what the devil made his chalice," or else give his head to the devil. The poor farmer, as the time came round, hid himself in the cross-roads, and presently the witches assembled from all sides. Said one witch to another, "You know that Farmer So-and-so has sold his head to the devil, for he will never know of what the devil makes his chalice." In fact, I don't know myself." "Don't you?" said the other, "why, of the parings of finger-nails trimmed on Sundays." The farmer was overjoyed, and when the time came round was quite ready with his answer.—Rev W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 71 (1877).

Devil's Current (The). Part of the current of the Bosphorus is so called from its great rapidity.

Devil's Den, a cromlech in Preschute, near Marlborough.

Devil's Dyke (The), otherwise called Grim's Dyke. This dyke ran from Newmarket into Lincolnshire, and was designed to separate Mercia from the East Angles. Part of the southern boundary of Mercia (from Hampshire to the mouth of the Severn) was called "Woden's Dyke," the present Wan's Dyke.

Because my depth and breadth so strangely doth exceed
Men's low estimate
That by Wberefo

Wynston 107yoblon xxi. (162.).

Devil's Dyke, Brighton (The). One day, as St. Cuthman was walking over the South Downs, and thinking to himself how completely he had rescued the whole country from paganism, he was accosted by his sable majesty in person. "Ha, ha!" said the prince of darkness, "so you think by these churches and convents to put me and mine to your ban, do you? Poor fool! why, this very night will I swamp the whole land with the sea." "Forewarned is forearmed," thought St. Cuthman, and hies him to sister Cecilia, superior of a convent which then stood on the spot of the present Dyke House. "Sister," said the saint, "I love you well. This night, for the grace of God, keep lights burning at the convent windows from midnight to day—

brenk, and let in a ves he sud by the holy sisterhood " At sundown came the devil with pickaxe and spade, mattock and shovel, and set to work in right good earnest to dig a dyke which should let the waters of the sea into the downs "Fire and brimstone!"—he exclaimed, as a sound of voices rose and fell in sacred song—"Fire and brimstone! What's the matter with me?" Shoulders, feet, wrists, loins, all seemed paralyzed Down went mattock and spade, pickaxe and shovel, and just at that moment the lights at the convent windows burst forth, and the cock, mistaking the blaze for daybreak, began to crow most lustily Off flew the devil, and never again returned to complete his work The small digging he effected still remains in witness of the truth of this legend of the "Devil's Dyke"

Devil's Flying-Pan (*The*), a Cornish mine worked by the ancient Romans According to a very primitive notion, precious stones are produced from condensed dew hardened by the sun This mine was the flying-pan where dew was thus converted and hardened

Devil's Parliament (*The*), the parliament assembled by Henry VI at Coventry, in 1459 So called because it passed attenders on the duke of York and his chief supporters

Devil's Throat (*The*) Cromer Bay is so called, because it is so dangerous to navigation

Devil's Wall (*The*), the wall separating England from Scotland So called from its great durability

Devonshire, according to historic fable, is a corruption of "Debon's-shire" This Debon was one of the companions of Brute, the descendant of Aeneas He chased the giant Conlin till he came to a pit eight leagues across Trying to leap this chasm, the giant fell backwards and lost his life

that ample pit, yet far renowned
For the great leap which Debon did compel
Couth to make, being eight leagues of ground
Into the which retourning back he fell
And Debon's share was that I. Devonshire.
Spenser *Fairy Queen* II. 10 (1200)

De'vorgoil (*Fady Jane*), a friend of the Hazelwood family—Sir W Scott, *Guy Rannering* (time, George II)

Dewlap (*Diel*), an anecdote teller, whose success depended more upon his

physiognomy than his wit His chin and his punch were his most telling points

I found that the merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat punch and the tossing up of a pair of rosy jowls —Ireland Steele

Dhu (*Evan*), of Lochiel, a Highland chief, in the army of Montrose

Mitch-Connel Dhu, or M'Idun, a Highland chief, in the army of Montrose—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Dhu'dul, the famous horse of Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet

Dhu'l Karnein ("the two-horned"), a true believer according to the Mohammedan notion, who built the wall to prevent the incursions of Gog and Magog—*Al koran*, xiiii

Commentators say the wall was built in this manner. The workmen dug till they found water and having laid the foundation of stone and melted brass, they built the superstructure of lattice pieces of iron between which they packed wood and coal till the whole equalled the height of the mountains [of Ararat]. Then within fire to the combustion, and by the use of bellows, they made the iron red hot and poured molten brass over to fill up the interstices.—*Al Mehdawi*.

Dhu'nun, the surname of Jonah, so called because he was swallowed by a fish

Remember Dhu'nun when he departed in wrath and the thought that we could not exercise our power over him.—*Al koran*, xxi.

Diafoirus (*Thomas*), son of Dr Diafoirus He is a young medical milkop, to whom Argin has pronounced his daughter Angelique in marriage Diafoirus gives his compliments in cut-and-dried speeches, and on one occasion, being interrupted in his remarks, says, "Madame, vous m'avez interrompu dans le milieu de ma periode, et cela m'a trouble la memoire" His father says, "Thomms, recevez cela pour une autre fois" Angelique loves Cleante (2 syl), and Thomms Diafoirus goes to the wall

Il n'a jamais eu l'imagination bien vive ni ce feu d'esprit qu'on remarque dans quelques uns. Lorsqu'il était petit il n'a jamais été ce qu'on appelle méfiant et éveillé on le voyait toujours doux paisible et inaltérable ne disant jamais mot et ne jouant jamais à tous ces petits jeux que l'on nomme enfantine.—Moliere *Le Malade Imaginaire* II. 6 (1673)

Di'amond, one of three brothers, sons of the fairy Agapê Though very strong, he was slain in single fight by Cambrlo His brothers were Pri'amond and Tri'amond—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv (1596)

Diamond Jousts, nine jousts instituted by Arthur, and so called because a diamond was the prize These nine diamonds were all won by sir Launcelot, who presented them to the queen, but

Guinevere, in a tiff, flung them into the river which ran by the palace — Pen-
nison, *Idylls of the King* ("Laine")

Diamond Sword, a magic sword given by the god Syren to the king of the Gold Mines

She gave him a sword made of one entire diamond that gave as great lustre as the sun. — Comte de D'Aunoy *Fairy Tale* ("The Yellow Dwarf" 1639).

Diamonds The largest in the world

Carats (uncut), Cut	Name	Person
1659 *	Briganza	King of Portugal
— 357	—	Rajah of Mattan (Borneo)
— 254	Star of the South	—
— 194	Orloff	Czar of Russia
— 139½	Florentine	Emp of Austria
— 134½	—	King of Prussia
410 136½	Plitt	King of Prussia
793½ 106½	Robt I neor	Queen of England
— 86	Slukh	Czar of Russia
— 824	Pigott	Messrs. Rindell and Bridge
— 78	Nassac	Lord Westminster
112 67½	Blue	—
— 53	Sancy	Czar of Russia
88½ 44½	Dudley	Earl of Dudley
— 40	Pach of Egypt	Khedive of Egypt

* * For particulars, see each under its name (See STEWART DIAMOND)

Diana, heroine and title of a pastoral by Montemayor, imitated from the *Daphnis and Chloe* of Longos (fourth century)

Diana, daughter of the widow of Florence with whom Helen lodged on her way to the shrine of St Jacques le Grand Count Bertram wistfully loved Diana, but the modest girl made this attachment the means of bringing about a reconciliation between Bertram and his wife Helen — Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598)

Diana de Lascours, daughter of Ralph and Louise de Lascours, and sister of Martha, alias Ognon. Diana was betrothed to Horace de Brenece, whom she resigns to Martha — L. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1806)

Diana the Inexorable (1) She slew Orion with one of her arrows, for daring to make love to her (2) She changed Acton into a stag and set her own dogs on him to worry him to death, because he chanced to look upon her while bathing (3) She shot with her arrows the six sons and six daughters of Niobe, because the fond mother said she was happier than Latona, who had only two children

Diane non moyenda numera.

Horace *Epode*, xvii.

Diana the Second of Salmantin, a pastoral romance by Gil Polo.

'We will preserve that book' said the eme as care fully as if Apollo himself had been its author. — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. L. 6 (1635)

Diana's Power and Functions

Terrat luxat, agit Proserpina Luna Diana,
Ima Suprema, feras, sceptris, fulgore regitta

Diana of the Stage, Mrs Anne Bricegirdle (1663-1718)

Diana's Foresters, "minions of the moon," "Diana's knights," etc., highwaymen

Marry then sweet was when thou art king let not us that are equies of the night's body" he called *thence* let us be Diana's foresters. — G. in *leinen of the shade* "minions of the moon." — Shakespeare *Henry IV*, act I, sc. 1 (1577)

Diana's Livery (*To wear*), to be a virgin

One twelve moons more she'll wear Diana's livery,
Till both she waxed.

Shakespeare *Pericles Prince of Tyre* act II, sc. 5 (1612)

Diana, wife of Gilberto of Truili, but amorously loved by Ansaldo. In order to rid herself of his importunities, she vowed never to yield to him until he could "make her garden at midwinter as gay with flowers as it was in summer" (meaning *actor*). Ansaldo, by the aid of a magician, accomplished the appointed task, but when the lady told him her husband insisted on her keeping her promise, Ansaldo, not to be outdone in generosity, declined to take advantage of his claim, and from that day forth was the firm and honorable friend of Gilberto — Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 5

The *Franklin's Tale* of Chaucer is substantially the same story (See DOUGLAS)

Diarmid, noted for his "beauty spot," which he covered up with his cap, for if any woman chanced to see it, she would instantly fall in love with him — Campbell, *Tales of the West Highlands* ("Diarmid and Grannie")

Diav'olo (*Ira*), Michele Porza, insurgent of Calabria (1760-1806) — Auber, *Ira Diavolo* (libretto by Seribe, 1836)

Dibble (*Darn*), gardener at Monk-barns — Sir W. Scott, *Antiquary* (time, George III)

Dibu'tades (1 syl), a potter of Sicion, whose daughter traced on the wall her lover's shadow, cast there by the light of a lamp. This, it is said, is the origin of portrait painting. The father applied the same process to his

pottery, and this, it is said, is the origin of sculpture in relief

Will the arts ever have a lovelier origin than that fair daughter of Diomedes tracing the beloved shadow on the wall?—*Soldat Ariadne* L 6

Dicea'a, daughter of Jove, the "rescuing angel" of classic mythology

Forth stepped the just Dicea full of rage
Phileas Fletcher *The Purple Island* vi (1633)

Diceon the Bedlamite, a half-mad mendicant, both knife and staff. A specimen of the metre will be seen by part of Diceon's speech

Many a mile have I walked divers and sundry wakes
And many a good man's house have I bin nt in my dais
Many a gossip's cup in my time have I tasted
And many a broche and sylet have I both turned and leaved

When I saw I bootet nlt, out nt doore I lged mee
And caught n shy of lueon when I saw none lged mee
Which I lntend not far hence unless my purpoe faye
Shall serve for a sholing horne to draw on two jol of ale
Diceon the Bedlamite (1633)

Dicella, one of Iogistilla's handmaids, noted for her chastity—Ariosto, *Orlando Lirioso* (1616)

Dick, ostler at the Seven Stars inn, York—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Diel, called "The Devil's Dick of Helligarth," a salooner and follower of the earl of Douglas—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Dick (Mr), an amiable, half-witted man, devoted to David's "aunt," Miss Betsey Trotwood, who thinks him a prodigious genius. Mr Dick is especially mad on the subject of Charles I—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Dick Amlet, the son of Mrs Amlet, a rich, vulgar tradeswoman. Dick assumes the airs of a fine gentleman, and calls himself colonel Shapel, in which character he gets introduced to Corinna, the daughter of Gripe, a rich servicer. Just as he is about to clope, his mother makes her appearance, and the deceit is laid bare, but Mrs Amlet promises to give her son £10,000, and so the wedding is adjusted. Dick is a regular scamp, and wholly without principle, but being a dashing young blade, with a handsome person, he is admired by the ladies—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confidante* (1695)

John Palmer was the Dick Amlet, and John Banister the rogish servant. Brass.—James Smith (1730)

Dick Shakebag, a highwayman in the gang of captain Colchoppper (the Alsatian bully)—Sir W Scott *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Dickson (Thomas), farmer at Douglassdale

Charles Dickson, son of the above, killed in the church—Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Dicta'tor of Letters, François Marie Aronot de Voltaire, called the "Great Pan" (1691-1778)

Dictionary (*A Living*) Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) was so called by George I

* * Longinus was called "The Living Cyclopaedia" (213-273)

* * Daniel Huet, chief editor of the *Delphine Classics*, was called a *Porcus Litterarum* for his unlimited knowledge (1630-1721)

Diddler (Jeremy), an artful swindler, a clever, seedy rickabond, who borrows money or obtains credit by his songs, witticisms, or other expedients—Kenney, *Waving the Wind*

Diderick, the German form of Theodorick, king of the Goths. As Arthur is the centre of British romance and Charlemagne of French romance, so Diderick is the central figure of the German minnesingers

Didier (Henri), the lover of Julie Lesurques (2 syl), a gentleman in feeling and conduct, who remains loyal to his fiancée through all her troubles—Ed Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852)

Die "Ah, surely nothing dies but something mourns!"—Byron, *Don Juan*, in 108 (1820)

Die Young (*Whom the Gods love*)—Byron, *Don Juan*, in 12 (1824)

οὐ οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος
Menander *Fragments* 48 (Melick)

And what excelth but what dieth young?
Drummond (1585-1549)

Die'go, the sexton to Lopez the "Spanish curate"—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Die'go (Don), a man of 60, who saw a country maiden named Leonora, whom he liked, and intended to marry if her temper was as amiable as her face was pretty. He obtained leave of her parents to bring her home and place her under a duenna for three months, and then either return her to them spotless, or to make her his wife. At the expiration of the time, he went to settle the marriage contract, and, to make all things sure, locked up the house, giving the keys to Ursula, but to the outer door he attached

a huge padlock, and put the key in his pocket. Leander, being in love with Leonora, laughed at locksmiths and duennas, and Diego (2 syl) found them about to elope. Being a wise man, he not only consented to their union, but gave Leonora a handsome marriage portion — I Bickerstaff, *The Padlock*.

Diet of Performers

BRAMM sang on *bottled porter*
CYTLEY (Miss) took *linseed tea* and *madras*

COOKE (G F) drank *everything*
HENDERSON, gum *arabic* and *sherry*
INCLEDON sang on *madras*
JORDAN (Mrs) drank *calves'-foot jelly* and *sherry*

KEAN (C) took *beef-tea* for breakfast, and preferred a *rump-steak* for dinner

KEAN (Edm.), LUCIFER, and REEVE drank *cold brandy-and-water*

KIMBLE (John) took *opium*

LEWIS, *mulled wine* and *oysters*

MICHAUD used to eat the *lean* of *mutton-chops* when he acted, and subsequently lived almost wholly on a vegetable diet

O'BRIEN drank *tea*

RUSSELL (Henry) took a *boiled egg*

SMITH (W) drank *coffee*

WOOD (Mrs) sang on *draught porter*

WHENCU and HARLEY took no refreshment during a performance — W C Russell, *Representative Actors*, 272

Dietrich (2 syl) So Theodor the Great is called by the German minnesingers. In the terrible broil stirred up by queen Kriemhild in the banquet hall of Etzel, Dietrich interfered, and succeeded in capturing Hagan and the Burgundian king Gunther. These he handed over to the queen, praying her to set them free, but she cut off both their heads with her own hands — *The Nibelungen Lied* (thirteenth century)

Dietrich (John), a labourer's son of Pomerania. He spent twelve years under ground, where he met Elizabeth Krabbin, daughter of the minister of his own village, Ramin. One day, walking together, they heard a cock crow, and an irresistible desire came over both of them to visit the upper earth. John so frightened the elves by a toad, that they yielded to his wish, and gave him hoards of wealth, with part of which he bought half the island of Rügen. He married Elizabeth, and became the founder of a very powerful family — *Behtley, Fairy Mythology*. (See TANNIUSLI.)

Dieu et Mon Droit, the parole of Richard I at the battle of Gisors (1198)

Diggery, one of the house-servants at Strawberry Hall. Being stage-struck, he inoculates his fellow-servants (Cimon and Wat) with the same taste. In the same house is an heiress named Kitty Sprightly (a ward of sir Gilbert Pumpkin), also stage-struck. Diggery's favourite character was "Alexander the Great," the son of "Almon." One day, playing *Roméo and Juliet*, he turned the oven into the balcony, but, being rung for, the girl acting "Innet" was nearly roasted alive. (See DICKORY) — J Jackson, *All the World's a Stage*

Digges (Miss Maria), a friend of lady Penfeather, a visitor at the Spr — Sir W Scott, *St Roman's Will* (time, George III)

Diggon [Davie], a shepherd in the *Shepherd's Calendar*, by Spenser. He tells Hobbinol that he drove his sheep into foreign lands, hoping to find better pasture, but he was amazed at the luxury and profligacy of the shepherds whom he saw there, and the wretched condition of the flocks. He refers to the Roman Catholic clergy, and their abandoned mode of life. Diggon also tells Hobbinol a long story about Rossin (the bishop of Rochester) and his watchful dog Lauder catching a wolf in sheep's clothing in the fold — *Icl. ix* (September, 1572 or 1578).

Diggory, a barn labourer, employed on state occasions for butler and footman by Mr and Mrs Hardcastle. He is both awkward and familiar, laughs at his master's jokes and talks to his master's guests while serving. (See DIGGORY) — Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773)

Diggon (Father), one of the monks of St Botolph's Priory — Sir W. Scott, *Lianhoe* (time, Richard I)

Dill or **Ane'thum**. The seeds are warm, strong-smelling, and aromatic

The wonder working dill he gets

Which curious women use in many a nice dill

Drayton *Polyolbon* xiii (1613)

Dimanche (Mons), a dun. Monday. Dimanche, a tradesman, applies to don Juan for money. Don Juan treats him with all imaginable courtesy, but every time he attempts to revert to business interrupts him with some such question as, *Comment se porte madame Dimanche?*

or *Et votre petite fille Claudine, comment se porte-t-elle?* or *Le petit Colin, fait-il toujours bien du bruit avec son tambour?* or *Et votre petit chien Brusquet, gronde-t-il toujours aussi fort?* and, after a time, he says he is very sorry, but he must say good-bye for the present, and he leaves Mons without his once stating the object of his call (See *SIUULETOR*)—Molière, *Don Juan*, etc (1665)

Din (*The*), the practical part of Islam, containing the ritual and moral laws

Dinah [*Friendly*], daughter of sir Thomas Friendly. She loves Edward Blushington, "the bushful man," and becomes engaged to him—W T Moncreiff, *The Bushful Man*

Dinah, daughter of Sandie Lawson, landlord of the Spa hotel—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Dinah (*Aunt*) leaves Mr Walter Shandy £1000. This sum of money, in Walter's eye, will suffice to carry out all the wild schemes and extravagant fancies that enter into his head—Sterne, *Tristram Shandy* (1759)

Dinant, a gentleman who once loved and still pretends to love Lamira, the wife of Champignel—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647)

Dinazade (4 syl), sister of Scheherazade sultana of Persia. Dinarzadé was instructed by her sister to wake her every morning an hour before daybreak, and say, "Sister, relate to me one of those delightful stories you know," or "Finish before daybreak the story you began yesterday." The sultan got interested in these tales, and reviled the cruel determination he had made of strangling at daybreak the wife he had married the preceding night (See *SCHERAZADE*)

Dinas Emrys or "Fort of Ambrose" (i.e. Merlin), on the Brith, a part of Snowdon. When Vortigern built this fort, whatever was constructed during the day was swallowed up in the earth during the night. Merlin (then called Ambrose or Imbres-Guletic) discovered the cause to be "two serpents at the bottom of a pool below the foundation of the works." These serpents were incessantly struggling with each other, one was white, and the other red. The white serpent at first prevailed, but

ultimately the red one chased the other out of the pool. The red serpent, he said, meant the Britons, and the white one the Saxons. At first the Saxons (or *white serpent*) prevailed, but in the end "our people" (*the red serpent*) "shall chase the Saxon race beyond the sea"—Nennius, *History of the Britons* (842)

And from the top of Brith, so high and wondrous steep
Where Dinus Emrys stood, showed where the serpents
fought
The white that tore the red for whence the prophet
taught
The Britons sad decay

Drayton, *Polyolbion* x. (1612)

Dine with Democritos (*To*), to be choused out of your dinner.

A "Barmecide feast" is no feast at all. The allusion is to Barmecide, who invited Scheerabad to dine with him, and set before him only empty plates and dishes, pretending that the "wands" were most excellent. (See *BARMECIDE*)

Dine with duke Humphrey (*To*), to have no dinner to go to. The duke referred to was the son of Henry IV, murdered at St Edmundsbury, and buried at St Alban's. It was generally thought that he was buried in the nave of St Paul's Cathedral, but the monument supposed to be erected to the duke was in reality that of John Beauchamp Loungers, who were asked if they were not going home to dinner, and those who tarried in St Paul's after the general crowd had left, were supposed to be so busy looking for the duke's monument that they disregarded the dinner hour.

Dine with Mahomet (*To*), to die. Similar to the classic phrase, "To sup with Pluto."

Dine (or *Sup*) **with sir Thomas Gresham**, to have no dinner or supper to go to. At one time the Royal Exchange was the common lounging-place of idlers and vagabonds.

The little coin thy purseless pockets line
Yet with great company thou art taken up
For often with duke Humphrey thou dost dine.
And often with sir Thomas Gresham sup
Hayman *Epigram on a Loaf* (163)

Dine with the Cross-Logged Knights (*To*), to have no dinner to go to. Lawyers at one time made appointments with their clients at the Round Church, and here a host of dinnerless vagabonds loitered about all day, in the hope of picking up a few pence for little services.

Diner-Out of the First Water,

the Rev. Sidney Smith, so called by the *Quarterly Review* (1769-1815)

Din'evawr (3 syl) or **DINAS VAWR** ("great palace"), the residence of the king of South Wales, built by Rhodri Mawr

— *that our sire*

Southey *Madoc* L 3 (1805)

Dingle (*Old Dicel of the*), friend of Hobbie Lihott of the Hough-foot farm — Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Dingwall (*Davie*), the attorney at Wolf's Hope village — Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Dinias and Dercyllis (*The Wanderings, Adventures, and Loves of*), an old Greek novel, the basis of the romance of Antonius Diogenes in twenty-four books and entitled *Incredible Things beyond Thule* [*In Hyperborean Apista*], a store-house from which subsequent writers have borrowed largely. The work is not extant, but Photius gives an outline of its contents

Dinnmont (*Dandy, i.e. Andrew*), an eccentric and humorous store farmer at Charlie's Hope. He is called "The lightning Dinnmont of Liddesdale"

Aidu Dinnmont, wife of Dandy Dinnmont — Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

*** This novel has been dramatized by Daniel Terry

Dinner Bell Burke was so called from his custom of speaking so long as to interfere with the dinner of the members (1729-1797)

Dinnerless (*The*) are said to sit at a "Barmecide feast," to "dine with duke Humphrey," to "dine with sir Thomas Gresham," to "dine with Democritus." Their hosts are said to be the *cross-legged knights*

Diocletian, the king and father of Erastus, who was plined under the charge of the "seven wise masters" (*Italian version*)

In the French version, the father is called "Dolop'athos"

Diogenes (4 syl), the negro slave of the cynic philosopher Michael Agelastos (1 syl) — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Diomede (3 syl) fed his horses on

human flesh, and he was himself eaten by his horse, being thrown to it by Hercules

Dion (*Lord*), father of Iuphrasia. Euphrasia is in love with Philaster, heir to the crown of Messina. Disguised as a page, Iuphrasia assumes the name of Bellario and enters the service of Philaster — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster or Love Laid a-bleeding* (1638)

(There is considerable resemblance between "Euphrasia" and "Viola" in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, 1614.)

Dionæ'an Cæsar, Julius Cæsar, who claimed descent from Venus, called Dionæ from her mother. Æneus was son of Iulus and Anclæus

Ecce Dionæi prociat Cæsaris astrum.

Virgil, *Eclogues* ix. 47

Dionæ (3 syl), mother of Aphrodite (*Venus*), Zeus or Jove being the father. Venus herself is sometimes called Dionæ

Oh bear thy treasures to the green recess,
Where young Dionæ strays with sweetest bliss
Frithe her birth to lend her angel form
For beauty's honoured bliss.

Æneid's *Pæan* of *Imagination*, I. (1744)

Dionysia, wife of Cleon governor of Iarsus. Pericles prince of Tyre commits to her charge his infant daughter Marina, supposed to be motherless. When 14 years old, Dionysia, out of jealousy, employs a man to murder her foster-child, and the people of Iarsus, hearing thereof, set fire to her house, and both Dionysia and Cleon are burnt to death in the flames — Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1606)

Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, de-throned Lander, and imprisoned him in a dungeon deep in a huge rock, intending to starve him to death. But Euphrasia, having gained access to him, fed him from her own breast. Timoleon invaded Syracuse, and Dionysius, seeking safety in a tomb, saw there Lander the deposed king, and was about to kill him, when Euphrasia rushed forward, struck the tyrant to the heart, and he fell dead at her feet — A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772)

*** In this tragedy there are several gross historical errors. In act i the author tells us it was Dionysius the Elder who was de-throned, and went in exile to Corinth, but the elder Dionysius died in Syracuse, at the age of 63, and it was the younger Dionysius who was de-throned by Timoleon, and went to

Corinth In act v he makes Lupprius kill the tyrant in Syracuse, whereas he was allowed to leave Sicily, and retired to Corinth, where he spent his time in riotous living, etc

Dionysius [THE ELDER] was appointed sole general of the Syracusan army, and then king by the voice of the senate. Damon "the Pythagorean" opposed the appointment, and even tried to slay "the tyrant," but was arrested and condemned to death. The incidents whereby he was slain are to be found under the article DAMON (q v)

Damon and Pythias, a drama by R. Edwards (1871), and another by John Banim, in 1825

Dionysius [THE YOUNGER], being banished from Syracuse, went to Corinth and turned schoolmaster

Corinth's pedagogue hath now
Transferred his by word (*tyrant*) to thy brow
Byron *Ode to Napoleon*.

Dionysius the Areopagite was one of the judges of the Areopagite when St Paul appeared before this tribunal. Certain writings, fabricated by the neo-platonicians in the fifth century, were falsely ascribed to him. The *Isidorian Decretals* is a somewhat similar forgery by Mentz, who lived in the ninth century, or three hundred years after Isidore

The error of those doctrines so vicious
Of the old Areopagite Dionysius,
Loughfellow *The Golden Legend*

Dionysius's Ear, a cave in a rock, 72 feet high, 27 feet broad, and 219 feet deep, the entrance of which "resembled the shape of an ear." It was used as a guard-room or prison, and the sentinel could hear the slightest whisper of the prisoners within

Dioscuri (sons of *Zeus*), Castor and Pollux. Generally, but incorrectly, associated on the second syllable

Diotima, the priestess of Mantinea in Plato's *Symposium*, the teacher of Socrates. Her opinions on life, its nature, origin, end, and aim, form the nucleus of the dialogue. Socrates died of hemlock

Beneath an emerald plane
Sits Diotima teaching him that died
Of hemlock.
Tennyson *The Princess* III

Diplomatists (*Prince of*), Charles Maurice Talleyrand de Périgord (1754-1838)

Dipsas, a serpent, so called because those bitten by it suffered from intolerable thirst (Greek, *dipsa*, "thirst") Milton refers to it in *Paradise Lost*, x 526 (1665)

Dipsodes (2 syl), the people of Dipsodi, ruled over by king Anarchus, and subjugated by prince Pantagruel (bk. ii 28). Pantagruel afterwards colonized their country with nine thousand million men from Utopia (or to speak more exactly, 9,876,548,210 men), besides women, children, workmen, professors, and peasant labourers (bk. iii 1) — Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1546)

Dip'sody, the country of the Dipsodes (2 syl), q v

Dircæan Swan, Pindar, so called from Dircæ, a fountain in the neighbourhood of Thebes, the poet's birthplace (n c 518-442)

Durlos or *D'Yrlos* (*Count*), a paladin, the embodiment of valour, generosity, and truth. He was sent by Charlemagne to the East, where he conquered Aliardc, a Moorish prince. On his return, he found his young wife betrothed to Celnos (another of Charlemagne's peers). The matter was put right by the king, who gave a grand feast on the occasion

Dirty Lane, now called Abingdon Street, Westminster

Dirty Linen Napoleon I said, "il faut laver sa linge en famille"

Disastrous Peace (*The*), the peace signed at Cateau-Cambrésis, by which Henri II renounced all claim to Genoa, Naples, Milan, and Corsica (1559)

Dis'mas, the penitent thief, Gesmas the unrepentant one

Immeritis meritis pendens tria corpora ramis
Dis'mas et Gesmas, media est Divina Potestas
Alta petit Divinus, Infelix Insit Gesmas
Nos et res nostras conservet Summa Potestas,
Hos versus dicas, ne a furto tua perdas.

A Latin Charm.

Disney Professor, a chair in the University of Cambridge, founded by John Disney, Esq., of The Hyde, Ingatstone, for Archæology (1851)

Distaffina, the troth-plight wife of general Bombasts, but Artaxaminous, king of Utopia, promised her "half a crown" if she would forsake the general for himself—a temptation too great to be resisted. When the general found himself jilted, he retired from the world, hung

up his boots on the branch of a tree, and direct any one to remove them. The king cut the boots down, and the general cut the king down. Furbos, coming up at this crisis, laid the general prostrate. At the close of the burlesque all the dead men jump up and join the dance, promising "to die again to-morrow," if the audience desires it.—W B Rhodes, *Bombastic Furbos* (1790)

Falling on one knee to put both hands on his heart and rolled up his eyes, much after the manner of Lombard's Furbos making love to Distaffina.—E. Egarrett

Distaff's Day (*St*), January 7, so called because the Christmas festivities terminate on "Twelfth Day," and on the day following the women used to return to their distaffs or daily occupations

*** Also called *Pool Day*, because "rock" is another name for a distaff

Distance "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view"—Campbell, *Phasures of Hope*, i (1799)

Distressed Mother (*The*), a tragedy by Ambrose Philips (1712). The "distressed mother" is Andromachê, the widow of Hector. At the fall of Troy she and her son Astyanax fell to the lot of Pyrrhus king of Epirus. Pyrrhus fell in love with her and wished to marry her, but she refused him. At length an embassy from Greece, headed by Orestes, son of Agamemnon, was sent to Epirus to demand the death of Astyanax, lest in manhood he might seek to avenge his father's death. Pyrrhus told Andromachê he would protect her son, and defy all Greece, if she would consent to marry him, and she yielded. While the marriage rites were going on, the Greek ambassadors fell on Pyrrhus and murdered him. As he fell he placed the crown on the head of Andromachê, who thus became queen of Epirus, and the Greeks hastened to their ships in flight. This play is an English adaptation of Racine's *Andromaque* (1667)

Ditchley (*Gaffer*), one of the miners employed by Sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Dithyrambic Poetry (*father of*), Arion of Lesbos (fl. B.C. 625)

Ditton (*Thomas*), footman of the Rev Mr Staunton, of Willingham Rectory.—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Divan (*The*), the supreme council and

court of justice of the caliph. The abbassides always sat in person in this court to aid in the redress of wrongs. It was called "a divan" from the benches covered with cushions on which the members sat.—D Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 299

Dive [*deer*], a demon in Persian mythology. In the mogul's palace at Lahore, there used to be several pictures of these dives (1 syl), with long horns, staring eyes, shaggy hair, great fangs, ugly paws, long tails, and other horrible deformities. I remember seeing them exhibited at King's College in one of the *sorcery* given there after the Indian Mutiny

Diver (*Colonel*), editor of the *New York Rocky Journal*, in America. His air was that of a man oppressed by a sense of his own greatness, and his physiognomy was a map of cunning and conceit.—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841)

Dives (2 syl), the name popularly given to the "rich man" in our Lord's parable of the rich man and Lazarus, in Latin, *Dives et Lazarus*—*Iube* xii

Divide and Govern, a maxim of Machiavelli of Florence (1469-1527)

Divina Commedia, the first poem of note ever written in the Italian language. It is an epic by Dante Alighieri, and is divided into three parts: Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. Dante called it a *comedy*, because the ending is happy; and his countrymen added the word *divine* from admiration of the poem. The poet depicts a vision, in which he is conducted, first by Virgil (*human reason*) through hell and purgatory, and then by Beatrice (*revelation*) and finally by St Bernard through the seven heavens, where he beholds the Triune God

"Hell" is represented as a funnel-shaped hollow, formed of gradually contracting circles, the lowest and smallest of which is the earth's centre. (See *ILLUSTR.*, 1300)

"Purgatory" is a mountain rising solitarily from the ocean on that side of the earth which is opposite to us. It is divided into terraces, and its top is the terrestrial paradise. (See *PURGATORY*, 1308)

From this "top" the poet ascends through the seven planetary heavens, the fixed stars, and the "primum mobile,"

to the empyre'an or seat of God (See PARADISE, 1811)

Divine (*The*), St John the evangelist, called "John the Divine"

Raphael, the painter, was called *Il Divino* (1483-1520)

Luis Morálès, a Spanish painter, was called *El Divino* (1509-1586)

Ferdinand de Herre'ra, a Spanish poet (1516-1595)

Divine Doctor (*The*), Jean de Ruysbroek, the mystic (1294-1381)

Divine Speaker (*The*) Tyr'tamos, usually known as Theophrastos ("divine speaker"), was so called by Aristotle (B.C. 370-287)

Divine Right of Kings The dogma that *Kings can do no wrong* is based on a dictum of Hincmar archbishop of Rheims, viz., that "kings are subject to no man so long as they rule by God's law"—*Hincmar's Works*, i. 693

Divining Rod, a forked branch of hazel, suspended between the balls of the thumbs. The inclination of this rod indicates the presence of water-springs and precious metals

Now to rivulets from the mountains
Point the rods of fortune tellers.

Longfellow *Drinking Song*

* * Jacques Aymar of Crôle was the most famous of all diviners. He lived in the latter half of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth. His marvellous faculty attracted the attention of Europe. M. Chauvin, M.D., and M. Garnier, M.D., published carefully written accounts of his wonderful powers, and both were eye-witnesses thereof—See S. Baring-Gould, *Myths of the Middle Ages*

Divinity There are four professors of divinity at Cambridge, and three at Oxford. Those at *Cambridge* are the Hul'sean, the Margaret, the Norrisian, and the Regius. Those at *Oxford* are the Margaret, the Regius, and one for Ecclesiastical History

Divino Lodovico, Ariosto, author of *Orlando Furioso* (1474-1533)

Dixie's Land, the land of milk and honey to American niggers. Dixie was a slave-holder of Manhattan Island, who removed his slaves to the Southern States, where they had to work harder and fare worse, so that they were always sighing for their old home, which they

called "Dixie's Land." Imagination and distance soon advanced this island into a sort of Delectable Country or land of Beulah.

Dixon, servant to Mr Richard Vere (1 syl)—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Dizzy, a nickname of Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield (1805—)

Dja'bal, son of Yonssof, a sheikh, and saved by Ma'u'ni in the great massacre of the sheikhs by the Knights Hospitallers in the Spo'radès. He resolves to avenge this massacre, and gives out that he is Hakeem', the incarnate god, their founder, returned to earth to avenge their wrongs and lead them back to Syria. His imposture being discovered, he kills himself, but Loys [Lo'iss], a young Breton count, lends the exiles back to Lebanon.

Djabal is Hakeem the incarnate Dread
The phantasm khalif king of Prodigious,
Robert Browning *The Return of the Druses* i.

Djun'nestan', the realm of the djinn or genus of Oriental mythology

Dobbin (*Captain* afterwards *Colonel*), son of sir William Dobbin, a London tradesman. Uneouth, awkward, and tall, with huge feet, but faithful and loving, with a large heart and most delicate appreciation. He is a prince of a fellow, is proud, fond of captain George Osborne from boyhood to death, and adores Amelia, George's wife. When she has been a widow for some ten years, he marries her—Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1848)

Dobbins (*Humphrey*), the confidential servant of sir Robert Bramble of Blackberry Hall, in the county of Kent. A blunt old retainer, most devoted to his master. Under a rough exterior he concealed a heart brimful of kindness, and so tender that a word would melt it—George Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802)

Dobu'm, called *Bodu'm* by Dio, the people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. Drayton refers to them in his *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1613)

Doctor (*The*), a romance by Southey. The doctor's name is Dove, and his horse "Nobbs."

Doctor (*The Admirable*), Roger Bacon (1214-1292)

The Angelic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274), "fifth doctor of the Church"

The Authentic Doctor, Gregory of Rimini (*-1357).

The Divine Doctor, Jean Ruysbroek (1294-1381)

The Dulcifluous Doctor, Antonio Andreas (*-1820)

The Ecstatic Doctor, Jean Ruysbroek (1294-1381)

The Eloquent Doctor, Peter Aureolus, archbishop of Aix (fourteenth century)

The Evangelical Doctor, J. Wycliffe (1324-1384)

The Illuminated Doctor, Raymond Lully (1235-1315), or *Most Enlightened Doctor*

The Invincible Doctor, William Occam (1276-1347)

The Irrefragable Doctor, Alexander Hales (*-1245)

The Mellifluous Doctor, St. Bernard (1091-1153)

The Most Christian Doctor, Jean de Gerson (1363-1429)

The Most Methodical Doctor, John Bassol (*-1847)

The Most Profound Doctor, Ægidius de Colonna (1247-1316)

The Most Resolute Doctor, Durand de St. Pourçain (1267-1332)

The Perspicuous Doctor, Walter Burley, (fourteenth century)

The Profound Doctor, Thomas Bradwardine (*-1349)

The Scholastic Doctor, Anselm of Laon (1050-1117)

The Seraphic Doctor, St. Bonaventura (1221-1274)

The Singular Doctor, William Occam (1276-1347)

The Solemn Doctor, Henry Goethals (1227-1293)

The Solid Doctor, Richard Middleton (*-1804)

The Subtle Doctor, Duns Scotus (1265-1308), or *Most Subtle Doctor*

The Thorough Doctor, William Varro (thirteenth century)

The Universal Doctor, Alain de Lille (1114-1203), Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)

The Venerable Doctor, William de Champeaux (*-1126)

The Well-founded Doctor, Ægidius Romanius (1247-1316)

The Wise Doctor, John Herman Wessel (1409-1489)

The Wonderful Doctor, Roger Bacon (1214-1292)

Doctors of the Church The Greek Church recognizes four doctors, viz., St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory of Nyssa, and St. John Chrysostom. The Latin Church recognizes St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and St. Gregory the Great.

(For all other doctors, see under the proper name or nickname)

Doctor's Tale (*The*), in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is the Roman story of Virginius given by Livy. This story is told in French in the *Roman de la Rose*, in 74, and by Gower in his *Confessio Amantis*, vii. It has furnished the subject of a host of tragedies, for example, in French, Mairet (1628), Leclerc (1645), Campestron (1683), Chabanon (1769), Laharpe (1786), Leblanc de Guillet (1786), Gurmud (1827), Latour St. Ybars (1845). In Italian, Alfieri (1784), in German, Lessing (1775), and in English, Knowles (1829).

Doctor's Wife (*The*), a novel by Miss Braddon, adapted from *Madame Bovary*, a French novel.

Dodger (*The Artful*), the sobriquet of Jack Dawkins, an artful, thievish young scamp, in the boy crew of Fagin the Jew villain — C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, viii (1837).

Dodgington, whom Thomson invokes in his *Summer*, is George Bubb Dodgington, lord Melecomb-Rogis, a British statesman. Churchill and Pope ridiculed him, while Hogarth introduced him in his picture called the "Orders of Pen-wigs."

Dod'ipoll (*Dr*), any man of weak intellect, a dotard. Hence the proverb, *Wise as Dr. Dod'ipoll*, meaning "not wise at all."

Dodman or Doddman A snail is so called in the eastern counties.

"I'm a regular dodman I am," said Mr. Peggotty — by which he meant "snail." — C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* vii (1849).

Doddman doddman put out your horns
For here comes a thief to steal your corns
Common popular rhyme in Dorset

Dodon or rather **Dodoens** (*Rembert*), a Dutch botanist (1517-1585), physician to the emperors Maximilian II and Rodolph II. His works are *Frumentorum et Leguminum Historia*, *Florum Historia*, *Purgantium Radicum et Herbarum Historia*, *Stuprum Historia*, all included under the general title of "The History of Plants."

Of the most helpful herbs yet tell me
To those who wish to steal your corns
Which

Common popular rhyme in Dorset (1513)

Dodo'na (in Epiros), famous for the most ancient oracle in Greece. The responses were made by an old woman called a *pigeon*, because the Greek word

pelæ means either "old women" or "pigeons." According to fable, Zeus gave his daughter Thêbê two black pigeons endowed with the gift of human speech: one flew into Libya, and gave the responses in the temple of Ammon, the other into Epiros, where it gave the responses in Dodona.

We are told that the priestess of Dodona derived her answers from the cooing of the sacred doves, the rustling of the sacred trees, the bubbling of the sacred fountain, and the tinkling of bells or pieces of metal suspended among the branches of the trees.

And Dodona's oak swung lonely
Henceforth to the tempest only
Mrs. Browning, *Dead Pan* 17

Dods (*Meg*), landlady of the Clachan or Mowbery Arms inn at St. Ronan's Old Town. The inn was once the manse, and Meg Dods reigned there despotically, but her wines were good and her cuisine excellent. This is one of the best low comic characters in the whole range of fiction.

She had hair of a brindled colour between black and grey, which was apt to escape in elf locks from under her natch when she was thrown into violent agitation; long skinny hands terminated by stout talons; grey eyes thin lips; a robust person; a broad though fat chest; capital wind; and a voice that could match a choir of fish-women. —Sir W. Scott *St. Ronan's Well*, l. (time George III.).

(So good a housewife was this eccentric landlady, that a cookery-book has been published bearing her name, the authoress is Mrs. Johnstone, a Scotchwoman.)

Dodson, a young farmer, called upon by Death on his wedding day. Death told him he must quit his Susan, and go with him "With you!" the hapless husband cried, "Young as I am, and unprepared?" Death then told him he would not disturb him yet, but would call again after giving him three warnings. When he was 80 years of age, Death called again "So soon returned?" old Dodson cried "You know you promised me three warnings." Death then told him that as he was "lame and deaf and blind," he had received his three warnings. —Mrs. Thrale [*Piozzi*], *The Three Warnings*.

Dodson and Fogg (*Messrs.*), two unprincipled lawyers, who undertake on their own speculation to bring an action against Mr. Pickwick for "breach of promise," and file accordingly the famous suit of "*Bardell v. Pickwick*." —C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Doe (*John*) and *Richard Roe*, substitutional names for plaintiff and defendant in an action of ejectment. Abolished in 1852.

Doeg, Saul's herdsman, who told him that the priest Abimelech had supplied David with food, whereupon the king sent him to kill Abimelech, and Doeg slew priests to the number of four score and five (1 *Samuel* xxi 18). In pt. ii of the satire called *Absalom and Achitophel*, Elkanah Settle is called Doeg, because he "fell upon" Dryden with his pen, but was only a "herdsman or driver of asses."

Doeg tho' without knowing how or why,
Made still a blandering kind of melody

Iate Absalom and Achitophel (l. 1632).

Dog (*Agrippa's*). Cornelius Agrippa had a dog which was generally suspected of being a spirit incarnate.

Arthur's Dog, "Cavall."

Dog of Belgrade, the camp-suttler, was named "Clumsey."

Lord Byron's Dog, "Boatswain." It was buried in the garden of Newstead Abbey.

Dog of Catherine de Medicis, "Phœbé," a lap-dog.

Cuthullin's Dog was named "Lunth," a swift-footed hound.

Dora's Dog, "Jip." —C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*.

Douglas's Dog, "Luffra." —*Lady of the Lake*.

Ergonē's Dog was "Mæra." Ergonē is the constellation *Virgo*, and Mæra the star called *Canis*.

Euryon's Dog (herdsman of Geryon), "Orthros." It had two heads.

Fingal's Dog was named "Bran."

Geryon's Dogs. One was "Gargitos" and the other "Orthros." The latter was brother of Cerberus, but it had only two heads. Hercules killed both of Geryon's dogs.

Landseer's Dog, "Brutus." Introduced by the great animal painter in his picture called "The Invader of the Lyder."

Llewellyn's Dog was named "Gelert," it was a greyhound (See *GELERT*).

Lord Lurgan's Dog was named "Master M'Grath," from an orphan boy who reared it. This dog won three Waterloo cups, and was presented at court by the express desire of Queen Victoria, the very year it died. It was a sporting greyhound (born 1866, died Christmas Day, 1871).

Maria's Dog, "Silvio." —Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*.

Dog of Montargis. This was a dog named "Dragon," belonging to Aubri de Montdidier, a captain in the French

army Aubri was murdered in the forest of Bondy by his friend, lieutenant Macaire, in the same regiment. After its master's death, the dog showed such a strange aversion to Macaire, that suspicion was aroused against him. Some say he was pitted against the dog, and confessed the crime. Others say a sash was found on him, and the sword-knot was recognized by Ursula as her own work and gift to Aubri. This Macaire then confessed the crime, and his accomplice, lieutenant Landry, trying to escape, was seized by the dog and bitten to death. This story was dramatized in French by Pixérécourt (1814), and rendered into English.

Orion's Dogs, one was named "Arc-toph'oros" and the other "Pto-o-phagos" *Punch's Dog*, "Toby."

Sir W Scott's Dogs His deer-hound was "Maida" His jet-black greyhound was "Hamlet" He had also two Dandy Diamond terriers.

Dog of the Seven Sleepers, "Katmir" It spoke with a human voice.

In *Slavery's circus*, the performing dog is called "Merryveys" — C. Dickens, *Hard Times*.

(For Aetæon's fifty dogs, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 234.)

Dog The famous mount *St Bernard* dog which saved forty human beings, was named "Barry" The stuffed skin of this noble creature is preserved in the museum at Berne.

Dog (The), Diogenes the cynic (n. c. 412-323) When Alexander encountered him, the young Macedonian king introduced himself with the words, "I am Alexander, surnamed 'the Great'" To which the philosopher replied, "And I am Diogenes, surnamed 'the Dog'" The Athenians raised to his memory a pillar of Parian marble, surmounted with a dog, and bearing the following inscription —

See dog: what guard you in that tomb?
A dog? His name? Diogenes. From far?
Simp! He who made a tub his home!
The same now dead among the stars a star. E. C. B.

Dog (The Thracian), Zoilus the grammarian, so called for his snarling, captious criticisms on Homer, Plato, and Iso'crites. He was contemporary with Philip of Macedon.

Dog's Nose, gin and beer
Cold as a dog's nose

There sprung a leak in Noah's ark
Which made the dog begin to bark.
Noah took his nose to stop the hole,
And hence his nose is always cold.

Notes and Queries February 4 1871

Dogs were supposed by the ancient Gaels to be sensible of their masters' death, however far they might be separated.

The mother of Culmin remains in the hall
His dogs are howling in their place. Art thou fallen
my fair-haired son, in Erin's dismal war?—Ossian,
Temora v

Dogs The two sisters of Zobeidê (3 syl) were turned into little black dogs for eating Zobeidê and "the prince" into the sea (See ZOBÉIDE)

Dogs of War, Famine, Sword, and Fire

Then should the warlike Harry like him, ell
Assume the port of Mars and at his heels
Leashed in like hounds should Famine, Sword and Fire
Crouch for employment.
Shakespeare *King Henry V* 1 chorus (1599).

Dog-headed Tribes (of India), mentioned in the Italian romance of *Guerino Meschino*

Dog-rose (Greek, *Iuno-rodon*) So called because it was supposed to cure the bite of mad dogs.

A morsu vero [i.e. of a mad dog] unicum remedium
oraculo quodam nuper repertum, rudis sylvestris rose
que [nunc] cynorrhodos appellatur —Pliny *Hist Nat*
viii. 63 see also xxv 6

Dogberry and Verges, two ignorant conceited constables, who greatly mutilate their words. Dogberry calls "assembly" *dissembly*, "treason" he calls *perjury*, "calumny" he calls *burglary*, "condemnation" *redemption*, "respect" *suspect*. When Conrade says, "Away! you are an ass," Dogberry tells the town clerk to write him down "an ass" "Masters," he says to the officials, "remember I am an ass" "Oh that I had been writ down an ass!" (act iv sc 2)
—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Dogget, wardour at the castle of Garde Doloureuse—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Dogget's Coat and Badge, the great prize in the Thames rowing-match, given on the 1st of August every year. So called from Thomas Dogget, an actor of Drury Lane, who signalized the accession of George I to the throne by giving annually a waterman's coat and badge to the winner of the race. The Fishmongers' Company add a guinea to the prize.

Doiley (Abraham), a citizen and retired slop-seller. He was a charity boy, wholly without education, but made £80,000 in trade, and is determined to have "a learned scholar for his son-in-law."

He speaks of *geometry* [geowetry], *geometry*, *Al Ma'ter pany*, *forty*, and *artificary doctors*, talks of *Scratch* [Gracchi], *Horsi* [Horatii], a study of *Forces*, and so on. Being resolved to judge between the rival scholarship of an Oxford pedant and a captain in the army, he gets both to speak Greek before him. Gradus, the scholar, quotes two lines of Greek, in which the word *pantry* occurs four times. "Pantry" cries the old sloop-seller, "you can't impose upon me. I know *pantry* is not Greek." The captain tries English furian, and when Gradus maintains that the words are English. "Out upon you for a jackanapes" cries the old man, "as if I didn't know my own mother tongue!" and gives his verdict in favour of the captain.

Flizack Dour, daughter of the old sloop-seller, in love with captain Granger. She and her cousin Charlotte induce the Oxford scholar to dress like a *beau* to please the ladies. By so doing he disgusts the old man, who exclaims, "Oh that I should ever have been such a dolt as to take thee for a man of learning!" So the captain wins the race at a canteen—Mrs Cowler, *Who's the Dup?*

Doll Common, a young woman in league with Subtle the alchemist and Face his ally—B Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610)

Mrs. P. [1711-1755] could pass from "Lily" to "Doll Common"—Leigh Hunt.

Doll Tearsheet, a "bona-roba." This virago is cast into prison with Dame Quickly (hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap) for the death of a man that they and Pistol had beaten.—Shakespeare 2 Henry IV (1593)

Dollalolla (*Queen*), wife of king Arthur very fond of stiff punch, but scorning "vulgar sips of brandy, gin, and rum"—She is the enemy of Tom Thumb and opposes his marriage with her daughter Humecumma, but when Noodle announces that the red cow has devoured the pigmy giant-killer she kills the messenger for his ill tidings, and is herself killed by Frizaletta. Queen Dollalolla is jealous of the giantess Glundalca, at whom his majesty casts "sheep's eyes"—*Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the novelist (1729), altered by O Hart, author of *Midas* (1778)

Dolla Murrey, a character in Crabbe's *Borough* who died playing cards

"Arise, arise, 'tis time to go, 'tis time to go"
That said, he gently with a single step
Died.

Crabbe, *Borough* (1791)

Dolly of the Chop-house (Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row and Newgate Street, London). Her celebrity arose from the excellency of her provisions, attendance, accommodation, and service. The name is that of the old cook of the establishment.

The best cooking and the best was far
The most honest and the most generous
The best and tender and the best and young.

Dolly Trull Captain Muench's says she was "so taken up with stealing hearts she left herself no time to steal anything else"—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, u 1 (1727)

Dolly Varden, daughter of Gabriel Varden, locksmith. She was loved to distraction by Joe Willet, Hugh of the Marpole inn and Simon Tappertit. Dolly dressed in the Watteau style, and was lovely pretty, and bewitching—C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Dolman, a light-blue loose-fitting jacket braided across the front with black silk frogs and embroidered from the cuffs almost to the shoulders with gold lace of three rows interwoven. It is used as the summer jacket of the Algerian native troops. The winter jacket is called a "pelisse."

Dolon, "a man of subtle wit and wicked mind," father of Guizor (groom of Pollente the Saracen, lord of "Parlous Bridge"). Sir Aragal, with scant ceremony, knocks the life out of Guizor, for demanding of him "passage-penny" for crossing the bridge. Soon afterwards, Britomart and Talus re-appear in Dolon's castle for the night, and Dolon, mistaking Britomart for sir Aragal, sets upon her in the middle of the night, but is overmastered. He runs with his two surviving sons to the bridge, to prevent the passage of Britomart and Talus, but Britomart runs one of them through with her spear, and knocks the other into the river—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 6 (1596)

Dolon and Ulysses. Dolon undertook to enter the Greek camp and bring word back to Hector an exact account of everything. Accordingly he put on a wolf's skin and prowled about the camp on all four. Ulysses saw through the disguise and said to Diomed "Yonder man is from the boat. We'll let him pass a few paces, and then pounce on him unexpectedly." They soon caught the

fellow, and having "pumped" out of him all about the Trojan plans, and the arrival of Rhesus, Diomed smote him with his falchion on the mid-neck and slew him. This is the subject of bk x of the *Iliad*, and therefore this book is called "Dolonia" ("the deeds of Dolon") or "Dölophon'ia" ("Dolon's murder")

Full of cunning like Ulysses' whilst
When he allured poor Dolon

Byron *Don Juan*, xii. 105 (1824)

Dolopa'tos, the Sicilian king, who placed his son Lucien under the charge of "seven wise masters." When grown to man's estate, Lucien's step-mother made improper advances to him, which he repulsed, and she accused him to the king of insulting her. By astrology the prince discovered that if he could tide over seven days his life would be saved, so the wise masters amused the king with seven tales, and the king relented. The prince himself then told a tale which embodied his own history, the eyes of the king were opened, and the queen was condemned to death—*Sandabar's Parables* (French version)

Dombey (Mr), a purse-proud, self-contained London merchant, living in Portland Place, Brynstone Square, with offices in the City. His god was wealth, and his one ambition was to have a son, that the firm might be known as "Dombey and Son." When Paul was born, his ambition was attained, his whole heart was in the boy, and the loss of the mother was but a small matter. The boy's death turned his heart to stone, and he treated his daughter Florence not only with utter indifference, but as an actual interloper. Mr Dombey married a second time, but his wife eloped with his manager, James Carver, and the proud spirit of the merchant was brought low.

Paul Dombey, son of Mr Dombey, a delicate, sensitive little boy, quite unequal to the great things expected of him. He was sent to Dr Blimber's school, but soon gave way under the strain of school discipline. In his short life he won the love of all who knew him, and his sister Florence was especially attached to him. His death is beautifully told. During his last days he was haunted by the sea, and was always wondering what the wild waves were saying.

Florence Dombey, Mr Dombey's daughter, a pretty, amiable, motherless child, who incurred her father's hatred because she lived and thrived

while her younger brother Paul dwindled and died. Florence hungered to be loved, but her father had no love to bestow on her. She married Walter Gay, and when Mr Dombey was broken in spirit by the elopement of his second wife, his grandchildren were the solace of his old age—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Dom-Daniel originally meant a public school for magic, established at Tunis, but what is generally understood by the word is that immense establishment, near Tunis, under the "roots of the ocean," established by Hal-il-Man'graby, and completed by his son. There were four entrances to it, each of which had a staircase of 4000 steps, and magicians, gnomes, and sorcerers of every sort were expected to do homage there at least once a year to Zatanai [Satan]. Dom-Daniel was utterly destroyed by prince Habad-il-Rouman, son of the caliph of Syria—*Continuation of the Arabian Nights* ("History of Maugraby")

Southey has made the destruction of Dom-Daniel the subject of his *Thalaba*—in fact, *Thalaba* takes the office of Habad-il-Rouman, but the general incidents of the two tales have no other resemblance to each other.

Domestic Poultry, in Dryden's *Hind and Panther*, mean the Roman Catholic clergy, so called from an establishment of priests in the private chapel of Whitehall. The nuns are termed "sister partlet with the hooded head" (1687)

Dominick, the "Spanish fryar," a kind of ecclesiastical Falstaff. A most immoral, licentious dominican, who for money would prostitute even the Church and Holy Scriptures. Dominick helped Lorenzo in his amour with Elvira the wife of Gomez.

He is a huge fat friar -- ough
to be a pope 1 his
big belly walks and
his gouty legs cc ch n
tun of devotion (1630) *Alquen The Spanish Fryar* 11 3

Dom'ine Stekan (corruption of *Dominus tecum*, "tho Lord be with thee") A witch, being asked how she contrived to kill all the children of a certain family in infancy, replied, "Easily enough. When the infant sneezes, nobody says 'Domine stekan,' and then I become mistress of the child"—Rev W Webster, *Basque Legends*, 73 (1877)

Dominie Sampson, his Christian name is Abel. He is the tutor at Ellan-

gowan House, very poor, very modest, and crammed with Latin quotations. His constant exclamation is "Prodigious!"

Domine Sampson is a poor modest, humble scholar who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in the voyage of life.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rannering* (time, George II.)

Domique (3 syl), the gossiping old footman of the Franks, who fancies himself quite fit to keep a secret. He is, however, a really faithful retainer of the family.—Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785)

Domitian a Marksman. The emperor Domitian was so cunning a marksman, that if a boy at a good distance off held up his hand and stretched his fingers abroad, he could shoot through the spaces without touching the boy's hand or any one of his fingers. (See TILI, for many similar marksmen).—Peacham, *Complete Gentleman* (1627)

Domizia, a noble lady of Florence, greatly embittered against the republic for its base ingratitude to her two brothers, Porzio and Berto, whose death she hoped to revenge

I am a daughter of the Taversani
Sister of Porzio and Berto both
I knew that Florence, that could doubt their faith
Must needs mistrust a stranger's holding back
Reward from them must hold back his reward.
Robt. Browning *Luria* III.

Don Alphonso, son of a rich banker in love with Victoria, the daughter of don Scipio, but Victoria marries don Fernando Lorenza, who went by the name of Victoria for a time, and is the person don Alphonso meant to marry, espouses don Cesar.—O'Keefe, *Castle of Andalusia*

. For other dons, see under the surname

Donacha dhu na Dunaigh, the Highland robber near Roseneath.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Donald, the Scotch steward of Mr Mordent. Honest, plain-spoken, faithful, and unflinching in his duty.—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (altered into *The Steward*)

Donald, an old domestic of MacAnlay, the Highland chief.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

Donald of the Hammer, son of the laird of Invernahile of the West Highlands of Scotland. When Green Colin assassinated the laird and his household the infant Donald was saved by his

foster-nurse, and afterwards brought up by her husband, a blacksmith. He became so strong that he could work for hours with two fore-hammers, one in each hand, and was therefore called *Donul nan Ord*. When he was 21 he marched with a few adherents against Green Colin, and slew him, by which means he recovered his paternal inheritance

Donald of the—
Filled the
Quo

James L. B.

— is of a grand

Donar, same as Thor, the god of thunder among the ancient Teutons

Donation of Pepin. When Pepin conquered Atanlf (Adolphus), the ex-archate of Ravenna fell into his hands. Pepin gave the pope both the ex-archate and the republic of Rome, and this munificent gift is the world-famous "Donation of Pepin," on which rested the whole fabric of the temporal power of the popes (A.D. 755). Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, dispossessed the pope of his temporal sovereignty, and added the papal states to the united kingdom of Italy, over which he reigned (1870)

Dondasch', an Oriental giant, contemporary with Seth, to whose service he was attached. He needed no weapons, because he could destroy anything by his muscular force

Don'eguld (3 syl), the wicked mother of Alla king of Northumberland. Hating Custance because she was a Christian, Doneguld set her adrift with her infant son. When Alla returned from Scotland, and discovered this act of cruelty, he put his mother to death, then going to Rome on a pilgrimage, met his wife and child, who had been brought there a little time previously.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Man of Law's Tale," 1888)

Don'et, the first grammar put into the hands of scholars. It was that of Dona'tus the grammarian, who taught in Rome in the fourth century, and was the preceptor of St Jerome. When "Graunde Amour" was sent to study under Lady Gramer, she taught him, as he says

First my donet, and then my accedence
S. Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure* v (time Henry VIII.)

Don'ea, only child of the lord of Arklow (an elderly man). Young El'berhard loved her, and the Finnish maiden was betrothed to him. Walking one evening by the lake, Donica heard

the sound of the death-spectre, and fell lifeless in the arms of her lover. Presently the dead maiden received a supernatural vitality, but her cheeks were wan, her lips livid, her eyes lustreless, and her lap-dog howled when it saw her. Oberhard still resolved to marry her, and to church they went, but when he took Donica's hand into his own it was cold and clammy, the demon fled from her, and the body dropped a corpse at the feet of the bridegroom.—R Southey, *Donica* (a Finnish ballad)

Donnerhu'gel (*Rudolph*), one of the Swiss deputies to Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy. He is cousin of the sons of Arnold Biederman the landamman of Unterwalden (*alias* count Arnold of Geierstein)

Theodore Donnerhugel, uncle of Rudolph. He was page to the former baron of Arnheim [*Arn him*].—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Do'ny, Florimel's dwarf.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii 5 and iv 2 (1590, 1596)

Donzel del Fe'bo (*El*), the knight of the sun, a Spanish romance in *The Mirror of Knighthood*. He was "most excellently fair," and a "great wanderer," hence he is alluded to as "that wandering knight so fair"

Doo'lin of Mayence (2 syl), the hero and title of an old French romance of chivalry. He was ancestor of Ogier the Dane. His sword was called *Marveilleuse* ("wonderful")

Doomsday Sedgwick, William Sedgwick, a fanatical "prophet" during the Commonwealth. He pretended that the time of doomsday had been revealed to him in a vision, and, going into the garden of sir Francis Russell, he denounced a party of gentlemen playing at bowls, and bade them prepare for the day of doom, which was at hand

Doorm, an earl who tried to make Enid his handmaid, and "smote her on the cheek" because she would not welcome him. Whereupon her husband, count Geraint, started up and slew the "russet-bearded earl".—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Enid")

Door-Opener (*The*), Cratæus, the Theban, so called because he used to go round Athens early of a morning, and rebuke the people for their late rising

Dora [Spenlow], a pretty, warm-

hearted little doll of a woman, with no practical views of the duties of life or the value of money. She was the "child-wife" of David Copperfield, and loved to sit by him and hold his pens while he wrote. She died, and David then married Agnes Wickfield. Dora's great pet was a dog called "Jip," which died at the same time as its mistress.—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Dora'do (*El*), a land of exhaustless wealth, a golden illusion. Orellana, lieutenant of Pizarro, asserted that he had discovered a "gold country" between the Orinoco and the Amazon, in South America. Sir Walter Raleigh twice visited Guiana as the spot indicated, and published highly coloured accounts of its enormous wealth

Doral'ce (4 syl), a lady beloved by Rodomont, but who married Mandricardo.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Doralis, the lady-love of Rodomont king of Sarza or Algiers. She eloped with Mandricardo king of Tartary.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), and Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Dorante (2 syl), a name introduced into three of Molière's comedies. In *Les Facheux* he is a courtier devoted to the chase (1661). In *La Critique de l'école des Femmes* he is a chevalier (1662). In *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* he is a count in love with the marchioness Dorimene (1670)

Doras'tus and Faunia, the hero and heroine of a popular romance by Robert Greene, published in 1588, under the title of *Pandosto and the Triumph of Time*. On this "history" Shakespeare founded his *Winter's Tale*

Why sir William. It is a romance a novel a pleasant history by half than the loves of Dorastus and Faunia.—*Is. Bickerstaff* *Love in a Village* iii. 1

Dorax, the assumed name of don Alonzo of Alcaraz, when he deserted Sebastian king of Portugal, turned renegade, and joined the emperor of Barbary. The cause of his desertion was that Sebastian gave to Henri'quez the lady betrothed to Alonzo. Her name was Violante (4 syl). The quarrel between Sebastian and Dorax is a masterly copy of the quarrel and reconciliation between Brutus and Cassius in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*

Like Dorax "in the play I submitted 'tho with a swelling heart."—Sir W. Scott.

This quotation is not exact. It occurs in the "quarrel" Sebastian says to

Dorax, "Confess, proud spirit, that better he [*Henriquez*] deserved my love than thou" To this Dorax replies

I must grant,
Yes I must grant but with a swelling soul
Henriquez had your love with more desert
For you he fought and died I fought against you
Dryden *Don Sebastian* (1699)

Dorcas, servant to squire Ingoldsby
—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Dorcas, an old domestic at Cummore Place — *Keworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Dorcas Society, a society for supplying the poor with clothing, so called from Dorcas, who "made clothes for the poor," mentioned in *Acts* ix. 39

Doria D'Istria, a pseudonym of the princess Koltzoff-Massalsky, a Walachian authoress (1829—)

Doric Land, Greece, of which Doris was a part

Thro' all the bounds
Of Doric land
Milton *Paradise Lost* l. 519 (1665)

Doric Reed, pastoral poetry, simple and unornamented poetry, so called because every thing Doric was remarkable for its chaste simplicity

Doricourt, the fiancé of Letitia Hardy A man of the world and the rage of the London season, he is, however, both a gentleman and a man of honour He had made the "grand tour," and considered English beauties insipid — Mrs Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780)

Montague Talbot (1778-1831).
He reigns o'er comedy supreme
None show for light and airy sport,
So exquisite a Doricourt.

Crofton Croker

Do'ridon, a lovely swain, nature's "chiefest work," more beautiful than Narcissus, Ganymede, or Adonis — Wm Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals* (1613)

Do'rigen, a lady of high family, who married Arrivagus out of pity for his love and meekness Aurelius sought to entice her away, but she said she would never listen to his suit till on the British coast "there n'is no stone y-seen" Aurelius by magic caused all the stones to disappear, and when Dorigen went and said that her husband insisted on her keeping her word, Aurelius, seeing her dejection, replied, he would sooner die than injure so true a wife and noble a gentleman — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Franklin's Tale," 1388)

(This is substantially the same as Boecaccio's tale of *Dianora and Gilberto*, x 6 See *DIANORA*)

Dor'mant, a genteel, witty libertine The original of this character was the earl of Rochester — G. Etherege, *The Man of Mode or Sir Fopling Flutter* (1676)

The Dorimants and the lady Touchwoods in their own sphere do not offend my moral sense In fact, they do not appeal to it all. — G. Lamb

(The "lady Touchwood" in Congreve's *Double Dealer*, not the "lady Francis Touchwood" in Mrs Cowley's *Belle's Stratagem*, which is quite another character)

Dor'imène (3 syl), daughter of Alcantor, beloved by Sganarelle (3 syl) and Lyeaste (2 syl) She loved "le jeu, les visites, les assemblés, les cadeaux, et les promenades, en un mot toutes les choses de plaisir," and wished to marry to get free from the trammels of her home She says to Sganarelle (a man of 63), whom she promises to marry, "Nous n'aurons jamais aucun démêlé ensemble, et je ne vous contraindrai point dans vos actions, comme j'espère que vous ne me contraindrez point dans les miennes" — Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664)

(She had been introduced previously as the wife of Sganarelle, in the comedy of *Le Cocu Imaginaire*, 1660)

Dorimene, the marchioness, in the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, by Molière (1670)

Dorinda, the charming daughter of lady Bountiful, in love with Amwell She was sprightly and light-hearted, but good and virtuous also — George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707)

Dorine' (2 syl), attendant of Mariane (daughter of Orgon) She ridicules the folly of the family, but serves it faithfully — Molière, *Le Tartuffe* (1664)

D'Orme'o, prime minister of Victor Amadeus (4 syl), and also of his son and successor Charles Emmanuel king of Savoy He took his colour from the king he served hence under the tortuous, deceitful Victor, his policy was marked with crude rascality and duplicity, but under the truthful, single-minded Charles Emmanuel, he became straightforward and honest — R. Browning, *King Victor and King Charles*, etc

Dormer (*Captain*), benevolent, truthful, and courageous, candid and warm-hearted He was engaged to Louisa Travers, but the lady was told that he

was false and had married another, so she gave her hand to lord Davenant

Marianne Dormer, sister of the captain. She married lord Davenant, who called himself Mr Brooke, but he forsook her in three months, giving out that he was dead. Marianne, supposing herself to be a widow, married his lordship's son — Cumberland, *The Mysterious Husband* (1783)

Dormer (Caroline), the orphan daughter of a London merchant, who was once very wealthy, but became bankrupt and died, leaving his daughter £200 a year. Thus annuit, however, she loses through the knavery of her man of business. When reduced to penury, her old lover, Henry Morland (supposed to have perished at sea), makes his appearance and marries her, by which she becomes the lady Duberly. — G Colman, *The Her-at-Law* (1797)

Dornton (Mr), a great banker, who adores his son Harry. He tries to be stern with him when he sees him going the road to ruin, but is melted by a kind word.

Joseph Manden (1753-1830) was the original representative of "Old Dornton" and a host of other characters. — *Dornton* (1832).

Harry Dornton, son of the above. A noble-hearted fellow, spoilt by over-indulgence. He becomes a regular rake, loses money at Newmarket, and goes post-speed the road to ruin, led on by Jack Milford. So great is his extravagance, that his father becomes a bankrupt, but Sulk (his partner in the bank) comes to the rescue. Harry marries Sophia Freelove, and both father and son are saved from ruin. — Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792)

Dorober'nia, Canterbury

Dorothe'a, of Andalus'a, daughter of Cleonardo (an opulent vassal of the duke Ricardo). She was married to don Fernando, the duke's younger son, who deserted her for Lucinda (the daughter of an opulent gentleman), engaged to Cardenio, her equal in rank and fortune. When the wedding day arrived, Lucinda fell into a swoon, a letter informed the bridegroom that she was already married to Cardenio, and next day she took refuge in a convent. Dorothea also left her home, dressed in boy's clothes, and concealed herself in the Sierra Morena or Brown Mountain. Now, it so happened that Dorothea, Cardenio, and don Quixote's party happened to be staying at the Cres-

cent inn, and don Fernando, who had abducted Lucinda from the convent, halted at the same place. Here he found his wife Dorothea, and Lucinda her husband Cardenio. All these misfortunes thus came to an end, and the parties united with their respective spouses — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I iv (1605)

Dorothe'a, sister of Mons Thomas — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons Thomas* (1619)

Dorothe'a, the "virgin martyr," attended by Angelo, an angel in the semblance of a page, first presented to Dorothea as a beggar-boy, to whom she gave alms — Philip Massinger, *The Virgin Martyr* (1622).

Dorothe'a, the heroine of Goethe's poem entitled *Hermann and Dorothea* (1797)

Dor'othus (8 syl), the man who spent all his life in endeavouring to elucidate the meaning of one single word in Homer

Dor'othy (Old), the housekeeper of Simon Glover and his daughter "the fair maid of Perth" — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Dor'othy, charwoman of Old Trapbois the miser and his daughter Martha — Sir W Scott, *Tortunrs of Nigel* (time, James I)

Dorrillon (Sir William), a rich Indian merchant and a widower. He had one daughter, placed under the care of Mr and Miss Norberry. When this daughter (Maria) was grown to womanhood, sir William returned to England, and wishing to learn the character of Maria, presented himself under the assumed name of Mr Mandred. He found his daughter a fashionable young lady, fond of pleasure, dress, and play, but affectionate and good-hearted. He was enabled to extricate her from some money difficulties, won her heart, revealed himself as her father, and reclaimed her.

Miss [Maria] Dorrillon, daughter of sir William, gay, fashionable, light-hearted, highly accomplished, and very beautiful. "Brought up without a mother's care or father's caution," she had some excuse for her waywardness and frivolity. Sir George Evelyn was her admirer, whom for a time she teased to the very top of her bent, then she married, loved, and reformed — Mrs Inchbald, *Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are* (1797).

D'Osborn (*Coun^t*), governor of the Giant's Mount Fortress. The countess Marie consented to marry him, because he promised to obtain the acquittal of Ernest de Fridberg ("the State prisoner"), but he never kept his promise. It was by this man's treachery that Ernest was a prisoner, for he kept back the evidence of general Bivois, declaring him innocent. He next employed persons to strangle him, but his attempt was thwarted. His villainy being brought to light, he was ordered by the king to execution — *E. Stirling, The State Prisoner* (1847)

Do'son, a promise-maker and promise-breaker. Antig'onos (grandson of Demetrius the besieger) was so called

Dot (See PEERYBINGLE)

Dotheboys Hall, a Yorkshire school, where boys were taken-in and done-for by Mr Squeers, an arrogant, conceited, puffing, overbearing, and ignorant schoolmaster, who fleeced, beat, and starved the boys, but taught them nothing — *C. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

The original of Dotheboys Hall is still in existence at Bowes, some five miles from Barnard Castle. The King's Head Inn at Barnard Castle is spoken of in *Nicholas Nickleby* by Newman Noggs — *Notes and Queries* April 2 1875

Doto, Nysé, and Neri'né, the three nereids who guarded the fleet of Vasco da Gama. When the treacherous pilot had run the ship in which Vasco was sailing on a sunken rock, these sea-nymphs lifted up the prow and turned it round — *Camoens, Lusiad*, II (1569)

Douban, the physician, cured a Greek king of leprosy by some drug concealed in a racket handle. The king gave Douban such great rewards that the envy of his nobles was excited, and his vizier suggested that a man like Douban was very dangerous to be near the throne. The fears of the weak king being aroused, he ordered Douban to be put to death. When the physician saw there was no remedy, he gave the king a book, saying, "On the sixth leaf the king will find something affecting his life." The king, finding the leaves stiek, moistened his finger with his mouth, and by so doing poisoned himself. "Tyrant!" exclaimed Douban, "those who abuse their power merit death." — *Arabian Nights* ("The Greek King and the Physician")

Douban, physician of the emperor Alexius — *Sir W. Scott, Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Double Dealer (*The*) "The double dealer" is Maskwell, who pretends love to lady Touchwood and friendship to Mellefont (2 syl), in order to betray them both. The other characters of the comedy also deal doubly. Thus lady Froth pretends to love her husband, but coquets with Mr Brisk, and lady Phant pretends to be chaste as Diana, but has a liaison with Careless. On the other hand, Brisk pretends to entertain friendship for lord Froth, but makes love to his wife, and Ned Careless pretends to respect and honour lord Phant, but bamboozles him in a similar way — *W. Congreve* (1700)

Double-headed Mount (*The*), Parnassus, in Greece, so called from its two chief summits, Tithōrēo and Lacoṛā

Double Lines (in Lloyd's books), a technical word for losses and accidents

One morning the subscribers were reading the double lines," and among the losses was the total wreck of this identical ship — *Old and New London* I. 513

Doublefee (*Old Jacob*), a money-lender, who accommodates the duke of Buckingham with loans — *Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Doubting Castle, the castle of giant Despair, into which Christian and Hopeful were thrust, but from which they escaped by means of the key called "Promise" — *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, I (1678)

Dougal, turnkey at Glasgow Tol-booth. He is an adherent of Rob Roy — *Sir W. Scott, Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Douglas, divided into *The Black Douglasses* and *The Red Douglasses*

I THE BLACK DOUGLASSES (or senior branch). Each of these is called "The Black Douglas"

The Hardy, William de Douglas, defender of Berwick (died 1302)

The Good sir James, eldest son of "The Hardy." Friend of Bruce. Killed by the Moors in Spain, 1330

England's Scowge and Scotland's Bulwark, William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale. Taken at Neville's Cross, and killed by William first earl of Douglas, in 1253

The Flower of Chivalry, William de Douglas, natural son of "The Good sir James" (died 1384)

James second earl of Douglas overthrew Hotspur. Died at Otterburn, 1388. This is the Douglas of the old ballad of *Cherry Chase*

Archibald the Grim, Archibald Douglas, natural son of "The Good sir James" (died *)

The Black Douglas, William lord of Nithsdale (murdered by the earl of Clifford, 1390)

Tincman (the loser), Archibald fourth earl, who lost the battles of Homildon, Shrewsbury, and Verneuil, in the last of which he was killed (1424)

William Douglas, eighth earl, stabbed by James II, and then despatched with a battle-axe by sir Patrick Gray, at Stirling, February 13, 1462 Sir Walter Scott alludes to this in *The Lady of the Lake*

James Douglas, ninth and last earl (died 1488) With him the senior branch closes

II THE RED DOUGLASES, a collateral branch

Bell-the-Cat, the great earl of Angus He is introduced by Scott in *Marmion* His two sons fell in the battle of Flodden Field He died in a monastery, 1514

Archibald Douglas, sixth earl of Angus, and grandson of "Bell-the-Cat" James Bothwell, one of the family, forms the most interesting part of Scott's *Lady of the Lake* He was the grandfather of Darnley, husband of Mary queen of Scots He died 1560

James Douglas, earl of Morton, younger brother of the seventh earl of Angus He took part in the murder of Rizzio, and was executed by the instrument called "the maiden" (1530-1581)

The "Black Douglas," introduced by sir W Scott in *Castle Dangerous*, is "The Gudschy James" This was also the Douglas which was such a terror to the English that the women used to frighten their unruly children by saying they would "make the Black Douglas take them" He first appears in *Castle Dangerous* as "Knight of the Tomb" The following nursery rhyme refers to him —

Hush ye hush ye little pet ye
Hush ye, hush ye do not fret ye
The Black Douglas shall not get thee.
Sir W Scott *Tales of a Grandfather* I 6

Douglas, a tragedy by J Home (1757) Young Norval, having saved the life of lord Randolph, is given a commission in the army Lady Randolph hears of the exploit, and discovers that the youth is her own son by her first husband, lord Douglas Glenalvon, who hates the new favourite, persuades lord Randolph that his wife is too intimate with the young upstart, and the two surprise them in familiar intercourse in a wood: The

youth, being attacked, slays Glenalvon, but is in turn slain by lord Randolph, who then learns that the young man was lady Randolph's son Lady Randolph, in distraction, rushes up a precipice and throws herself down headlong, and lord Randolph goes to the war then raging between Scotland and Denmark

Douglas (Archibald earl of), father-in-law of prince Robert, eldest son of Robert III of Scotland

Margery of Douglas, the earl's daughter, and wife of prince Robert duke of Rothsay The duke was betrothed to Elizabeth daughter of the earl of March, but the engagement was broken off by intrigue — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Douglas (George), nephew of the regent Murray of Scotland, and grandson of the lady of Locheleven George Douglas was devoted to Mary queen of Scots — Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Douglas and the Bloody Heart. The heart of Bruce was entrusted to Douglas to carry to Jerusalem Landing in Spain, he stopped to aid the Christians against the Moors, and in the heat of battle cast the "heart," enshrined in a golden coffer, into the very thickest of the foe, saying, "The heart or death!" On he dashed, fearless of danger, to regain the coffer, but perished in the attempt The family thenceforth adopted the "bloody heart" as their armorial device

Douglas Larder (*The*) When the "Good sir James" Douglas, in 1306, took his castle by a coup de main from the English, he caused all the barrels containing flour, meal, wheat, and malt to be knocked in pieces and their contents to be thrown on the floor, he then staved in all the hogsheds of wine and also upon this mass To this he flung the dead bodies slain and some dead horses The English called this disgusting mess "The Douglas Larder" He then set fire to the castle and took refuge in the hills, for he said "he loved far better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep"

** *Wallace's Larder* is a similar phrase It is the dungeon of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire, where Wallace had the dead bodies of the garrison thrown, surprised by him in the reign of Edward I

Douloureuse Garde (*La*), a castle in Berwick-upon-Tweed, won by sir

Launcelet du Lac, in one of the most terrible adventures related in romance. In memory of this event, the name of the castle was changed into *La Joyeuse Garde* or *La Garde Joyeuse*.

Dousterswivel (*Herman*), a German schemer, who obtains money under the promise of finding hidden wealth by a divining rod—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

The incident of looking for treasure in the church is copied from one which Lily mentions, who went with David Ramsey to search for hid treasure in Westminster Abbey—See *Old and New London* l. 129.

Dove (*Dr.*), the hero of Southey's novel called *The Doctor* (1834).

Dove (*Sir Benjamin*), of Cropley Castle, Cornwall. A little, peaking, pulling creature, desperately hen-pecked by a second wife, but madam overshoot the mark, and the knight was roused to assert and maintain the mastery.

That very clever actor Cherry (1769-1812) appeared in 'Sir Benjamin Dove' and showed himself a master of his profession—Bosden.

Lady Dove, twice married, first to Mr. Searcher, king's messenger, and next to Sir Benjamin Dove. She had a *tendresse* for Mr. Paterson. Lady Dove was a terrible termagant, and when scolding failed, used to lament for "poor dear dead Searcher, who—, etc., etc." She pulled her bow somewhat too tight, and Sir Benjamin asserted his independence.

Sophia Dove, daughter of Sir Benjamin. She loved Robert Belfield, but was engaged to marry the elder brother Andrew. When, however, the wedding day arrived, Andrew was found to be a married man, and the younger brother became the bridegroom—R. Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1769).

Dowlas (*Daniel*), a chandler of Gosport, who trades in "coals, cloth, herrings, linen, candles, eggs, sugar, treacle, tea, and brickdust." This vulgar and illiterate petty shopkeeper is raised to the peerage under the title of "The Right Hon. Daniel Dowlas, Baron Duberly." But scarcely has he entered on his honours, when the "heir-at-law," supposed to have been lost at sea, makes his appearance in the person of Henry Morland. The "heir" settles on Daniel Dowlas an annuity.

Deborah Dowlas, wife of Daniel, and for a short time lady Duberly. She assumes quite the airs and ton of gentility, and tells her husband "as he is a peer, he ought to behave as such."

Dick Dowlas, the son, apprenticed to an attorney at Castleton. A wild young scamp, who can "shoot wild ducks, sling a bar, play at cricket, make punch, catch gudgeons, and dance." His mother says, "he is the sweetest-tempered youth when he has everything his own way." Dick Dowlas falls in love with Cicely Home-spun, and marries her—G. Colman, *Heir-at-law* (1797).

Mrs. Pope asked me about the dress. I answered 'It should be black bombazine.' I proved to her that not only Deborah Dowlas "but all the rest of the dramatic persons ought to be in mourning." The three Dowlas as relatives of the deceased lord Duberly: 'Henry Morland as the heir-at-law, Dr. Pangloss' as a clergyman, 'Caroline Dormer' for the loss of her father and 'Henrich' as a servant of the Dormer family.—James Smith.

Dowlas (*Old Dame*), housekeeper to the duke of Buckingham—Sir W. Scott, *Peril of the Peaf* (time, Charles II.).

Dowling (*Captain*), a great drunkard, who dies in his cups—Crabbe, *Borough*, vii (1810).

Downer (*Billy*), an occasional porter and shoeblack, a diffuser of knowledge, a philosopher, a citizen of the world, and an "unfinished gentleman"—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Downing Professor, in the University of Cambridge. So called from Sir George Downing, bart., who founded the law professorship in 1800.

Dowsabel, daughter of Cassemen (3 syl.) a knight of Arden, a halled by M. Dryton (1593).

Old Chaucer doth of Topaz tell
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel
A later third of Dowsabel

M. Dryton *Lymphidia*

Drac, a sort of fairy in human form, whose abode is in the caverns of rivers. Sometimes these dracs will float like golden cups along a stream to entice bathers, but when the bather attempts to catch at them, the drac draws him under water—*South of France Mythology*.

Dra'chenfels ("dragon rock"), so called from the dragon killed there by Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungen-Lied*.

Dragon (*A*), the device on the royal banner of the old British kings. The leader was called the *pendragon*. Geoffrey of Monmouth says "When Aurelius was king, there appeared a star at Winchester of wonderful magnitude and brightness, darting forth a ray, at the end of which was a flame in form of a dragon." Other ordered two golden

dragons to be made, one of which he presented to Winchester, and the other he carried with him as a royal standard. Tennyson says that Arthur's helmet had for crest a golden dragon

they saw
The dragon of the great per dragonship
That crowned the state pavilion of the king.
Tennyson, *Gilgamesh*

Dragon (The), one of the *maïques* at Kennaquhair Abbey—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Dragon (The Ped), the personification of "the devil," as the enemy of man—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, ix. (1633).

Dragon of Wantley (i.e. Warn-cliff, in Yorkshire), a skit on the old metrical romances, especially on the old rhyming legend of Sir Bevis. The ballad describes the dragon, its outrages, the flight of the inhabitants, the knight choosing his armour, the damsel, the fight, and the victory. The hero is called "More, of More Hall" (7 r)—Percy, *Poems*, III in 13.

(H. Carey has a burlesque called *The Dragon of Wantley*, and calls the hero "Moore, of Moore Hall," 1697-1713.)

Dragon's Hill (Berkshire). The legend says it is here that St. George killed the dragon, but the place assigned for this achievement in the ballad given in Percy's *Reliques* is "Sylenc, in Libya." Another legend gives Britus (*Beyrut*) as the place of this encounter.

(In regard to Dragon Hill, according to Saxon annals, it was here that Cedric (founder of the West Saxons) slew Nand the pendergon, with 5000 men.)

Dragon's Teeth. The tale of Jason and *Ætëa* is a repetition of that of Cadmus.

In the tale of CADMUS, we are told the fountain of Areia (3 syl.) was guarded by a fierce dragon. Cadmus killed the dragon, and sowed its teeth in the earth. From these teeth sprang up armed men called "Sparti," among whom he flung stones, and the armed men fell foul of each other, till all were slain excepting five.

In the tale of JACOB, we are told that having slain the dragon which kept watch over the golden fleece, he sowed its teeth in the ground, and armed men sprang up. Jason cast a stone into the midst of them, whereupon the men attacked each other, and were all slain.

Dragons.

ANPIMAN, the dragon slain by Mithra—*Persian Mythology*

DAHAK, the three-headed dragon slain by Thraetana-Yagna.—*Persian*

FARNIS, the dragon slain by Sigurd. GRUNDPI, the dragon slain by Beowulf, the Anglo-Saxon hero.

LA GIGONILF, the dragon which ravaged the Seine, slain by St. Pomain of Rouen.

PITHON, the dragon slain by Apollo—*Greek Mythology*

TARASQUI (2 syl.), the dragon slain at Aix-la-Chapelle by St. Martha.

ZOUAK, the dragon slain by Teridun (*Shahnámeh*).

* * Numerous dragons have no special name. Many are denoted Red, White, Black, Great, etc.

Drama. The earliest European drama since the fall of the Western empire appeared in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is called *La Celestina*, and is divided into twenty-one acts. The first act, which runs through fifty pages, was composed by Rodrigo Cota, the other twenty are ascribed to Fernando de Rojas. The whole was published in 1510.

The earliest English drama is entitled *Ralph Roister Doister*, a comedy by Nicholas Udal (before 1551, because mentioned by T. Wilson, in his *Rule of Reason*, which appeared in 1551).

The second English drama was *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, by Mr. S. Master of Arts. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry* (iv. 32), gives 1551 as the date of this comedy, and Wright, in his *Historia Histrionica*, says it appeared in the reign of Edward VI, who died 1553. It is generally ascribed to bishop Still, but he was only eight years old in 1551.

Drama (Father of the French), J. M. Jodelle (1532-1573).

Father of the Greek Drama, Thespis (n.c. sixth century).

Father of the Spanish Drama, Lope de Vega (1562-1635).

Drap, one of queen Mab's maids of honour—Dryden, *Nymphidia*.

Drapier's Letters, a series of letters written by Daniel Swift, and signed "M. D. Drapier," advising the Irish not to take the copper money coined by William Wood, to whom George I. had given a patent. These letters (1724) stamped out this infamous job, and caused the patent

to be cancelled The patent was obtained by the duchess of Kendal (mistress of the king), who was to share the profits

Can we the Drapier then forget?
Is not our nation in his debt?
'Twas he that writ the Drapier's Letter—
Dean Swift, *verses on his own death*

Drawcan'sir, a bragging, blustering bully, who took part in a battle, and killed every one on both sides, "sparing neither friend nor foe"—George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671)

Juan who was a little superficial,
And not in literature a great Drawcansir
Byron *Don Juan* xl, 51 (1824)

At length my enemy appeared and I went forward some yards like a Drawcansir but found myself seized with a panic as Paris was when he presented himself to fight with Menchius—Lesage *Gil Blas* vii, 1 (1735)

Dream Authorship It is said that Coleridge wrote his *Kubla Khan* from his recollection of a dream

* * Condillac (says Cabanis) concluded in his dreams the reasonings left incomplete at bed-time

Dreams Amongst the ancient Gaels the leader of the army was often determined by dreams or visions in the night The different candidates retired "each to his hill of ghosts, to pass the night, and he to whom a vision appeared was appointed the leader"

Selma's king [Fingal] looked around In his presence we rose in arms But who should lift the shield—for all had claimed the war! The night came down We strove in silence, each to his hill of ghosts, that spirits might descend in our dreams to mark us for the field. We struck the shield of the dead. We raised the hum of songs. We called thrice the ghosts of our fathers. We laid us down for dreams—Osian, *Cathlin of Clutha*.

Dreams The Indians believe all dreams to be revelations, sometimes made by the familiar genius, and sometimes by the "inner or divine soul" An Indian, having dreamt that his finger was cut off, and it really cut off the next day—Charlevoix, *Journal of a Voyage to North America*

Dream'er (*The Immortal*), John Bunyan, whose *Pilgrim's Progress* is said by him to be a dream (1628-1688)

* * The pretence of a dream was one of the most common devices of mediæval romance, as, for example, the *Pomance of the Rose* and *Piers Plowman*, both in the fourteenth century

Dreary (*Wat*), alias BROWN WILL, one of Macheath's gang of thieves He is described by Peachum as "an irregular dog, with an underhand way of disposing of his goods" (act 1) —Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

Drink used by actors, orators, etc
BRAHAM, bottled porter
CUTLEY (*Mss*), linsced tea and madeira.
COOKE (*G F*), everything drinkable
EMERY, brandy-and-water (cold)
GLADSTONE (*W E*), an egg beaten up in sherry

HENDERSON, gum arabic and sherry
INCLEDON, madeira.

JORDAN (*Mrs*), calves'-foot jelly dissolved in warm sherry

KFAN (*Edmund*), beef-tea for breakfast, cold brandy

LEWIS, mulled wine (with oysters)

OXBURY, tea

SMITH (*William*), coffee

WOOD (*Mrs*), draught porter

* * J Kemble took opium

Drin! "I drink the air," says Ariel, meaning "I will fly with great speed"

In *Henry IV* we have "devour the way," meaning the same thing

Dr'v'er, clerk to Mr Pleydell, advocate, Edinburgh.—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Driver of Europe The due de Choisenl, minister of Louis XV, was so called by the empress of Russia, because he had spies all over Europe, and ruled by them all the political cabals

Dro'gio, probably Nova Scotia and Newfoundland A Venetian voyager named Antonio Zeno (fourteenth century) so called a country which he discovered It was said to lie south-west of Estotiland (*Labrador*), but neither Estotiland nor Drogio are recognized by modern geographers, and both are supposed to be wholly, or in a great measure, hypothetical

Dro'mio (*The Brothers*), two brothers, twins, so much alike that even their nearest friends and masters knew not one from the other They were the servants of two masters, also twins and the exact fac-similes of each other The masters were Antipholus of Ephesus and Antipholus of Syracuse—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593)

(The *Comedy of Errors* is borrowed from the *Menachmi* of Plautus)

Dronsdaughter (*Tronda*), the old serving-woman of the Yellowlegs—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Drop Serene (*Gutta Serena*) It was once thought that this sort of blindness was an incurable extinction of vision

by a transparent watery humour distilling on the optic nerve. It caused total blindness, but made no visible change in the eye. It is now known that this sort of blindness arises from obstruction in the capillary nerve-vessels, and in some cases at least is curable. Milton, speaking of his own blindness, expresses a doubt whether it arose from the *Gutta Serena* or the *suffusion of a cataract*.

So thick a drop serene" hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim suffusion" veiled.

Milton *Paradise Lost* III 25 (1665)

Dropping Well, near the Njde, Yorkshire

men "Dropping Well" it call
Because out of a rock it still in drops doth fall
Near to the foot whereof it makes a little pond [depository].
Which in as little space converteth wood to stone
Drayton *Polyolbion*, xxviii. (1622)

Drudgeit (Peter), clerk to lord Bladderskate—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Drugger (Abel), a seller of tobacco, artless and gullible in the extreme. He was building a new house, and came to Subtle "the alchemist," to know on which side to set the shop door, how to dispose the shelves so as to ensure most luck, on what days he might trust his customers, and when it would be unlucky for him so to do.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610)

Thomas Weston was Abel Drugger" himself (1721-1761), but David Garrick was fond of the part also (1716-1779).—C. Dibdin *History of the Stage*

(This comedy was cut down into a two-act farce, called *The Tobacconist*, by Francis Gentleman)

Drugget, a rich London haberdasher, who has married one of his daughters to sir Charles Racket. Drugget is "very fond of his garden," but his taste goes no further than a suburban ten-garden, with leaden images, cockney fountains, trees cut into the shapes of animals, and other similar abominations. He is very headstrong, very passionate, and very fond of flattery.

Mrs Drugget, wife of the above. She knows her husband's foibles, and, like a wise woman, never rubs the hair the wrong way.—A Murphy, *Three Weeks after Marriage*

Druid (The), the *nom de plume* of Henry Dixon, sportsman and sporting writer. One of his books, called *Steeple-chasing*, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His last work was called *The Saddle and Surlow*.

* * Collins calls James Thomson (author of *The Seasons*) a druid, mean-

ing a pastoral British poet or "Nature's High Priest."

In yonder grave a Druid lies.

Collins (1746)

Druid (Dr), a man of North Wales, 65 years of age, the travelling tutor of lord Abberville, who was only 25. The doctor is a pedant and antiquary, choleric in temper, and immensely bigoted, wholly without any knowledge of the human heart, or indeed any practical knowledge at all.

Money and trade, I scorn em both. I have traced the Orus and the Po traversed the Rhiphæan Mountains, and pierced into the inmost tesarts of Hindu Tartary. I have followed the ravages of Kooli Chan with rapturous delight. There is a land of wonders finely depopulated. Gloriously laid waste. fields without a hoof to tread em. fruits without a hand to gather em. with such a catalogue of pits, peedles serpents scorpions, caterpillars toads and putterflies. Oh, tis a ravelling contempration indeed to a philosophic mind!—C. Kimberland *The Fashionable Lover* (1780)

Druid Money, a promise to pay on the Greek Kalends. Patreus says "Druides pecuniam mutuo accipiebant in posteriore vita redditum."

Like money by the Druids borrowed
In th' other world to be restored

Baker *Undisburus* III. 1 (1678)

* * Purchas tells us of certain priests of Pekin, "who barter with the people upon bills of exchange, to be paid in heaven a hundredfold"—*Pilgrims*, in 2

Drum (Jael) *Jael Drum's entertainment* is giving a guest the cold shoulder. Shakespeare calls it "John Drum's entertainment" (*Alf's Well*, etc, act iii sc 6), and Holinshed speaks of "Tom Drum his entertainment, which is to hale a man in by the heade, and thrust him out by both the shoulders."

In faith good gentlemen I think we shall be forced to give you right John Drum's entertainment.—Introduction to *Jack Drum's Entertainment* (1601)

Drumme (Bentley) and Startop, two young men who read with Mr Poeket. Drumme was a surly, ill-conditioned fellow, who married 1 stella.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Drunk. The seven phases of drunkenness are (1) Ape-drunk, when men make fools of themselves in their cups, (2) Lion-drunk, when men want to fight with every one, (3) Swine-drunk, when men puke, etc., (4) Sleep-drunk, when men get heavy and sleep in their cups, (5) Martin-drunk, when men become boastful in their cups, (6) Goat-drunk, when men become amorous, (7) Fox-drunk, when men become crafty in their cups.

Drunken Parliament, a Scotch

parliament assembled at Edinburgh, January 1, 1661

It was a mad warring time full of extravagance and no wonder it was so when the men of affairs were almost perpetually drunk —Burnet, *His Own Time* (1723-34)

Druon "the Stern," one of the four knights who attacked Britomart and sir Scudamore (3 syl)

On her part assailed

On Scudamore both his professed foes [foes]
Spenser *Fairy Queen* lv 9 (1596)

Dru'ry Lane (London), takes its name from the Drury family Drury House stood on the site of the present Olympic Theatre

Druses (*Return of the*) The Druses, a semi-Mohammedan sect of Syria, being attacked by Osman, take refuge in one of the Sporades, and place themselves under the protection of the knights of Rhodes These knights slay their sheiks and oppress the fugitives In the sheik massacre, Dj'bal is saved by Ma'n'i, and entertains the idea of revenging his people and leading them back to Syria To this end he gives out that he is Hal'cem, the incarnate god, returned to earth, and soon becomes the leader of the exiled Druses A plot is formed to murder the prefect of the isle, and to betray the island to Venice, if Venice will supply a convoy for their return An'eal (2 syl), a young woman, stabs the prefect, and dies of bitter disappointment when she discovers that Djabal is a mere impostor Djabal stabs himself when his imposition is made public, but Loys (2 syl), a Breton count, leads the exiles back to Lebanon —Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*

*** Historically, the Druses, to the number of 160,000 or 200,000, settled in Syria, between Djebail and Saïda, but their original seat was Egypt They quitted Egypt from persecution, led by Dām'zi or Durzi, from whom the name Druse (1 syl) is derived The founder of the sect was the hakēm B'ahr-ellah (eleventh century), believed to be incarnate deity, and the last prophet who communicated between God and man From this founder the head of the sect was called the hakēm, his residence being Deir-el-Kamar During the thirteenth or fourteenth century the Druses were banished from Syria, and lived in exile in some of the Sporidēs, but were led back to Syria early in the fifteenth century by count Loys de Deu, a new convert.

Since 1688 they have been tributaries of the sultan

What say you does this wizard style himself—
Hakcem Biamallah the Third I amitie?
What is this jargon? He the insane prophet,
Died near three hundred years?
Robert Browning *The Return of the Druses*

Dryas or **Dru'ia**, a wood-nymph, whose life was bound up with that of her tree (Greek, δρυσ, δρυάδωρ)

'The quickening power of the soul' like Marthe is busy about many things" or like a Dryas living in a tree —Sir John Davies *Immortality of the Soul*, xii.

Dry-as-Dust (*The Rev Doctor*), an hypothetical person whom sir W Scott makes use of to introduce some of his novels by means of prefatory letters The word is a synonym for a dull, prosy, plodding historian, with great show of learning, but very little attractive grace

Dryden of Germany (*The*), Martin Opitz, sometimes called "The Father of German Poetry" (1597-1639)

Dryesdale (*Jasper*), the old steward at Lochleven Castle —Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Dry'ope (3 syl), daughter of king Dryops, beloved by Apollo Apollo, having changed himself into a tortoise, was taken by Dryopē into her lap, and became the father of Amphibissos Ovid says that Dryopē was changed into a lotus (*Met*, v 331)

Duar'te (3 syl), the vanquished son of Guomar —Berumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Dubosc, the great thief, who robs the night-mail from Lyons, and murders the courier He bears such a strong likeness to Joseph Lesurques (act 1) that their identity is mistaken —Ed Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852)

Dubourg (*Mons*), a merchant at Bordeaux, and agent there of Osbaldistone of London

Clement Dubourg, son of the Bordeaux merchant, one of the clerks of Osbaldistone, merchant —Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Dubric (*St*) or **St Dubriens**, archbishop of the City of Legions (*Cætleon-upon-Ush*, Newport is the only part left) He set the crown on the head of Arthur, when only 15 years of age Geoffrey says (*British History*, ix 12) "This prelate, who was primate of Britain, was so eminent for his piety, that he could cure any sick person by his prayers St Dubric abdicated and lived a hermit,

leaving David his successor. Pennington introduces him in his *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.*

See *Pennington's* *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.*

To whom applied by David, the first of the *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.* The first of the *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.* This was was written.

George A. The *Comedy of Arthur*

Duchess Street (Portman Square) So called from Margaret, Duchess of Portland. (See *Duke Street*)

Duchonmar was in love with Morra, daughter of Cormac king of Ireland. Out of jealousy, he slew Cathlin, his more successful rival, went to announce his death to Morra, and then asked her to marry him. She replied she had no love for him and asked him for his sword. "He gave the sword to her, and she stabbed him to the heart. Duchonmar begged the sword to pluck the sword from his breast that he might die, and when she approached him for the purpose, "He seized the sword from her, and slew her."

"Duchonmar" was the name of the first of the *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.* The first of the *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.* This was was written.

Duchran (*The last of*), a friend of Baron Bradwardine—Sir W. Scott, *Baronrey* (time, George II)

Ducking-Pond Row (London), now called *Grafton Street*

Duck Lane (London), a row near Smithfield, once famous for second hand books. It has given way to city improvements.

For *second hand books* see *Baronrey* (time, George II)

Du Croy and his friend La Grange are desirous to marry two young Indians whose heads are turned by novels. The silly girls fancy the manners of these gentlemen too unaffected and easy to be aristocratic, so the gentlemen read to them their valots, as "the vison of de delict," and "the marquis of Mascarille." The girls are delighted with their titled visitors, but when the game has gone far enough, the masters enter and unmask the trick. By this means the girls are taught a useful lesson, without being subjected to any fatal consequences—Moliere, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Dudley, a young artist, a diamond assumed by Harry Bertram—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rannering* (time, George II.)

Dudley (Captain), a poor English officer, of strict honour, good family, and many accomplishments. He has served his country for thirty years, but can scarcely provide bread for his family.

Captain Dudley, son of captain Dudley. High minded, virtuous, generous, poor, and proud. He falls in love with his cousin Charlotte Pusport, but forbears proposing to her, because he is poor and she is rich. His grandfather's will is in time brought to light by which he becomes the heir of a noble fortune, and he then marries his cousin.

Lois Dudley, daughter of captain Dudley. Young, fair, tall, fresh, and lovely. She is courted by Belcour the rich West Indian, to whom ultimately she is married—Cumberland, *The West Indian* (1771)

Dudloy Diamond (*See*) In 1804 a black shepherd named Smart boy brought to his master, Nic Kirk, this diamond, and received for it £200, which he spent him self to drink. Nic Kirk sold it for £1000, and the earl of Dudley gave Mrs. M. Hunt and her son £2000 for it. It weighed 11 the rough 80 carats, but cut it's a heart shape it weighs 11 carats. It is triangular, when shined, it is of great brilliancy. This magnificent diamond, last called the "Sultan" (see), and the "Lion," have all been discovered in Africa since 1808.

Dudu, one of the three beauties of the harem, into which Jean, by the sultan's order, had been admitted in female attire. Next day, the sultan, out of jealousy, ordered that both Dudu and Jean should be stretched in a sack and cast into the sea, but, by the contrivance of Baba the chief eunuch, they effected their escape—Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 12, etc.

All of the *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.* The first of the *Comedy of Arthur, Third, &c.* This was was written.

Duenna (*The*), a comic opera by R. B. Sheridan (1770). Margaret, the duenna, is placed in charge of Louisa, the daughter of don Jerome. Louisa is in love with don Antonio, a poor nobleman of Seville, but her father resolves to give her in marriage to Don Mendez, a rich Portuguese Jew. As Louisa will not consent to her father's arrangement, he locks her up in her chamber.

and turns the duenna out of doors, but in his impetuous rage he in reality turns his daughter out, and locks up the duenna Isaac arrives, is introduced to the lady, elopes with her, and is duly married. Lonisa flees to the convent of St Catharine, and writes to her father for his consent to her marriage to the man of her choice, and don Jerome, supposing she means the Jew, gives it freely, and she marries Antonio. When they meet at breakfast at the old man's house, he finds that Isaac has married the duenna, Lonisa has married Antonio, and his son has married Clara, but the old man is reconciled, and says, "I am an obstinate old fellow, when I'm in the wrong, but you shall all find me steady in the right."

Duessa (*false faith*), is the personification of the papacy. She meets the Red Cross Knight in the society of Sansfoy (*infidelity*), and when the knight slays Sansfoy, she turns to flight. Being overtaken, she says her name is Fidesse (*true faith*), deceives the knight, and conducts him to the palace of Lucifer, where he encounters Sansjoy (canto 2). Duessa dresses the wounds of the Red Cross Knight, but places Sansjoy under the care of Esculapius in the infernal regions (canto 4). The Red Cross Knight leaves the palace of Lucifer, and Duessa induces him to drink of the "Enervating Fountain," Orgoglio then attacks him, and would have slain him if Duessa had not promised to be his bride. Having cast the Red Cross Knight into a dungeon, Orgoglio dresses his bride in most gorgeous array, puts on her head "a triple crown" (*the tiara of the pope*), and sets her on a monster beast with "seven heads" (*the seven hills of Rome*). Una (*truth*) sends Arthur (*England*) to rescue the captive knight, and Arthur slays Orgoglio, wounds the beast, releases the knight, and strips Duessa of her finery (*the Reformation*), whereupon she flies into the wilderness to conceal her shame (canto 7) — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i (1590).

Duessa, in bk v, allegorizes Mary queen of Scots. She is arraigned by zeal before queen Mercilla (*Elizabeth*), and charged with high treason. Zeal says he shall pass by for the present "her counsels false conspired" with Blandamour (*earl of Northumberland*), and Paridel (*earl of Westmoreland*, leaders of the insurrection of 1569), as that wicked plot came to naught, and the false

Duessa was now "an untitled queen." When Zeal had finished, an old sage named the Kingdom's Care (*lord Burghley*) spoke, and opinions were divided. Authority, Law of Nations, and Religion thought Duessa guilty, but Pity, Danger, Nobility of Birth, and Grief pleaded in her behalf. Zeal then charges the prisoner with murder, sedition, adultery, and lewd impiety, whereupon the sentence of the court was given against her. Queen Mercilla, being called on to pass sentence, was so overwhelmed with grief that she rose and left the court — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 9 (1596).

Duff (*Jamie*), the idiot boy attending Mrs Bertram's funeral — Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II).

Duglas, the scene of four Arthurian battles. The Douglas is said to fall into the estuary of the Pibble. The Paris MS and Henry of Huntingdon says, "Douglas qui est in regione Innus." But where is "Innus"? There is a township called "Ince," a mile south-west of Wigan, and Mr Whitaker says, "six cwt of horse-shoes were taken up from a space of ground near that spot during the formation of a canal," so that this "Ince" is supposed to be the place referred to.

Duke (*My lord*), a duke's servant, who assumes the airs and title of his master, and is addressed as "Your grace," or "My lord duke." He was first a country cowboy, then a wig-maker's apprentice, and then a duke's servant. He could neither write nor read, but was a great coxcomb, and set up for a tip-top fine gentleman — Rev J Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1763).

Duke (*The Iron*), the duke of Wellington, also called "The Great Duke" (1769-1852).

Duke and Duchess, in pt II of *Don Quixote*, who play so many sportive tricks on "the Knight of the Woeful Countenance," were don Carlos de Borja count of Picallo and donna Maria of Aragon duchess of Villahermosa his wife, in whose right the count held extensive estates on the banks of the Ebro, among others a country seat called Buena'ia, the place referred to by Cervantes (1615).

Duke of Milan, a tragedy by Massinger (1622). A play evidently in imitation of Shakespeare's *Othello*,

"Sforza" is Othello, "Francesco," Iago, "Marcelia," Desdemona, and "Eugenia," Emilia Sforza "the More" [sic] doted on Marcelia his young bride, who amply returned his love Francesco, Sforza's favourite, being left lord protector of Milan during a temporary absence of the duke, tried to corrupt Marcelia, but failing in this, accused her to Sforza of wantonness. The duke, believing his favourite, slew his beautiful young bride. The cause of Francesco's villainy was that the duke had seduced his sister Eugenia.

* * Shakespeare's play was produced 1611, about eleven years before Massinger's tragedy. In act v. 1 we have, "Men's injuries we write in brass," which brings to mind Shakespeare's line, "Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we write in water."

(Cumberland reproduced this drama, with some alterations, in 1780.)

Duke Coombe, William Coombe, author of *Dr Syntax*, and translator of *The Devil upon Two Sticks*, from *Le Diable Boiteux* of Lesage. He was called duke from the splendour of his dress, the profusion of his table, and the magnificence of his deportment. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in the King's Bench (1741-1823).

Duke Street (Portman Square, London). So called from William Bentinck, second duke of Portland. (See DUCHESS STREET.)

Duke Street (Strand, London). So named from George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.

(For other dukes, see the surname or titular name.)

Duke's, a fashionable theatre in the reign of Charles II. It was in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. So named in compliment to James duke of York (James II.), its great patron.

Dulcamara (*Dr*), an itinerant physician, noted for his pomposity, very boastful, and a thorough charlatan — Donizetti, *L'Elisir d'Amore* (1832).

Dulcarnon, at my wit's end — Chaucer.

Dulcifluous Doctor, Antony Andreas, a Spanish minorite of the Duns Scotus school (*-1320).

Dulcinea del Toboso, the lady of don Quixote's devotion. She was a fresh-coloured country wench, of an

adjacent village, with whom the don was once in love. Her real name was Aldonza Lorenzo. Her father was Lorenzo Corchuelo, and her mother Aldonza Nogalís. Sancho Panza describes her in pt. I. ii. 11 — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 1 (1605).

Her flowing hair "saw the knight" is of gold, her forehead the Pnyxian fields, her eyebrows two celestial arches, her eyes a pair of glorious suns, her cheeks two bolts of roses, her lips two coral portals that guard her teeth of Oriental pearl, her neck is alabaster, her hands are polished ivory, and her bosom whiter than the new fallen snow.

She is not a descendant of the ancient Cull, Curtill, and Scipios of Rome; nor of the modern Colonnas and Orsini, nor of the Montecados and Bequerones of Catalonia, nor of the Rebellas and Villanovas of Valencia, neither is she a descendant of the Lalafoxas, Newens, Rocabertis, Corellas, Lunas, Alagonas, Ureñas, Foyes, and Carras of Aragon, neither does the lady Dulcinea descend from the Cenlas, Manriquez, Mendozas, and Guzmans of Castille, nor from the Veneçistros, Pallas, and Veneçer of Portugal, but she derives her origin from the family of Toboso de la Mancha, most illustrious of all. — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* c. I. ii. 5 (1605).

Ask you for whom my tears do flow so!

'Tis for Dulcinea del Toboso.

Don Quixote L. III. 11 (1605)

Dull, a constable. — Shakespeare, *Force's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Du'machus. The impenitent thief is so called in Longfellow's *Golden Legend*, and the penitent thief is called Titus.

In the apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus*, the impenitent thief is called Gesmas, and the penitent one Dymas.

In the story of *Joseph of Arimathea*, the impenitent thief is called Gesmas, and the penitent one Dismas.

Alla peitl Dymas, Intelix Infirma Gesmas.

A Monkish Charm to scare away Thieves.

Dymas in paradise would dwell,
But Gesmas chose his lot in hell.

F C B

Dumain, a French lord in attendance on Ferdinand king of Navarre. He agreed to spend three years with the king in study, during which time no woman was to approach the court. Of course, the compact was broken as soon as made, and Dumain fell in love with Katharine. When, however, he proposed marriage, Katharine deferred her answer for twelve months and a day, hoping by that time "his face would be more bearded," for she said, "I'll mark no words that smooth-faced wooers say."

The young Dumain is —
Of all that
Most power
I see the hall
And shape of
Shakespeare

34)

Du'marin, the husband of Cym'oent, and father of Marinel — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 4.

Dumas (*Alexandre D*), in 1845, published sixty volumes

The most industrious copyist, writing 12 hours a day can with difficulty do 3000 letters in an hour which gives him 45 000 per diem or 60 pages of a romance. Thus he could copy 5 volumes octavo per month and 60 in a year supposing that he did not lose one second of time, but worked without ceasing 12 hours every day throughout the entire year — *De Mirecourt Dumas Père* (1877)

Dumb Ox (*The*) St Thomas Aquinas was so called by his fellow-students at Cologne, from his taciturnity and dreaminess. Sometimes called "The Great Dumb Ox of Sicily." He was large-bodied, fat, with a brown complexion, and a large head partly bald

Of a truth it almost makes me laugh
To see men leaving the golden grain
To gather in piles the pitiful chaff
That old Peter Lombard thrashed with his brain
To have it caught up and tossed again
On the horns of the Dumb Ox of Cologne.

Longfellow The Golden Legend.

(Thomas Aquinas was subsequently called "The Angelic Doctor," and the "Angel of the Schools," 1224-1274)

Dumbiedikes (*The old laird of*), an exacting landlord, taciturn and obstinate

The laird of Dumbiedikes had hitherto been moderate in his exactions but when a stout, active young fellow appeared he began to think so broad a pair of shoulders might bear an additional burden. He regulated indeed, his management of his dependents as carters do their horses never failing to clasp an additional brace of hundred weights on a new and willing horse. — Chap 8 (1818)

The young laird of Dumbiedikes (3 syl), a bashful young laird, in love with Jeanie Deans, but Jeanie marries the Presbyterian minister, Renben Bntler — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Dum'merar (*The Rev Dr*), a friend of sir Geoffrey Peveril — Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Dummy or **SUPERNUMERARY** "Celimène," in the *Précieuses Ridicules*, does not utter a single word, although she enters with other characters on the stage

Dumtous'ne (*Mr Daniel*), a young barrister, and nephew of lord Bladder-skate — Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Dun (*Squire*), the hangman who came between Richard Brandon and Jack Ketch

And presently a halter got,
Made of the best strong hempen tear
And ere a cat could lick his ear
Had tied him up with as much art
As Dun himself could do for's heart.

Cotton Virgil Travestied, iv (1677)

Dun Cow (*The*), slain by sir Guy of Warwick on Dunsmore Heath, was the kept by a grant in Mitchel Fold

[*middle-fold*], Shropshire Its milk was inexhaustible. One day an old woman, who had filled her pail, wanted to fill her sieve also with its milk, but this so enraged the cow that it broke away, and wandered to Dunsmore, where it was killed

*** A huge tusk, probably an elephant's, is still shown at Warwick Castle as one of the horns of this wonderful cow

Dunbar and March (*George earl of*), who deserted to Henry IV of England, because the betrothal of his daughter Elizabeth to the king's eldest son was broken off by court intrigue

Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of the earl of Dunbar and March, betrothed to prince Robert duke of Rothsay, eldest son of Robert III of Scotland. The earl of Douglas contrived to set aside this betrothal in favour of his own daughter Elizabeth, who married the prince, and became duchess of Rothsay — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Duncan "the Meek," king of Scotland, was son of Crynn, and grandson of Malcolm II, whom he succeeded on the throne. Macbeth was the son of the younger sister of Duncan's mother, and hence Macbeth and Duncan were first cousins. Sueno king of Norway having invaded Scotland, the command of the army was entrusted to Macbeth and Branko, and so great was their success that only ten men of the invading army were left alive. After the battle, king Duncan paid a visit to Macbeth in his castle of Inverness, and was there murdered by his host. The successor to the throne was Duncan's son Malcolm, but Macbeth usurped the crown — Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606)

Duncan (*Captain*), of Knockdunder, agent at Roseneath to the duke of Buckingham — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Duncan (*Duroch*), a follower of Donald Bean Lean — Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Dunce, wittily or wilfully derived from Duns, surnamed "Scotus"

In the Gaelic *donas* [means] had luck — or in contempt — a poor ignorant creature." The Lowland Scotch has *donnie* unfortunate stupid. — *Notes and Queries* 225 September 21 1878.

Dun'ciad ("the dunce-epic"), a satire by Alexander Pope, in which he gibbets

his critics and foes The plot is thus Eusden the poet-laureate being dead, the goddess of Dulness elects Colley Cibber as his successor The installation is celebrated by games, the most important being the "reading of two voluminous works, one in verse and the other in prose, without nodding" King Cibber is then taken to the temple of Dulness, and lulled to sleep on the lap of the goddess In his dream he sees the triumphs of the empire Finally, the goddess having established the kingdom on a firm basis, Night and Chaos are restored, and the poem ends (1728-42)

Dundas (*Starvation*), Henry Dundas, first lord Melville So called because he introduced into the language the word *starvation*, in a speech on American affairs (1775)

Dunder (*Sir David*), of Dunder Hall, near Dover An hospitable, conceited, whimsical old gentleman, who for ever interrupts a speaker with "Yes, yes, I know it," or "Be quiet, I know it" He rarely finishes a sentence, but runs on in this style "Dover is an odd sort of a—ch?" "It is a dingy kind of a—humph!" "The ladies will be happy to—ch?" He is the father of two daughters, Harriet and Kitty, whom he accidentally detects in the act of eloping with two guests To prevent a scandal, he sanctions the marriages, and discovers that the two lovers, both in family and fortune, are suitable sons-in-law

Lady Dunder, fat, fair, and forty, if not more A country lady, more fond of making jams and pastry than doing the fine lady She prefers cooking to croquet, and making the kettle sing to singing herself (See *HARRITT* and *KITTY*) — G Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788)

William Bowler (1764-1851) played *sir Anthony Absolute*, *sir Peter Teazle*, *sir David Dunder* and *sir John Falstaff* and looked the very characters he represented. — W Donaldson *Recollections*

* * "Sir Anthony Absolute," in *The Rivals* (Sheridan), "sir Peter Teazle," in *The School for Scandal* (Sheridan)

Dundrear'y (*Lord*), a good-natured, indolent, blundering, empty-headed swell, the chief character in Tom Taylor's dramatic piece entitled *Our American Cousin* He is greatly characterized by his admiration of "Brother Sam," for his incapacity to follow out the sequence of any train of thought, and for supposing all are insane who differ from him (Mr Sothorn of the Haymarket created

this character by his power of conception and the genius of his acting 1858)

Duned'in (3 syl), Edinburgh

On her firm set rock

Duned'in a castle felt a secret shock.

Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809)

Dunlathmon, the family seat of Nuith, father of Oithona (q v) — Ossian, *Oithona*

Dunmow Flitch (*The*), given to any married couple who, at the close of the first year of their marriage, can take their oath they have never once wished themselves unmarried again Dr Short sent a gammon to the princess Charlotte and her consort, prince Leopold, while they were at Claremont House

* * A similar custom is observed at the manor of Wichenor, in Staffordshire, where corn as well as bacon is given to the "happy pair"

(For a list of those who have received the flitch from its establishment, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 251)

Dunois (*The count de*), in sir W Scott's novel of *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Dunois the Brave, hero of the famous French song, set to music by queen Hortense, mother of Napoleon III., and called *Partant pour la Syrie* His prayer to the Virgin, when he left for Syria, was

Que j'alme la plus belle
Et sois le plus vaillant.

He behaved with great valour, and the count whom he followed gave him his daughter to wife The guests, on the bridal day, all cried aloud

Amour à la plus belle !
Honneur au plus vaillant !

Words by M de Laborde (1809)

Dun'over, a poor gentleman introduced by sir W Scott in the introduction of *The Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Dunrommath, lord of Uthal, one of the Orkneys. He carried off Oith'onn, daughter of Nuith (who was engaged to be married to Gaul, son of Morni), and was slain by Gaul in fight

Gaul advanced in his arms Dunrommath struck he blind his people. But the spear of Gaul pierced the gloomy chief his sword lopped off his head as he banded in death. — Ossian *Oithona*

Duns Scotus, called "The Subtle Doctor," said to have been born at Dunsce, in Berwickshire, or Dunstance, in Northumberland (1265-1308)

* * John Scotus, called *Erigena*

("Trin-born"), is quite another person (*-886) Lrigena is sometimes called "Scotus the Wise," and lived four centuries before "The Subtle Doctor"

Dun-Shunner (*Augustus*), a *nom de plume* of professor William Edmonstone Atoun, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1813-1865)

Dunsmore Cross or High Cross, the centre of England

Hence, Muse, direct thy course to Dunsmore by that cross
Where those two mighty ways, the Watling and the Fosse,
Our centre seem to cut.

Drayton, *Polyolbion* xiii. (1612).

Dunstable (*Downright*), plain speaking, blunt honesty of speech calling a spade a spade, without euphemism. Other similar phrases are *Plain Dunstable*, *Dunstable way*, etc., in allusion to the proverb, "As plain as Dunstable highway"—Howell, *Epist. Howell*, 2, Florio, *Dict.*, 17, 85

That's flat sir as you may see downright Dunstable.
—Mrs. Oulphant, *Thackeray*, ii. 3

Duns'tan (*St*), patron saint of goldsmiths and jewellers. He was a smith, and worked up all sorts of metals in his cell near Glastonbury Church. It was in this cell that, according to legend, Satan had a gossip with the saint, and Dunstan caught his sable majesty by the nose with a pair of red-hot forceps

Dunthalmo, lord of Teutha (*the Tweed*). He went "in his pride against Rathmor" chief of Clutha (*the Clyde*), but being overcome, "his rage arose," and he went "by night with his warriors" and slew Rathmor in his banquet hall louches with pity for his two young sons (Calthon and Colmar), he took them to his own house and brought them up. "They bent the bow in his presence, and went forth to his wars." But observing that their countenances fell, Dunthalmo began to be suspicious of the young men, and shut them up in two separate caves on the banks of the Tweed, where neither "the sun penetrated by day nor the moon by night." Colmal (the daughter of Dunthalmo), disguised as a young warrior, loosed Calthon from his bonds, and fled with him to the court of Fingal, to crave aid for the liberation of Colmar. Fingal sent his son Ossian with 300 men to effect this object, but Dunthalmo, hearing of their approach, gathered together his strength and slew Colmar. He also seized Calthon, mourning for his brother, and bound him to an oak. At daybreak Ossian moved to the spot, slew

Dunthalmo, and having released Calthon, "gave him to the white-bosomed Colmal"—Ossian, *Calthon and Colmal*

Dupely (*Sir Charles*), a man who prided himself on his discernment of character, and defied any woman to entangle him in matrimony, but he mistook lady Bab Lardoon, a votary of fashion, for an unsophisticated country maiden, and proposed marriage to her

I should like to see the woman," he says, that could entangle me. Show me a woman, and at the first glance I will discover the whole extent of her artifice."
—Burpyne *The Maid of the Oaks* i. 1.

Dupré [*Du pray*'], a servant of M. Darlemont, who assists his master in abandoning Julio count of Harancour (his ward) in the streets of Paris, for the sake of becoming possessor of his ward's property. Dupré repents and confesses the crime.—Th. Holcroft, *The Dwarf and Dumb* (1785)

Duran'dal, the sword of Orlando, the workmanship of fairies. So admirable was its temper that it would "cleave the Pyrenees at a blow"—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Durandar'te (*1 syl*), a knight who fell at Roncesvalles (*4 syl*). Durandarté loved Belerma, whom he served for seven years, and was then slain, but in dying he requested his cousin Montesinos to take his heart to Belerma

Sweet in manners, fair in favour,
Mild in temper, fierce in fight.

Lewis

Dur'den (*Dame*), a notable country gentlewoman, who kept five men-servants "to use the spade and flail," and five women-servants "to carry the milk-pail." The five men loved the five maids. Their names were

Mo and De, and Doll and Kate and Dorothy Draggell
John and Dick and Joe and Jack, and Humphrey with his flail.

4 Well known Glee.

(In *Bleak House*, by C. Dickens, Esther Summerson is playfully called "Dame Durden")

Duretete (*Captain*), a rather heavy gentleman, who takes lessons of gallantry from his friend, young Mirabel. Very bashful with ladies, and for ever sparring with Bisarre, who teazes him unmercifully [*Dure-tait, Be-zar*']—G. Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702)

Durinda'na, Orlando's sword, given him by his cousin Malagigi. This sword and the horn Olifant were buried at the feet of the hero,

* * Charlemagne's sword "Joyeuse" was also buried with him, and "Tizo'na" was buried with the Cid

Durot'ges (4 syl) Below the Hedui (those of Somersetshire) came the Durot'ges, sometimes called Mör'mi Their capital was Du'r'mum (*Dorchester*), and their territory extended to Vind'el'ia (*Portland Isle*) — Richard of Cirencester, *Ancient State of Britain*, v. 15

The Durot'ges on the Dorset Jan sand.
Dryton *Polyglotton* xvi. (1613)

Durward (*Quentin*), hero and title of a novel by Sir W Scott. Quentin Durward is the nephew of Ludovic Lesly (surnamed *Le Balafre*). He enrolls himself in the Scottish guard, a company of archers in the pay of Louis XI at Plessis les Tours, and saves the king in a boar-hunt. When Liège is assaulted by insurgents, Quentin Durward and the countess Isabelle de Croyc escape on horseback. The countess publicly refuses to marry the duc d'Orleans, and ultimately marries the young Scotchman.

Dusronnal, one of the two steeds of Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes. The other was "Sulin-Siadda" (*q v*)

Before the left side of the ear is seen the snorting horse. The thin maned, high headed, strong hoofed fleet bounding son of the hill. His name is Dusronnal among the stormy sons of the sword. The (two) steeds like wreaths of mist fly over the valcs. The wildness of deer is in their course the strength of eagles descending on the prey — O'Sian *Fingal* l.

Dutch School of painting, noted for its exactness of detail and truthfulness to life —

For *portraits* Rembrandt, Bol, Flinck, Hals, and Vanderhelst

For *conversation pieces* Gerhard Douw, Terburg, Metzu, Mieris, and Netscher

For *low life* Ostade, Brauwer or Brouwer, and Jan Steen

For *landscapes* Ruysdael, Hobb'imer, Cuyp, Vandermeer (*moonlight scenes*), Berghem, and Both (brothers)

For *battle scenes* Wouvermans and Huchtenburg

For *marine pieces* Vandervelde (father and son) and Bakhuysen

For *still life and flowers* Kalc, A van Utrecht, Van Huysum, and Van Heem

Dutton (*Mrs Dolly*), dairy-maid to the duke of Argyll — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Dwarf. The following are celebrated dwarfs of real life —

ANDROMEDA, 2 feet 4 inches. One of Julia's free maids

ANISTATOS, the poet. "So small,"

says Athenæos, "that no one could see him"

BÉNL (2 syl), 2 feet 9 inches. The dwarf of Stanislas king of Poland (died 1764). Real name Nicholas Ferry

BORUWLASKI (*Count Joseph*), 2 feet 4 inches. Died aged 98 (1739–1837). He had a brother and a sister both dwarfs

BOOKINGER (*Matthew*), who had no arms or legs, but *pins* from the shoulders. He could draw, write, thread needles, and play the hautboy. Fac-similes of his writing are preserved among the Harleian MSS (born 1674-*)

CHIE-MAN, the Chinese, 25 inches, weight, 52 lbs. In London 1880

COLO'BRI (*Prince*), of Sleswig, 25 inches, weight, 25 lbs (1851)

COVOPAS, 2 feet 4 inches. One of the dwarfs of Julia, niece of Augustus

COPPERNIN, the dwarf of the princess of Wales, mother of George III. The last court-dwarf in England

CRACIAMI (*Caroline*), a Sicilian, born at Palermo, 20 inches. Her skeleton is preserved in Hunter's Museum (1814–1824)

DAVIT (*The Strasse*) family, man 20 inches high, woman 18 inches, child, at 17, only 6 inches

DECKER or **DUCKER** (*John*), 2 feet 6 inches. An Englishman (1610)

FARREL (*Owen*), 3 feet 9 inches. Born at Cavan. He was of enormous strength (died 1742)

FERRY (*Nicholas*) (See BÉNL)

GIBSON (*Richard*) and his wife Anne Shepherd. Neither of them 4 feet. Gibson was a noted portrait painter, and a page of the back-stairs in the court of Charles I. The king honoured the wedding with his presence, and they had nine children (1615–1690)

Design or chance makes others wile,
But Nature did this match contrive.
Waller (1642)

HUDSON (*Sir Jeffrey*), 18 inches. He was born at Oakham, in Rutlandshire (1619–1678)

LUCIUS, 2 feet, weight, 17 lbs. The dwarf of the emperor Augustus

PHILETAS, a poet, so thin that "he wore leaden shoes to prevent being blown away by the wind" (died B.C. 280)

PHILIPS (*Calvin*) weighed less than 2 lbs. His thighs were not thicker than a man's thumb. He was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1791

RITCHIE (*David*), 3 feet 6 inches, Native of Tweeddale,

SOUVRAY (*Therese*)

STÖBERIN (*C H*) of Nuremberg was less than 3 feet at the age of 20. His father, mother, brothers, and sisters were all under the medium height.

THUMB (*General Tom*) His real name was Charles S Stratton, 25 inches, weight, 25 lbs., at the age of 25. Born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States, in 1832.

THUMB (*Tom*), 2 feet 4 inches. A Dutch dwarf.

XII, the royal dwarf of Edward VI.

* * Niephorus Callistus tells us of an Egyptian dwarf "not bigger than a partridge."

Dwarf of lady Clerimond was named Pae'olet. He had a winged horse, which carried off Valentine, Orson, and Clerimond from the dungeon of Ferragus to the palace of king Pepin, and subsequently carried Valentine to the palace of Alexander, his father, emperor of Constantinople — *Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Dwarf (*The Blae*), a fairy of malignant propensities, and considered the author of all the mischief of the neighbourhood. In sir Walter Scott's novel so called, this imp is introduced under various aliases, as sir Edward Mauley, Elshander the recluse, cannie Elshue, and the Wise Wight of Micklestone Moor.

Dwarf Alberich, the guardian of the Nibelungen hoard. He is twice vanquished by Siegfried, who gets possession of his cloak of invisibility, and makes himself master of the hoard — *The Nibelungen Lied* (twelfth century).

Dwarf Peter, an allegorical romance by Ludwig Tieck. The dwarf is a castle spectre, who advises and aids the family, but all his advice turns out evil, and all his aid is productive of trouble. The dwarf is meant for "the law in our members, which wars against the law of our minds, and brings us into captivity to the law of sin."

Dwining (*Henbane*), a pottinger or apothecary — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV).

Dying Sayings (real or traditional)

ADDISON. See how a Christian dies! or, See in what peace a Christian can die!

ANAXAGORAS. Give the boys a holiday.

† ARRIA. My Petus, it is not painful.

† AUGUSTUS. 'Tis placidus. (Aftr asking how he had acted his part in it.)

DESAUFONT (*Cardinal Henry*) I pay you all pry for

BERRY (*Mde de*) Is not this dying with courage and true greatness?

BONVET (father of the anchoresses) While there is life there is will. (He died standing.) †

BYRON. I must sleep now.

§ CESAR (*Julius*) Et tu Brute! (To Brutus, when he stabbed him.)

* CHARLEMAGNE. Lord into Thy hands I commend my spirit!

CHARLES I (of England) Remember (To William Juxon archbishop of Canterbury)

CHARLES II (of England) Don't let poor Nelly starve! (Nell Gwynne)

CHARLES V. Ah! Jesus.

CHARLES IX (of France) Nurse nurse what murder! what blood! Oh! I have done wrong. God, pardon me!

CHARLOTTE (*The princess*) You make me drink. Pray leave me quiet. I find it affects my head.

CHESTERFIELD. Give Day Rolles a chair.

* COLUMBUS. Lord into Thy hands I commend my spirit!

CROMER (*John*) O Hobbins, Hobbins, how I do love thee!

CROMWELL. My desire is to make what haste I may to be gone.

† DEMONAX (the philosopher) You may go home the show is over — Lucian.

ELDEN (*Lord*) It matters not where I am going whether the weather be cold or hot.

FONTENELLE. I suffer nothing but feel a sort of difficulty in living longer.

FRANKLIN. A dying man can do nothing easy.

GAINSBOROUGH. We are all going to heaven and Vandyke is of the company.

GEORGE IV. Whatt! what is this? It is death my boy. They have deceived me. (Said to his page sir Wathen Waller)

GIBSON. Mon Dieu! mon Dieu!

† GOETHE. More light!

GROORY VII. I have loved justice and hated iniquity therefore I die in exile.

* GREY (*Lady Jane*) Lord into Thy hands I commend my spirit!

GROTIUS. Be serious.

HAYDN. God preserve the emperor!

HALLER. The artery ceases to beat.

HALLITT. I have led a happy life.

HOBBS. Now am I about to take my last voyage — a great leap in the dark.

† HUNTER (*Dr William*) If I had strength to hold in pen I would write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die.

INVINO. If I die I die unto the Lord. Amen.

JAMES V (of Scotland) It came with a lass, and will go with a lass (i.e. the Scotch crown).

JEFFERSON (of America) I resign my spirit to God my daughter to my country.

JESUS CHRIST. It is finished!

JOHNSON (*Dr*) God bless you my dear! (To Miss Morris)

KNOX. Now it is come.

LOUIS I. Huz! huz! (Bouquet says. He turned his face to the wall and twice cried. Huz! huz! (out out) and then died.)

LOUIS IX. I will enter now into the house of the Lord.

† LOUIS XIV. Why weep ye? Did you think I should live for ever? (Then after a pause.) I thought dying had been harder.

† LOUIS XVIII. A king should die standing. See p 229.

MAHOMET. O Allah be it so! Henceforth among the glorious host of paradise.

MARGARET (of Scotland wife of Louis XI of France) Et de la vie! qu'on ne men parle plus.

MANIE ANTOINETTE. Farewell my children for ever I go to your father.

§ MASSANIELLO. Ungrateful traitors! (Said to the assassins.)

MATHEWS (*Charles*) I am ready.

MIRABEAU. Let me die to the sounds of delicious music. Also Kaiser Leopold I.

MOODY (the actor)

Reason thus with life.

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing

That none but fools would keep

Shakespeare

MOORE (*Sir John*) I hope my country will do me justice.

NAPOLEON I. Mon Dieu! La nation Française! Fête d'armée
 NAPOLEON III. Were you at Solan? (To Dr Conneau.)

NELSON. I thank God I have done my duty
 NERO. Qualis artifex pereo!
 PALMER (the actor). There is another and a better country (This he said on the stage, it being a line in the part he was acting. From *The Stranger*)

PITT (William). O my country, how I love thee!
 PIZARRO. Jesu!

POPE. Friendship itself is but a part of virtue.
 † JABELAIS. Let down the curtain, the farce is over
 SAND (George). Laissez la verdure. (Meaning Leave the tomb green do not cover it over with bricks or stone.)
 George Sand was Mde. Dudevant.)

SCHILLER. Many things are growing plain and clear to my understanding.

SCOTT (Sir Walter). God bless you all! (To his family)

SHREVE (Hibernon). I know that my Redeemer liveth. I die for the good old cause.

SOCRATES. Crito we owe a cock to Esculapius

STRALL (Mde de). I have loved God my father, and liberty

† TALMA. The worst is, I cannot see
 * TASSO. Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit!

THURLOW (Lord). I'll be shot if I do not believe I'm dying.

† VESPASIAN. A King shall die standing. See p 929

WILLIAM III (of England). Can this last long! (To his physician.)

WILLIAM of MASSAU. O God have mercy upon me, and upon this poor nation! (This was said as he was shot by Balil near Gerard 1684)

WOLFE (General). What! do they run already? Then I die happy

WYATT (Thomas). That which I then said I unmy that which I now say is true (This to the priest who reminded him that he had accused the princess Elizabeth of treason to the council, and that he now alleged her to be innocent.)

* * Those names preceded by similar

pilcrow indicate that the "dying words"

ascribed to them are identical or nearly

so. Thus the * before Charlemagne,

Columbus, Lady Jane Grey, and Tasso,

shows that their words were alike. So

with the † before Augustus, Demona,

and Rabelais, the † before Louis XVIII

and Vespasian, the † before Cesar and

Massaniello, the || before Arria, Hunter,

and Louis XIV, and the ¶ before Goethe

and Talma

Dyot Street (Bloomsbury Square,

London), now called George Street, St

Giles. The famous song "My Lodging

is in Heather Lane" is in *Bombastes*

Furioso, by T B Rhodes (1790)

Dys'colus, Morosenesa personified in

The Purple Island, by Phineas Fletcher

(1683) "He nothing liked or praised"

fully described in canto viii (Greek,

dys'colos, "fretful")

Dysmas, Dismas, or Demas, the

penitent thief crucified with our Lord

The impenitent thief is called Gesmas or

Gestas

Alta petit Dismas, infelix infima Gesmas.
 Part of a Charm.

To paradise thief Dismas went,
 Lot Gesmas died impenitent.

E.C.D

E

Eadburgh, daughter of Edward the Elder, king of England, and Eadgifu his wife. When three years old, her father placed on the child some rings and bracelets, and showed her a chalice and a book of the Gospels, asking which she would have. The child chose the chalice and book, and Edward was pleased that "the child would be a daughter of God." She became a nun, and lived and died in Winchester.

Eagle (*The*), ensign of the Roman legion. Before the Cimbrian war, the wolf, the horse, and the boar were also borne as ensigns, but Marius abolished these, and retained the eagle only, hence called emphatically "The Roman Bird."

Eagle (*The Theban*), Pindar, a native of Thebes (B.C. 518-442)

Eagle of Brittany, Bertrand Du-guesclin, constable of France (1320-1380)

Eagle of Divines, Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274)

Eagle of Meaux [*Mo*], Jacques Benigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux (1627-1704)

Eagle of the Doctors of France, Pierre d'Ailly, a great astrologer, who maintained that the stars foretold the great flood (1350-1425)

Earnschiffe (*Patric*), the young laird of Earnschiff—Sir W. Scott, *Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

East Saxons or Essex, capital Colchester, founded by Erchinwan. Sebert began to reign in Essex in 601, and, according to tradition, where Westminster Abbey now stands was a heathen temple to Apollo, which he either converted into a church called St Peter's, or pulled down and erected a church so called on the same site.

from the loins of Erchinwan (who raised Th. East Saxons' kingdom first) brave Sebert may be

praised
 [1100] began the goodly church of Westminster to rear
 Drayton, *Polyolbion* xl. (1613)

Eastward Hoe, a comedy by Chapman, Marston, and Ben Jonson. For this drama the three authors were imprisoned "for disrespect to their sovereign lord King James I." (1602). (See WESTWARD HOE.)

Easy (*Sir Charles*), a man who hates trouble, "so lazy, even in his pleasures, that he would rather lose the woman of his pursuit, than go through any trouble in securing or keeping her" He says he is resolved in future to "follow no pleasure that rises above the degree of amusement" "When once a woman comes to reproach me with vows, and usage, and such stuff, I would as soon hear her talk of bills, bonds, and ejectments, her passion becomes as troublesome as a law-suit, and I would as soon converse with my solicitor" (act iii)

Lady Easy, wife of sir Charles, who dearly loves him, and knows all his "naughty ways," but never shows the slightest indication of ill temper or jealousy At last she wholly reclaims him —Colley Cibber, *The Careless Husband* (1704)

Eberson (*Earl*), the young son of William de la Marck "The Wild Boar of Ardennes"—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Eblis, monarch of the spirits of evil Once an angel of light, but, refusing to worship Adam, he lost his high estate Before his fall he was called Azazel The *Korán* says "When We [God] said unto the angels, 'Worship Adam,' they all worshipped except Eblis, who refused and became of the number of unbelievers" (ch ii)

His person was that of a young man whose noble and regular features seemed to have been tarnished by malignant vapours. In his large eyes appeared both pride and despair His flowing hair retained some resemblance to that of an angel of light. In his hand (which thunder had blasted) he swayed the iron sceptre that causes the spirits and all the powers of the abyss to tremble —W. Beckford, *Jathoth* (1784)

Ebon Spear (*Knight of the*), Britomart, daughter of King Rhyence of Wales —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii (1590)

Ebrauc, son of Memprie (son of Guendolen and Madden) mythical king of England He built Kaer-ebrauc [York], about the time that David reigned in Judea —Geoffrey, *British History*, ii 7 (1142)

By Ebrauc a powerful hand
York lifts her towers aloft
Dryton *Polyolbion*, iii (1612)

Ebu'dæ, the Hebrews

Ecclesiastical History (*The Father of*), Eusebius of Cæsarea (261-340)

* * His *Historia Ecclesiastica*, in ten books, begins with the birth of Christ and concludes with the defeat of Licinius by Constantine, A. D. 324

Echeph'ron, an old soldier, who rebuked the advisers of King Pierochole (3 syl), by relating to them the fable of *The Man and his Ha'p'orth of Milk* The fable is as follows —

A shoemaker bought a ha'p'orth of milk with this he was going to make butter the butter was to buy a cow the cow was to have a calf the calf was to be changed for a colt and the man was to become a nabob only he cracked his jug spilt his milk, and went supperless to bed. —Kabelals, *Pantagruel* I. 33 (1533)

This fable is told in the *Arabian Nights* ("The Barber's Fifth Brother, Alnaschar") Lafontaine has put it into verse, *Perrette et le Pot au Lait* Dodsley has the same, *The Milk-maid and her Pail of Milk*

Echo, in classic poetry, is a female, and in English also, but in Ossian echo is called "the son of the rock"—*Songs of Selma*

Eckhart (*The Faithful*), a good servant, who perishes to save his master's children from the mountain fiends —Louis Tieck

(Carlyle has translated this tale into English)

Eclecta, the "Eleet" personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher She is the daughter of Intellect and Voletta (*free-will*), and ultimately becomes the bride of Jesus Christ, "the bridegroom" (canto xii, 1638)

But let the Kentish lad [Phineas Fletcher]
that sung and crowned
Eclecta's hymen with ten thousand flowers
Of choicest praise be the sweet pipe.
Giles Fletcher *Christ's Triumph* etc. (1610)

Ecene'phia, a hurricane, similar to the typhoon

The circling Typhon whirled from point to point,
And dire Ecene'phia reigu
Thomson *The Seasons* (Summer 1727)

École des Femmes, a comedy of Molière, the plot of which is borrowed from the novelletti of *San Giovanni* (1378)

Ector (*Sir*), "lord of many parts of England and Wales, and foster-father of prince Arthur" His son, sir Key or Kay, was seneschal or steward of Arthur when he became king —Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 3 (1470)

* * Sir Ector and sir Ector de Maris were two distinct persons

Ector de Maris (*Sir*), brother "of sir Launcelot" of Benwick, i. e. Brittany.

Then sir Ector drew his shield, his sword and his helm
from him and he fell down in a swoon and when he
awaked, it were hard for any tongue to tell the doleful
his brother
B. Christian
of Prince

Eden (*The Garden of*) There is a region of Bavaria so called, because, like Eden, it is watered by four streams, viz, the White Main, the Eger, the Saale, and the Naab.

In the *Korân* the word *Eden* means "everlasting abode." Thus in ch. ix we read, "God promiseth to true believers gardens of perpetual abode," literally "gardens of Eden."

Eden, in America A dismal swamp, the climate of which generally proved fatal to the poor dupes who were induced to settle there through the swindling transactions of general Scadder and general Choke. So dismal and dangerous was the place, that even Mark Tapley was satisfied to have found at last a place where he could "come out jolly with credit."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Eden of Germany (*Das Eden Deutschlands*) Baden is so called on account of its mountain scenery, its extensive woods, its numerous streams, its mild climate, and its fertile soil. The valley of the Rhine, in the grand-duchy, is locally called "Hell Valley" (*Höllenthal*). Between this and the lake Constance lies what is called "The Kingdom of Heaven."

Edenhall (*The Luck of*), an old painted goblet, left by the faunes on St. Outhbert's Well in the garden of Edenhall. The superstition is that if ever this goblet is lost or broken, there will be no more luck in the family. The goblet is in the possession of sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., Edenhall, Cumberland.

*** Longfellow has a poem on *The Luck of Edenhall*, translated from Uhland.

Edgar (959-770), "king of all the English," was not crowned till he had reigned thirteen years (A. D. 973). Then the ceremony was performed at Bath. After this he sailed to Chester, and eight of his vassal kings came with their fleets to pay him homage, and swear fealty to him by land and sea. The eight are Kenneth (*King of Scots*), Malcolm (*of Cumberland*), Maccus (*of the Isles*), and five Welsh princes, whose names were Dufnal, Siferth, Huwal, Jacob, and Juchil. The eight kings rowed Edgar in a boat (while he acted as steersman) from Chester to St. John's, where they offered prayer, and then returned.

At Chester while he [Edgar] lived, at more than kingly charge,

Eight tributary kings there rowed him in his barge
Dryton, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Edgar, son of Gloucester, and his lawful heir. He was disinherited by Edmund, natural son of the earl.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

*** This was one of the characters of Robert Wilks (1670-1732), and also of Charles Kemble (1774-1854).

Edgar, master of Ravenswood, son of Allan of Ravenswood (a decayed Scotch nobleman). Lucy Ashton, being attacked by a wild bull, is saved by Edgar, who shoots it, and the two, falling in love with each other, plight their mutual troth, and exchange love-tokens at the "Mermaid's Fountain." While Edgar is absent in France on State affairs, sir William Ashton, being deprived of his office as lord keeper, is induced to promise his daughter Lucy in marriage to Frank Hayston, laird of Bucklaw, and they are married, but next morning, Bucklaw is found wounded, and the bride hidden in the chimney-corner, insane. Lucy dies in convulsions, but Bucklaw recovers and goes abroad. Edgar is lost in the quicksands at Kelpies Flow, in accordance with an ancient prophecy.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

*** In the opera, Edgar is made to stab himself.

Edgar, an attendant on prince Robert of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Edgardo, master of Ravenswood, in love with Lucia di Lammermoor [*Lucy Ashton*]. While absent in France on State affairs, the lady is led to believe him faithless, and consents to marry the laird of Bucklaw, but she stabs him on the bridal night, goes mad, and dies. Edgardo also stabs himself.—Donizetti, *Lucia di Lammermoor* (1835).

*** In the novel called *The Bride of Lammermoor*, by sir W. Scott, Edgar is lost in the quicksands at Kelpies Flow, in accordance with an ancient prophecy.

Edgeworth (*L'Abbé*), who attended Louis XVI. to the scaffold, was called "Mons de Firmount," a corruption of Fairmount, in Longford (Ireland), where the Edgeworths had extensive domains.

Edging (*Missess*), a prying, mischief-making witing-woman, in *The Careless Husband*, by Colley Cibber (1701).

Edina, a poetical form of the word Edinburgh. It was first employed by Buchanan (1568-1592).

And pale Edina shuddered at the sound
Dryton, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Edinburgh, a corruption of Edwins-burg, the fort built by Edwin king of Northumbria (616-633)

* * **Dun-Edin** or **Dunedin** is a mere translation of Edinburgh Dun = burg = hill)

Edith, daughter of Baldwin the tutor of Rollo and Otto dukes of Normandy—Berumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639)

Edith, the "maid of Lorn" (*Argyllshire*), was on the point of being married to lord Ronald, when Robert, Edward, and Isabel Bruce sought shelter at the castle Edith's brother recognized Robert Bruce, and being in the English interest, a quarrel ensued The abbot refused to marry the bridal pair amidst such discord Edith fled, and in the character of a page had many adventures, but at the restoration of peace, after the battle of Bannockburn, was duly married to lord Ronald—Sir W Scott, *Lord of the Isles* (1815)

Edith (*The lady*), mother of Athelstane "the Unready" (thane of Coningsburgh)—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Edith [GRANGER], daughter of the Hon Mrs Skewton, married at the age of 18 to colonel Granger of "Ours," who died within two years, when Edith and her mother lived as adventuresses Edith became Mr Dombey's second wife, but the marriage was altogether an unhappy one, and she eloped with Mr Carker to Dijon, where she left him, having taken this foolish step merely to annoy her husband for the slights to which he had subjected her On leaving Carker she went to live with her cousin Keenly, in the south of England—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1816)

Edith Plantagenet (*The lady*), called "The Fair Maid of Anjou," a kinswoman of Richard I, and attendant on queen Bereng'ra She married David earl of Huntingdon (prince royal of Scotland), and is introduced by sir W Scott in *The Talisman* (1825)

Edmund, natural son of the earl of Gloucester Both Goneril and Regan (daughters of king Lear) were in love with him Regan, on the death of her husband designed to marry Edmund, but Goneril, out of jealousy, poisoned her sister Regan—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605)

Edonian Band (*The*), the priest-

esses and other ministers of Bacchus, so called from Edo'nns, a mountain of Thrace, where the rites of the wine-god were celebrated

Accept the rites your bounty well may claim,
Nor heed the scoffings of th' Edonian band,
Akenside Hymn to the Falsads (1767)

Ednie, a domestic at Hereward's barracks—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Edward, brother of Hereward the Varianing guard He was slain in battle—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Edward (*Sir*) He commits a murder, and keeps a narrative of the transaction in an iron chest Wilford, a young man who acts as his secretary, was one day caught prying into this chest, and sir Edward's first impulse was to kill him, but on second thoughts he swore the young man to secrecy, and told him the story of the murder Wilford, unable to live under the suspicious eye of his master, ran away, but was hunted down by sir Edward, and accused of robbery The whole transaction now became public, and Wilford was acquitted—G Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796)

* * This drama is based on Goodwin's novel of *Caleb Williams* "Williams" is called Wilford in the drama, and "Falkland" sir *Edward Mortimer*

Somewhat who a mind was always in a ferment, was wont to commit the most ridiculous mistakes. Thus when sir Edward "says to Wilford You may have noticed in my library a chest," he transposed the words thus You may have noticed in my chest a library and the house was convulsed with laughter—Russell *Representative Actors* (appendix)

Edward II, a tragedy by C Marlowe (1592), imitated by Shakespeare in his *Richard II* (1697) Probably most readers would prefer Marlowe's noble tragedy to Shakespeare's

Edward IV of England, introduced by sir W Scott in his novel entitled *Anne of Geierstein* (1829)

Edward the Black Prince, a tragedy by W Shirlley (1640) The subject of this drama is the victory of Poitiers

1st Philip lost the battle [*Cressy*], with the odds
Of three to one. In this [*10 letters*]
They have our numbers more than twelve times told
If we can trust report.

Act III. 2.

Edward Street (Cavendish Square, London), is so called from Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer. (See HENRIETTA STREET)

Ed'widge, wife of William Tell —
Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (1829)

Edwin "the minstrel," a youth living in romantic seclusion, with a great thirst for knowledge. He lived in Gothic days in the north country, and fed his flocks on Scotia's mountains.

And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy
Deep thought oft seemed to fix his infant eye—
Dainties he heeded not, nor gauds nor toys
Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy
Silent when glad affectionate, yet shy
And now he laughed aloud, yet none knew why
The neighbours stared and sighed, yet blessed the lad
Some deemed him wondrous wise and some believed him mad.

Beattie, *The Minstrel* I. (1773)

Edwin and Angelina. Angelina was the daughter of a wealthy lord, "beside the Tyne." Her hand was sought in marriage by many suitors, amongst whom was Edwin, "who had neither wealth nor power, but he had both wisdom and worth." Angelina loved him, but "trifled with him," and Edwin, in despair, left her, and retired from the world. One day, Angelina, in boy's clothes, asked hospitality at a hermit's cell, she was kindly entertained, told her tale, and the hermit proved to be Edwin. From that hour they never parted more.—Goldsmith, *The Hermit*

A correspondent accuses me of having taken this ballad from *The Friar of Orders Gray* but if there is any resemblance between the two Mr Percy's ballad is taken from mine. I read my ballad to Mr Percy and he told me afterwards that he had taken my plan to form the fragments of Shakespeare into a ballad of his own.—Signed, O Goldsmith 1767

Edwin and Emma. Emma was a rustic beauty of Stanemore, who loved Edwin "the pride of swains," but Edwin's sister, out of envy, induced his father, "a sordid man," to forbid any intercourse between Edwin and the cottage. Edwin pined away, and being on the point of death, requested he might be allowed to see Emma. She came and said to him, "My Edwin, live for me," but on her way home she heard the death bell toll. She just contrived to reach her cottage door, cried to her mother, "He's gone!" and fell down dead at her feet.—Mallet, *Edwin and Emma* (a ballad)

Ed'yrn, son of Nudd. He ousted the earl of Yn'iol from his earldom, and tried to win L'nd the earl's daughter, but failing in this, became the evil genius of the gentle earl. Ultimately, being sent to the court of King Arthur, he became quite a changed man—from a malicious "sparrow-hawk" he was con-

verted into a courteous gentleman—Tennison, *Idylls of the King* ("L'nd")

- Eel. The best in the world are those of Aneum, a river in that division of Lincolnshire called Lindsey (the highest part). The best pike are from the Witham, in the division of Lincolnshire called Kesteven (in the west).

As Kesteven doth boast her Wythum, so have I
My Aneum, whose fame as far doth fly
For fat and dainty eels as her's doth for her pike
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxv (1632)

Efeso (St), a saint honoured in Pisa. He was a Roman officer [*Ephesus*] in the service of Diocletian, whose reign was marked by a great persecution of the Christians. This Efeso or Ephesus was appointed to see the decree of the emperor against the obnoxious sect carried out in the island of Sardinia, but being warned in a dream not to persecute the servants of the Lord, both he and his friend Potito embraced Christianity, and received a standard from Michael the archangel himself. On one occasion, being taken captive, St Efeso was cast into a furnace of fire, but received no injury, whereas those who cast him in were consumed by the flames. Ultimately, both Efeso and Potito suffered martyrdom, and were buried in the island of Sardinia. When, however, that island was conquered by Pisa in the eleventh century, the relics of the two martyrs were carried off and interred in the dome of Pisa, and the banner of St Efeso was thenceforth adopted as the national ensign of Pisa.

Egalite (*Philippe*), the duc d'Orléans, father of Louis Philippe king of France. He himself assumed this "title" when he joined the revolutionary party, whose motto was "Liberty, Fraternity, and Egalité" (born 1747, guillotined 1793).

Egeus (3 syl), father of Her'mia. He summoned her before The'seus (2 syl) duke of Athens, because she refused to marry Demetrius, to whom he had promised her in marriage, and he requested that she might either be compelled to marry him or else be dealt with "according to the law," i.e. "either to die the death," or else to "endure the livery of a nun, and live a barren sister all her life." Her'mia refused to submit to an "unwished joke," and fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius, seeing that Her'mia disliked him but that Hel'ena doted on him, consented to abandon the one and wed the other. When Egeus was informed thereof, he withdrew his summons,

and gave his consent to the union of his daughter with Lysander—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

* * S Knowles, in *The Wife*, makes the plot turn on a similar "law of marriage" (1833)

Egil, brother of Weland, a great archer. One day, king Niding commanded him to shoot at an apple placed on the head of his own son. Egil selected two arrows, and being asked why he wanted two, replied, "One to shoot thee with, O tyrant, if I fail."

(This is one of the many stories similar to that of *William Tell*, q v)

Egilo'na, the wife of Roderick last of the Gothic kings of Spain. She was very beautiful, but cold-hearted, vain, and fond of pomp. After the fall of Roderick, Egilona married Abdul-Aziz, the Moorish governor of Spain, and when Abdul-Aziz was killed by the Moorish rebels, Egilona fell also.

The popular race
Fell on them both; and they to whom her name
Had been a mark for mockery and reproach,
Smoldered with human horror at her fate.
Southey *Roderick*, etc. xxi (1814)

Eg'la, a female Moor, servant to Amaranta (wife of Bar'tolus, the covetous lawyer)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Eg'lamour (Sir) or SIR EGLAMORE of Artoys, a knight of Arthurian romance. Sir I. glamour and sir Pleindamour have no French original, although the names themselves are French.

Eg'lamour, the person who aids Silvia, daughter of the duke of Milan, in her escape—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594)

Eg'lantine (3 syl), daughter of king Pepin, and bride of her cousin Valentine (brother of Orson). She soon died—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century)

Eg'lantine (Madame), the prioress, good-natured, wholly ignorant of the world, vain of her delicacy of manner at table, and fond of lap-dogs. Her dainty oath was "By Saint Eloy!" She "entuned the service sweetly in her nose," and spoke French "after the scolo of Stratford-atte-Bowe"—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388)

Egypt. The head-gear of the king of Upper Egypt was a high conical white cap, terminating in a knob at the top. That of the king of Lower Egypt was red. If a king ruled over both countries,

he wore both caps, but that of Lower Egypt was placed outside. This composite head-dress was called the *pschent*.

Egypt, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, means France.

Egypt and Tyrus [Holland] intercept your trade.
Part I. (1691).

Egyptian Disposition (An), a thievish propensity, "gipsy" being a contracted form of *Egyptian*.

I no sooner saw it was money than my Egyptian disposition prevailed and I was seized with a desire of stealing it.—Lesage *On the Sea*, x. 10 (1735).

Egyptian Thief (The), Thy'amus, a native of Memphis. Knowing he must die, he tried to kill Chariclea, the woman he loved.

Why should I not had I the heart to do it,
Like to th' Egyptian thief at point of death
Kill what I love?

Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* act v sc. 1 (1614)

Eighth Wonder (The). When Gil Blas reached Pennafior, a parasite entered his room in the inn, hugged him with great energy, and called him "the eighth wonder." When Gil Blas replied that he did not know his name had spread so far, the parasite exclaimed, "How! we keep a register of all the celebrated names within twenty leagues, and have no doubt Spain will one day be as proud of you as Greece was of the seven sages." After this, Gil Blas could do no less than ask the man to sup with him. Omelet after omelet was despatched, trout was called for, bottle followed bottle, and when the parasite was gorged to satiety, he rose and said, "Signor Gil Blas, don't believe yourself to be the eighth wonder of the world because a hungry man would feast by flattering your vanity." So saying, he stalked away with a laugh—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, i. 2 (1715).

(This incident is copied from Aleman's romance of *Guzman d'Alfarache*, q v)

Eikon Basilikê (4 syl), the portraiture of a king (i.e. Charles I), once attributed to king Charles himself, but now admitted to be the production of Dr John Gauden, who (after the restoration) was first created bishop of Exeter, and then of Worcester (1603-1662).

In the *Eikon Basilikê* a strain of majestic melancholy is kept up but the personated sovereign is rather too theatrical for real nature the language is too rhetorical and amplified the periods too artificially elaborated.—Hallam *Literature of Europe* iii. 662.

(Milton wrote his *Eikonoclastês* in answer to Dr Gauden's *Eikon Basilikê*.)

Eimer'jar, the hall of Odin, and asylum of warriors slain in battle. It

had 540 gates, each sufficiently wide to admit eight men abreast to pass through — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Einion (*Father*), chaplain to Gwynwyn prince of Powys-land — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Elvir, a Danish maid, who assumes boy's clothing, and waits on Harold "the Dauntless," as his page. Subsequently, her sex is discovered, and Harold marries her — Sir W Scott, *Harold the Dauntless* (1817)

Elain, sister of King Arthur by the same mother. She married Sir Nentres of Carlot, and was by King Arthur the mother of Mordred. (See **Elvin**). — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 (1470)

* * In some of the romances there is great confusion between Elain (the sister) and Morgause (the half-sister) of Arthur. Both are called the mother of Mordred, and both are also called the wife of Lot. Thus, however, is a mistake. Elain was the wife of Sir Nentres, and Morgause of Lot, and if Gawain, Agravain, Gareth, and Gaheris were [half]-brothers of Mordred, as we are told over and over again, then Morgause and not Elain was his mother. Tennyson makes Bellicent the wife of Lot, but this is not in accordance with any of the legends collected by Sir T Malory.

Elaine (*Dame*), daughter of King Pelles (2 syl) "of the forage country," and the unwedded mother of Sir Galahad by Sir Lancelot du Lac — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii 2 (1470)

Elaine, daughter of King Brandegoris, by whom Sir Bors de Ganis had a child.

For all women was Sir Bors a virgin save for one the daughter of King Brandegoris, on whom he had a child. Elaine save for her Sir Bors was a clean maid. — Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* iii. 4 (1470)

* * It is by no means clear from the history whether Elaine was the daughter of King Brandegoris, or the daughter of Sir Bors and granddaughter of King Brandegoris.

Elaine (2 syl), the strong contrast of Guinevere. Guinevere's love for Lancelot was gross and sensual, Elaine's was platonic and pure as that of a child, but both were masterful in their strength. Elaine is called "the lily maid of Astolat" (*Guildford*), and knowing that Lancelot was pledged to celibacy, she pined and died. According to her dying request, her dead body was placed on a

bed in a barge, and was thus conveyed by a dumb servant to the palace of King Arthur. A letter was handed to the King, telling the tale of Elaine's love, and he ordered her story to be blazoned on her tomb — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 123 (1470)

El'amites (3 syl), Persians. So called from I'am, son of Shem.

Elberich, the most famous dwarf of German romance — *The Heldenbuch*

El'bow, a well-meaning but foolish constable — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

Elden Hole, in Derbyshire Park, said to be fathomless.

El Dora'do, the "golden city." So the Spaniards called Man'ha of Guari'na.

Gallat, whose great city Geryon's sons
Call "El Dorado."
Milton *Paradise Lost* xi 411 (1633)

El'eonor, queen-consort of Henry II, alluded to by the presbyterian minister in *Woodstock*, v (1826)

Believe me young man thy servant was more likely to see villains than to dream idle dreams in that argument for I have always heard that next to Cassimond's Power in which she played the wanton and was afterwards poisoned by queen Eleanor Victor Lee's chamber was the place peculiarly the haunt of evil spirits. — Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time Commonwealth)

Eleanor Crosses, twelve or fourteen crosses erected by Edward I in the various towns where the body of his queen rested, when it was conveyed from Hereford, near Lincoln, to Westminster. The three that still remain are Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham.

(In front of the South-Eastern Railway station, Strand, London, is a model of the Charing Cross, of the original dimensions.)

Eleazar the Moor, insolent, bloodthirsty, lustful, and vindictive, like "Aaron," in [Shakespeare's?] *Titus Andronicus*. The lascivious queen of Spain is in love with this monster — C Marlowe, *Lust's Dominion* or *The Lascivious Queen* (1588)

Eleazar, a famous mathematician, who cast out devils by tying to the nose of the possessed a mystical ring, which the demon no sooner smelled than he abandoned the victim. He performed before the emperor Vespasian, and to prove that something came out of the possessed, he commanded the demon in making off to upset a pitcher of water, which it did.

I imagine if Eleazar's ring had been put under their

no-er, w^e should have seen devils issue with their breath,
so loud were these disputants.—*Leage Gill Blas* v 12
(11.4)

Elector (*The Great*), Frederick William of Brandenburg (1620–1688)

Elein, wife of king Ban of Benwick (*Brittany*), and mother of sir Lancelot and sir Lionel (See *FLAIR*)—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 60 (1470)

Eleven Thousand Virgins (*The*), the virgins who followed St Ursula in her flight towards Rome. They were all massacred at Cologne by a party of Huns, and even to the present hour "their bones" are exhibited to visitors through windows in the wall.

A calendar in the Freisingen codex notices them as "SS M XI VIRGINUM," that is, eleven virgin martyrs, but "M" (martyrs) being taken for 1000, we get 11,000. It is furthermore remarkable that the number of names known of these virgins is eleven: (1) Ursula, (2) Sencia, (3) Gregoria, (4) Pinchos, (5) Martha, (6) Sula, (7) Brittola, (8) Saturnia, (9) Rabica or Sabatia, (10) Saturia or Sturnia, and (11) Palladia.

Elfenreigen [*el f'n-r-i gn*] (4 syl.) or Alpleich, that weird music with which Bunting, the pied piper of Hamelin, led forth the rats into the river Weser, and the children into a cave in the mountain Koppenberg. The song of the sirens is so called (*Reigen*, a dance and the music thereof).

Elfeta, wife of Cambuscan' king of Tartary.

Elflida or **ÆTHELFLEDA**, daughter of king Alfred, and wife of Æthelred chief of that part of Mercia not claimed by the Danes. She was a woman of enormous energy and masculine mind. At the death of her husband, she ruled over Mercia, and proceeded to fortify city after city, as Bridgenorth, Tamworth, Warwick, Hertford, Witham, and so on. Then, attacking the Danes, she drove them from place to place, and kept them from molesting her.

When Elflida up-grew
The pulssant Danish powers victoriously pursued
And resolutely here thro' their thick squadrons hewed
Her way into the north.

Drayton *Polyolbion* xii. (1613)

Elfthryth or **Ælfthryth**, daughter of Ordgar, noted for her great beauty. King Edgar sent Æthelwald, his friend, to ascertain if she were really as beautiful as report made her out to be. When Æthelwald saw her he fell in love with

her, and then, returning to the king, said she was not handsome enough for the king, but was rich enough to make a very eligible wife for himself. The king assented to the match, and became godfather to the first child, who was called Edgar. One day the king told his friend he intended to pay him a visit, and Æthelwald revealed to his wife the story of his deceit, imploring her at the same time to conceal her beauty. But Elfthryth, extremely indignant, did all she could to set forth her beauty. The king fell in love with her, slew Æthelwald, and married the widow.

A similar story is told by Herodotus. *Præaspis* being the lady's name, and *Kambysses* the king's.

Elgin Marbles, certain statues and bas-reliefs collected by lord Elgin, and purchased of him by the British Government for £35,000, to be placed in the British Museum.

(They are chiefly fragments of the Parthenon of Athens.)

Elgitha, a female attendant at Rotherwood on the lady Rowena—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I).

Elia, pseudonym of Charles Lamb, author of the *Essays of Elia* (1823)—*London Magazine*.

El'ab, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington. As El'ab befriended David (1 Chron xii 9), so the earl befriended Charles II.

Hard the task to do El'ab right

(1632).

El'ian God (*The*), *Bacchus*. An error for 'Eleuon, i.e. "the god *Lilæus*" (3 syl.) *Bacchus* was called *Lilæus* from the *Bacchic* cry, *lilæu!*

As when with crown'd cups unto the El'ian god
Those priests high orgies held

Drayton *Polyolbion*, vi. (1612)

El'idure (3 syl.), surnamed "the Pious," brother of Gorboduc, and one of the five sons of Morvidus (*qv*). He resigned the crown to his brother Arthgallo, who had been deposed. Ten years afterwards, Arthgallo died, and El'idure was again advanced to the throne, but was deposed and imprisoned by his two younger brothers. At the death of these two brothers, El'idure was taken from prison, and mounted the British throne.

for the third time—Geoffrey, *British History*, iii 17, 18 (1170)

Then Elmore again covered with opprobrious praise
As he a brother raised by brothers was denied
And put into the Tower but the purgers dead
Thence was the British crown set on his reverend head.
Written Polphelon vii (1817)

* * Wordsworth has a poem on this subject

Elijah fed by Ravens While Elijah was at the brook Cherith, in concealment, ravens brought him food every morning and evening—1 Kings xiii 6

A strange parallel is recorded of Wyatt, in the reign of queen Mary. The queen cast him into prison and when he was nearly starved to death, a cat appeared at the window-grating, and dropped into his hand a pigeon, which the warden cool ed for him. This was repeated daily.

El'im, the guardian angel of Lebbæus (3 syl) the apostle Lebbæus, the softest and most tender of the twelve, at the death of Jesus, "sank under the burden of his grief"—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii (1748)

El'ion, consort of Beruth, and father of Ube—Sanchemathion

Eliot (*George*), Marian Evans or Mrs Cross, author of *Adam Bede* (1858), *Milk on the Moss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861), etc (1820-1880)

Elisa, often written Eliza in English, Dido queen of Carthage

See the poem by Eliza Eliza
From meter (see incl) down syllable has repeat rates
Fugill Lendit in 320 224

So to Eliza dawned that era-day
Which tore a tear from her slight eye
That saw him passing never to return,
Herself in funeral flames decreed to burn
Falconer *The Sulphureck*, iii 4 (1777)

Elis'abat, a famous surgeon, who attended queen Madari'ma in all her solitary wanderings and was her sole companion—*Amadis of Gaul* (fifteenth century)

Elisabeth ou Les Exiles de Sibérie a tale by S R dame Cottin (1773-1807) The family being exiled for some political offence, Elizabeth walked all the way from Siberia to Russia, to crave pardon of the czar. She obtained her prayer, and the family returned.

Elise (2 syl), the motherless child of Harpagon the miser. She was affianced to Valere, by whom she had been "rescued from the waves." Valere turns out to be the son of don Thomas d'Albarré,

a wealthy nobleman of Naples—Molière, *L'Arare* (1667)

Elis'sa, step-sister of Medi'na and Perissa. They could never agree upon any subject.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 2 (1590)

"Medina" (*the golden mean*), "Thessa" and "Perissa" (*the two extremes*)

Elxir Vitæ, a drug which was once thought would ensure perpetual life and health

He that has once the flower of life
The perfect July which we call elixir,
Is its virtue
Can confer honour, love, respect, long life
Give safety, labour, rest and sleep
To whom he will. In eight and twenty days
He'll make an old man of fourscore a child.
Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* iii (1610)

Elizabeth (*The queen*), bright, imperious, but devoted to her people. She loved the earl of Essex, and, when she heard that he was married to the countess of Rutland, exclaimed that she never "knew sorrow before." The queen gave Essex a ring after his rebellion, saying, "Here, from my finger take this ring, a pledge of mercy, and whosoever you send it back, I swear that I will grant whatever boon you ask." After his condemnation, Essex sent the ring to the queen by the countess of Nottingham, craving that her most gracious majesty would spare the life of lord Southampton, but the countess, from jealousy, did not give it to the queen. However, the queen sent a reprieve for Essex, but Burleigh took care that it came too late, and the earl was beheaded as a traitor—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1715)

Elizabeth (*Queen*), introduced by Sir W Scott in his novel called *Kennelworth*

Elizabeth of Hungary (*St*), patron saint of queens, being herself a queen. Her day is July 9 (1207-1231)

Ellesmere (*Mistress*), the head domestic of lady Peveril—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Elihot (*Hobbe*, i e Halbert), farmer at the Hough-foot. His bride-elect is Grace Armstrong

Mrs Elihot, Hobbie's grandmother
John and Harry, Hobbie's brothers
Lilas, Jean, and Arnot, Hobbie's sisters—Sir W Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Elmo (*St*) *The fire of St Elmo* (*Feu de Saint Elme*), a corposant. If only one appears on a ship-mast, foul weather is at hand, but if two or more,

they indicate that stormy weather is about to cease. By the Italians these comazants are called the "fires of St Peter and St Nicholas." In Latin the single fire is called "Helen," but the two "Castor and Pollux." Horace says (*Odes*, I. xii. 27)

Quorum simul alba nautis stella refulsit
Desult saxis agitatae humor
Concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, etc

But Longfellow makes the *stella* indicative of foul weather

Last night I saw St. Elmo's stars

(St Elmo is the patron saint of sailors)

Elo'a, the first of seraphs. His name with God is "The Chosen One," but the angels call him Eloa. Eloi and Gabriel were angel friends.

Eloa, fairest spirit of heaven. His thoughts are past understanding to the mind of man. His looks more lovely than the day spring more beaming than the stars of heaven when they first flew into being at the voice of the Creator.—Klopstock *The Messiah* l. (1748)

Eloi (St.), that is, St. Louis. The kings of France were called Loys up to the time of Louis XIII. Probably the "delicate oath" of Chaucer's prioress, who was a French scholar "after the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe," was St. Loys, i.e. St. Louis, and not St. Eloi the patron saint of smiths and artists. St. Floi was bishop of Noyon in the reign of Dagobert, and a noted craftsman in gold and silver (Query, "Saint Eloy" for Sainte Loys?).

El'ops. There was a fish so called, but Milton uses the word (*Paradise Lost*, v. 525) for the dumb serpent or serpent which gives no warning of its approach by hissing or otherwise (Greek, *ellops*, "mute or dumb").

Eloquence (*The Four Monarchs of*) (1) Demosthenes, the Greek orator (B.C. 385-322), (2) Cicero, the Roman orator (B.C. 106-43), (3) Sadi, the Persian (1184-1263), (4) Zoroaster (B.C. 589-513).

Eloquent (*That Old Man*), Isocrates, the Greek orator. When he heard that the battle of Cheronea was lost, and that Greece was no longer free, he died of grief.

That dishonest victory
At Cheronea fatal to liberty
Killed with report that Old Man Eloquent.
Milton, *Sonnet* ix

(This victory was gained by Philip of Macedonia. Called "dishonest" because bribery and corruption were employed.)

Eloquent Doctor (*The*), Peter Aureolus, archbishop of Aix (fourteenth century).

Elp'rus, Hope personified. He was "clad in sky-like blue," and the motto of his shield was "I hold by being held." He went attended by Pollic'ita (*promise*). Fully described in canto ix (Greek, *elpis*, "hope")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island* (1633).

Elshender the Recluse, called "The Cann' Elshie" or the "Wise Wight of Muckleston Moor." This is "the black dwarf," or Sir Edward Mauley, the hero of the novel—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Elsie, the daughter of Gotthelb, a cottage farmer of Bavaria. Prince Henry of Hohenek, being struck with leprosy, was told he would never be cured till a maiden chaste and spotless offered to give her life in sacrifice for him. Elsie volunteered to die for the prince, and he accompanied her to Salerno, but either the exercise, the excitement, or some charm, no matter what, had quite cured the prince, and when he entered the cathedral with Elsie, it was to make her lady Alicia, his bride.—Hartmann von der Aue, *Poor Henry* (twelfth century), Longfellow, *Golden Legend*.

Alkestis, daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetos, died instead of her husband, but was brought back by Hercules from the shades below, and restored to her husband.

Elspeth (*Auld*), the old servant of Dandie Dinmont the store-farmer at Charlie's Hope—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Elspeth (*Old*) of the Craighurnfoot, the mother of Saunders Mucklebacket (the old fisherman at Musselcrug), and formerly servant to the countess of Glenallan—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Elvino, a wealthy farmer, in love with Am'na the somnambulist. Am'na being found in the bedroom of conte Rodolfo the day before her wedding, induces Elvino to break off the match and promise marriage to Lisa, but as the truth of the matter breaks in upon him, and he is convinced of Am'na's innocence, he turns over Lisa to Alessio, her paramour, and

marries Aminta, his first and only love — Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula* (1831)

Elvira, sister of don Duarte, and niece of the governor of Lisbon. She marries Clodio, the cockcomb son of don Antonio — C. Cibber, *Love Makes a Man*

Elvira, the young wife of Gomez, a rich old banker. She carries on a liaison with colonel Lorenzo, by the aid of her father-confessor Dominick, but is always checkmated, and it turns out that Lorenzo is her brother — Dryden, *The Spanish Fiyar* (1680)

Elvira, a noble lady, who gives up everything to become the mistress of Pizarro. She tries to soften his rude and cruel nature, and to lead him into more generous ways. Her love being changed to hate, she engages Rolla to slay Pizarro in his tent, but the noble Peruvian spares his enemy, and makes him a friend. Ultimately, Pizarro is slain in fight with Alonzo, and Elvira retires to a convent — Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799)

Elvira (*Donna*), a lady deceived by don Giovanni, who basely deluded her into an amour with his valet Leporello — Mozart's opera, *Don Giovanni* (1787)

Elvira "the puritan," daughter of lord Walton, betrothed to Arturo (*lord Arthur Talbot*), a cavalier. On the day of espousals the young man aids Enrichetta (*Henrietta, widow of Charles I*) to escape, and Elvira, thinking he has eloped with a rival, temporarily loses her reason. Cromwell's soldiers arrest Arturo for treason, but he is subsequently pardoned, and marries Elvira — Bellini's opera, *I Puritani* (1834)

Elvira, a lady in love with Ernani the robber-captain and head of a league against don Carlos (afterwards Charles V of Spain). Ernani was just on the point of marrying Elvira, when he was summoned to death by Gomez de Silva, and stabbed himself — Verdi, *Ernani* (an opera, 1841)

Elvira, betrothed to Alfonso (son of the duke d'Areos). No sooner is the marriage completed than she learns that Alfonso has seduced Fenella, a dumb girl, sister of Masaniello the usherman. Masaniello, to revenge his wrongs, heads an insurrection, and Alfonso with Elvira run for safety to the fisherman's hut, where they find Fenella, who promises to protect them. Masaniello, being made chief magistrate of Portici, is killed

by the mob, Fenella throws herself into the crater of Vesuvius, and Alfonso is left to live in peace with Elvira — Auber, *Masaniello* (1831)

Elvire (2 syl), the wife of don Juan, whom he abandons. She enters a convent, and tries to reclaim her profligate husband, but without success — Moliere, *Don Juan* (1665)

Ely (*Bishop of*), introduced by sir W. Scott in the *Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Elysium (*the Elysian fields*), the land of the blest, to which the favoured of the gods passed without dying. They lie in one of the "Fortunate Islands" (*Canaries*)

Fancy dreams
Of sacred fountains and Elysian groves,
And vales of bliss.
Aken-side *Pleasures of Imagination* i. (1744)

Emathian Conqueror (*The Great*), Alexander the Great. Emathia is Macedonia and Thessaly. Emathion, a son of Titan and Aurora, reigned in Macedonia. Pliny tells us that Alexander, when he besieged Thebes, spared the house in which Pindar the poet was born, out of reverence to his great abilities.

Liſt not thy spear against the Ma.æ's bower
The great Emathian conqueror bld spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground.

Milton *Sonnet* viii.

Embla, the woman Eve of Scandinavian mythology. Eve or Embla was made of elm, but Ash or Adam was made of ash.

Em'elie or **EMELYE**, sister-in-law of duke Theseus (2 syl), beloved by both Palamon and Ar'eyte (2 syl), but the former had her to wife.

Emelie that fairer was to scene
Than is the lillie on hildes stalkes grene
And frescher than the May with floures newe.
Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* ('The Knight's Tale' 1389)

Emerald Isle (*The*), Ireland, so called first by Dr W. Drennan, in his poem entitled *Erin* (1754-1820)

Emeral'der, an Irishman, a native of the Emerald Isle.

Emer'ita (*St*), sister of King Lucius, who, when her brother abdicated the British crown, accompanied him to Switzerland, and shared with him there a martyr's death.

Emerita the next, King Lucius sister dear
Who in Helvetia with her martyr brother died.
Dryden *Polyolbion* xxiv (1692)

Emile (2 syl.), the chief character of a philosophical romance on education by

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1762) *Emile* is the author's ideal of a young man perfectly educated, every bias but that of nature having been carefully withheld

N B—*Emile* is the French form of *Emilius*

His body is insured to fatigue as Rousseau advises in his *Emilius*—Continuation of the *Arabian Nights* iv 69

Emile (The Divine) of Voltaire Mde Châtelet, with whom he lived at Cirey

Emilia, wife of Iago the ancient of Othello in the Venetian army She is induced by Iago to purloin a certain handkerchief given by Othello to Desdemona Iago then prevails on Othello to ask his wife to show him the handkerchief, but she cannot find it, and Iago tells the Moor she has given it to Cassio as a love-token At the death of Desdemona, *Emilia* (who till then never suspected the real state of the case) reveals the truth of the matter, and Iago rushes on her and kills her—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611)

The virtue of *Emilia* is such as we often find worn loosely but not cast off easy to commit small crimes, but quickened and alarmed at atrocious villainies.—Dr Johnson.

Emilia Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* Also the lady-love of Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*

Emily, the fiancée of colonel Tamper Duty called away the colonel to Havanah, and on his return he pretended to have lost one eye and one leg in the war, in order to see if *Emily* would love him still *Emily* was greatly shocked, and Mr Prattle the medical practitioner was sent for Amongst other gossip, Mr Prattle told his patient he had seen the colonel, who looked remarkably well, and most certainly was maimed neither in his legs nor in his eyes *Emily* now saw through the trick, and resolved to turn the tables on the colonel For this end she induced Mlle Florival to appear *en militaire*, under the assumed name of captain Johnson, and to make desperate love to her When the colonel had been thoroughly roasted and was about to quit the house for ever, his friend major Belford entered and recognized Mlle as his fiancée, the trick was discovered, and all ended happily—G Colman, sen, *The Deuce is in Him* (1762)

Emir or *Ameer*, a title given to lieutenants of provinces and other officers of the sultan, and occasionally assumed

by the sultan himself The sultan is not unfrequently called "The Great Ameer," and the Ottoman empire is sometimes spoken of as "the country of the Great Ameer" What Matthew Paris and other monks call "ammirals" is the same word Milton speaks of the "mast of some tall ammiral" (*Paradise Lost*, i 294)

The difference between *xariff* or *sariff* and *amir* is this the former is given to the blood successors of Mahomet, and the latter to those who maintain his religious faith—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, ii 73-4 (1672)

Em'ly (Little), daughter of Tom, the brother-in-law of Dan'el Peggotty a Yarmouth fisherman, by whom the orphan child was brought up While engaged to Ham Peggotty (Dan'el's nephew), Little *Em'ly* runs away with Steerforth, a handsome but unprincipled gentleman Being subsequently reclaimed, she emigrates to Australia with Dan'el Peggotty and old Mrs Gummidge—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Emma "the Saxon" or Emma Plantagenet, the beautiful, gentle, and loving wife of David king of North Wales (twelfth century)—Southey, *Maddoc* (1805)

Emped'ocles, one of Pythagoras's scholars, who threw himself secretly into the crater of Etna, that people might suppose the gods had carried him to heaven, but alas! one of his iron pattens was cast out with the larva, and recognized

He who to be deemed
A god, leaped fondly into Etna flames,
Empedocles

Milton *Paradise Lost* iii. 469 etc. (1665)

Empeior of Believers (*The*), Omar I, father-in-law of Mahomet (581-644)

Emperor of the Mountains (*The*), Peter the Calabrian, a famous robber-chief (1812)

Emperor for My People *Hadrian* used to say, "I am emperor not for my self but for my people" (76, 117-138)

Empson (Master), flag-colet player to Charles II—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (1823)

Enan'the (3 syl), daughter of Seleucus, and mistress of prince Deme'trius (son of king Antig'onus) She appears under the name of Celia.—Beaumont

and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647)

Encel'ados (Longfellow, *Encel'ados*), the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Jupiter. He was struck with a thunder-bolt, and covered with the heap of earth now called mount Etna. The smoke of the volcano is the breath of the burned giant, and when he shifts his side it is an earthquake.

Fama est, Enceladum semulatum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Etiam
Impositam, ruptis flammam explare caminis
Et, fessam quoties mutat latus, intremere onnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et coelum sub exere fumo
Virgil, *Æneid*, III 578-582

Where the burning clinders, blown
From the lips of the earth-born
Enceladus, fill the air

Longfellow *Enceladus*

En'crates (3 syl), Temperance personified, the husband of Agneta (*wisely chastity*). When his wife's sister Parthenia (*maidenly chastity*) was wounded in the battle of Mansoul, by False Delight, he and his wife ran to her assistance, and soon routed the foes who were hounding her. Continence (her lover) went also, and poured a balm into her wounds, which healed them (Greek, *ἐγκράτης*, "continent, temperate").

To have I often seen a purple flower
Tainting thro' heat hang down her drooping head,
But, soon refreshed with a welcome shower
Began again her lively beauties spread
And with new pride her silken leaves display
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* xi (1633)

Endell (*Martha*), a poor fallen girl, to whom Em'ly goes when Steerforth deserts her. She emigrates with Dan'el Peggotty, and marries a young farmer in Australia.—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Endermay, i.e. Andermatt or Urseren, a town and valley in the Uri of Switzerland

Soft as the happy swain's enchanting lay
That pipes among the shades of Endermay
W Falconer *The Shipwreck* III 3 (1759)

Endiga, in *Charles XII*, by J R Planché (1826)

Endless, the rascally lawyer in *No Song No Supper*, by P Hoare (1754-1834)

Endymion, a noted astronomer who, from mount Latmus, in Caria, discovered the course of the moon. Hence it is fabled that the moon sleeps with Endymion. Strictly speaking, Endymion is the setting sun.

So Latmus by the wise Endymion is renowned,
That hill on whose high top he was the first that found
Pale Phæbus wandering course, so skilful in her sphere
As some stick not to say that he enjoyed her there
Dryden *Coislinion*, VI (1612)

To sleep like Endymion, to sleep long and soundly. Endymion requested of Jove permission to sleep as long as he felt inclined. Hence the proverb, *Endymionis somnum dormire*. Jean Ogier de Gombaud wrote in French a romance or prose poem called *Endymion* (1621), and one of the best paintings of A L Girodet is "Endymion." Cowley, referring to Gombaud's romance, says

While there is a people or a sun
Endymion's story with the moon shall run

John Keats, in 1818, published his *Endymion* (a poetic romance), and the criticism of the *Quarterly Review* is said to have caused his death. Lord Beaconsfield's novel (1880)

Endymion. So Wm Browne calls sir Walter Raleigh, who was for a time in disgrace with queen Elizabeth, whom he calls "Cyn'thia."

The first note that I heard I soon was wound

Britannia's Lull, IV (1613).

Enfants de Dieu, the Camisards.

The royal troops outnumbered the *Enfants de Dieu* and a not inconsiderable flight took place.—Ed. Gilliat *Asylum* *Chria*, I, III

Enfield (*Mrs*), the keeper of a house of intrigue, or "gentlemen's magazine" of frail beauties.—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (1784)

Engaddi (*Theodorici*, hermit of), an enthusiast. He was Aberick of Mortemar, an exiled noble.—Sir W Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I)

Engaddi, one of the towns of Judah, forty miles from Jerusalem, famous for its palm trees.

Anchorites beneath Engaddi's palms,
Lacing the Dead Sea beach
Longfellow *Sonnet of the Desert*

Engelbrecht, one of the Varangian guards.—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Engelred, squire of sir Reginald Front de Beuf (follower of prince John of Anjou, the brother of Richard I).—Sir W Scott, *Iranhoe* (time, Richard I)

Enguerraud, brother of the marquis of Montserrat, a crusader.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I)

En'id, the personification of spotless purity. She was the daughter of En'iol, and wife of Geraint. The tale of Geraint and En'id allegorizes the contagion of distrust and jealousy, commencing with

Guinever's infidelity, and spreading downwards among the Arthurian knights. In order to save Enid from this taint, sir Geraint removed from the court to Devon, but overhearing part of a sentence uttered by Enid, he fancied that she was unfaithful and treated her for a time with great harshness. In an illness, Enid nursed Geraint with such wifely devotion that he felt convinced of his error. A perfect reconciliation took place, and they "crowned a happy life with a fair death"—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Geraint and Enid")

Enna, a city of Sicily, remarkable for its beautiful plains, fruitful soil, and numerous springs. Proserpine was carried off by Pluto while gathering flowers in the adjacent meadow.

She moved
Like Proserpine in Enna gathering flowers.
Tennyson *Idylls of the King*

Ennius (*The English*), Layamon, who wrote a translation in Saxon of *The Brut* of Wace (thirteenth century)

Ennius (*The French*), Jehan de Meung, who wrote a continuation of the *Roman de la Rose* (1260-1320)

* * Guillaume de Lorris, author of the *Romance of the Rose*, is also called "The French Ennius," and with better title (1235-1265)

Ennius (*The Spanish*), Juan de Mena of Cordova (1412-1456)

Enough is as Good as a Feast
Geo Gascoigne says

I count enough as good as any feast.
Satis Sufficit (Gascoigne died 1577)

Enrique' (2 syl), brother-in-law of Chrysalde (2 syl). He married secretly Chrysalde's sister Angelique, by whom he had a daughter, Agnes, who was left in charge of a peasant while Enrique was absent in America. Having made his fortune in the New World, Enrique returned and found Agnes in love with Horace, the son of his friend Oronte (2 syl). Their union, after the usual quota of misunderstanding and cross purposes, was consummated to the delight of all parties—Moliere, *L'Ecole des Femmes* (1662)

Entel'echy, the kingdom of queen Quintessence Pantagruel and his companions went to this kingdom in search of the "holy bottle"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 19 (1515)

* * This kingdom of "speculative

science" gave the hint to Swift for his island of Laputa

Ephe'sian, a toper, a dissolute sot, a jovial companion. When Page (2 Henry II act ii sc 2) tells prince Henry that a company of men were about to sup with Falstaff, in Eastcheap, and calls them "Ephesians," he probably meant soldiers called *fethas* ("foot-soldiers"), and hence toppers. Malone suggests that the word is a pun on *phese* ("to chastise or pay one tit for tat"), and means "quarrelsome fellows"

Ephe'sian Poet (*The*), Hippo'nax, born at Ephesus (sixth century B C)

Ephesus (*Letters of*), bribes "Ephesus litera" were magical notes or writings, which ensured those who employed them success in any undertaking they chose to adventure on

Silver keys were used in old Rome where every petty officer who knew no other spelling could decipher a letter of Ephesus. "Oh for the purity of honest John Bull! No letters of Ephesus will tempt the integrity of our British bumbledom."—*Cassell's Magazine* February 1877

Epic (*The Great Puritan*), *Paradise Lost*, by Milton (1665)

Epic Poetry (*The Father of*), Homer (about 950 B C)

Ep'icene (3 syl) or *The Silent Woman*, one of the three great comedies of Ben Jonson (1609)

The other two are *Volpone* (2 syl, 1605), and *The Alchemist* (1610)

Epicurus The *amé de cœur* of this philosopher was Leontium (See *LOVERS*)

Epicurus of China, Tao-tse, who commenced the search for "the elixir of perpetual youth and health" (B C 510)

* * Thomas Moore has a prose romance entitled *The Epicurean*. Lucretius the Roman poet, in his *De Rerum Natura*, is an exponent of the Epicurean doctrines

Epidaurus (*That God in*), Asclepius, son of Apollo, who was worshipped in Epidaurus, a city of Peloponnesus. Being sent for to Rome during a plague, he assumed the form of a serpent—*Latin Nat Hist*, vi, Ovid, *Metaph*, vi

Never since of serpent kind
Lore'ller not those that in Myra changed
Hermione and Cadmus, or the god
In Epidaurus

Milton *Paradise Lost* ix. 507 (1666)

(Cadmus and his wife Harmonia [*Harmonie*] left Thebes and migrated into Myra, where they were changed into

serpents because they happened to kill one belonging to Mars)

Ephialtes (4 syl), one of the giants who made war upon the gods. He was deprived of his left eye by Apollo, and of his right eye by Hercules.

Epigoni, seven youthful warriors, sons of the seven chiefs who laid siege to Thebes. All the seven chiefs (except Adrastus) perished in the siege, but the seven sons, ten years later, took the city and razed it to the ground. The chiefs and sons were (1) Adrastus, whose son was Ægialeus (4 syl), (2) Polynikēs, whose son was Thersander, (3) Amphiaraios (5 syl), whose son was Alkmeon (the chief), (4) Tydeus (2 syl), whose son was Diomedēs, (5) Kapaneus (3 syl), whose son was Sthenelos, (6) Parthenopaios, whose son was Promachos, (7) Mekisteus (3 syl), whose son was Iuryalos.

Æschylus has a tragedy on *The Seven Chiefs against Thebes*. There are also two epics, one *The Thebaid* of Statius, and *The Epigoni* sometimes attributed to Homer and sometimes to one of the Cyclic poets of Greece.

Epigoniad (*The*), called "the Scotch *Iliad*," by William Wilkie (1721-1772). This is the tale of the Epigoni or seven sons of the seven chieftains who laid siege to Thebes. The tale is this: When Oedipus abdicated, his two sons agreed to reign alternate years, but at the expiration of the first year, the elder son (Eteocles) refused to give up the throne. Whereupon the younger brother (Polynikēs) interested six Grecian chiefs to espouse his cause, and the allied armies laid siege to Thebes, without success. Subsequently, the seven sons of the old chiefs went against the city to avenge the deaths of their fathers, who had fallen in the former siege. They succeeded in taking the city, and in placing Thersander on the throne. For the names of the sons, see above, **EPIGONI**. The hero of the *Epigoniad* is Diomed, and the heroine Cassandra.

Epimenides (5 syl) of Crete, sometimes reckoned one of the "seven wise men of Greece" in the place of Periander. He slept for fifty-seven years in a cave, and, on waking, found everything so changed that he could recognize nothing. Epimenides lived 289 years, and was adored by the Cretans as one of their "Curiatēs" or priests of Jove. He was contemporary with Solon.

(Goethe has a poem called *Des Epimenides Erwachen*—See Heinrich's *Epimenides*.)

Epimenides's Drug. A nymph who loved Epimenides gave him a draught in a bull's horn, one single drop of which would not only cure any ailment, but would also serve for a hearty meal.

Le Nouveau Epimenide is a man who lives in a dream in a kind of "Castle of Spain," where he deems himself a king, and does not wish to be disillusioned. The song is by Jacinthe Leclerc, one of the members of the "Société de Momus" of Paris.

Epinogris (Sir), son of the king of Northumberland. He loved an earl's daughter, but slew the earl in a knightly combat. Next day, a knight challenged him to fight, and the lady was to be the prize of the victor. Sir Epinogris, being overthrown, lost the lady, but when sir Palomides heard the tale, he promised to recover her. Accordingly, he challenged the victorious knight, who turned out to be his brother. The point of dispute was then amicably arranged by giving up the lady to sir Epinogris.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 169 (1470).

Eppie, one of the servants of the Rev Josiah Cargill. In the same novel is Eppie Anderson, one of the servants at the Mowbray Arms, Old St. Ronan's, held by Meg Dods.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Epps, cook of Saunders Fairford a lawyer.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Equity (*Father of*), Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham (1621-1682). In *Absalom and Achitophel* (by Dryden and Tate) he is called "Amri."

Sincere was Amri, and not only knew,
But Israel's sanctions into practice drew
Our laws, that did a boundless ocean deem.
Were coasted all, and fathomed all by him
To him the doub't blessing doth belong,
With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue
Absalom and Achitophel ll. (1632).

Equivokes

1 **HEVRY IV** was told that "he should not die but in Jerusalem," which he supposed meant the Holy Land, but he died in the Jerusalem Chamber, London, which is the chapter-house of Westminster Abbey.

2 **POPE SILVESTER** was also told he should die at Jerusalem, and he died while saying mass in a church so called at Rome.

8 CAMBISIES, son of Cyrus, was told that he should die in Ecbatana, which he supposed meant the capital of Media. Being wounded accidentally in Syria, he asked the name of the place, and being told it was Ecbatana, he replied, "Here, then, I am destined to end my life."

4 A Messenian seer, being sent to consult the Delphic oracle respecting the issue of the Messenian war, then raging, received for reply

When the goat stoops to drink of the Neda, O seer
From Messenia flee, for its ruin is near!

In order to avert this calamity, all goats were diligently chased from the banks of the Neda. One day, Theoclos observed a *fig tree* growing on the river-side, and its branches dipped into the stream. The interpretation of the oracle flashed across his mind, for he remembered that *goat* and *fig tree*, in the Messenian dialect, were the same word.

* * The pun would be clearer to an English reader if "a stork" were substituted for the *goat*. "When a stork stoops to drink of the Neda," and the "stalk" of the fig tree dipping into the stream.

5 When the allied Greeks demanded of the Delphic oracle what would be the issue of the battle of Salamis, they received for answer

Seed time and harvest, weeping fires shall tell
How thousands fought at Salamis and fell

but whether the oracle referred to the Greeks or Persians who were to fall by "thousands," was not stated.

6 When Cræsus demanded what would be the issue of the battle against the Persians, headed by Cyrus, the answer was, he "should behold a mighty empire overthrown," but whether that empire was his own, or that of Cyrus, only the actual issue of the fight could determine.

7 Similarly, when PHILIP of Macedon sent to Delphi to inquire if his Persian expedition would prove successful, he received for reply, "The ready victim turned for sacrifice stands before the Ho." Philip took it for granted that (2 *Syready victim*) was the king of

quotation—it was himself
purpose, sent to Delphi to learn the of all part—struggle with the Romans for

more (1662) of his throne, and was told, Entel'ech, ever fall till a dog sneaks
Quintessence, a man. The "dog" panions went to, who was called a dog the "holy bott"

ruel, & 19 (1545) was asked who

* * This kingdom replied, "He

who shall first kiss his mother."—Whereupon Junius Brutus fell to the earth and exclaimed, "Thus, then, I kiss thee, O mother earth!"

10 Jourdain, the wizard, told the duke of Somerset, if he wished to live, to "avoid where castles mounted stand." The duke died in an ale-house called the Castle, in St Alban's.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry I* act v sc 2

11 A wizard told king Edward IV that "after him should reign one the first letter of whose name should be G." The king thought the person meant was his brother George, but the duke of Gloucester was the person pointed at.—Holmes, *Chronicles*, Shakespeare, *Richard III* act 1 sc 1

Erachius (*The emperor*) condemned a knight to death on the supposition of murder, but the man supposed to be murdered making his appearance, the condemned man was taken back, under the expectation that he would be instantly acquitted. But no, Erachius ordered all three to be put to death the knight, because the emperor had ordered it, the man who brought him back, because he had not carried out the emperor's order, and the man supposed to be murdered, because he was virtually the cause of death to the other two.

This tale is told in the *Gesta Romanorum*, and Chaucer has put it into the mouth of his sumpnor. It is also told by Seneca, in his *De Ira*, but he ascribes it to Cornelius Piso, and not to Erachius.

Éraste (2 *syl*), hero of *Les Facheux*, by Molière. He is in love with Orphise (2 *syl*), whose tutor is Damis (1661).

Er'celdoun (*Thomas of*), also called "Thomas the Rhymer," introduced by sir W. Scott in his novel called *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I).

It is said that Thomas of Er'celdoun is no dead but that he is sleeping beneath the Eldon Hills, in Scotland. One day he met with a lady of elfin race beneath the Eldon tree, and she led him to an underground region, where he remained for seven years. He then revisited the earth, but bound himself to return when summoned. One day when he was making merry with his friends, he was told that a hart and blind were parading the street and he knew it was his summons, so he immediately went to the Eldon tree and has never since been heard of.—Sir W. Scott, *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.

* * This tale is substantially the same as the German one of *Tanhäuser* (q r).

Erco'co or ERQUICO, on the Red Sea, marks the north-east boundary of the negus of Abyssinia.

The empire of Negus to his utmost port,
Erco'co.

Mill on, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 57 (1667).

Ereck, a knight of the Round Table. He marries the beautiful Enite (2 syl), daughter of a poor knight, and falls into a state of idleness and effeminacy, till Enite rouses him to action. He then goes forth on an expedition of adventures, and after combating with brigands, giants, and dwarfs, returns to the court of king Arthur, where he remains till the death of his father. He then enters on his inheritance, and lives peaceably the rest of his life.—Hartmann von der Aue, *Ereck* (thirteenth century)

Ereen'ia (3 syl), a glendoveer' or good spirit, the beloved son of Cas'apa (8 syl), father of the immortals. Ereenia took pity on Kail'yal (2 syl), daughter of Ladur'lad, and carried her to his Bower of Bliss in paradise (canto vii). Here Kail'yal could not stay, because she was still a living daughter of earth. On her return to earth, she was chosen for the bride of Jagan-naut, and Ar'alana came to dishonour her, but she set fire to the pagoda, and Ereenia came to her rescue. Ereenia was set upon by the witch Lor'mite (3 syl), and carried to the submerged city of Bal, whence he was delivered by Ladur'lad. The glendoveer now craved Seeva for vengeance, but the god sent him to Yamen (i.e. Pluto), and Yamen said the measure of iniquity was now full, so Ar'alana and his father Kehama were both made inmates of the city of everlasting woe, while Ereenia earned Kail'yal, who had quaffed the waters of immortality, to his Bower of Bliss, to dwell with him in everlasting joy.—Southey, *Curse of Kehama* (1809)

Eret'rian Bull (*The*) Menedo mos of Eret'ria, in Euboea, was called "Bull" from the bull-like breadth and gravity of his face. He founded the Eret'rian school (fourth century B.C.)

Eric, "Windy-cap," king of Sweden. He could make the wind blow from any quarter by simply turning his cap. Hence arose the expression, "a capful of wind."

Erichtho [*Erik' tho*], the famous Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey.—Lucan, *Pharsalia*, vi

Erickson (*Succyn*), a fisherman at Jarlishof.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

Eric'tho, the witch in John Marston's

tragedy called *The Wonder of Women* or *Sophombr* (1605)

Eridan, the river Po, in Italy, so called from Eridan (or Phaëton), who fell into the stream when he overthrew the sun-car.

So down the silver streams of Eridan
On either side bank'd with a lily wall
Whiter than both rides the triumphant swan
And sings his dirge and prophecies his fall
Giles Fletcher *Chris's Triumph over Death* (1610)

Erig'ena (*John Scotus*), called "Scotus the Wise." He must not be confounded with Duns Scotus, "the Subtle Doctor," who lived some four centuries later. Erig'ena died in 875, and Duns Scotus in 1308.

Erig'one (4 syl), the constellation Virgo. She was the daughter of Icarus, an Athenian, who was murdered by some drunken peasants. Ligeia discovered the dead body by the aid of her father's dog Morn, who became the star called *Canis*.

that virgin, frail Erigone
Who by compassion got prebendance [sic]
Lord Brooke *Of Nobility*

Eril'yab (3 syl), the widowed and deposed queen of the Horem (2 syl), an Indian tribe settled on a south branch of the Missouri. Her husband was king Tepoll'loni, and her son Amal'alita Madoc, when he reached America, espoused her cause, and succeeded in restoring her to her throne and empire.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Erin, from *car* or *iar* ("west") and *in* ("island"), the Western Island, Ireland.

Eriphy'le (4 syl), the wife of Amphiar'os. Being bribed by a golden necklace, she betrayed to Poly'ni'ces where her husband had concealed himself, that he might not go to the siege of Thebes, where he knew that he should be killed. Congreve calls the word Eriphy'le.

When Eriphy'le broke her plighted faith
And for a bribe procured her husband's death
Orid *Art of Love* III.

Er'iri or **Er'e'ia**, Snowden, in Caernarvonshire. The word means "Eagle rocks."

In this region [*Orizovicta*] is the stupendous mountain Eriol.—Richard of Cirencester *On the Ancient State of Britain* L. 6. 25 (fourteenth century)

Erysich'thon (should be *Erysichthon*), a Thessalian, whose appetite was insatiable. Having spent all his estate in the purchase of food, nothing was left but his daughter Metra, and her he sold to buy food for his voracious appetite, but Metra had the power of transforming

herself into any shape she chose, so as often as her father sold her, she changed her form and returned to him. After a time, Iphisithon was reduced to feed upon himself—Ovid, *Metaph.*, viii 2 (740 to end) An allegory of Death

Drayton says when the Wye saw her goodly oak trees sold for firewood, she bethought her of Iphisithon's end, who, "when nor sea, nor land, sufficient were," ate his own flesh—*Polyolbion*, vii

So Iphisithon once fired (as men say)
Yet I cannot find a poet who has said

In vain his daughter hundred shapes assumed
A whole camp's meat he in his gorge inhaled
And all consumed his hunger yet was unconsumed
Iphisithon Fletcher *The Purple Is and* (1633)

Erland, father of Norna "of the Liful Head"—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Erl-King, a spirit of mischief, which haunts the Black Forest of Thuringia

Goethe has a ballad called the *Erl-König*, and Herder has translated the Danish ballad of *Su Olaf and the Erl-king's Daughter*

Ermangaide of Baldringham (*The Lady*), aunt of the lady Evelino Berenger "the betrothed"—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Er'meline (*Dame*), the wife of Reynard, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Ermin'ia, the heroine of *Jerusalem Delivered*. She fell in love with Tancred, and when the Christian army besieged Jerusalem, arrayed herself in Clorinda's armour to go to him. After certain adventures, she found him wounded, and nursed him tenderly, but the poet has not told us what was the ultimate lot of this fair Syrian—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Ernani, the robber-captain, duke of Segorbia and Cardoña, lord of Aragón, and count of Ernani. He is in love with Elvira, the betrothed of don Ruy Gomez de Silva, an old Spanish grandee, whom she detests. Charles V falls in love with her, and Ruy Gomez joins Ernani in a league against their common rival. During this league Ernani gives Ruy Gomez a horn, saying, "Sound but this horn, and at that moment Ernani will cease to live." Just as he is about to espouse Elvira, the horn is sounded, and Ernani stabs himself—Verdi, *Ernani* (an opera, 1841).

Ernest (*Duke*) son-in-law of Kaiser Konrad II. He murders his feudal lord, and goes on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to expiate his crime. The poem so called is a mixture of Homeric legends, Oriental myths, and pilgrims' tales. We have pygmies and evelopes, geni and enchanter, fairies and dwarfs, monks and devotees. After a world of hair-breadth escapes, the duke reaches the Holy Sepulchre, pays his vows, returns to Germany, and is pardoned—Henry von Veldig (minnesinger), *Duke Ernest* (twelfth century)

Ernest de Fridberg, "the prisoner of State." He was imprisoned in the dungeon of the Giant's Mount fortress for fifteen years on a false charge of treason. Ulrica (his natural daughter by the countess Marie), dressed in the clothes of Herman, the deaf and dumb jailer-boy, gets access to the dungeon and contrives his escape, but he is retaken, and led back to the dungeon. Being subsequently set at liberty, he marries the countess Marie (the mother of Ulrica)—E. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1817)

Eros, the manumitted slave of Antony. The triumph Antony made Eros swear that he would kill him if commanded by him so to do. When in Egypt, Antony (after the battle of Actium), fearing lest he should fall into the hands of Octavius Cæsar, ordered Eros to keep his promise. Eros drew his sword, but thrust it into his own side, and fell dead at the feet of Antony. "O noble Eros," cried Antony, "I thank thee for teaching me how to die!"—Plutarch

* * Eros is introduced in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, and in Dryden's *All for Love or the World Well Lost*

(Eros is the Greek name of Cupid, and hence amorous poetry is called *Erotic*)

Erostratos (in Latin *Erostratus*), the incendiary who set fire to the temple of Diana of Ephesus, that his name might be perpetuated. An edict was published, prohibiting any mention of the name, but the edict was wholly ineffective

* * Charles V, wishing to be shown over the Pantheon [*All Saints*] of Rome, was taken to the top by a Roman knight. At parting, the knight told the emperor that he felt an almost irresistible desire to push his majesty down from the top of the building, "in order to immortalize

his name." Unlike Erostratos, the name of this knight has not transpired

Ero'ta, a very beautiful but most imperious princess, passionately beloved by Philander prince of Cyprus—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Lovers of Candy* (1647)

Erra-Pater, an almanac, an almanac-maker, an astrologer Samuel Butler calls Lilly, the almanac-maker, an Erra-Pater, which we are told was the name of a famous Jewish astrologer

His only Bible was an Erra Pater
Phin Fletcher *The Purge Island* vii. (1633).

What's here? Erra Pater or a bearded sthy! (the person was Foresight)

Congreve *Love for Love* iv. (1635)

Erragon, king of Lora (in Scandinavia) Aldo, a Caledonian chief, offered him his services, and obtained several important victories, but Lorina, the king's wife, falling in love with him, the guilty pair escaped to Morien Erragon invaded the country, and slew Aldo in single combat, but was himself slain in battle by Gaul, son of Morni. As for Lorina, she died of grief—Ossian, *The Battle of Lora*

Errant Damsel (*The*), Una—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 1 (1590)

Errol (*Gilbert earl of*), lord high constable of Scotland—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Error, a monster who lived in a den in "Wandering Wood," and with whom the Red Cross Knight had his first adventure. She had a brood of 1000 young ones of sundry shapes, and these cubs crept into their mother's mouth when alarmed, as young kangaroos creep into their mother's pouch. The knight was nearly killed by the stench which issued from the foul fiend, but he succeeded in "rifling" her head off, whereupon the brood lapped up the blood, and burst with satiety

Half like a serpent head—

Put th

And as

Her bug

Yet was in knots and many boughs [folds] upwound

I olouted with mortal sting.

Spenser *Fairy Queen* l. 1 (1590)

Errors of Artists (See ANACHRONISMS)

ANGLO (*Michel*), in his great picture of the "Last Judgment," has introduced Charon's bark

BRUGHI, the Dutch painter, in a picture of the "Wise Men of the East" making their offerings to the infant Jesus,

has represented one of them dressed in a large white surplice, booted and spurred, offering the model of a Dutch seventy-four to the infant

BRU has placed by the bedside of Holofernes a helmet of the period of the seventeenth century

MAZZUCHI (*Paulo*), in his "Symbolical Punting of the Four Elements," represents the sea by fishes, the earth by moles, fire by a salamander, and air by a camel. Evidently he mistook the camelion (which traditionally lives on air) for a camel

TYNOR, in a picture which represents the "Israelites Gathering Manna in the Wilderness," has armed the men with guns

VIVROUSE (*Paul*), in his "Marriage Feast of Cana of Galilee," has introduced among the guests several Benedictines

WIST, president of the Royal Academy, has represented Paris the Phrygian in Roman costume

WILKINSON **HALL** is full of absurdities. Witness the following as specimens—

Sir Clondesley Shovel is dressed in a Roman curress and sandals, but on his head is a full-bottomed wig of the eighteenth century

The duke of Buckingham is arrayed in the costume of a Roman emperor, and his duchess in the court dress of George I. period

Errors of Authors (See ANACHRONISMS)

ASH "Laoteric, an incorrect spelling for exoteric" "Gawin, sister of Arthur"—*Dictionary*

ALISON (*Sir Archibald*) says "Sir Peregrine Pickle (for Maitland) was one of the pall-bearers of the duke of Wellington"—*Life of Lord Castlereagh*.

In his *History of Europe*, the phrase *droit de timbre* ("stamp duty") he translates "timber duties"

ARTICLES OF WAR 101 **THE ARMY** It is ordered "that every recruit shall have the 10th and 46th of the articles read to him" (art. iii.) The 46th relates to chaplains, the 41st is meant, which is about mutiny

51 Edward III. assumes there are 40,000 parishes in England, instead of 8600

BLOWSE (*William*) *Apellés' Curtain* W. Browne says

If I set my pencil to Apellés' table (painting),
Or dare to draw his curtain

Britannia's Pastorals ii. 2.

This curtain was not drawn by Apelles,

but by Parrhasios, who lived a full century before Apelles. The contest was between Zeuxis and Parrhasios. The former exhibited a bunch of grapes which deceived the birds, and the latter a curtain which deceived the competitor.

BRUSSELL (*E con*) says "According to Homer, Achilles had a vulnerable heel." It is a vulgar error to attribute this myth to Homer. The blind old bard nowhere says a word about it. The story of dipping Achilles in the river Styx is altogether post-Homeric.

BYRON *Acæzes' Ships* Byron says that Acæzes looked on his "ships by thousands" off the coast of Salamis. The entire number of sails was 1200, of these 400 were wrecked before the battle off the coast of Scyros, so that even supposing the whole of the rest were engaged, the number could not exceed 800.—*Isles of Greece*

The Isle Teos In the same poem he refers to "Teos" as one of the isles of Greece, but Teos is a maritime town on the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor.

CERVANTES *Dorothea's Father* Dorothea represents herself as queen of Miconeon, because both her father and mother were dead, but don Quixote speaks of him to her as alive.—Pt I iv 8

Mambrino's Helmet In pt I iii 8 we are told that the galley-slaves set free by don Quixote assaulted him with stones, and "snatching the basin from his head, broke it to pieces." In bk iv 15 we find this basin quite whole and sound, the subject of a judicial inquiry, the question being whether it was a helmet or a barber's basin. Sancho (ch 11) says, he "picked it up, bruised and battered, intending to get it mended," but he says, "I broke it to pieces," or, according to one translator, "broke it into a thou-and pieces." In bk iv 8 we are told that don Quixote "came from his chamber armed cap-a-pie, with the barber's basin on his head."

Sancho's Ass We are told (pt I iii 9) that Gines de Passamonte "stole Sancho's ass." Sancho laments the loss with true pathos, and the knight condoles with him. But soon afterwards Cervantes says "He [Sancho] jogged on leisurely upon his ass after his master."

Sancho's Great-coat Sancho Panza, we are told, left his wallet behind in the Crescent Moon tavern, where he was tossed in a blanket, and put the provisions left by the priests in his great-coat (ch 5). The galley-slaves robbed him of "his

great-coat, leaving only his doublet" (ch 8), but in the next chapter (9) we find "the victuals had not been touched," though the rascals "searched diligently for booty." Now, if the food was in the great-coat, and the great-coat was stolen, how is it that the victuals remained in Sancho's possession untouched?

Sancho's Wallet We are told that Sancho left his wallet by mistake at the tavern where he was blanket-tossed (ch 5), but in ch 9, when he found the portmanteau, "he crammed the gold and linen into his wallet."—Pt I iii

To make these oversights more striking, the author says, when Sancho found the portmanteau, "he entirely forgot the loss of his wallet, his great-coat, and of his faithful companion and servant Dapple" (*the ass*).

Supper Cervantes makes the party at the Crescent tavern eat two suppers in one evening. In ch 5 the curate orders in supper, and "after supper" they read the story of *Fatal Curiosity*. In ch 12 we are told "the cloth was laid [again] for supper," and the company sat down to it, quite forgetting that they had already supped.—Pt I iv

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA states that "the fame of Beaumarchais rests on his two operas, *Le Barbier de Seville* (1755) and *Le Mariage de Figaro*." Every one knows that Mozart composed the opera of *Figaro* (1786), and that Casti wrote the libretto. The opera of *Le Barbier de Seville*, or rather *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, was composed by Rossini, in 1816. What Beaumarchais wrote was two comedies, one in four acts and the other in five acts.—Art "Beaumarchais."

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL We are told, in a paper entitled "Coincidences," that "Thursday has proved a fatal day with the Tudors, for on that day died Henry VIII., Edward VI., queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth." This is not correct in regard to Henry VIII., who died January 28, 1546-7, according to the best authority, Rymer's *Ædæra*, vol xv, and that day was a Friday (Old Style), and not a Saturday.

In the same paper we are told that *Saturday* has been fatal to the present dynasty, "for William IV and every one of the Georges died on a Saturday." This is not correct in regard to George I., who died *Sunday*, June 11, 1727, and William IV., who died *Tuesday*, June 20, 1837. The other three Georges died on a *Saturday*, viz. George II.,

October 25, 1760, George III, January 29, 1820, and George IV, June 26, 1830

CHATELAIN SAYS "The throats-cock
sings so sweet a tune that Tubal himself,
the first musician, could not equal it"—
The Court of Love Of course he means
Jubal

DINNER (Coleridge), in his *Lore Makes a Man*, i, makes Carlos the student say, "For the cure of herds [i.e. *Virg. Ec.*] byroche's are a master-piece, but when his art describes the commonwealth of bees I'm ravished." He means the *Geoponica*, the *Bucolica* are eclogues, and never touch upon either of these subjects. The diseases and cures of cattle are in *Geoponica* and the habits etc. of bees, *Geoponica*.

Cid (The) When Alfonso succeeded his brother Sancho and banished the Cid, Rodrigo is made to fight

But 'ee any w' ere were there gallants
 (if old enough) when far from blaw?
 Wle e were there when I was called
 I feared there from the teen' fore!

The historic fact is, not that Rodrigo rescued Alfonso from thirteen foes, but that the Cid rescued Sancho from thirteen of Alfonso's foes. Eleven he slew, and two he put to flight.—*The Cid*, xii, 78

COLEMAN. Job Thornberry was to Peregrine, who offers to assist him in his difficulties, "Dearest, young man, in time." But Peregrine was at least 45 years old when so addressed. He was 15 when Job first knew him, and had been at least thirty years in Calcutta. Job Thornberry, then, was not above five or six years older

Courts calls the rose "the glory of April and May," but June is the great rose month. In the south of England they begin to bloom in the latter half of May, and go on to the middle of July. April roses would be horticultural curiosities.

Critics at fault. The licentiate tells don Quixote that some critics found fault with him for defective memory, and instanced it in this "We are told that Sancho's ass is stolen, but the author has forgotten to mention who the thief was." This is not the case, as we are distinctly informed that it was stolen by Gines de Pasamonte, one of the galley-slaves — *Don Quixote*, II : 3

DICKENS, in *Edwin Drood*, puts "rooks and rooks nests" (instead of daws) "in the towers of Cloisterham."

In *Nicholas Nickleby* he represents Mr Squeers as setting his boys "to hoe turnips" in midwinter.

In *The Tale of Two Cities*, in 1, he says "The name of the strong man of Old Scripture descended to the chief functionary who worked the guillotine." But the name of this functionary was Sargons, not Samson.

Garr says that man has seven bones in the sternum (instead of three), and Sylvius, in reply to Vesalius, contends that "in days of yore the robust chests of heroes had more bones than men now have."

GIORR (*Robert*) speaks of Delphos as an island but Delphos, or rather Delphi, was a city of Phocis, and no island. "Six noblemen were sent to the isle of Delphos"—*Darius* and 1, 1, 1. Probably he confounded the cit. of Delphi with the isle of Delos.

But Tuxer, in his *Archaeo-Diography*, says "Crouchmas means Christmas," and adds that Tuxer is his authority. But this is altogether a mistake. Tuxer, in his "*May Remembrances*," says "I from bull corn fact, tell Crouchmas be past ie St Helen's Day. Tuxer evidently means from May 3 (the invention of the Cross) to August 18 (St. Helena Day or the Cross-mass), not Christmas."

1161055 (Beta) RARE

The Council was drawn by April 1, 1942,
in order to say all the in the world
but then the many from every part of Green
land could be a kind on the paper
To find a lot of money it is

Tradition says that Apollo's model was either Phryne, or Campaspe, afterwards his wife. Campbell has borrowed these lines, but ascribes the painting to Protogenes the I Chodran.

When first the Philistine L. was smayed
The Queen of the sky in Cydonia's vale
Th' happy maid's embosomed in the place
Each look that charmed him in the face of Greece

I have seen of you I

JOHNSON (Dr) makes Addison speak of Steele as "little Dick," whereas the person so called by Addison was a dyed-in-the-wool actor who played "Goliath" in Dryden's *Spanish Fryar*. He debauched "Pastern, the knee of a horse"—*Dictionary*

London News (A), one of the leading journals of the day, has spelt out three times within two years of "Jassing under the Caudire lurl," evidently supposing them to be a "yoke" instead of a valley or mountain pass.

Lowmison calls Ing'ena a "Celtic-man," whereas the very word means an Irishman.

Wm. Ina La in 17 Ma^t Scott & Co
Ligra Johanna

Without doubt, the poet ⁶⁻¹⁰⁻¹¹⁻¹² mistook John

Duns [Scottus], who died in 1308, for John Scottus [Frigena], who died in 875. Frigena translated into Latin *St Dionysius*. He was latitudinarian in his views, and anything but "a Scottish beast" or Calvinist.

The Two Angels Longfellow crowns the death-angel with amaranth, with which Milton says, "the spirits elect bind their resplendent locks," and his angel of life he crowns with asphodels, the flowers of Pluto or the grave.

MEVILLE (Whyte) makes a very prominent part of his story called *Holnby House* turn on the death of a favourite hawk named Diamond, which Mary Cave tossed off, and saw "fall lifeless at the king's feet" (ch. xiv). In ch. xli this very hawk is represented to be alive, "proud, beautiful, and cruel, like a *Venus Victrix* it perched on her mistress's wrist, unhooded."

MILTON Colkitto and Macdonnell. In *Sonnet* x Milton speaks of Colkitto and M'Donnel as two distinct families, but they are really one and the same. The M'Donnells of Antrim were called Colkittob because they were descended from the lame Colin.

In *Comus* (ver. 880) he makes the siren Ligea "sleek her hair with a golden comb," as if she were a Scandinavian mermaid.

MOORE (Thom) says

The sunflower turns on her god, when he etc.
The same look which she turned when he rose
Irish Melodies ii (Believe Me if all those
Endearing Young Chorus)

The sunflower does not turn either to the rising or setting sun. It receives its name solely because it resembles a picture sun. It is not a turn-sun or heliotropo at all.

MORRIS says

She the saffron gown will never wear
And in no flower strewn couch shall she be laid
she will never be a bride Milton
also, in *L'Allegro*, says

There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe.

Brides wore a white robe but croen-coloured veil "*Lutea demissos clarunt flammea vultus*"—Lucan ii. 361 See also Pliny, *Natural History*, xxi. 22.

MURPHY, in the *Grecian Daughter*, says (act i. 1)

Have you forgot the elder Dionysius,
Surmamed the Tyrant? Evander came from Greece,
And sent the tyrant to his humble rank.

Once more reduced to roam for vile subsistence,
wandering sophist thro' the realms of Greece.

was not Dionysius the Elder, but

Dionysius the Younger, who was the "wandering sophist," and it was not Evander, but Timoleon, who dethroned him. The elder Dionysius was not dethroned at all, nor ever reduced "to humble rank." He reigned thirty-eight years without interruption, and died a king, in the plenitude of his glory, at the age of 63.

In the same play (act iv. 1) Euphrasius says to Dionysius the Younger

Think of thy father's fate at Corinth, Dionysias.

It was not the father but the son (Dionysius the Younger) who lived in exile at Corinth.

In the same play he makes Timoleon victorious over the Syracusians (that is historically correct), and he makes Euphrasius stab Dionysius the Younger, whereas he retreated to Corinth, and spent his time in debauchery, but supported himself by keeping a school. Of his death nothing is known, but certainly he was not stabbed to death by Euphrasius.—See Plutarch.

RYMER, in his *Fædæra*, ascribes to Henry I (who died in 1135) a preaching expedition for the restoration of Rochester Church, injured by fire in 1177 (vol. I. i. 9).

In the previous page Rymer ascribes to Henry I a deed of gift from "Henry king of England and lord of Ireland," but every one knows that Ireland was conquered by Henry II, and the deed referred to was the act of Henry III.

On p. 71 of the same vol. Odo is made, in 1249, to swear "in no wise to confederate with Richard I," whereas Richard I died in 1199.

SABINE MAID (The) G. Gilfillan, in his introductory essay to Longfellow, says "His ornaments, unlike those of the Sabine maid, have not crushed him." Tarpeia, who opened the gates of Rome to the Sabines, and was crushed to death by their shields, was not a Sabine maid but a Roman.

SCOTT (Sir Walter) In the *Heart of Midlothian* we read

She [Mrs Deans] amused herself with visiting the dairy and was near discovering herself to Mary Hether by betraying her acquaintance with the celebrated receipt for Dunlop cheese that she compared herself to Bedreddin Hassan, whom the vizier his father in law discovered by his superlative skill in composing cream tarts with pepper in them.

In these few lines are several gross errors

- (1) "cream-tarts should be cheese-cakes,"
- (2) the charge was "that he made cheese-cakes without putting pepper in them," and not that he made "cream-tarts with

pepper," (3) it was not the vizier his father-in-law and uncle, but his mother, the widow of Nouredin, who made the discovery, and why? for the best of all reasons—because she herself had taught her son the receipt. The party were at Damascus at the time—*Arabian Nights* ("Nouredin Ali," etc.) (See next page, "Thackeray")

What! said Bedreddin "was everything in my house to be broken and destroyed only because I did not put pepper in a cheese-cake?"—*Arabian Nights* ("Nouredin Ali" etc.).

Again, sir Walter Scott speaks of "the philosopher who appealed from Philip inflamed with wine to Philip in his hours of sobriety" (*Antiquary*, &c.) This "philosopher" was a poor old woman.

SHAKESPEARE *Althæa and the Fire-brand* Shakespeare says (2 *Henry IV* act i sc 2) that "Althæa dreamt she was delivered of a fire-brand" It was not Althæa but Hecuba who dreamed, a little before Paris was born, that her offspring was a brand that consumed the kingdom. The tale of Althæa is, that the Fates laid a log of wood on a fire, and told her that her son would live till that log was consumed, whereupon she snatched up the log and kept it from the fire, till one day her son Meleager offended her, when she flung the log on the fire, and her son died, as the Fates predicted.

Bohemia's Coast In the *Winter's Tale* "the vessel bearing the infant Perdita is driven by storm on the coast of Bohemia," but Bohemia has no sea-board at all.

In *Coriolanus* Shakespeare makes Volturnia the mother, and Virginia the wife, of Coriolanus, but his wife was Volumnia, and his mother Veturia.

Delphi an Island In the same drama (act iii sc 1) Delphi is spoken of as an island, but Delphi is a city of Phœcis, containing a temple to Apollo. It is no island at all.

Duncan's Murder Macbeth did not murder Duncan in the castle of Inverness, as stated in the play, but at "the smith's house," near Elgin (1039).

Elsmore Shakespeare speaks of the "beetling cliff of Elsmore," whereas Elsmore has no cliffs at all.

What if it [the ghost] tempts you to the food
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff
That beetles o'er its base into the sea!

Hamlet act i sc. 4

The Ghost, in *Hamlet*, is evidently a Roman Catholic he talks of purgatory, absolution, and other catholic dogmas, but the Danes at the time were pagans.

St Louis Shakespeare, in *Henry V* act i sc 2, calls Louis X "St. Louis," but "St. Louis" was Louis IX. It was Louis IX whose "grandmother was Isabel," issue of Charles de Lorraine, the last of the Carolingians. Louis X was the son of Philippe IV (*le Bel*), and grandson of Philippe III and "Isabel of Aragon," not Isabel "heir of Capet, of the line of Charles the duke of Lorraine."

Macbeth was no tyrant, as Shakespeare makes him out to be, but a firm and equitable prince, whose title to the throne was better than that of Duncan.

Again, *Macbeth* was not slain by Macduff at Dunsinane, but made his escape from the battle, and was slain, in 1056, at Lumphannan—Lardner, *Cabinet Cyc*, 17-19.

In *The Winter's Tale*, act v sc 2, one of the gentlemen refers to Julio Romano, the Italian artist and architect (1492-1546), certainly some 1800 years or more before Romano was born.

In *Twelfth Night*, the Illyrian clown speaks of "St. Bennet's Church, London." "The tripler, sir, is a good tripping measure, or the bells of St. Bennet's sure may put you in mind one, two, three" (act i sc 1), as if the duke was a Londoner.

SIR SATURN *Bacchus or Saturn*? In the *Fairy Queen*, in 11, Britomart saw in the castle of Bu'sirane (8 syl), a picture descriptive of the love of Saturn, who had changed himself into a centaur out of love for Lig'oné. It was not Saturn but Bacchus who loved Lig'oné, and he was not transformed to a centaur, but to a horse.

Benoné or Anoné? In bk vi 9 (*Fairy Queen*) the lady-love of Paris is called Benoné, which ought to be Anoné. The poet says that Paris was "by Pterippus' brook," when the golden apple was brought to him, but no such brook is mentioned by any classic author.

Critias and Socrates In bk ii 7 (*Fairy Queen*) Spenser says "The wise Socrates poured out his life to the dear Critias, his dearest beloved." It was not Socrates but Hieraménides, one of the thirty tyrants, who, in quaffing the poison-cup, said smiling, "Thus I drink to the health of fair Critias."—*Cicero, Tusculan Questions*.

Critias or Crito? In *Fairy Queen*, ii. (introduction), Spenser says that Socrates often discoursed of love to his friend Critias, but it was Crito, or rather Criton, that the poet means.

Cyprus and Paphos Spenser makes

sir Seudamore speak of a temple of Venus, far more beautiful than "that in Paphos or that in Cyprus," but Paphos was merely a town in the island of Cyprus, and the "two" are but one and the same temple—*Faery Queen*, iv 10

Hippomanês Spenser calls "the Lubran young man" (ii 7), but he was a Boeotian. In cant II ix 29, he says "More whott than Æta" or flaming Mongiball," but the latter is the Arabic name of Ætna.

Tennyson, in the *Last Tournament*, says (ver 1), Dagonet was knighted in mockery by sir Gawain, but in the *History of Prince Arthur* we are distinctly told that king Arthur knighted him with his own hand (pt ii 91).

In *Gareth and Lynette* the same poet says that Gareth was the son of Lot and Bellefant, but we are told a score times and more in the *History of Prince Arthur*, that he was the son of Margawse (Arthur's sister and Lot's wife, pt. i 36).

King Lot wedded Margawse. Ventres wedded Elaine.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* I 2, 3o 38.

In the same *Idyll* Tennyson has changed *Lionês* to *Lionors*, but, according to the collection of romances edited by sir T Malory, these were quite different persons. *Lionês*, daughter of sir Persaunt, and sister of Linet of Castle Perilous, married sir Gareth (pt i 153), but *Lionors* was the daughter of earl Sanam, and was the unwed mother of sir Borre by king Arthur (pt i 15).

Again, Tennyson makes Gareth marry Lynette, and leaves the true heroine, *Lionors*, in the cold, but the *History* makes Gareth marry *Lionês* (*Lyonors*), and Gaheris his brother marries Linet.

Thus ends the history of sir Gareth that wedded Dame Linet of the Castle Perilous, and also of sir Gaheris, who wedded her sister Dame Linet.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* (end of pt i).

Again, in *Gareth and Lynette*, by erroneously beginning day with sunrise instead of the previous eve, Tennyson reverses the order of the knights, and makes the *fresh green morn* represent the decline of day, or, as he calls it, "*Hesperus*" or "*Evening Star*", and the blue star of evening he makes "*Phosphorus*" or the "*Morning Star*."

Once more, in *Gareth and Lynette* the poet-laureate makes the combat between Gareth and Death finished at a single blow, but in the *History* Gareth fights from dawn to dewy eve.

Thus they fought (from sunrise) till it was past noon and would not stint, till at last both lacked wind and then stood they wagging staggering panting blowing and bleeding and when they had rested them awhile they went to battle again trasing raising and forning as two boars. Thus they endured till evening song time.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* I 136.

In the *Last Tournament* Tennyson makes sir Tristram stabbed to death by sir Mark in Tintag'il Castle, Cornwall, while toying with his aunt, Isolt the Fair, but in the *History* he is in bed in Brittany, severely wounded, and dies of a shock, because his wife tells him the ship in which he expected his aunt to come was sailing into port with a *black* sail instead of a white one.

The poet-laureate has deviated so often from the collection of tales edited by sir Thomas Malory, that it would occupy too much space to point out his deviations even in the briefest manner.

THACKERAY, in *Vanity Fair*, has taken from sir Walter Scott his allusion to Bedreddin, and not from the *Arabian Nights*. He has, therefore, fallen into the same error, and added two more. He says "I ought to have remembered the pepper which the princess of Persia puts into the cream-tarts in India sir" (ch iii). The charge was that Bedreddin made his *cheese-cakes* without putting pepper into them. But Thackeray has committed in this allusion other blunders. It was not a "princess" at all, but Bedreddin Hassan, who for the nonce had become a confectioner. He learned the art of making cheese-cakes from his mother (a widow). Again, it was not a "princess of Persia," for Bedreddin's mother was the widow of the vizier of Balsora, at that time quite independent of Persia.

VICTOR HUGO, in *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, renders "the frith of Forth" by the phrase *Premier des quartic*, mistaking "frith" for first, and "Forth" for fourth or four. In his *Marie Tudor* he refers to the "*History and Annals of Henry VII per Franc Baronum*," meaning "*Historia, etc, Henrici Septimi, per Franciseum Baronum*." He calls *Barlyll* *Fidro* a common British pitronymic.

VIRGIL has placed *Æneas* in a harbour which did not exist at the time. "Portusquo require Velnos" (*Æneid*, vi 366). It is Curus Dentatus who cut a gorge through the rocks to let the waters of the Velinus into the Nar. Before this was done, the Velinus was merely a number of stagnant lakes and the blunder is about the same as if a modern poet were to make Columbus pass through the Suez Canal.

In *Æneid* iii 171, Virgil makes Æneas speak of "Ausonia," but as Italy was so called from Auson, son of Ulysses and Calypso, of course Æneas could not have known the name.

Again, in *Æneid*, iv 571, he represents Chorineus as slain by Asylus, but in bk xii 298 he is alive again. Thus

Chorineus sternit Asyla

Bk. ix. 571

Then

*Obvius ambustus lotrem Chorineus ab ara
Corripit et renitent Eluso plagnique ferent
Occupat os flumina, etc.*

Bk. xii. 298, etc.

Again, in bk ix Numia is slain by Nisus (ver 551), but in bk x 562 Numia is alive, and Æneas kills him.

WEBSTER, *Dictionary*

WICKET KEEPER, the player in cricket who stands with a bat to protect the wicket from the ball.

LONG STOP (*Cricke*) One who is set to stop balls sent a long distance.

LEG (*Cricke*) To strike in the leg. See also BOWLER.

* * Of course, every intelligent reader will be able to add to this list, but no more space can be allowed for the subject in this dictionary.

Er'rua ("the mad-cap"), a young man whose wit defeated the strength of the giant Tartaro (a sort of one-eyed Polypheme). Thus the first competition was in throwing a stone. The giant threw his stone, but Errua threw a bird, which the giant supposed to be a stone, and as it flew out of sight, Errua won the wager. The next wager was to throw a bar of iron. After the giant had thrown Errua said, "From here to Salamanca," whereupon the giant bade him not to throw, lest the bar of iron should kill his father and mother, who lived there, so the giant lost the second wager. The third was to pull a tree up by the roots, and the giant gave in because Errua had run a cord round a host of trees, and said, "You pull up one, but I pull up all these." The next exploit was at bed-time. Errua was to sleep in a certain bed, but he placed a dead man in the bed, while he himself got under it. At midnight Tartaro took his club and belaboured the dead body most unmercifully. When Errua stood before Tartaro next morning, the giant was dumfounded. He asked Errua how he had slept. "Excellently well," said Errua, "but somewhat troubled by fleas." Other trials were made, but always in favour of Errua. At length a race was proposed, and Errua sewed into a bag the bowels of a pig. When he

started, he cut the bag, strewing the bowels on the road. When Tartaro was told that his rival had done this to make himself more fleet, he cut his belly, and of course killed himself.—Rev W Webster, *Lasque Legends* (1877).

(The reader will readily trace the resemblance between this legend and the exploits of *Jack the Giant-Killer*. See also Campbell's *Popular Tales of the West Highlands*, ii 327, and Grimm's *Valiant Little Tailor*.)

Erse (1 syl), the native language of the West Highlanders of Scotland. Gaelic is a better word.

* * Erse is a corruption of Irish, from the supposition that these Highlanders were a colony from Ireland, but whether the Irish came from Scotland or the Scotch from Ireland, is one of those knotty points on which the two nations will never agree. (See *IR-ROIG*.)

Es'kine (*The Rev Dr*), minister of Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh.—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Es'tanax, a fish common in the Luperates. The bones of this fish impart courage and strength.

A fish—happeth the flood of Es'tanax. It is called anertanax and his bones be of such a manner of kind that who handleth them he shall have so much courage that he shall never be weary. A little shall not think on joy nor sorrow that he hath had but only on the thing he beholdeth before him.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* lib 64 (140).

Erudite (*Most*) Marcus Terentius Varro is called "the most erudite of the Romans" (v c 116-27).

Erythraean Main (*The*), the Red Sea. The "Erythraean Mare" included the whole expanse of sea between Arabia and Africa, including the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The ruddy waves he cleft in twain
Of the Erythraean main.

Milton *Paradise Lost* cxxxvi. (1633)

Erythre, Modesty personified, the virgin page of Parthenia or maiden chastity, in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633). Fully described in canto x (Greek, *eruthros*, "red," from *eruthraio*, "to blush").

Erysichthon [*Erri sik' thon*], a grandson of Neptune, who was punished by Cerês with insatiable hunger, for cutting down some trees in a grove sacred to that goddess. (See *ERISICHTHON*.)

Es'calus, an ancient, kind-hearted lord in the deputation of the duke of Vienna.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603).

Escalus, prince of Verona — Shakespeare, *Romco and Juliet* (1598)

Escanes (3 syl), one of the lords of Tyre — Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyne* (1608)

Escobar y Mendoza, a Spanish ensuiter, who said, "Good intentions justify crime," whence the verb *esco-burder*, "to play the fox," "to play fast and loose"

The French have a capital name for the fox, namely M L Escobar which may be translated the shuffler "or more freely sly boots." — *The Daily News* March 25 1878

Escotillo (i.e. little Michael Scott), considered by the common people as a magician, because he possessed more knowledge of natural and experimental philosophy than his contemporaries

Es'dale (Mr), a surgeon at Madras — Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Esil or *Eisel*, vinegar John Skel-ton, referring to the Crucifixion, when the soldiers gave Christ "vinegar mingled with gall," says

Christ by cruelty Was nayled to a tree
He drinke elsel and gall To redeme vs withal.
Colyn Clout (time Henry VIII)

Es'ings, the kings of Kent So called from Euse, the father of Hengist, as the 'Iuscans receive their name from Tus-cens, the Romans from Romulus, the Ce-crop'idæ from Cecrops, the Britons from Brutus, and so on — Æthelwerd, *Chron*, 11

Esmeralda, a beautiful gipsy-girl, who, with tambourine and gong, dances in the *place* before Notre Dame de Paris, and is looked on as a witch Quissimodo conceals her for a time in the church, but after various adventures she is gibbeted — Victor Hugo, *Notre Dame de Paris*

Esmond (*Henry*), a chivalrous cavalier in the reign of queen Anne, the hero of Thackeray's novel called *Esmond* (1852)

Esplan'dian, son of Am'adis and Orna'na Montalvo has made him the subject of a fifth book to the four original books of *Amadis of Gaul* (1460)

The description of the most furious battles carried on with all the bloody mindedness of an Esplan'dian or a Bobadil (Ben Jonson *Every Man in His Humour*) — *Encyc Brit. Art. Romance*

Espriella (*Manuel Alvarez*), the apocryphal name of Robert Southey The poet-laureate pretends that certain "letters from England," written by this Spaniard, were translated by him from the original Spanish (three vols, 1807)

Essex (*The earl of*), a tragedy by Henry Jones (1745) Lord Burleigh and sir Walter Raleigh entertained a mortal hatred to the earl of Essex, and accused him to the queen of treason Elizabeth disbelieved the charge, but at this juncture the earl left Ireland, whither the queen had sent him, and presented himself before her She was very angry, and struck him, and Essex rushed into open rebellion, was taken, and condemned to death The queen had given him a ring before the trial, telling him whatever petition he asked should be granted, if he sent to her this ring When the time of execution drew nigh, the queen sent the countess of Nottingham to the Tower, to ask Essex if he had any plea to make, and the earl entreated her to present the ring to her majesty, and petition her to spare the life of his friend Southampton The countess purposely neglected this charge, and Essex was executed The queen, it is true, sent a reprieve, but lord Burleigh took care it should arrive too late The poet says that Essex had recently married the countess of Rutland, that both the queen and the countess of Nottingham were jealous, and that this jealousy was the chief cause of the earl's death

The abbé Boyer, La Calprenède, and Th Corneille have tragedies on the same subject

Essex (*The earl of*), lord high constable of England, introduced by sir W Scott in his novel called *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Estella, a haughty beauty, adopted by Miss Havisham She was affianced by her wish to Pip, but married Bentley Drummie — C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Esther, bondservant to Mithridates, minister of Mariendorpt She loves Hans, a servant to the minister, but Hans is shy, and Esther has to teach him how to woo and win her Esther and Hans are similar to Helen and Modus, only in a lower social grade — S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838)

Esther Hawdon, better known through the tale as Esther Summerson, natural daughter of captain Hawdon and lady Dedlock (before her marriage with sir Leicester Dedlock) Esther is a most lovable, gentle creature, called by those who know her and love her, "Dame Durden" or "Dame Trot" She is the heroine of the tale, and a ward in

Chancery. Eventually she marries Allan Woodcourt, a surgeon — C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852)

Estifa'nia, an intriguing woman, servant of donna Margaritta the Spanish heiress. She palms herself off on don Michael Perez (the copper captain) as an heiress, and the mistress of Margaritta's mansion. The captain marries her, and finds out that all her swans are only geese — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1630)

Mrs. Pritchard was excellent in "The Queen" in *Hamlet* (Shakespeare). Charinda "The Beau's Duel" (Centlivre). Estifania Doll Compton "The Alchemist" (R. Jonson). — Charles Dibdin.

Est-il-Possible? a nickname given to George of Denmark (queen Anne's husband), because his general remark to the most startling announcement was *Est-il possible?* With this exclamation he exhausted the rials of his wrath. It was James II who gave him the sobriquet.

Est'mere (2 syl.), king of England. He went with his younger brother Adler to the court of king Adlands, to crave his daughter in marriage, but king Adlands replied that Breinar, the sowdan or sultan of Spain, had forestalled him. However, the lady, being consulted, gave her voice in favour of the king of England. While Est'mere and his brother went to make preparations for the wedding, the "sowdan" arrived, and demanded the lady to wife. A messenger was immediately despatched to inform Est'mere, and the two brothers returned, disguised as a harper and his boy. They gained entrance into the palace, and Adler sang, saying, "O lady, this is thy own true love, no harper, but a king," and then drawing his sword he slew the "sowdan." Est'mere at the same time arising from the hall the "hempert men." Being now master of the position, Est'mere took "the ladye faire," made her his wife, and brought her home to England — Percy, *Reliques*, I: 5

Estot'land, a vast tract of land in the north of America. Said to have been discovered by John Scalac, a Pole, in 1177.

The snow
From cold E. tollan!
Milton, *Paradise Lost* x. 65 (1665)

Estrildis or **Elstred**, daughter of the emperor of Germany. She was taken captive in war by Loerin (king of Britain), by whom she became the mother

of Sabrin or Sabra Gwendolen, the wife of Loerin, feeling insulted by this liaison, slew her husband, and had Estrildis and her daughter thrown into a river, since called the Sabrina or Severn — Geoffrey, *British History*, ii 2, etc.

Their corsees were dissolved into that crystal stream
Their curls to curled waves.
Dryden *Polydoron* vi. (1711)

Ete'ocles and **Polyn'ces**, the two sons of Oedipus. After the expulsion of their father, these two young princes agreed to reign alternate years in Thebes. Eteocles, being the elder, took the first turn, but at the close of the year refused to resign the sceptre to his brother, whereupon Polynices, aided by six other chiefs, laid siege to the city. The two brothers met in combat, and each was slain by the other's hand.

* * A similar fratricidal struggle is told of don Pedro of Castile and his half-brother don Henry. When don Pedro had estranged the Castilians by his cruelty, don Henry invaded Castile with a body of French auxiliaries, and took his brother prisoner. Don Henry visited him in prison, and the two brothers fell on each other like lions. Henry wounded Pedro in the face, but fell over a bench, when Pedro seized him. At that moment a Frenchman seized Pedro by the leg, tossed him over, and Henry slew him — Menard, *History of Du Guesclin*.

(This is the subject of one of Lochhart's Spanish ballads.)

Eth'elbert, king of Kent, and the first of the Anglo-Saxon kings who was a Christian. He persuaded Gregory to send over Augustine to convert the English to "the true faith" (596), and built St Paul's, London — Ethelwerd's *Chronicle*, ii.

Good Ethelbert of Kent, first christened English king
To preach the faith of Christ was first did hither bring
Wise Augustine the monk from holy Gregory sent
That mighty fame to Paul in London did erect.
Dryden *Polydoron* xl. (1613)

Eth'elington (The late earl of), father of Tyrrel and Bulmer.

The titular earl of Ethelington, his successor to the title and estates.

Marie de Martigny (*La comtesse*), wife of the titular earl of Ethelington. — Sir W. Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (tunc, George III.)

Ethiopians, the same as Abasimians. The Arabians call these people *al-habasen* or *al-habasen*, whence our Abassins, but they call themselves *Ethio-*

pians or Ethiopians — Selden, *Titles of Honour*, vi 64

Where the Abyssin Kings their issue guard
Mount Amara.

Milton *Paradise Lost* iv 280 (1665)

Ethio'pian Wood, chony

The seats were made of Ethiop'ian wood
The polished ebony

Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* II 6 (died 1663)

Ethiop's Queen, referred to by Milton in his *Il Penseroso*, was Cassiope'a, wife of Cepheus (2 syl.) king of Ethiopia. Boasting that she was fairer than the sea-nymphs, she offended the Nereids, who complained to Neptune. Old father Iarke-Shraker sent a huge sea-monster to ravage her kingdom for her insolence. At death Cassiopea was made a constellation of thirteen stars.

That starred Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's prize above

The sea nymphs and their powers offended
Milton *Il Penseroso* 19 (1633)

Ethnic Plot The "Popish Plot" is so called in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*. As Dryden calls the royalists "Jews," and calls Charles II. "David king of the Jews," the papists were "Gentiles" (or *Ethnoi*), whence the "Ethnic Plot" means the plot of the *Ethnoi* against the people of God — Pt 1 (1681)

Etiquette (*Madame*), the duchesse de Noailles, grand-mistress of the ceremonies in the court of Marie Antoinette, so called from her rigid enforcement of all the formalities and ceremonies of the ancien régime

Et'na Zeus buried under this mountain in Sic'ados, one of the hundred-handed giants

The whole land weighed him down as Etna does
The giant of mythology

Tennyson *The Golden Supper*

Etteilla, the pseudonym of Alliette (spelt backwards), a perruquier and diviner of the eighteenth century. He became a professed cabalist, and was visited in his studio in the Hôtel de Clillon (Rue de la Verrière), by all those who desired to unroll the Book of Fate. In 1783 he published *Manière de se Récréer avec le Jeu de Cartes, nommées Tarots*. In the British Museum are some divination cards published in Paris in the first half of the nineteenth century, called *Grand Etteilla* and *Petit Etteilla*, each pack being accompanied with a book of explication and instruction.

Ettercap, an ill-tempered person, who

mar's sociability. The ettercap is the poison-spider, and should be spelt "Attercap" (Anglo-Saxon, *atter-cop*, "poison-spider")

Ofire was sic difference seen
As twist wee Will and Tam?
The anc s n perfect ettercap,
The lither s just a lamb

W. Miller, *Auricury Songs*.

Ettrick Shepherd (*The*), James Hogg, the Scotch poet, who was born in the forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, and was in early life a shepherd (1772-1835)

Etty's Nine Pictures, "the Combat," the three "Judith" pictures, "Benaiah," "Ulysses and the Sirens," and the three pictures of "Joan of Arc"

My mind says Etty in all my great pictures has been to print some great moral on the heart. The Combat represents the beauty of mercy the three Judith pictures patriotism [1 self-devotion to God 2 self devotion to man 3 self-devotion to country] Benaiah David's chief captain represents valour Ulysses and the Sirens, sensual delights or the wages of sin is death and the three pictures of Joan of Arc depict religion loyalty and patriotism. In all nine in number as it was my desire to print three times three." — William Etty of York (1787-1842)

Et'zel or **Ez'zel** (i.e. *Attila*), king of the Huns, in the songs of the German minnesingers. A ruler over three kingdoms and thirty principalities. His second wife was Kriemhild, the widow of Siegfried. In pt II of the *Nibelungen Lied*, he sees his sons and hagemen stricken down without making the least effort to save them, and is as unlike the Attila of history as a "hector" is to the noble Trojan "the protector of mankind."

Eubo'nia, Isle of Man

He reigned over Britain and its three I. lands — Kennellus *History of the Britons*

(The three islands are Isle of Wight, Eubonia, and Orkney)

Eu'charis, one of the nymphs of Calypso, with whom Telemachos was deeply smitten. Mentor, knowing his love was sensual love, hurried him away from the island. He afterwards fell in love with Antropê, and Mentor approved his choice — Fenelon, *Telemaque*, vii (1700)

In the wisdom
o tenderness 1
and Virginia

(Eucharis is meant for Mlle de Fontange, maid of honour to Mde de Montespan. For a few months she was a favourite with Louis XIV, but losing her good looks she was discarded, and died at the age of 20. She used to dress her hair with streaming ribbons, and

hence this style of head-gear was called
a la Fontange)

Eu'clio, a penterious old hunk —
Plautus, Aulularia

Now you must explain all this to me, unless you would
have me use you as ill as Euclio does Staphylin. —*Sir W Scott*

Eu'crates (3 syl), the miller, and
one of the archons of Athens. A
shuffling fellow, always evading his duty
and breaking his promise, hence the
Latin proverb

Vix novit quibus effugiat Eucrates (He has more
shifts than Eucrates)

Eudoc'ia (4 syl), daughter of
Fu'nicus governor of Damascus. Pho'-
cias, general of the Syrian forces, being
in love with her, asks the consent of
Funicus, and is refused. In revenge, he
goes over to the Arabs, who are besieging
Damascus. Eudoc'ia is taken captive,
but refuses to wed a traitor. At the end,
Pho'cias dies, and Eudoc'ia returns into a
nunnery. —*John Hughes, The Siege of
Damascus* (1720)

Eudon (*Count*) of Cantabria. A baron
favourable to the Moors, "too weak-
nounded to be independent." When the
Spaniards rose up against the Moors, the
first order of the Moorish chief was this
"Strike off count Eudon's head, the fear
which brought him to our camp will bring
him else in arms against us now" (ch.
xxv) —*Southey, Roderick, etc*, xiii
(1814)

Eudox'ia, wife of the emperor
Valentinian. Petro'nus Maximus "poi-
soned" the emperor, and the empress
killed Maximus. —*Beaumont and Fletcher,
Valentinian* (1617)

Euge'nia, called "Silence" and the
"Unknown." She was wife of count de
Valmont, and mother of Florian, "the
foundling of the forest." In order to
come into the property, baron Longueville
used every endeavour to kill Eugenia and
Florian, but all his attempts were abortive,
and his villainy at length was brought to
light. —*W Dimond, The Foundling of the
Forest*

Eugenio, a young gentleman who
turned goat-herd, because Leandra jilted
him and eloped with a heartless adven-
turer, named Vincent de la Rosa. —*Cer-
vantes, Don Quixote*, I. iv. 20 ("The
Goat-herd's Story," 1605)

Euge'nus, the friend and wise coun-
sellor of Loric. —*John Hall Stevenson*

was the original of this character —
Sterne, Tristram Shandy (1759)

Euh'meros, a Sicilian Greek, who
wrote a *Sacred History* to explain the
historical or allegorical character of the
Greek and Latin mythologies

One could wish Euhemerus had never been born. It
was he who spoilt [the old myths] first. —*Quidam Aristotelis*
I. 2.

Eulenspiegel (*Thyl*), i. e. "Thyl
Owl-glass," of Brunswick. A man who
runs through the world as charlatan, fool,
lansquenet, domestic servant, artist, and
Jack-of-all-trades. He undertakes any-
thing, but rejoices in cheating those who
employ him, he parodies proverbs, re-
joices in himself, and is brimful of
pranks and drolleries. —*Dr Thomas
Murner, Thyl Eulenspiegel* (1543)

An English version, entitled *The Merry
Jests of a Man called Houle-glass, and of
the many Marvellous Things and Jests
that he did in his Lyfe in Eastland*, was
printed by William Copland. Another
by K R H Mackenzie, in 1860

To few mortals has it been granted to earn such a place
in universal history as Thyl Eulenspiegel. Now after five
centuries, his native village is pointed out with pride to
the traveller. —*Carlyle*

Eumæos (in Latin, *Fumæus*), the
slave and swine-herd of Ulysses, hence
any swine-herd

Eu'menes (3 syl), governor of
Damascus, and father of Ludoc'ia —
John Hughes, Siege of Damascus (1720)

Eumnes'tes, Memory personified.
Spenser says he is an old man, decrepit
and half blind. He was waited on by a boy
named Anamnest'cs (Greek, *cumnēstis*,
"good memory," *anamnēstis*, "research")
—*Fairy Queen*, II. 9 (1590)

He (Fumæus)
Which
Fumæus
(His) is
Of all it
At

scoti

vi (1633)

Eu'noë (3 syl), a river of purgatory,
a draught of which makes the mind recall
all the good deeds and good offices of
life. It is a little beyond Lethé or the
river of forgetfulness

Lo! where Fumæus flows
Lead thither and as thou art wont revive
His fainting virtue.

Dante Purgatory xxxiii (1395)

Euphra'sia, daughter of lord Dion,
a character resembling "Viola" in Shake-
speare's *Twelfth Night*. Being in love
with prince Philaster, she assumes boy's
attire, calls herself "Bellamo," and enters

the poet was stepping on the confines of our earth, he turned to see if Furydief was following, and just caught a glance of her as she was snatched back into the shades below.

(Pope tells the tale in his *Pindaric* poem, called *Od' or St. Cecilia's Pa.*, 1709.)

Furytion, the herdsman of Gerion. He never slept day nor night but walked unceasingly among his herds with his two-headed dog Orthros. "Hercules them all did overcome" — *Spenser, Faery Queen* v. 10 (1596).

Eustace one of the attendants of sir Reginald Front de Bœuf (a follower of prince John) — *Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Fistoe (Fister), or "father Iustatus," the superior and afterwards abbot of St. Mary's. He was formerly William Allan, and the friend of Henry Warden (afterwards the protestant preacher) — *Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, (time, Elizabeth).

Fustee (Cristee), a pupil of Ignatius Polyglot. He has been claustrally married for four years, and has a little son named Frederick. Charles Fustee confides his scrape to Polyglot, and conceals his young wife in the tutor's private room. Polyglot is thought to be a libertine, but the truth comes out, and all parties are reconciled — *J. Poole, The Scapegoat*.

Fustee (Jack), the lover of Lucinda, and "a very worthy young fellow," of good character and family. As justice Woodcock was averse to the marriage, Jack introduced himself as a music-master and sir William Meadows, who recognized him, persuaded the justice to consent to the marriage of the young couple. This he was the more ready to do as his sister Deborah said positively he "should not do it." — *Leitchcraft, Love in a Village*.

Euthanasia, an easy, happy death. The word occurs in the *Dunciad*, and Byron has a poem so entitled. Euthanasia generally means a harbour of rest and peace after the storm of life. "In exitum, spes et fortuna valde," i.e. "I have found my euthanasia, farewell to the battle of life" (Greek, *eu thnatos*, "a happy death").

I think there is a great deal to be said in favour of euthanasia," said Horace. "I then it came to be with the consent of the victim." — *Mrs. Oshpang, Lady Jane*, III. 6.

A happy rural retreat the Euthanasia of a life!
care alone and I did not say so, but I did not say so
(The rest of it is in the book.)

Eva, daughter of Torquil of the Oak. She is betrothed to Leifhard Day — *Sir W. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Evadne (3 vol.), a wife of haplessus (3 vol.). She threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and was consumed with him.

Evadne (3 vol.), sister of Melantus. Amintor was compelled by the king to marry her, although he was betrothed to Aperi (the "maid" whose death forms the tragical event of the drama) — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610).

The story of the death of Evadne is a famous story, and is told in the book of the king, which is a very good one. The story of the death of Evadne is a famous story, and is told in the book of the king, which is a very good one.

Evadne of the Statue, a drama by Shelley (1820). In this, the chief minister of Naples, Iudovic, conspires to murder the king, and seize the crown, his first stumbling-block is the marriage of Colonna, a high-minded nobleman, who cannot be corrupted. The sister of the marriage is Evadne (3 vol.), pledged to Vincentio Iudovic's scheme is to get Colonna to murder Vincentio and the king, and then to delude Evadne. With this in view, he persuades Vincentio that Evadne is the king's sister, and that she marries him secretly as a flimsy cloak, but he adds "Never mind, it will make your fortune." The proud Neapolitan is distressed, and flings off Evadne as a viper. Her brother is indignant, challenges the troth-pluht lover to a duel, and Vincentio falls. Iudovic now irritates Colonna by telling him of the king's amour, and induces him to invite the king to a banquet and then murder him. The king goes to the banquet, and Evadne shows him the statues of the Colonna family, and amongst them one of her own father, who at the battle of Milan had saved the king's life by his own. The king is struck with remorse, but at this moment Iudovic enters, and the king conceals himself behind the statue. Colonna tells the traitor murder the deed is done, and Iudovic orders his instant arrest, gives him as his duty, and exclaims, "Now I am king, indeed!" At this moment the king comes forward, releases Colonna, and orders Iudovic to be arrested. The traitor draws his sword, and Colonna

kills him. Vientio now enters, tells how his ear has been abused, and marries Vientio.

Evan Dhu of Lochiel, a Highland chief in the army of Montrose—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

Evan Dhu M'Combich, the foster-brother of M'Hor—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Evandale (*The Right Hon. W. Maxwell, lord*), in the royal army under the duke of Monmouth. He is a suitor of Edith Bellenden, the granddaughter of lady Margaret Bellenden, of the Tower of Tilhetudlem—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

Evan'der, the "good old king of Syracuse," dethroned by Dionysius the Younger. Evander had dethroned the elder Dionysius "and sent him for vile subsistence, a wandering sophist through the realms of Greece." He was the father of Euphrasia, and was kept in a dungeon on the top of a rock, where he would have been starved to death, if Euphrasia had not nourished him with "the milk designed for her own babe." When Syracuse was taken by Timoleon, Dionysius by accident came upon Evander, and would have killed him, but Euphrasia rushed forward and stabbed the tyrant to the heart—A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772). (See ERRORS OF AUTHORS, "Dionysius," p. 304.)

Mr Bentley May 6 1796 took leave of the stage in the character of Evander—"W. G. Russell, *Representative Actors* 425.

Evangelic Doctor (*The*), John Wicliffe, "the Morning Star of the Reformation" (1324-1384).

Evangeline, the heroine and title of a tale in hexameter verse by Longfellow, in two parts. Evangeline was the daughter of Benedict Bellefontaine, the richest farmer of Acadia (now *Nova Scotia*). At the age of 17 she was legally betrothed by the notary-public to Gabriel son of Basil the blacksmith, but next day all the colony was exiled by the order of George II., and their houses, cattle, and lands were confiscated. Gabriel and Evangeline were parted, and now begin the troubles of her life. She wandered from place to place to find her betrothed. Basil had settled at Louisiana, but when Evangeline reached the place Gabriel had just left, she then went to the prairies, to Michigan, and so on, but at every place she was just too late to catch him. At

length, grown old in this hopeless search, she went to Pennsylvania and became a sister of mercy. The plague broke out in the city, and as she visited the almshouse she saw an old man smitten down with the pestilence. It was Gabriel. He tried to whisper her name, but death closed his lips. He was buried, and Evangeline lies beside him in the grave. (Longfellow's *Evangeline* (1849) has many points of close similitude with Campbell's tale of *Gertrude of Wyoming*, 1809.)

Evans (*Sir Hugh*), a pedantic Welsh parson and schoolmaster of extraordinary simplicity and native shrewdness—Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601).

The reader may cry out with honest sir Hugh Francis I like not when a comyn has a great peard.—Macaulay.

Henderson says I have seen John Edwin in sir Hugh Evans, when preparing for the duel keep the house in an ecstasy of merriment for many minutes together without speaking a word. (1750-1790).

Evans (*William*), the giant porter of Charles I. He carried sir Geoffrey Hudson about in his pocket. Evans was eight feet in height, and Hudson only eighteen inches. Fuller mentions this giant amongst his *Worthies*—Sir W. Scott, *Peter of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Evan'the (3 syl), sister of Sora'no, the wicked instrument of Frederick duke of Naples, and the chaste wife of Valerio. The duke tried to seduce her, but failing in this scandalous attempt, offered to give her to any one "for a month," at the end of which time the libertine was to suffer death. No one would accept the offer, and ultimately Evan'the was restored to her husband—Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1624).

Eve (1 syl) or Havah, the "mother of all living" (*Gen* iii 20). Before the expulsion from paradise her name was Ishah, because she was taken out of ish, i.e. "man" (*Gen* ii 23).

Eve was of such gigantic stature that when she laid her head on one hill near Mecca, her knees rested on two other hills in the plain about two gun shots asunder. Adam was as tall as a palm tree.—Moncony *Logique* 1372 etc.

Evelina (4 syl), the heroine of a novel so called by Miss Burney (afterwards Mde D'Arlin). Evelina marries lord Orville (1778).

Evelyn (*Alfred*), the secretary and relative of sir John Vesey. He made sir John's speeches, wrote his pamphlets, got together his facts, mended his pens, and received no salary. Evelyn loved

Clara Douglas, a dependent of lady Franklins, but she was poor also, and declined to marry him. Scarcely had she refused him, when he was left an immense fortune and proposed to Georgina Verev. What little heart Georgina had was given to sir Frederick Blount, but the great fortune of Evelyn made her waver, however, being told that Evelyn's property was insecure, she married Frederick, and left Evelyn free to marry Clara—Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1840)

Evelyn (*Sir George*), a man of fortune, family, and character, in love with Dorrillon, whom he marries—Mrs Inchbald, *Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are* (1795)

Even Numbers are reckoned unlucky

The crow cried twice this even etc is no good number—S. E. *The Honest Lawyer* (1616)

Among the Chinese Heaven is odd, and earth even. The numbers 1 3 5 7 9 belong to yang or heaven but 2 4 6 8 10 belong to yin or earth.—Perr Mr Edkin

Shakespeare says "there is divinity in odd numbers" (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act i. sc 1, 1596)

Everard (*Colonel Markham*), of the Commonwealth party

Master Everard, the colonel's father—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Everett (*Master*), a hired witness of the "Popish Plot"—Sir W. Scott, *Peter of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Every Man in His Humour, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1598). The original play was altered by David Garrick. The persons to whom the title of the drama apply are "captain Bobadil," whose humour is bragging of his brave deeds and military courage—he is thrashed as a coward by Downright, "Kitch," whose humour is jealousy of his wife—he is befooled and cured by a trick played on him by Brainworm, "Stephen," whose humour is verdant stupidity—he is played on by every one, "Knowell," whose humour is suspicion of his son Edward, which turns out to be all moonshine, "Dame Kitchy," whose humour is jealousy of her husband, but she (like her husband) is cured by a trick devised by Brainworm. Every man in his humour is liable to be duped thereby, for his humour is the "Achilles' heel" of his character

Every Man out of His Humour, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1599)

Every One has His Fault, a comedy by Mrs Inchbald (1794). By the fault of rigid pride, lord Norland discarded his daughter, lady Eleanor, because she married against his consent. By the fault of gallantry and defect of due courtesy to his wife, sir Robert Ramble drove lady Rumble into a divorce. By the fault of irresolution, "Shall I marry or shall I not?" Solus remained a miserable bachelor, pining for a wife and domestic joys. By the fault of deficient spirit and manliness, Mr Placid was a hen-pecked husband. By the fault of marrying without the consent of his wife's friends, Mr Irwin was reduced to poverty and even crime. Harmony healed these faults. Lord Norland received his daughter into favour, sir Robert Ramble took back his wife, Solus married Miss Spinster, Mr Placid assumed the rights of the head of the family, and Mr Irwin, being accepted as the son-in-law of lord Norland, was raised from indigence to domestic comfort

Evil May-Day, May 1, 1517, when the apprentices committed great excesses, especially against foreigners, and the constable of the Tower discharged his cannons on the populace. The tumult began in Cheapside (time, Henry VIII)

Eviot, page to sir John Ramorny (master of the horse to prince Robert of Scotland)—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Evir-Allen, the white-armed daughter of Branno an Irishman. "A thousand heroes sought the maid, she refused her love to a thousand. The sons of the sword were despised, for graceful in her eyes was Ossian." Thus Evir-Allen was the mother of Oscar, Fingal's grandson, but she was not alive when Fingal went to Ireland to assist Cormac against the invading Norsemen, which forms the subject of the poem called *Fingal*, in six books—Ossian, *Fingal*, ii

Ewain (*Sir*), son of king Vrience and Morgan le Fay (Arthur's half-sister)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 72 (1170)

Ewan of Brigglands, a horse-soldier in the army of Montrose—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Ewart (*Nanty, i.e. Anthony*), captain of the smuggler's brig—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Excalibur, King Arthurs famous

swords 'There seems to have been two of the swords so called. One was the sword sheathed in stone, which no one could draw thence, save he who was to be king of the land. Above 200 knights tried to release it, but failed, Arthur alone could draw it with ease, and thus proved his right of succession (pt 1 3). In ch 7 this sword is called Excalibur, and is said to have been so bright "that it gave light like thirty torches." After his fight with Pellinore, the king said to Merlin he had no sword, and Merlin took him to a lake, and Arthur saw an arm "clothed in white samite, that held a fair sword in the hand." Presently the Lady of the Lake appeared, and Arthur begged that he might have the sword, and the lady told him to go and fetch it. When he came to it he took it, "and the arm and hand went under the water again." This is the sword generally called Excalibur. When about to die, King Arthur sent an attendant to cast the sword back again into the lake, and again the hand "clothed in white samite" appeared, caught it, and disappeared (ch 23).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 3, 23 (1470)

Excalibur (pt 1 3, 23 (1470))

Excalibur's Sheath. "Sir," said Merlin, "look that ye keep well the scabbard of Excalibur, for ye shall lose no blood as long as ye have the scabbard upon you, though ye have never so many wounds"—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 36 (1470)

Executioner (No). When Francis viscount d'Aspremont, governor of Bayonne, was commanded by Charles IX of France to massacre the huguenots, he replied, "Sire, there are many under my government devoted to your majesty, but not a single executioner."

Exhausted Worlds. Dr Johnson, in the prologue spoken by Garrick at the opening of Drury Lane, in 1717, says of Shakespeare

Each change of many-coloured life he drew
Exhausted worlds and then imagined new

Exterminator (The). Montbars, chief of a set of filibusters in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Languedoc, and conceived an intense hatred against the Spaniards on reading their cruelties in the New World. He died at Havre, in 1667, Montbars

attacked the Spaniards in the Antilles and in Honduras, took from them Vera Cruz and Carthagena, and slew them most mercilessly wherever he encountered them (1615-1707)

Extra (That's). *That's Extra*, as the woman said when she saw Kerton (a Devonshire saying), that is, "I thought my work was done, but there are more last words." "The office closes at four (but that's only Kerton), there is much work still to do before the day's work is done (or before we reach Extra)." "Extra" is a popular pronunciation of *Exeter*, and "Kerton" is *Creditor*. The woman was walking to Exeter for the first time, and when she reached the grand old church of Kerton or Creditor, supposed it to be Exeter Cathedral. "That's Exeter Cathedral," she said, "and the end of my journey." But it was only Kerton Church, and she had still eight more miles to walk before she got to Exeter.

Eye Terrible as the eye of Vathel. One of the eyes of this caliph was so terrible in anger that those died who ventured to look thereon, and had he given way to his wrath, he would have depopulated his whole dominion.—W. Beckford, *Vathel* (1784)

Eye-bright or Euphrasia ("yoy-gung"). So called from its reputed power in restoring impaired vision.

[The hermit's fumitory gets and eye-bright for the eye,
Dryden *Polyolbon*, xiii (1613)]

Eye of the Baltic (The). Gotland or Gothland, an island in the Baltic.

Eye of Greece (The), Athens

Athen, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence native to famous wits

Milton

*** Sometimes Sparta is called "The Eye of Greece" also

Eyes (Grey). With the Arabs, grey eyes are synonymous with sin and enmity. Hence in the *Korân*, x, we read "On that day the trumpet shall be sounded, and we will gather the wicked together, even those having grey eyes." Al Bidawi explains this as referring to the Greeks, whom the Arabs detest, and he calls "red whiskers and grey eyes" an idiomatic phrase for "a foe."

Eyed (One-) people. The Arimaspians of Scythia were a one-eyed people.

The Cyclops were giants with only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead.

Tartaro, in Basque legends, was a one-eyed giant. Sindbad the sailor, in his third voyage, was cast on an island inhabited by one-eyed giants.

Eyre (Jan), a governess, who stoutly ropes with adverse circumstances, and ultimately marries a used-up man of fortune, in whom the germs of good feeling and sound sense were only exhausted and not destroyed—Charlotte Bronte, *Jane Eyre* (1847).

Ez'zelin (Sir), the gentleman who recognizes Lara at the table of lord Otho, and charges him with being Conrad the corsair. A duel ensues, and Ez'zelin is never heard of more. A serf used to say that he saw a huntsman one evening cast a dead body into the river which divided the lands of Otho and Lara, and that there was a star of knighthood on the breast of the corpse—Byron, *Lara* (1814).

F.

F's (The Three) Fixed tenure, Fair rent, Free sale—Irish Land League (1880-81).

Faa (Gabriel), nephew of Meg Merrilies. One of the huntsmen at Liddesdale—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Fab'ila, a king devoted to the chase. One day he encountered a wild boar, and commanded those who rode with him not to interfere, but the boar overthrew him and gored him to death—*Chronica Antiqua de España*, 121.

Fa'bius (The American), George Washington (1732-1799).

Fa'bus (The French), Anne duc de Montmorency, grand-constable of France (1493-1567).

Fabricius [Fa brish' e us], an old Roman, like Cincinnatus and Curius Dentatus, a type of the rigid purity, frugality, and honesty of the "good old times." Parrhos uses every effort to corrupt him by bribes, or to terrify him, but in vain. "Excellent Fabricius," cried the Greek, "one might hope to turn the sun from its course as soon as turn Fabricius from the path of duty."

Fabric'us, an author, whose composition was so obscure that *Gil Blas* could not comprehend the meaning of a single line of his writings. His poetry was verbose

and his prose a maze of far-fetched expressions and perplexed phrases.

If not intelligible," said Fabricius, "so much the better. The natural and simple won't do for sonnets, odes and the sublime. The merit of these is their obscurity and it is quite sufficient if the author himself thinks he understands them. There are five or six of us who have undertaken to introduce a thorough change and we will do so in spite of Lope de Vega, Cervantes, and all the fine geniuses who carl at us."—*Lease Gil Blas* v 12 (1724).

Fabrit'io, a merry soldier, the friend of captain Jac'omo the woman-hater—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613).

Face (1 syl), alias "Jeremy," house-servant of Lovewit. During the absence of his master, Face leagues with Subtle (the alchemist) and Dol Common to turn a penny by alchemy, fortune-telling, and magic. Subtle (a beggar who knew something about alchemy) was discovered by Face near Pie Corner. Assuming the philosopher's garb and wand, he called himself "doctor," Face, arrogating the title of "captain," touted for dupes, while Dol Common kept the house, and aided the other two in their general scheme of deception. On the unexpected return of Lovewit, the whole thing blew up, but Face was forgiven, and continued in his place as house-servant—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Face Index of the Mind

Fair on the face [God] wrote the index of the mind.
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island* v (1744).

Facto'tum (Johannes), one employed to do all sorts of work for another, one in whom another confides for all the odds and ends of his household management or business.

He is an absolute Johannes Factotum at least in his own conceit.—Greene, *Groat's worth of Wit* (1572).

Faddle (William), a "fellow made up of knavery and noise, with scandal for wit and impudence for rullery. He was so needy that the very devil might have bought him for a guinea." Sir Charles Raymond says to him:

Thy life is all grace to humanity. A foolish prodigality makes thee needy. Need makes thee vicious and both make thee poor. Thou hast any to be better than thou art, and all the varieties of thy life are but pitiful rewards and painful abuses.—Ed. Moore, *The Foundling* iv 2 (1743).

Fa'dha (Ad), Mahomet's silver cuirass.

Fad'ladeen, the great nazir' or chamberlain of Aurangze'b's harem. He criticises the tales told to Lalla Rookh by a young poet on her way to Delhi, and

great was his mortification to find that the poet was the young king his master

Fadldeen was a judge of everything, from the penicilling of a Circassian's eyelids to the deepest questions of science and literature from the mixture of a congerie of roses leaves to the composition of an epic poem.—T. Moore *Lalla Rookh* (1817)

Fadladin'ida, wife of king Chrononhotonthologos While the king is alive she falls in love with the captive king of the Antip'odès, and at the death of the king, when two suitors arise, she says, "Well, gentlemen, to make matters easy, I'll take you both"—H. Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (a burlesque)

Faery Queen, a metrical romance, in six books, of twelve cantos each, by Edmund Spenser (*incomplete*)

Book I THE RED CROSS KNIGHT, the spirit of Christianity, or the victory of holiness over sin (1590)

II THE LEGEND OF SIR GUYON, the golden mean (1590)

III THE LEGEND OF BRITOMARTIS, chaste love Britomartis is Diana or queen Elizabeth (1590)

IV CAMELLE AND DIAMOND, fidelity (1596)

V THE LEGEND OF SIR M'TEGAI, justice (1596)

VI THE LEGEND OF SIR CALIDORE, courtesy (1596)

*** Sometimes bk vii called *Mutability*, is added, but only fragments of this book exist

Fafnis, the dragon with which Sigurd fights—*Sigurd the Horn* (a German romance based on a Norse legend)

Fag, the living servant of captain Absolute He "wears his master's wit, as he does his lace, at second hand"—Sherrin, *The Rivals* (1775)

Faggot (*Nicholas*), clerk to Matthew Foxley, the magistrate who examined Darsie Latimer (i.e. sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet) after he had been attacked by rioters—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Faggots and Faggots (*Il y a faggots et faggots*), all things of the same sort are not equal in quality In Molière's *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*, Sganarelle wants to show that his faggots are better than those of other persons, and cries out "Ay! but those faggots are not equal to mine"

Il est vrai messieurs que je suis le premier homme du monde pour faire des faggots Je n'y épargne aucune chose, et les fais d'une façon qu'il n'y a rien à dire. Il y a faggots et faggots.—Act I. 6 (1667).

Fagin, an old Jew, who employs a

gang of thieves, chiefly boys These boys he teaches to pick pockets and pilfer adroitly Fagin assumes a most suave and fawning manner, but is malicious, grasping, and full of cruelty —C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Fainall, cousin by marriage to sir Wilful Witwoud He married a young, wealthy, and handsome widow, but the two were cat and dog to each other The great aim of Fainall was to get into his possession the estates of his wife (settled on herself "in trust to Edward Mirabell"), but in this he failed In outward semblance, Fainall was plausible enough, but he was a goodly apple rotten at the core, false to his friends, faithless to his wife, overreaching, and deceitful

Mrs Fainall Her first husband was Languish, son of Lady Wishfort Her second husband she both despised and detested—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Thomas Davis (1710-1785) after a silence of fifteen years, performed the part of "Fainall" His expression was Garrick's with all its fire quenched.—Boaden.

Fainasotis, daughter of Cricas king (*the Shetland Isles*) When Fingal was quite a young man, she fled to him for protection against Sora, but scarcely had he promised to take up her cause, when Sora landed, drew the bow, and she fell Fingal said to Sora, "Unerring is thy hand, O Sora, but feeble was the foe" He then attacked the invader, and Sora fell—Ossian, *Fingal*, iii

Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady, a line in a ballad written to the "Berkshire Lady," a Miss Frances Kendrick, daughter of sir William Kendrick, second baronet Sir William's father was created baronet by Charles II The wooer was a Mr Child, son of a brewer at Abingdon, to whom the lady sent a challenge

Having read this strange relation,
He was in a consternation
But, advising with a friend
He persuades him to at end
Be of courage and make ready
Faint heart never won fair lady—
Quarterly Review vol. 205-215.

Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady, name of a *petit comédie* brought out by Mde. Vestris at the Olympie Mde Vestris herself performed the part of the "fair lady"

Fair Penitent (*The*), a tragedy by Rowe (1703) Calista was daughter of lord Sciolto (3 syl), and bride of lord Al'tamont It was destroyed on the

wedding day that she had been seduced by Lothario. This led to a duel between the bridegroom and the libertine, in which Lothario was killed, a street riot ensued, in which Sciolto received his death-wound, and Calista, "the fair penitent," stabbed herself. This drama is a mere *rechauffe* of Massinger's *Late Reckoning*.

* * For *Fair Maids and Iar* —, see the proper name or titular name.

Fairbrother (*Mr*), counsel of I lie Demas at the trial — *Sir W Scott, Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Fairfax (*Thomas lord*), father of the duchess of Buckingham — *Sir W Scott, Peril of the Pearl* (time, Charles II.)

Fairfield, the miller, and father of Patty "the maid of the mill." An honest, straightforward man, grateful and modest. — *Buckstaff, The Maid of the Mill* (1617)

Fairford (*Mr Alexander or Sanders*), a lawyer.

Allan Fairford, a young barrister, son of Sunder, and a friend of Darsie Latimer. He married Elias Redgauntlet, sister of sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, called "Darsie Latimer."

Peter Fairford, Allan's cousin — *Sir W Scott, Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Faureigh (*Frank*), the pseudonym of F. L. Smedley, editor of *Sharpe's London Magazine* (1818, 1819). It was in this magazine that Smedley's two novels, *Frank Faureigh* and *Lois Arundel*, were first published.

Fairlamb, sister of Bitelis, and daughter of Rulensaw the ape, in the best-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1198).

Fairserievo (2 *vol*), clerk of Mr James Middleburgh, a magistrate of Edinburgh — *Sir W Scott, Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Fairservice (*W*), a magistrate's clerk — *Sir W Scott, Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Fairservice (*Andrew*), the humorous Scotch gardener of sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone, of Osbaldistone Hall — *Sir W Scott, Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Overforn with a humour as peculiar to the way as the humour of Andrew Fairservice — *London Athenaeum*.

Fairstar (*Princess*), daughter of queen Blondina (who had at one birth two boys and a girl, all "with stars on their foreheads, and a chain of gold about their necks"). On the same day,

Blondina's sister Brunetta (wife of the king's brother) had a son, afterwards called Chery. The queen-mother, wishing to destroy these four children, ordered Fairstar to strangle them, but Fairstar sent them adrift in a boat, and told the queen-mother they were gone. It so happened that the boat was seen by a corsair, who brought the children to his wife Corisina to bring up. The corsair soon grew immensely rich, because every time the hair of these children was combed, jewels fell from their heads. When grown up, these castaways went to the hand of their royal father and his brother, but Chery was for a while employed in getting for Iar-tar (1) *The diamond water*, which had the gift of imparting beauty, (2) *The sun-apple*, which had the gift of imparting wit, and (3) *The queen bird*, which could reveal all secrets. By this time the story of their birth was made known, and Fairstar married her cousin Chery — *Comte de D'Annoy, Fairy Tales* ('Princess Fairstar,' 1682).

* * This title is borrowed from the fairy tales of Straparola, the Milanese (1550).

Faithful, a companion of Christian in his walk to the Celestial City. Both were seized at Vanity Fair, and Faithful, being burnt to death, was taken to heaven in a chariot of fire — *Bunyan, Pilgrims Progress*, i (1678).

Faithful (*Jacob*), the title and hero of a sea tale, by Captain Murray (1835).

Faithful (*Julia of the*), Abraham — *London, Gal in 6-9*.

Faithful Shepherdess (*The*), a pastoral drama by John Fletcher (1610). The "Faithful Shepherdess" is a carol, whose lover was dead. Faithful to his memory, Corn retired from the busy world employing her time in works of humanity, such as healing the sick, exorcising the bewitched, and comforting the afflicted.

(A part of Milton's *Comus* is almost a verbal transcript of this pastoral.)

Fakar (*Wah*), Mahomet's scimitar.

Fakenham Ghost (*The*). An old woman, walking to Fakenham, had to cross the churchyard after night-fall. She heard a short, quick step behind, and looking round saw what she fancied to be a four-footed monster. On she ran, faster and faster, and on came the pattering

ing footfalls behind. She gained the churchyard gate and pushed it open, but, ah! "the monster" also passed through! Every moment she expected it would leap upon her back. She reached her cottage door and fainted. Out came her husband with a lantern, saw the "sprite," which was no other than the foal of a donkey that had strayed into the park and followed the ancient dame to her cottage door.

And many a laugh went through the vale
And some conviction, too
Each thought some other goblin tale
Perhaps was just as true.
P. Bloomfield *The Fakenham Ghost* (a fact).

Fakreddin's Valley Over the several portals of bronze were these inscriptions: (1) THE ASYLUM OF PRIGS, (2) THE TRAVELLER'S REFUGE, (3) THE DEPOSITORY OF THE SECRETS OF ALL THE WORLD.

Falcon Wm Morris tells us that whose watched a certain falcon for seven days and seven nights without sleeping, should have his first wish granted by a faw. A certain king accomplished the watching, and wished to have the faw's love. His wish was granted, but it proved his ruin — *The Earthly Paradise* ("Jul'").

Falconer (Jfr), laird of Balma-whapple, a friend of the old baron of Bridwardine — Sir W. Scott, *Waterly* (time, George II).

Falconer (Major), brother of Lady Bothwell — Sir W. Scott, *Aunt Margaret's Mirror* (time, William III).

Falconer (Edmund), the name of a plume of Edmund O'Rourke, author of *Extraneous or Men of the Day* (a comedy, 1809).

Faler'num or **FALERNUS AGER** a district in the north of Campania, extending from the Massie Hills to the river Volturnus (in Italy). This district was noted for its wines, called "Mætic" or "Falerianum," the best of which was "Faustianum."

Then with water fill the pitcher
Wreathed about with classic fables
Near Falerian throw a richer
Light upon Lucullus' tables
Longfellow *Drinking Song*

Falero (Marino), the doge of Venice, an old man who married a young wife named Angiolina (3 syl). At a banquet, Michel Steno, a young patrician, grossly insulted some of the ladies and was by the order of the doge, turned out of the house. In revenge, Steno plucked the doge's chair with some scurri-

lous verses upon the young dogaresa, and Falero referred the matter to "the lordy." The council sentenced Steno to two months' imprisonment, and the doge deemed this punishment so inadequate to the offence, that he looked upon it as a personal insult, and headed a conspiracy to cut off, root and branch, the whole Venetian nobility. The project being discovered, Falero was put to death (1355), at the age of 76, and his picture removed from the gallery of his brother doges — Byron, *Marino Falero*.

Falkland, an aristocratic gentleman, of a noble, loving nature, but the victim of false honour and morbid refinement of feeling. Under great provocation, he was goaded on to commit murder, but being tried was honourably acquitted, and another person was executed for the crime. Caleb Williams, a lad in Falkland's service, accidentally became acquainted with these secret facts, but, unable to live in the house under the suspicious eyes of Falkland, he ran away. Falkland tracked him from place to place, like a blood-hound, and at length arrested him for robbery. The true statement now came out, and Falkland died of shame and a broken spirit — W. Godwin, *Caleb Williams* (1794) (See **FALKLAND**).

* * * This tale has been dramatized by G. Colman, under the title of *The Iron Chest*, in which Falkland is called "Sir Edward Mortimer," and Caleb Williams is called "Wilford."

False One (The), a tragedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1619). The subject is the amours of Julius Cæsar and Cleopatra.

Falsetto (Signor), a man who fawns on Fazio in prosperity, and turns his back on him when fallen into disgrace — Dean Milman, *Fazio* (1815).

Falstaff (Sir John), in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and in the two parts of *Henry IV*, by Shakespeare. In *Henry V*, his death is described by Mrs. Quickly, hostess of an inn in Eastcheap. In the comedy, Sir John is represented as making love to Mrs. Page, who 'fools him to the top of her bent.' In the historic plays, he is represented as a soldier and a wit, the boon companion of "Mad-cap Hal" (the prince of Wales). In both cases, he is a mountain of fat, sensual, mendacious, boastful, and fond of practical jokes.

In the king's army, "sir John" was captain, "Peto" lieutenant, "Pistol" ancient [ensign], and "Bardolph" corporal

C. R. L. He says, "Quia 'Falstaff must have been glorious. Since one Richard Lear but sir John Henderson (1814-1810)." (1814-1810).

(Robert William Elliston (1774-1831) was the best of all "Falstaffs." His was a wonderful combination of wit, humour, sensuality, and philosophy, but he was always the gentleman.)

Falstaff unlimited imitable Falstaff how shall I describe thee? Thou compound of sense and vice of sense which may be admired but not esteemed of vice which may be despised but hardly detested. "Falstaff" is a character loaded with faults, and with those faults which naturally produce contempt. He is a thief and a glutton, a coward and a boaster, always ready to cheat the weak and prey upon the poor, to terrify the timorous and insult the defenceless. At once obsequious and malignant, yet the man thus corrupt, thus despicable makes himself necessary to the prince by perpetual gaiety and by unflinching power of exciting laughter.—Dr Johnson

Famous "I woke one morning and found myself famous." So said Byron, after the publication of cantos 1 and 2 of his *Child Harold* (1812)

Fanciful (Lady), a vain, conceited beauty, who calls herself "nice, strangely nice," and says she was formed "to make the whole creation uneasy." She loves Heartfree, a rascal against woman, and when he proposes marriage to Belinda, a rival beauty, spreads a most impudent scandal, which, however, reflects only on herself. Heartfree, who at one time was partly in love with her, says to her

'Nature made you handsome gave you beauty to a miracle a shape without a fault, wit enough to make them relish but art has made you become the pity of our sex and the jest of your own. There's not a feature in your face but you have found the way to teach it some affected convulsion. Your feet, your hands your very finger-ends, are directed never to move without some ridiculous air and your language is a suitable trumpet to draw people's eyes upon the vice how" (act II. 3) — Van Brugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

Fan-Fan, alias Pheln O'Tug, "a lolly-pop maker, and manufacturer of maids of honour to the court." This merry, shy, and blundering elf, concealed in a bear-skin, makes love to Christine, the faithful attendant on the countess Marie. Pheln O'Tug says his mother was too bashful ever to let him know her, and his father always kept in the background.—E. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847)

Fang, a bullying, insolent magistrate, who would have sent Oliver Twist to prison, on suspicion of theft, if Mr Brownlow had not interposed on the

boy's behalf.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

The original of this ill tempered bullying magistrate was Mr Laving of Hatton Garden removed from the bench by the home secretary.—John Foster *Life of Dickens* III. 4

Fang and Snare, two sheriff's officers—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV* (1598)

Fanny (Lord) So John lord Hervey was usually called by the wits of the time, in consequence of his effeminate habits. His appearance was that of a "half wit, half fool, half man, half bear." He used rouge, drank ass's milk, and took Scotch pills (1694-1743)

Consult lord Fanny and confide in Curll [publisher]. Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809)

Fanny (Miss), younger daughter of Mr Sterling, a rich City merchant. She was clandestinely married to Lovewell "Gentle-looking, soft-speaking, sweet-smiling, and affable," wanting "nothing but a crook in her hand and a lamb under her arm to be a perfect picture of innocence and simplicity." Every one loved her, and as her marriage was a secret, sir John Melvil and lord Ogleby both proposed to her. Her marriage with Lovewell being ultimately made known, her dilemma was removed.—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)

Fan'teries (3 syl), foot-soldiers, infantry

Five other bands of English fanteries G. Gascoigne *The Fruits of Warre* 152 (died 1557)

Faquir', a religious anchorite, whose life is spent in the severest austerities and mortification

He diverted himself however especially with the Bramins, fakirs and other enthusiasts who had travelled from the heart of India and halted on their way with the emir.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1786)

Farceur (The), Angelo Beolco, 'the Italian farce-writer. Called *Ruzzante* in Italian, from *ruzzare*, "to play the fool" (1502-1512)

Farina'ta [DROGLI UBERTI], a noble Florentine, leader of the Ghibelline faction, and driven from his country in 1250 by the Guelphs (1 syl). Some ten years later, by the aid of Manfredi of Naples, he beat the Guelphs, and took all the towns of Tuscany and Florence. Dante conversed with him in the city of Dis, and represents him as lying in a fiery tomb yet open, and not to be closed till the last judgment day. When the council agreed to raze Florence to the ground,

Farnata opposed the measure, and saved the city. Dante refers to this

Lo' Farnata his brow
Somewhat uplilt cried
'In that affray (i.e. at Montapert) near the river
(Arbia)

I stood not slowly
But singly there I stood when by can ent
Of all Florence had to the fire and been rained —
The one who openly forsake the deed —
Dante *Inferno* x. (1370)

Like Farnata from his fiery tomb
Longfellow *Dante*

Farm-house (The) Modely and Heartwell, two gentlemen of fashion, come into the country and receive hospitality from old farmer Trechold. Here they make love to his daughter Aura and his niece Flora. The girls, being high-principled, convert the flirtation of the two guests into love, and Heartwell marries the niece, while Modely proposes to Aura, who accepts him, provided he will wait two months and remain constant to her — John Philip Kemble

Farmer George, George III, so called because he was like a farmer in dress, in manners, and tastes (1738-1820)

Farmer's Wife (The), a musical drama by C. Dibdin (1780). Cornflower, a benevolent, high-minded farmer, having saved Emma Belton from the flames of a house on fire, married her, and they lived together in love and peace till sir Charles Courtly took a fancy to Mrs. Cornflower, and abducted her. She was soon tracked, and as it was evident that she was no *particeps criminis*, she was restored to her husband, and sir Charles gave his sister to Mrs. Cornflower's brother in marriage as a penec offering.

Farnese Bull [*Far nay' ze*], a colossal group of sculpture, attributed to Apollonius and Tauriscus of Fralles, in Asia Minor. The group represents Dirce bound by Zethus and Amphion to the horns of a bull, for ill-using her mother, noted for — by Bianchi, in 1516, and "Palerman," Farnese palace, in Italy.

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Faliero (Marmo), leaning on his Venice, an old man who — his back. The wife named Angiolina (died in 1731) banquet, Michel Steno, a young man of the grossly insulted some of the lady, lives was, by the order of the doge, the fashion of the house. In revenge, Steno carded the doge's chair with some sea fa-

shionable asseverations are, "Let me perish, if —" "May fortune eternally frown on me, if —" "May I never hold four by honours, if —" "May the first woman I meet strike me with a supercilious eyebrow, if —" and so on — A. Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him* (1760)

Fashion (Tom) or "Young Fashion," younger brother of Lord Toppington. As his elder brother did not behave well to him, Tom resolved to outwit him, and to this end introduced himself to sir Tun-bell Clumsy and his daughter, Miss Hovden, as lord Toppington, between whom and the knight a negotiation of marriage had been carried on. Being established in the house, Tom married the heiress, and when the veritable lord appeared, he was treated as an impostor. Tom, however, explained his ruse, and as his lordship treated the knight with great contempt and quitted the house, a reconciliation was easily effected — Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777)

Fashionable Lover (The) Lord Abberville, a young man of 23 years of age, promises marriage to Lucinda Bridgemore, the vulgar, spiteful, purse-proud daughter of a London merchant, living in Fish Street Hill. At the house of this merchant lord Abberville sees a Miss Aubrey, a handsome, modest, lady-like girl, with whom he is greatly smitten. He first tries to corrupt her, and then promises marriage, but Miss Aubrey is already engaged to a Mr. Tyrell. The vulgarity and ill-nature of Lucinda being quite insurmountable, "the fashionable lover" abandons her. The chief object of the drama is to root out the prejudice which Englishmen at one time entertained against the Scotch, and the chief character is in reality Colin or Cawdie Macleod, a Scotch servant of lord Abberville — R. Cumberland (1780)

Falstolf (Sir John), in 1 Henry IV. This is not the "sir John Falstaff" of huge proportions and facetious wit, but the lieutenant-general of the duke of Bedford, and a knight of the Garter

From this battell (of Poitiers in France) departed without aile stroke striken sir John Falstolf. The duke of Bedford took from him the image of St. George and his garter — Holinshed II. 602

Fastrada or Fastrade, daughter of

count Rodolph and Luitgarde She was one of the nine wives of Charlemagne

Those same soft bells at even tide
Ring in the ears of Charlemagne,
As seated by Fastrada's side
At Ingelheim in all his pride
He heard their sound with secret pain
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, vi.

Fat (The) Alfonso II of Portugal (1185, 1212-1223) Charles II (*le Gros*) of France (832-888). Louis VI (*le Gros*) of France (1078, 1108-1137)

Edward Bright of Essex weighed 44 stone (616 lbs.) at death (1720-1750) David Lambert of Leicester weighed above 52 stone (739 lbs.) at death (1770-1809)

Fat Boy (The), Joseph or Joe, a lad of astounding obesity, whose employment consisted of alternate eating and sleeping Joe was in the service of Mr Wardle He was once known to "burst into a horse laugh," and was once known to defer eating to say to Mary, "How nice you do look!"

This was said in an admiring manner and was so far gratifying, but still there was enough of the cannibal in the young gentleman's eyes to render the compliment doubtful.—C Dickens, *Pickwick Papers* liv (1836)

Fata Aletina, sister of Fata Morgana She carried off Astolfo on the back of a whale to her isle, but turned him into a myrtle tree when she tired of him —Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Fata Ar'gea ("la reina della Fata"), protectress of Floridanté

Fata Falsire'na, an enchantress in the *Adoné* of Marini (1623)

Fata della Fonti, an enchantress, from whom Mandricardo obtained the arms of Hector —Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495)

Fata Morgana, sister of Arthur and pupil of Merlin She lived at the bottom of a lake, and dispensed her treasures to whom she willed This fairy is introduced by Bojardo in his *Orlando Innamorato*, first as "lady Fortune," but subsequently as an enchantress In Tasso her three daughters (Morganetta, Nivetta, and Carvina) are introduced

* * "Fata Morgana" is the name given to a sort of mirage occasionally seen in the Straits of Messina

Fata Nera and Fata Bianca, protectresses of Guido's and Aquilant's —Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495).

Fata Silvanella, an enchantress in *Orlando Innamorato*, by Bojardo (1495)

Fatal Curiosity, an epilogue in *Don Quixote* (pt I iv. 5, 6). The subject of this tale is the trial of a wife's fidelity Anselmo, a Florentine gentleman, had married Camilla, and wishing to rejoice over her incorruptible fidelity, induced his friend Lothario to put it to the test The lady was not trial-proof, but eloped with Lothario The end was that Anselmo died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent (1605)

Fatal Curiosity, by George Lillo Young Wilmot, supposed to have perished at sea, goes to India, and having made his fortune, returns to England He instantly visits Charlotte, whom he finds still faithful and devotedly attached to him, and then in disguise visits his parents, with whom he deposits a casket Agnes Wilmot, out of curiosity, opens the casket, and when she discovers that it contains jewels, she and her husband resolve to murder the owner, and secure the contents of the casket Scarcely have they committed the fatal deed, when Charlotte enters, and tells them it is their own son whom they have killed, whereupon old Wilmot first stabs his wife and then himself Thus was the "curiosity" of Agnes fatal to herself, her husband, and her son (1736)

Fatal Dowry (The), a tragedy by Philip Massinger (1632) Rowe has borrowed much of his *Fair Penitent* from this drama

Fatal Marriage (The), a tragedy by Thomas Southerne (1659-1716) Isabella a nun marries Biron eldest son of count Baldwin The count disinherits his son for this marriage, and Biron, entering the army, is sent to the siege of Candy, where he is seen to fall, and is reported dead Isabella, reduced to the utmost poverty, after seven years of "widowhood," prays count Baldwin to help her and do something for her child, but he turns her out of doors Villeroi (2 syl) proposes marriage to her, and her acceptance of him was "the fatal marriage," for the very next day Biron returns, and is set upon by ruffians in the pay of his brother Carlos, who assassinate him Carlos accuses Villeroi of the murder, but one of the ruffians impeaches, and Carlos is apprehended As for Isabella, she stabs herself and dies

Fates The three Fatal Sisters were Clotho, Lachesis [*Lak'e.sis*], and At-

ropos They dwell in the deep abyss of Demogorgon, "with unwearied fingers drawing out the threads of life" Clotho held the spindle or distaff, Lachesis drew out the thread, and Atropos cut it off

Sad Clotho held the rock the whiles the thread
By grisly Lachesis was spun with pain
That cruel Atropos oftsoon undid
With cur'd knife cutting the twist in twain.
Spenser *Fairy Queen*, iv 2 (1596)

Father—Son It is a common observation that a father above the common rate of men has usually a son below it Witness king John son of Henry II, Edward II son of Edward I, Richard II son of the Black Prince, Henry VI son of Henry V, Lord Chesterfield's son, etc So in French history Louis VIII was the son of Philippe *Auguste*, Charles the Idiot was the son of Charles le Sage, Henri II of Francois I Again, in German history Heinrich VI was the son of Barbarossa, Albrecht I of Rudolf, and so on, in all directions *Uirum filii noxæ* is a Latin proverb

My trust
Like a good parent did beget of him
A falsehood in its contrary as great
As my trust was.
Shakespeare, *The Tempest* act 1 sc 2 (1609)

Father Suckled by His own Daughter Luphrasia, called "The Green Daughter," thus preserved the life of her father Evander in prison (See *EVANDER*)

Xantippe thus preserved the life of her father Cimon in prison

Father's Head Nursed by a Daughter after Death Margaret Roper "clasped in her last trance her murdered father's head" (See *DAUGHTER*)

Father of His Country CICERO, who broke up the Catiline conspiracy (N C 106-43)

* * The Romans offered the same title to Marius after his annihilation of the Teutons and Cimbri, but he would not accept it

JULIUS CÆSAR, after he had quelled the Spanish insurrection (N C 100-44)

AUGUSTUS, *Pater atque Princeps* (N C 63-31 to A D 14)

COSMO DE MEDICI (1389-1464)

ANDRIA DOREA, called so on his statue at Genoa (1468-1560)

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS assumed the title (1260-1332)

GEORGE WASHINGTON, "Defender and Paternal Counsellor of the American States" (1732-1799)

Father of the People

LOUIS XII of France (1462, 1498-1515)

HENRY IV of France, "The Father and Friend of the People" (1553, 1589-1610)

LOUIS XVIII of France (1755, 1814-1824)

GABRIEL DU PINEAU, a French lawyer (1573-1611)

CHRISTIAN III of Denmark (1502, 1534-1559)

* * For other "Fathers," see under the specific name or vocation, as BOTANY, LITERATURE, and so on

Fathers (Last of the), St Bernard (1091-1153)

* * Tho "Fathers of the Church" were followed by "the Schoolmen"

Fatherless Merlin never had a father, his mother was a nun, the daughter of the king of Dimetia

Fathom (Ferdinand count), a villain who robs his benefactors, pillages any one, but is finally forgiven and assisted.—T Smollett, *The Adventures of Ferdinand count Fathom* (1754)

(The gang being absent, an old bel-dame conveys the count to a rude apartment to sleep in Here he found the dead body of a man lately stabbed and concealed in some straw, and the account of his sensations during the night, the horrid device by which he saved his life (by lifting the corpse into his own bed), and his escape guided by the hag, is terrifically tragic)

The robber scene in the old woman's hut, in *Count Fathom* though often imitated since still remains one of the most impressive and agitating night pieces of its kind.—*Encyc. Brit. Art. Romance*

Fatima, daughter of Mahomet, and one of the four perfect women The other three are Khadijah, the prophet's first wife, Mary, daughter of Imrân, and Asia, wife of that Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea

Fat'ima, a holy woman of China, who lived a hermit's life There was "no one affected with headache whom she did not cure by simply laying her hands on them" An African magician induced this devotee to lend him her clothes and stick, and to make him the fac-simile of herself He then murdered her, and got introduced into the palace of Aladdin Aladdin, being informed of the trick, pretended to have a bad headache, and when the false Fatima approached under the pretence of curing it, he

plunged a dagger into the heart of the magician and killed him — *Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp")

Fat'ima, the mother of prince Camaralzaman. Her husband was Schah'zaman Sultan of the "Isle of the Children of Kbal'edan, some twenty days' sail from the coast of Persia, in the open sea" — *Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badour")

Fat'ima, the last of Bluebeard's wives. She was saved from death by the timely arrival of her brothers with a party of friends — C. Perrault, *Contes de Fées* (1697)

Fat'imite (3 syl) *The Third Fatimite*, the caliph Hakem B'amr-ellah, who professed to be incarnate deity, and the last prophet who had communication between God and man. He was the founder of the Druses (q v)

What say you does this wizard style him elf—
Hakem B'amr-ellah, the Third Fatimite!
Robt. Browning, *The Return of the Druses* v

Faulconbridge (*Philip*), called "the Bastard," natural son of King Richard I and lady Robert Faulconbridge. An admirable admixture of greatness and levity, daring and recklessness. He was generous and open-hearted, but hated foreigners like a true-born islander — Shakespeare, *King John* (1596)

Faulkland, the over-anxious lover of Julia [*Melville*], always fretting and tormenting himself about her whims, spirit, health, life. Every feature in the sky, every shift of the wind was a source of anxiety to him. If she was gay, he fretted that she should care so little for his absence, if she was low-spirited, he feared she was going to die, if she danced with another, he was jealous, if she didn't, she was out of sorts — Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775)

Fault. "Faultily, faultless, icily regular, splendidly null" Tennyson so describes his "Maud"

Fault-bag. A fable says that every man has a bag hanging before him in which he puts his neighbours' faults, and another behind him in which he stows his own

Oh that you could turn your eyes towards the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves! — Shakespeare, *Coriolanus* act II, sc. 1 (1609)

Faultless Painter (*The*), Andrea del Sarto (1488-1530) — R. Browning, *Andrea del Sarto*

Faun. Tennyson uses this symbol of the classics as the symbol of a drunkard

Arise and live
The reeling Faun, the sensual feast.
In *Memoriam*, cxxiv

Faust, a famous magician of the sixteenth century, a native of Suhl. A rich uncle having left him a fortune, Faust ran to every excess and when his fortune was exhausted, made a pact with the devil (who assumed the name of Mephistopheles, and the appearance of a little grey monk) that if he might indulge his propensities freely for twenty-four years, he would at the end of that period consign to the devil both body and soul. The compact terminated in 1550, when Faust disappeared. His sweetheart was Margherita [*Margaret*], whom he seduced, and his faithful servant was Wagner

Goethe has a dramatic poem entitled *Faust* (1798), Gounod an opera called *Faust e Margherita* (1859) (See FAUSTUS)

Faustus (*Dr*), the same as Faust, but Marlowe, in his admirable tragedy, makes the doctor sell himself to Lucifer and Mephistophilis

When Faustus stands on the brink of everlasting night waiting for the fatal moment — a scene of enchanting interest, fervid passion and overwhelming pathos carries captive the sternest heart and proclaims the first triumph of the tragic poet. — J. Chambers, *English Literature* I, 171

* * W. Bayle Bernard, of Boston, U S America, has a tragedy on the same subject

Favorita (*La*), Leonora de Guzman, "favourite" of Alfonso XI of Castile. Ferdinand fell in love with her, and the king, to save himself from excommunication, sanctioned the marriage. But when Ferdinand learned that Leonora was the king's mistress, he rejected the alliance with indignation, and became a monk. Leonora also became a novice in the same monastery, saw Ferdinand, obtained his forgiveness, and died — Donizetti, *La Favorita* (an opera, 1842)

Faw (*Tibbie*), the ostler's wife, in *Wandering Willie's tale* — Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Faw'nia, the lady beloved by Demetrius — R. Greene, *Pandosto, the Triumph of Time* (1588)

* * Shakespeare founded his *Winter's Tale* on Greene's romance

Fazio, a Florentine, who first tried to make a fortune by alchemy, but being

present when Bartoldo died, he buried the body secretly, and stole the miser's money-bags. Being now rich, he passed his time with the marchioness Aldabella in licentious pleasure, and his wife Bianca, out of jealousy, accused him to the duke of being privy to Bartoldo's death. For this offence Fazio was condemned to die, and Bianca, having tried in vain to save him, went mad with grief, and died of a broken heart.—Dean Milman, *Fazio* (1815)

Fea (*Euphane*), the old housekeeper of the old udaller at Burgh-Westra. (A "udaller" is one who holds land by allodial tenure).—Sir W Scott, *The Puate* (time, William III)

Fear Fortress, near Siragossa. An allegorical hogie fort, conjured up by fear, which vanishes as it is courageously approached and boldly besieged.

If a child disappeared, or any cattle were carried off the frightened peasants said, "The lord of Fear Fortress has taken them." If a fire broke out anywhere it was the lord of Fear Fortress who must have lit it. The origin of all accidents, mishaps, and disasters, was traced to the mysterious owner of this invisible castle.—L'Eplne *Croquetaine* III. 1.

Fearless (*The*), Jean duc de Bourgoigne, called *Sans Peur* (1371-1419)

Feast of Reason, etc

There St. John rulgles with the friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul
Pope, *Sat. I* (Imitations of Horace) 127-8 (1734)

Feast—Death. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die" (1 Cor. xv. 32), in allusion to the words spoken in certain Egyptian feasts, when a mummy or the semblance of a dead body was drawn in a litter round the room before the assembled guests, while a herald cried aloud, "Gaze here, and drink, and be merry, for when you die, such will you be" (See REMEMBER YOU WERE MORTAL).

* * * E Long (Academian) exhibited a painting (12 feet by 6 feet) of this custom, in the Royal Academy exhibition, 1877

Featherhead (*John*), Esq., an opponent of Sir Thomas Kittlecourt, M P.—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Fee and Fairy. Fee is the more general term, including the latter. The *Arabian Nights* are not all fairy tales, but they are all fee tales or *contes des fées*. So, too, in the Ossianic tales, Campbell's *Tales of the West Highland*, the my-
thological tales of the Basques, Irish,

Scandinavians, Germans, French, etc., may all be ranged under fee tales.

Feeble (*Francis*), a woman's tailor, and one of the recruits of Sir John Falstaff. Although a thin, starveling vaward of a man, he expresses great willingness to be drawn. Sir John compliments him as "courageous Feeble," and says to him, "Thou wilt be as valiant as the wrathful dove, or most magnanimous monse most forcible Feeble"—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV* act iii sc 2 (1598)

Feeder (*Mr*), B A, usher in the school of Dr Blumber of Brighton. He was "a kind of human barrel organ, which played only one tune." He was in the habit of shaving his head to keep it cool. Mr Feeder married Miss Blumber, the doctor's daughter, and succeeded to the school.—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Feenix, nephew of the Hon Mrs Skewton (mother of Edith, Mr Dombey's second wife). Feenix was a very old gentleman, patched up to look as much like a young fop as possible.

Cousin Feenix was a man about town forty years ago, but he is still so juvenile in figure and manner that strangers are amazed when they discover latent wrinkles in his forehead, his face and crows feet in his eyes. But cousin Feenix getting up at half past seven is quite another thing from cousin Feenix got up.—C Dickens *Dombey and Son*, xxii. (1846).

Feet like Mice

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light.
Sir John Suckling *The Wedding* (died 1641)

Feignwell (*Colonel*), the suitor of Anne Lovely, an heiress. Anne Lovely had to obtain the consent of her four guardians before she could marry. One was an old bean, another a virtuoso, a third a broker on 'Change, and the fourth a canting quaker. The colonel made himself agreeable to all, and carried off his prize.—Mrs Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717)

Andrew Cherry [1769-1812]. His first character was Colonel Feignwell "an arduous task for a boy of 17, but he obtained great applause, and the manager of the sharing company after passing many encomiums on his exertions, presented him with tenpence halfpenny as his dividend of the profits of the night's performance.—Percy Ance *dotes*

Feinaigle (*Gregory de*), a German mnemonist (1765-1820). He obtained some success by his aids to memory, but in Paris he was an object of ridicule.

Her memory was a nuisance
For her Feinaigle's was a useless art.
Byron, *Don Juan* I. 11 (1819)

Felce, wife of sir Guy of Warwick, said to have "the same high forehead as Venus"

Felician (Father), the catholic priest and schoolmaster of Grand Pré, in Acadia (now called *Nova Scotia*) He accompanied Evangeline in part of her wanderings to find Gabriel her affianced husband. —Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849)

Felicians (The), the happy nation The Felicians live under a free sovereignty, where the laws are absolute Felicia is the French "Utopia"—Mercier de la Rivière, *L'Heureuse Nation* (1767)

Feliciano de Sylva, don Quixote's favourite author The two following extracts were in his opinion unsurpassed and unsurpassable —

The reason most adored one of your unreasonable unreasonableness hath so unreasonably unreasoned my reason that I have no reasonable reason for reasoning against such unreasonableness.

The bright heaven of your dirtiness that lifts you to the stars, most celestial of women, renders you deserving of every desert which your charms so deservedly deserve —Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I. I. 8 (1605)

Felix, a monk who listened to the singing of a milk-white bird for a hundred years, which length of time seemed to him "but a single hour," so enchanted was he with the song —Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (See *THE BIRD*)

Felix (Don), son of don Lopez He was a Portuguese nobleman, in love with Violante, but Violante's father, don Pedro, intended to make her a nun Donna Isabella, having fled from home to avoid a marriage disagreeable to her, took refuge with Violante, and when colonel Briton called at the house to see donna Isabella, her brother don Felix was jealous, believing that Violante was the object of his visits Violante kept "her friend's secret," even at the risk of losing her lover, but ultimately the mystery was cleared up, and a double marriage took place —Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714)

Felix (M Minucius), a Roman lawyer, who flourished A.D. 280, he wrote a dialogue entitled *Octavius*, which occupies a conspicuous place among the early Apologies of Christianity

Like Minucius Felix she believed that evil demons hid themselves in the marbles (*sculptures*)—Ouida, *Arcturion* I. 2

Felix (St), of Burgundy, who converted Sigbert (Sigebert or Sabert) king of the

East Saxons (A.D. 604) —Ethelwerd, *Chronicles*, v

So Burgundy to us three men most reverend bare
Of which was Felix first who in the last Saxon reign
Converted to the faith king Sigbert. Him again
Ensueth Anselm and Hugh. (Bishop of Lincoln)
Drayton, *Polygraphon*, xlv (1622)

Felixmar'te (4 syl) of Hyrcania, son of Flo'risan and Martedi'na, the hero of a Spanish romance of chivalry. The curate in *Don Quixote* condemned this work to the flames —Melchior de Orteza, *Caballero de Ubeda* (1566)

Fell (Dr) Tom Brown, being in disgrace, was set by Dr Fell, dean of Christ Church (1625-1686), to translate the thirty-third epigram of Martial

Non amo te Zabidi, nec possum dicere quare,
Hec tantum possum dicere non amo te

Which he rendered thus

I do not like thee Dr Fell—
The reason why I cannot tell
Put this I know and know full well,
I do not like thee Dr Fell.

Feltham (Black), a highwayman with captain Colepepper or Peppercull (the Alsatian bully) —Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Femmes Savantes (Les), women who go in for women's rights, science, and philosophy, to the neglect of domestic duties and wisely remembers The "blue-stockings" are (1) Philaminte (3 syl) the mother of Henriette, who discharges one of her servants because she speaks bad grammar, (2) Armande (2 syl) sister of Henriette, who advocates platonic love and science, and (3) Blaise sister of Philaminte, who sides with her in all things, but imagines that every one is in love with her Henriette, who has no sympathy with these "lofty flights," is in love with Clitandre, but Philaminte wants her to marry Trissotin, a *bel esprit*. However, the father loses his property through the "savant" proclivities of his wife, Trissotin retires, and Clitandre marries Henriette the "perfect" or thorough woman —Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672)

Fenella, alias Zarah (daughter of Edward Christian), a pretended deaf and dumb fairy-like attendant on the countess of Derby. The character seems to have been suggested by that of Mignon, the Italian girl in Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* —Sir W Scott, *Peer of the Peal* (time, Charles II)

Let the idle beaux exult and I will appear as Fenella.
—Percy Fitzgerald *Parvenu Family*, III. 224.

Fenella, a deaf and dumb girl, sister or Masaniello the fisherman. She was seduced by Alfonso, son of the duke of Arcos, and Masaniello resolved to kill him. He accordingly headed an insurrection, and met with such great success that the mob made him chief magistrate of Portici, but afterwards shot him. Fenella, on hearing of her brother's death, threw herself into the crater or Vesuvius.—Auber, *Masaniello* (an opera, 1831)

Fenris, the demon wolf of Niflheim. When he gapes one jaw touches the earth and the other heaven. This monster will swallow up Odin at the day of doom. (Often but incorrectly written FENRIR).—*Scandinavian Mythology*

Fenton, the lover of Anne Page, daughter of Mr and Mrs Page, gentlefolks living at Windsor. Fenton is of good birth, and seeks to marry a fortune to "heal his poverty." In "sweet Anne Page" he soon discovers that which makes him love her for herself more than for her money.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iii sc 4 (1601)

Ferad-Artho, son of Carbre, and only surviving descendant of the line of Conar (the first king of Ireland). On the death of Cathmor (brother of the rebel Carbar) in battle, Ferad-Artho was placed by Fingal on the throne as "king of Ireland." The race was thus (1) Conar (a Caledonian), (2) Cormac I, his son, (3) Carbre, his son, (4) Artho, his son, (5) Cormac II, his son (a minor), (6) Ferad-Artho, his cousin.—Ossian, *Lemora*, vii

Fer'amorz, the young Cashmerian poet who relates poetical tales to Lalla Rookh on her journey from Delhi to Lesser Bucharin. Lalla is going to be married to the young sultan, but falls in love with the poet. On the wedding morn she is led to her bridegroom, and finds with unspeakable joy that the poet is the sultan himself.—J Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817)

Ferda, son of Dymman, chief of a hundred hills in Albion. Ferda was the friend of Cuthullin general of the Irish forces in the time of king Cormac I. Deugala (spouse of Carbar) loved the youth, and told her husband if he would not divide the herd she would no longer live with him. Cuthullin, being appointed to make the division, enraged the lady by assigning a snow-white bull to the husband, whereupon Deugala induced

her lover to challenge Cuthullin to mortal combat. Most unwillingly the two friends fought, and Ferda fell. "The sunbeam of battle fell—the first of Cuthullin's friends. Unhappy [unlucky] is the hand of Cuthullin since the hero fell"—Ossian, *Fingal*, ii

Ferdinand, king of Navarre. He agreed with three young lords to spend three years in severe study, during which time no woman was to approach his court, but no sooner was the agreement made than he fell in love with the princess of France. In consequence of the death of her father, the lady deferred the marriage for twelve months and a day.

the sole inheritor
Of all perfections that a man may owe [own].
Matchless Navarre
Shakespeare *Love & Labour's Lost* (1594)

Ferdinand, son of Alonso king of Naples. He falls in love with Miranda, daughter of Prospero the exiled duke of Milan.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609)

Haply so
Miranda's hope had pictured Ferdinand
Long ere the gunt wave tossed him on the shore
Lowell

Ferdinand, a fiery young Spaniard, in love with Leonora.—Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792)

Ferdinand (Don), the son of don Jerome of Seville, in love with Clara d'Almanza, daughter of don Guzman.—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1773)

Ferdinand'o, a brave soldier who, having won the battle of Tari'fa, in 1340, was created count of Zamora and marquis of Montreal. The king, Alfonso XI, knowing his love for Leonora de Guzman, gave him the bride in marriage, but no sooner was this done than Ferdinando discovered that she was the king's mistress, so he at once repudiated her, restored his ranks and honours to the king, and retired to the monastery of St James de Compostella. Leonora entered the same monastery as a novice, obtained the pardon of Ferdinando, and died.—Donizetti, *La Favorita* (1842)

Fergus, fourth son of Fingal, and the only one that had issue at the death of his father. Ossian, the eldest brother, had a son named Oscar, but Oscar was slain at a feast by Carbar "lord of Atha," and of the other two brothers, Fillan was slain before he had married, and Ryno, though married, died without issue.

According to tradition, Fergus (son of Fingal) was the father of Congal, Congal of Areath, and Areath of Fergus II, with whom begins the real history of the Scots — Ossian

Fergus, son of Rossa, a brave hero in the army of Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes

Fergus first in our joy at the feast son of Po-sa arm of death — Ossian *Fingal* I.

Fer'qus is another form of Ferragus or Ferriente, 'the Portuguese giant' (See FERRACUTE)

Fern (Fanny), the pseudonym of Sarah Payson Willis, afterwards Eldredge, afterwards Farmington, afterwards Parton, sister of N P Willis, an American (1814-1872)

Fern (Will), a poor fellow who, being found asleep in a shed, is brought before alderman Cute. He says emphatically "he must be put down." The poor fellow takes charge of his brother's child, and is both honest and kind, but, alas! he dared to fall asleep in a shed, an offence which must be "put down." — C Dickens, *The Chimes*, third quarter (1841)

Fernan Caballero, the pseudonym of Cecilia Bohl de Faber, a Swiss novelist (1797-1877)

Fernando, son of John of Procida, and husband of Isoline (3 syl) daughter of the French governor of Messina. The butchery of the Sicilian Vespers occurred the night after their espousals. Fernando was among the slain, and Isoline died of a broken heart — S Knowles, *John of Procida* (1840)

Fernando (Don), youngest son of the duke Ricardo Gay, handsome, generous, and polite, but faithless to his friend Cardenio, for, contrary to the lady's inclination, and in violation of every principle of honour, he prevailed on Lucinda's father to break off the betrothal between his daughter and Cardenio and to bestow the lady on himself. On the wedding day Lucinda was in a swoon, and a letter informed the bridegroom that she was married already to Cardenio, she then left the house privately, and retired to a convent. Don Fernando, having entered the convent, carried her off, but stopping at an inn, found there Dorothea his wife, with Cardenio the husband of Lucinda, and the two parties paired off with their re-

spective spouses — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I II (1605)

Fernan'do, a Venetian captain, servant to Annophel (daughter of the governor of Candy) — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1617)

Fernan'do [FLORESTAN], a State prisoner of Seville, married to Leonora, who (in boy's attire and under the name of Fidilio) became the servant of Rocco the jailer. Pizarro, governor of the jail, conceived a hatred to the State prisoner, and resolved to murder him, so Rocco and Leonora were sent to dig his grave. The arrival of the minister of state put an end to the infamous design, and Fernando was set at liberty — Beethoven, *Fidilio* (1791)

Fernoy (*The Patriarch of*), Voltaire, so called because he lived in retirement at Ferney, near Geneva (1691-1778).

Ferquhard Day, the absentee from the clan Chattan at the combat — Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Fer'acute, a giant who had the strength of forty men, and was thirty-six feet high. He was slain by Orlando, who wounded him in the navel, his only vulnerable part — Turpin, *Chronicle of Charlemagne*

** Ferriente is the prototype of Pulci's "Morgante," in his heroic-comic poem entitled *Morgante Maggore* (1491)

Fer'ragus, the Portuguese giant, who took Belshazzar under his care after his divorce from Alexander emperor of Constantinople — Valentine and Orson (fifteenth century).

My elbow tall form lent grace the part Of Fergus. — or Acanth.

Sir W. Scott

Fer'ramond (Sir), a knight, whose lady-love was Lucia.

Ferrand de Vaudemont (Count), duc de Lorraine, son of René king of Provence. He first appears disguised as Laurence Neipperg — Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Ferrardo [Gonzaga], reigning duke of Mantua in the absence of his cousin Leonardo. He was a villain, and tried to prove Marana (the bride of Leonardo) guilty of adultery. His scheme was this. He made Julian St Pierre drunk with drugged wine, and in his sleep conveyed him to the duke's bed, throwing his scarf under the bed of the duchess, which was in an adjoining chamber. He then re-

vealed these proofs of guilt to his cousin Leonardo, but Leonardo refused to believe in his wife's guilt, and Julian St Pierre exposed the whole scheme of villainy, amply vindicating the innocence of Mariana, who turned out to be Julian's sister — S Knowles, *The Wife* (1833)

Ferrau, a Saracen, son of Landfu'sa. Having dropped his helmet in a river, he vowed never to wear another till he won that worn by Orlando. Orlando slew him by a wound in the navel, his only vulnerable part — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Ferraugh (Sir), introduced in bk iii 8, but without a name, as carrying off the false Florimel from Braggadoocio. In bk iv 2, the name is given. He is there overthrown by sir Blandamour, who takes away with him the false Florimel, the lady of snow and wax — Spenser, *Faëry Queen* (1590, 1596)

Ferret, an avaricious, mean-spirited slanderer, who blasts by innuendoes, and blights by hints and cautions. He hates young Heartall, and misinterprets all his generous acts, attributing his benevolence to hush-money. The rascal is at last found out and foiled — Cherry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1804)

Ferrex, eldest son of Gorboduc, a legendary king of Britain. Being driven by his brother Porrex from the kingdom, he returned with a large army, but was defeated and slain by Porrex — *Gorboduc*, a tragedy by Thom Norton and Thom Sackville (1561)

Fetnab ("tormentor of hearts"), the favourite of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. While the caliph was absent in his wars, Zobeide (3 syl), the caliph's wife, out of jealousy, ordered Fetnab to be buried alive. Ganem happened accidentally to see the internment, rescued her, and took her home to his own private lodgings in Bagdad. The caliph, on his return, demanded for Fetnab as dead, but receiving from her a letter of explanation, he became jealous of Ganem, and ordered him to be put to death. Ganem, however, contrived to escape. When the fit of jealousy was over, the caliph heard the facts plainly stated, whereupon he released Fetnab, gave her in marriage to Ganem, and appointed the young man to a very lucrative post about the court — *Arabian Nights* ("Ganem, the Slave of Love")

Fe'zon, daughter of Savary duke of

Aquitaine. The Green Knight, who was a pagan, demanded her in marriage, but Orson (brother of Valentine), called "The Wild Man of the Forest," overthrew the pagan and married Fezon — *Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century)

Fiammetta, a lady beloved by Boecicio, supposed to be Maria, daughter of Robert king of Naples. (See *LOVERS*) (Italian, *fiamma*, "a little flame")

Fib, an attendant on queen Mab — Drayton, *Nymphidia*

Fiction *Father of Modern Prose Fiction*, Daniel Defoe (1663-1731)

Fiddler (Oliver's) Sir Roger l'Estrange was so called, because at one time he was playing a fiddle or viol in the house of John Hingston, where Cromwell was one of the guests (1616-1704)

Fiddler Joss, Mr Joseph Poole, a reformed drunkard, who subsequently turned preacher in London, but retained his former sobriquet

Fiddler's Green, the Elysium of sailors, a land flowing with rum and limejuice, a land of perpetual music, mirth, dancing, drinking, and tobacco, a sort of Dixie's Land or land of the leal

Fidele (3 syl), the name assumed by Imogen, when, attired in boy's clothes, she started for Milford Haven to meet her husband Posthumus — Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

* * * Collins has a beautiful elegy on "Fidele"

Fidelia, "the foundling." She is in reality Harriet, the daughter of sir Charles Raymond, but her mother dying in childbirth, she was committed to the charge of a governanthe. The governanthe sold the child, at the age of 12, to one Villard, and then wrote to sir Charles to say that she was dead. One night, Charles Belmont, passing by, heard cries of distress, and going to the rescue took the girl home as a companion to his sister. He fell in love with her, the governanthe, on her death-bed, told the story of her infamy, and Charles married the foundling — Ed Moore, *The Foundling* (1748)

Fidelio, Leonora, wife of Fernando Florestan. She assumed the name of Fidelio, and dressed in male attire when her husband was a State prisoner, that she might enter the service of Rocco the

jailer, and hold intercourse with her husband — Beethoven, *Fidelio* (1791)

Fides (2 syl), mother of John of Leyden. Believing that the prophet-ruler of Westphalia had caused her son's death, she went to Munster to curse him. Seeing the ruler pass, she recognized in him her own son, but the son pretended not to know his mother, and Fides, to save him annoyance, professed to have made a mistake. She was put into a dungeon, where John visited her, and when he set fire to his palace, Fides rushed into the flames, and both perished together — Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (1849)

Fidessa, the companion of Sansfoy, but when the Red Cross Knight slew that "faithless Saracen," Fidessa told him she was the only daughter of an emperor of Italy, that she was betrothed to a rich and wise king, and that her betrothed being slain, she had set forth to find the body, in order that she might decently inter it. She said that in her wanderings Sansfoy had met her and compelled her to be his companion, but she thanked the knight for having come to her rescue. The Red Cross Knight, wholly deluded by this plausible tale, assured Fidessa of his sympathy and protection, but she turned out to be Duessa, the daughter of Falsehood and Shame. The sequel must be sought under the word *Durss*. — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, 1 2 (1590)

Fido, Faith personified, the foster-son of Aedü ("hearing," Rom x 17), his foster-sister is Meditation. Fully described in canto ix of *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher (Latin, *fides*, "faith")

Field of Blood, Acedrama, the plot of land purchased by the thirty pieces of silver which Judas had received of the high priest, and which he threw down in the Temple when he saw that Jesus was condemned to death — *Matt.* xxvii 5

Field of Blood, the battle-field of Cannæ, where Hannibal, B.C. 216, defeated the Romans with very great slaughter

Field of Mourning, a battle-field near the city of Aragon. The battle was fought July 17, 1184, between the Christians and the Moors

Field of Peterloo, the site of an attack made by the military upon a reform

meeting held in St Peter's Field, Manchester, August 16, 1819. As many as 60,000 persons were wounded in this absurd attack. The word is a burlesque on Waterloo

Battles and bloodshed, September massacres, bridges of Lodi, retreats of Moscow, Waterloos, Peterloos, ten pound franchises, tar barrels, and guillotines. — Carlyle

Field of the Cloth of Gold, a large plain between Ardres and Guisnes [Gheeu], where François I. interviewed Henry VIII in 1520

They differ as a May-day procession of chimney sweepers differs from The Field of the Cloth of Gold. — Macaulay

Field of the Forty Footsteps, at the back of the British Museum, once called Southampton Fields. The tradition is that two brothers, in the Monmouth rebellion, took different sides, and engaged each other in fight. Both were killed, and forty impressions of their feet were traceable in the field for years afterwards

* * The Misses Porter wrote a novel called *The Field of the Forty Footsteps*, and the Messrs Mayhew took the same subject for a melodrama.

Fielding (Mrs), a little querulous old lady with a peevish face, who, in consequence of having once been better off, or of labouring under the impression that she might have been if something in the indigo trade had happened differently, was very genteel and patronizing indeed. When she dressed for a party, she wore gloves, and a cap of state "almost as tall and quite as stiff as a mitre"

May Fielding, her daughter, very pretty and innocent. She was engaged to Edward Plummer, but heard that he had died in South America, and consented to marry Tackleton the toy merchant. A few days before the day fixed for the wedding, Edward Plummer returned, and they were married. Tackleton gave them as a present the cake he had ordered for his own wedding feast — C. Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1816)

Fielding of the Drama, George Farquhar, author of *The Beaux' Stratagem*, etc (1678-1707).

Fielding's Proverbs. These were in reality compiled by W. Henry Ireland, the Shakespeare impostor, who published *Miscellaneous Papers and Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare, including the tragedy of King Lear and a small fragment of Hamlet*,

from the original, 1796, folio, £4 4s The whole a barefaced forgery

Fierabras (Sir) [*Fe ā' i a brah*], a Saracen of Spain, who made himself master of Rome, and carried away the crown of thorns and the balsam with which the Lord had been embalmed His chief exploit was to slay the giant who guarded the bridge of Mantible, which had thirty arches, all of black marble Bal'and of Spain assumed the name of sir Fierabras

Balsam of Fierabras, the balsam used in embalming the body of Christ, stolen by sir Fierabras It possessed such virtues that one single drop, taken internally, sufficed to heal the most malignant wound

Fierabras of Alexandria, the giant son of admiral Baland, of Spain He possessed all Babylon, even to the Red Sea, was seigneur of Russia, lord of Cologne, master of Jerusalem, and of the Holy Sepulchre This huge giant ended his days in the odour of sanctity, "meek as a lamb, and humble as he was meek"

Fierce (The), Alexander I of Scotland So called from the impetuosity of his temper (*, 1107-1124)

Fiesco, the chief character of Schiller's tragedy, so called The poet makes Fiesco killed by the hand of Verri'na the republican, but history says his death was the result of a stumble from a plank (1783)

Fig Sunday, Palm Sunday So called from the custom of eating figs on this day, as snapdragons on Christmas Eve, plum-pudding on Christmas Day, oranges and barley sugar on St Valentine's Eve, pancakes on Shrove Tuesday, salt cod fish on Ash Wednesday, frumment on Mothering Sunday (Mid-lent), cross-buns on Good Friday, gooseberry tart on Whit Sunday, goose on Michaelmas Day, nuts on All-Hallows, and so on

Figs of Holvan Holvan is a stream of Persia, and the Persians say its figs are not be equalled in the whole world

Luscious as the figs of Holvan
Easli Gulistan (thirteenth century)

Fig'aro, a barber of extraordinary cunning, dexterity, and intrigue — Beaumarchais, *Barbier de Séville* (1775)

Fig'aro, a valet, who outwits every one by his dexterity and cunning — Beaumarchais, *Mariage de Figaro* (1781)

* * Several operas have been founded

on these two comedies e.g. Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro* (1786), Paisiello's *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* (1810), Rossini's *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* (1816)

Fig'aro, the sweetheart of Susan (fav'ourite waiting-woman of the countess Almaviva) Figaro is never so happy as when he has two or three plots in hand — T Holcroft, *The Follics of a Day* (1745-1809)

Fights and Runs Away (He that)

He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day,
But he that is in battle slain
Can never rise to fight again.
Sir John Mennis, *Musarion Delicta* (1646)

* * Demosthenês, being reproached for running away from the battle of Chæronêa, replied, *αὐτὸς οὐ φεύγων καὶ πάλιν μαχησεται* ("a man who runs away may fight again")

Those that fly may fight again
Which he can never do that's slain
S. Butler *Hudibras* III 3 (1678)

Fighting Prelate (The), Henry Spencer, bishop of Norwich He opposed the rebels under Wat Tyler with the temporal sword, absolved them, and then sent them to the gibbet In 1383 he went to assist the burghers of Ghent in their contest with the count of Flanders

The bishop of Norwich the famous Fighting Prelate had led an army into Flanders.—Lord Campbell.

Filch, a lad brought up as a pick-pocket Mrs Peachum says, "He hath as fine a hand at picking a pocket as a woman, and is as nimble-fingered as a juggler If an unlucky session does not cut the rope of thy life, I pronounce, boy, thou wilt be a great man in history" (act i 1) — Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

Filer, a lewd, churlish man, who takes poor Toby Veek's tripe, and delivers him a homily on the sinfulness of luxury and self-indulgence — C Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Fil'a Dolorosa, the duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI Also called "The Modern Antigone" (1778-1851)

Filio-que, the following knotty point of theological controversy between the Eastern and Western Churches — Does the Holy Ghost proceed from the Father and the Son (filio-que), or from the Father only Of course, in the Nicene Creed in the *Book of Common Prayer*, the question

is settled so far as the Church of England is concerned

Fillan, son of Fingal and Clatho, the most highly finished character in the poem of *Temora*. Fillan was younger than his nephew Oscar, and does not appear on the scene till after Oscar's death. He is rash and fiery, eager for military glory, and brave as a lion. When Fingal appointed Gaul to command for the day, Fillan had hoped his father's choice might have fallen to his own lot. "On his spear stood the son of Clatho . . . thrice he raised his eyes to Fingal, his voice thrice failed him as he spoke. He strode away, bent over a distant stream, the tear hung in his eye. He struck at times the thistle's head with his inverted spear." Yet showed he no jealousy, for when Gaul was in danger, he risked his own life to save him. Next day was Fillan's turn to lead, and his deeds were unrivalled in dash and brilliancy. He slew Foldath, the general of the opposing army, but when Cathmor "lord of Atha," the commander-in-chief, came against him, Fillan fell. His modesty was then as prominent as his bravery. "Lay me," he said to Ossian, "in that hollow rock. Ruise no stone above me. I am fallen in the first of my fields, fallen without renown." Every incident of Fillan's life is beautiful in the extreme—Ossian, *Temora*, v.

Fillpot (Toby), a thirsty old soul, who "among jolly toppers bore off the bell." It chanced as in dog-days he sat boozing in his arbour, that he died "full as big as a Dorchester butt." His body turned to clay, and out of the clay a brown jug was made, sacred to friendship, mirth, and mild ale.

His body when long in the ground it had lain
And time into clay had resolved it again
A potter found out in its covert so snug,
And with part of fat Toby he formed this brown jug,
Now sacred to friendship to mirth and mild ale.
So here's to my lovely sweet Nan of the vale.

Rev. Francis Hawker (1721-1777)

** The two best drinking songs in the language were both by clergymen. The other is, *I Cannot Eat but Little Meat*, by John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells (1543-1607).

Filomena (Santa). At Pisa the church of San Francisco contains a chapel lately dedicated to Santa Filomena. Over the altar is a picture by Sanbatelli, which represents Filomena as a nymph-like figure floating down from heaven, attended by two angels bearing the lily,

the palm, and a javelin. In the foreground are the sick and maimed, healed by her intercession.

Nor ever shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily, and the spear
The symbols that of yore
St. Filomena bore.

Longfellow *Sa Filomena*

** Longfellow calls Florence Nightingale "St. Filomena" (born at Florence, 1820).

Finalty John, lord John Russell (afterwards "earl Russell"), who maintained that the Reform Bill of 1832 was a *finalty* (1792-1878).

Finch (Margaret), queen of the gipsies, who died aged 109, A.D. 1710. She was born at Sutton, in Kent, and was buried at Beckenham, in the same county.

Fine-ear, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio. He could hear the grass grow, and even the wool on a sheep's back.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

** In *Grimm's Goblins* is the same fairy tale ("Fortunio").

Fin'etor, a necromancer, father of the Enchantress Damsel.—Vaseo de Lobera, *Amadis de Gaul* (thirteenth century).

Finetta, "the cinder girl," a fairy tale by the Comtesse D'Aunoy (1682). This is merely the old tale of Cinderella slightly altered. Finetta was the youngest of three princesses, despised by them, and put to all sorts of menial work. The two sisters went to balls, and left Finetta at home in charge of the house. One day she found a large gold key, which opened a wardrobe full of most excellent dresses, so, arraying herself in one, she followed her sisters to the ball, but she was so fine that they knew her not, and she ran home before them. This occurred two or three times, but at last, in running home, she lost one of her slippers. The young prince resolved to marry her alone whose foot fitted the slipper, and Finetta became his wife. Finetta was also called Auricula or "Fine-ear."

Fingal (or Fion na Gael)

His father was Comhal or Combal, and his mother Morna.

(Comhal was the son of Trallian king of Morven, and Morna was the daughter of Thaddu.)

His first wife was Roserana, mother of Ossian. His second was Clatho, mother of Fillan, etc.

(Roserana was the daughter of Cormac I third king of Ireland)

His daughter was Bosmu'na, and his sons Ossian, Fillan, Ryno, and Fergus (The son of Ossian was Oscar)

(Fillan was younger than his nephew Oscar, and both, together with Ryno, were slain in battle before Fingal died)

His bard and herald was Ullin His sword Luno, so called from its maker, Luno of Loehlin (Denmark)

His kingdom was Morven (the north-west coast of Scotland), his capital Semo, his subjects were Caledonians or Gaels

After the restoration of Ferad-Artho to the throne of Ireland, Fingal "resigned his spear to Ossian," and he died A D 288

Fingal, an epic in six books, by Ossian The subject is the invasion of Ireland by Swaran king of Loehlin (Denmark) during the reign of Cormac II (a minor), and its deliverance by the aid of Fingal king of Morven (north-west coast of Scotland) The poem opens with the overthrow of Cuthullin general of the Irish forces, and concludes with the return of Swaran to his own land

Finger "Little finger tell me true" When M Argan wishes to pump his little daughter Louison, respecting a young gentleman who pays attentions to her elder sister, he says to the child, "Prenez-y bien garde au moins, car voilà un petit doigt, qui sait tout, qui me dira si vous mentez" When the child has told him all she knows, he puts his little finger to his ear and says, "Voilà mon petit doigt pourtant qui gronde quelque chose Attendez Hé! Ah, ah! Oui? Oh, oh! voilà mon petit doigt, qui me dit quelque chose que vous avez vu et que vous ne n'avez pas dit" To which the child replies, "Ah! mon papa, votre petit doigt est un menteur" —Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, ii 11 (1673)

Fingers In chiromancy we give the thumb to Venus, the fore-finger to Jove, the middle finger to Saturn, the ring finger to Sol, and the little finger to Mercury —Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*, i 2 (1610)

Finis Poloniæ These words are attributed (but without sufficient authority) to Koseziusko the Pole, when he lay wounded by the balls of Suwaroff's troops on the field of Maciejowicze (October 10, 1794)

Perçé de coups Koseziusko s'écria en tombant "Finis Poloniæ." —Michaud, *Bibliographie Universelle*

Finlayson (*Luckie*), landlady of the lodgings in the Canongate of Edinburgh —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Fin'niston (*Duncan*), a tenant of the laird of Gudgeonford

Luckie Finniston, wife of Duncan —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Fion (son of Connal), an enormous giant, who could place one foot on mount Cromlech, in Ulster, and the other on mount Crommal close by, and then dip his hand in the river Lubar, which ran between

With one foot on the Crommal set and one on mount Cromlech
The waters of the Lubar stream his giant hand could reach.

Translation of the Gaelic.

Fiona, a series of traditionary old Irish poems on the subject of Fion M'Connal and the heroes connected with him

Fionnuala, daughter of Lir Being transformed into a swan, she was doomed to wander over the lakes and rivers of Ireland till the Irish became Christians, but the sound of the first mass bell in the island was to be the signal of her release

Silent, O Moyle be the roar of thy water [County Tyrone]
While murmuring mournfully Lir's lonely daughter
Tells to the night-star her tale of woe.
When shall the Swan her death note sing,
Sleep with wings in darkness furled?
When will heaven its sweet bell ringing
Call my spirit from this stormy world?

T Moore *Irish Melodies* iv (The Song of Fionnuala')

Fips (*Mr*), a sedate, mysterious personage, living in an office in Austin Friars (London) He is employed by some unknown benefactor (either John Westlock or old Martin Chuzzlewit) to engage Tom Pinch at a weekly salary as librarian to the Temple Library —C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Fir-bolg (i.e. bowmen, from *bolg*, "a quiver"), a colony of Belgæ from Britain, led by Lathion to Ireland and settled in the southern parts of the island Their chief was called "lord of Atha" (a country of Connaught), and thence Ireland was called *Bolga* Somewhat later a colony of Caledonians from the western coast of Scotland settled in the northern parts of Ireland, and made Ulster their head-quarters When Crotha was "lord of Atha" he carried off Conlun (daughter of the Cael chief) by force

and a general war between the two races ensued. The Cael were reduced to the last extremity, and sent to Trathal (grandfather of Fingal) for aid. Trathal accordingly sent over Conar with an army, and on his reaching Ulster he was made "king of the Cael" by acclamation. He utterly subdued the Fir-bolg, and assumed the title of "king of Ireland," but the Fir-bolg often rose in insurrection, and made many attempts to expel the race of Conar—Ossian.

Fire a Good Servant, but Bad Master

For fire and people doo in this agree
They both good servants both ill masters be
Lord Brooke *Inquisition upon Fame* etc (1534-1623)

Fire-Brand of France (The),
John duke of Bedford, regent of France (1389-1435)

John duke of Bedford styled 'The Fire brand of France'
Drayton Polyolbion xviii. (1613)

Fire-drake, a fire which flies in the night, like a dragon. Metaphorically it means a spittfire, an irritable, passionate person.

Common people think the fire-drake to be a spirit that keepeth some hid treasure but philosophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation inflamed between two clouds, the one hot and the other cold which is the reason that it smoketh. The middle part being greater than the rest, maketh it seeme like a beelie and the two ends are like unto a head and taile.—*Bullokar Expositor* (1610).

Fire-new, i.e. bran-new (brennan, "to burn," brene, "shining")

Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shakespeare Richard III act I. sc. 3 (1597)

Firouz Schah, son and heir of the king of Persia. One New Year's Day an Indian brought to the king an enchanted horse, which would convey the rider almost instantaneously anywhere he might wish to go to, and asked, as the price thereof, the king's daughter for his wife. Prince Firouz, mounting the horse to try it, was carried to Bengal, and there fell in love with the princess, who accompanied him back to Persia on the horse. When the king saw his son arrive safe and sound, he dismissed the Indian discourteously, but the Indian caught up the princess, and, mounting the horse, conveyed her to Cashmere. She was rescued by the sultan of Cashmere, who cut off the Indian's head, and proposed marriage himself to the princess. To avoid this alliance, the princess pretended to be mad. The sultan sent for his physicians, but they could suggest no cure. At length came one who promised to cure the lady, it was prince Firouz in disguise.

He told the sultan that the princess had contracted enchantment from the horse, and must be set on it to disenchant her. Accordingly, she was set on the horse, and while Firouz caused a thick cloud of smoke to arise, he mounted with the lady through the air, saying as he did so, "Sultan of Cashmere, when you would espouse a princess who craves your protection, first learn to obtain her consent"—*Arabian Nights* ("The Enchanted Horse").

First Gentleman of Europe,
George IV (1762, 1820-1830) See FUM.
Louis d'Artois of France was so called also.

The First Gentleman of Europe "had not yet quite lost his once elegant figure.—*E. Yates Celebrities* xvii.

First Grenadier of France.
Latour d'Auvergne was so called by Napoleon (1743-1800)

First Love, a comedy by Richard Cumberland (1796). Frederick Mowbray's first love, being dowierless, marries the wealthy lord Ruby, who soon dies, leaving all his fortune to his widow. In the mean time, Frederick goes abroad, and at Padua falls in with Sabina Rosny, who nurses him through a severe sickness, for which he thinks he is bound in honour to marry her. She comes with him to England, and is placed under the charge of lady Ruby. Sabina tells lady Ruby she cannot marry Frederick, because she is married already to lord Sensitive, and even if it were not so, she could not marry him, for all his affections are with lady Ruby, thus she discovered in the delirium of the young man, when his whole talk was about her ladyship. In the end, lord Sensitive avows himself the husband of Sabina, and Frederick marries his first love.

Fish (One-eyed), in the mere of Snow-donia or the Snowdon group

Snowdon his proper mere did note
That pool in which the one-eyed fish are found.
Drayton Polyolbion lx (1612)

Fish *All's fish that cometh to my net*

All's fish they get that cometh to net.
T. Tusser *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* xxiv (1557)

As is fische that cometh to the net.
G. Gascoigne *The Steele Glas* (died 1577)

He eats no fish, that is, "he is no papist," "he is an honest man, or one to be trusted." In the reign of queen Elizabeth papists were the enemies of the Government, and hence one who did not eat fish, like a papist, on fast days was

considered a protestant, and friend to the Government

I do profess to serve him truly that will put me in trust and to eat no fish.—Shakespeare *King Lear* act i. sc. 4 (1663)

Fish and the Ring

1 Polycrates, being too fortunate, was advised to cast away something he most highly prized, and threw into the sea an engraved gem of great value. A few days afterwards a fish came to his table, and in it was this very gem.—*Herodotus*, in 40

2 A certain queen, having formed an illicit attachment to a soldier, gave him a ring which had been the present of her husband. The king, being apprized thereof, got possession of the ring while the soldier was asleep, threw it into the sea, and then asked his queen to bring it him. In great alarm, she went to St Kentigern and told him everything. The saint went to the Clyde, caught a salmon with the ring in its mouth, and gave it to the queen, who thus saved her character and her husband. This legend is told about the Glasgow arms.

3 The arms of dame Rebecca Berry, wife of sir Thomas Elton, Stratford-le-Bow, to be seen at St Dunstan's Church, Stepney. The tale is that a knight, hearing the cries of a woman in labour, knew that the infant was destined to become his wife. He tried to elude his destiny, and, when the infant had grown to womanhood, threw a ring into the sea, commanding the damsel never to see his face again till she could produce the ring which he had cast away. In a few days a cod-fish was caught, and the ring was found in its mouth. The young woman producing the ring, the marriage was duly consummated.—*Romance of London*

Fisher (Ralph), assistant of Roland Greme, at Avenel Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Fitz-Boo'dle (George), a pseudonym assumed by Thackeray in *Fraser's Magazine* (1811-1863)

Fitz-Pulke (Hebe duchess of), a "gracious, graceful, graceless grace" (canto xvi 49), staying with lord and lady Amundeville (4 syl), while don Juan "the Pussim envoy" was their guest. Don Juan fancied he saw in the night the apparition of a monk, which produced such an effect on his looks and behaviour as to excite attention. When the cause of his perturbation was known, lady Adeline sang to him a tale purport-

ing to explain the apparition, but "her frolic grace" at night personated the ghost to carry on the joke. She was, however, discovered by don Juan, who was resolved to penetrate the mystery. With this discovery the sixteenth and last book of *Don Juan* ends.—Byron, *Don Juan* (1824)

Fitzurse (Lord Waldemar), a baron in the suite of prince John of Anjou (brother of Richard Cœur de Lion).—Sir W. Scott, *Jianhoe* (time, Richard I)

Five, says Pythagoras, "has peculiar force in expiations. It is everything. It stops the power of poisons, and is redoubted by evil spirits. Unity or the monad is deity, or the first cause of all things—the good principle. Two or the dyad is the symbol of diversity—the evil principle. Three or the triad contains the mystery of mysteries, for everything is composed of three substances. It represents God, the soul of the world, and the spirit of man. Five is 2+3, or the combination of the first of the equals and the first of the unequals, hence also the combination of the good and evil powers of nature"—Pythagoras, *On the Pentad*

Five Kings of France, the five directors (1795)

The five kings of France sit in their curule chairs with their flesh-coloured breeches and red manes.—*Ata ver du 191 li*

Five Points of Doctrine (*The*)
(1) Predestination or particular election,
(2) Irresistible grace, (3) Original sin or the total depravity of the natural man,
(4) Particular redemption, and (5) The final perseverance of the saints. The Calvinists believe the affirmative of all these five points.

Five-pound Note. De Quincy tried in vain to raise the loan of half a crown on the security of a five-pound note.

Five Wits (*The*) common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory.

1 Common wit is that inward sense which judges what the five senses simply discern: thus the eye sees, the nose smells, the ear hears, and so on, but it is "common wit" that informs the brain and passes judgment on the goodness or badness of these external matters.

2 Imagination works on the mind, causing it to realize what has been presented to it.

3. *Fantasy* energizes the mind to act in accordance with the judgment thus pronounced.

4. *Estimation* decides on all matters pertaining to time, space, locality, relation, and so on

5. *Memory* enables the mind to retain the recollection of what has been imparted

These are the five wits removing inwardly—
First Common Witte and then Imagination "
Fantasy" and Estimation "truly
And Memory

Stephen Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure* xlix (1415)

Flaccus, Horace the Roman poet, whose full name was Quintus Horatius Flaccus (B C 65-8)

Fladdock (General), a friend of the Norris family in America, and, like them, devoted to titles and aristocracy —C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1814)

Flags

Banners of saints and images are smaller than standards, and not slit at the extremity

Royal Banners contain the royal coat of arms

Banneroils, banners of great width, they represent alliances and descent

Pennon, smaller than standards. They are rounded at the extremity and charged with arms

Pennons, small flags shaped like the vanes which surmount pinnacles

Standards, much larger and longer than banners

The *Royal British Standard* has three red and one blue quarter. The first and third quarters contain three leoparded lions, the second quarter the thistle of Scotland, and the fourth the harp of Ireland

* * The *Union Jack* is a blue flag with three united crosses extending to the extreme edges (1) St George's cross (red on white) for England, (2) St Andrew's cross (white on blue) for Scotland, (3) St Patrick's cross (red on white) for Ireland. In all other flags containing the "Union Jack," the Jack is confined to the first quarter or a part thereof

Flam'berge (2 syl), the sword which Maugis took from Anthe'nor the Saracen admiral, when he attacked the castle of Orande la Fee. The sword was made by Weyland, the Scandinavian Vulcan — *Romance of Maugis d'Ayngmont et de l'iman san Fiere*

Flamborough (Solomon), farmer. A talkative neighbour of Dr Primrose, vicar of Wakefield. Moses Primrose marries one of his daughters

The *Misses Flamborough*, daughters of the farmer. Their homeliness contrasts well with the flashy pretenders to fashion introduced by squire Thornhill. —Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766)

Flame (Lord), Johnson the jester and dramatist, author of *Hurlo-Thumbo*, an extravaganza (1729)

Flammer (The Hon Mr Frish), a Cantab, nephew to lord Totterly. He is a young gentleman with a vivid imagination, small income, and large debts —C Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*

Flammock (Wilkin), a Flemish soldier and Burgess at the castle of Garde Dolonrense

Rose or Roschen Flammock, daughter of Wilkin Flammock, and attendant on lady Eveline —Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Flanders (Moll), a woman of extraordinary beauty, born in Old Bailey. She was twelve years a harlot, five years a wife, twelve years a thief, and eight years a convict in Virginia, but ultimately she became rich, lived honestly, and died a penitent in the reign of Charles II —Defoe, *The Fortunes of Moll Flanders*

Flash (Captain), a blustering, cowardly braggart, "always talking of fighting and wars." In the Flanders war he pretended to be shot, sneaked off into a ditch, and thence to England. When captain Lovett met him paying court to Miss Biddy Bellaw, he commanded the blustering coward to "deliver up his sword," and added

Leave this house change the colour of your clothes and fierceness of your looks appear from top to toe the wretch the very wretch thou art! —D Garrick, *Mist in Her Tears* (1733)

Henry Woodward (1717-1777) was the best. Copper Captain "captain Flash" and "Bobadil" of his day —C Leslie *Life of Reynolds*

* * "Copper Captain" in *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (Beaumont and Fletcher), "Bobadil" in *Every Man in His Humour* (B Jonson)

Flat Simplicity "The flat simplicity of that reply was admirable" —Colley Cibber, *The Crooked Husband*, 1. 1 (1728)

Flatterer The Romans called a flatterer "a Vitellius," from Vitellius president of Syria, who worshipped Jehovah in Jerusalem, and Caligula in Rome. Tacitus says of him "Exemplar apud posteros adulatorum habetur" (*Annals*, 11. 32).

Idem [Vitellius] inter in adulando togenti primus Cæsarum admodum ut deum instituit —Suetonius 11. et 12.

Fla'vius, the faithful, honest steward of Timon the man-hater —Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens* (1600)

Fle'ance (2 syl), son of Banquo After the assassination of his father he escaped to Wales, where he married the daughter of the reigning prince, and had a son named Walter This Walter afterwards became lord high steward of Scotland, and called himself Walter the Steward From him proceeded in a direct line the Stuarts of Scotland, a royal line which gave James VI of Scotland and I of England —Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606)

(Of course, this must not be looked on as history Historically, there was no such person as Banquo, and therefore this descent from Fleance is mere fable)

Flecknoe (*Richard*), poet-laureate to Charles II, author of dramas, poems, and other works As a poet, his name stands on a level with Ravins and Mævius Dryden says of him

he reigned without dispute
Thro' all the realms of nonsense absolute
Dryden *At Flecknoe* (1687)

(It was not Flecknoe but Shadwell that Dryden wished to castigate in this satire The offence was that Dryden was removed from the post of laureate, and Shadwell appointed in his place The angry ex-laureate says, with more point than truth, that "Shadwell never deviates into sense")

Fledge'by (2 syl), an over-reaching, cowardly sneak, who conceals his dirty bill-broking under the trade-name of Palsey and Co He is soundly thrashed by Alfred Lammle, and quietly pockets the affront —C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Fleece of Gold (*Order of the*), instituted in 1430, by Philippe de Bourgogne, surnamed *Le Bon*

Entirely dames, like queens attended knights who bore the Fleece of Gold.

Longfellow *Belfry of Bruges*

Fleecebum'pkin (3 syl), bailiff of Mr Ireby, the country squire —Sir W Scott, *The Two Doctors* (time, George III)

Fleece'em (*Mrs*), meant for Mrs Rudd, a smuggler, thief, milliner, match-maker, and procress —Sam Foote, *The Cozeners*

Fleetwood or *The New Man of Feeling*, the hero of a novel so named by W Godwin (1805)

Flem'ing (*Archdeacon*), the clergyman to whom old Meg Murdohson made her confession —Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Fleming (*Sir Malcolm*), a former suitor of lady Margaret de Harthien —Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Fleming (*Lady Mary*), one of the maids of honour to Mary queen of Scots —Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Fleming (*Rose*), niece of Mrs Maylie Rose marries her cousin Harry Maylie

She was past 17 Cast in a slight and exquisite a mould, so mild and gentle so pure and beautiful that earth seemed not her element not its rough creatures her fit companions The very intelligence that shone in her deep blue eye seemed scarcely of the world and yet the changing expression of sweetness and good humour the thousand lights that played about the face above all the smile the cheerful happy smile were made for home and fireside peace and happiness.—C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* xlix (1837)

Flemish School (*The*), a school of painting commencing in the fifteenth century, with the brothers Van Eyck The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mabuse, and More The chief of the second period were Rubens, Vandyck, Snyders, Jordans, Kaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers

Fleshly School (*The*), a class of British poets of which Swinburne, Rossetti, Morris, etc, are exponents, so called from the sensuous character of their poetry

* It was Thomas Maitland [i.e. R W Buchanan] who first gave them this appellation in the *Contemporary Review*

Fletcher (*Dick*), one of the crew of the pirate vessel —Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Fleur de Marie, the betrothed of captain Phœbus —Victor Hugo, *Notre Dame de Paris* (1831)

Fleurant, an apothecary He flies into a rage because Beralde (2 syl) says to his brother, "Remettez cela à une fois, et demeurez un peu en repos" The apothecary flares out, "De quoi vous mêlez vous de vous opposer aux ordonnances de la médecine je vais dire à Monsieur Purgon comme on m'a em-pêché d'exécuter ses ordres Vous verrez, vous verrez"—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673)

Flib'bertigib'bet, the fiend that

gives man the squint eye and harelip, sends mildews and blight, etc

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet he gives the web and the pin (*diseases of the eye*), squats (*of*) the eye and makes the hare lip (*he*) mildews the white wheat and hurts the poor creature of earth.—*King Lear* act III sc. 4 (1605)

** Shakespeare got this name from bishop Harsnett's *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, where Flibbertigibbet is one of the fiends which the Jesuits cast out of Mr Edmund Peckham

Flibbertigibbet or "Dickie Sludge," the dwarf grandson of Gimmer Sludge (landlady of Erasmus Holiday, the schoolmaster in the vale of Whitehorse) In the entertainment given by the earl of Leicester to queen Elizabeth, Dickon Sludge acts the part of an imp—Sir W Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Flint (Lord), chief minister of state to one of the sultans of India He had the enviable faculty of a very short memory when he did not choose to recollect "My people know, no doubt, but I cannot recollect," was his stock phrase—Mrs Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786)

Flint, jailer in *The Deserter*, a musical drama by Dibdin (1770)

Flint (Sir Clement), a very kind-hearted, generous old bachelor, who "trusts no one," and though he professes his undoubted belief to be "that self is the predominant principle of the human mind," is never so happy as when doing an unselfish and generous act He settles £2000 a year on the young lord Gayville, his nephew, that he may marry Miss Alton, the lady of this choice, and says, "To reward the deserving, and make those we love happy, is self-interest in the extreme"—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781)

Flint Jack, Edward Simpson, who used to tramp the kingdom, vending spurious flint arrow-heads, celts, and other imitation antiquities In 1867 he was imprisoned for theft

Flippant'a, an intriguing lady's-maid Daughter of Mrs Cloggit She is in the service of Clarissa, and aids her in all her follies—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695)

I saw Miss Pope for the second time in the year 1799 in the character of "Flippant'a."—James Smith.

Flite (Miss), a poor crazed, good-hearted woman, who has lost her wits through the "law's delay" She is always haunting the Courts of Chancery

with "her documents," hoping against hope that she will receive a judgment.—C Dickens, *Black House*, iv (1852).

Flock'hart (Widow), landlady of the lodgings in the Canongate where Waverley and M'lor dine with the baron of Bradwardine (3 syl)—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Flogged by Deputy The marquis de Leganez forbade the tutor of his son to use rigour or corporal punishment of any kind, so the tutor hit upon this device to intimidate the boy he flogged a lad named Raphael, brought up with young Leganez as a playmate, whenever that young nobleman deserved punishment This produced an excellent effect, but Raphael did not see its justice, and ran away—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, i i (1724)

Floilo or *Floillio*, a Roman tribune, who held the province of Gaul under the emperor Leo When king Arthur invaded Gaul, the tribune fled to Paris, which Arthur besieged, and Floilo proposed to decide the quarrel by single combat To this Arthur agreed, and cleft with his sword Calburn both the helmet and head of his adversary Having made himself master of all Gaul, king Arthur held his court at Paris—Geoffrey, *British History*, ix 11 (1142)

And after these
At Paris in the lists [Arthur] with Floillio fought
The emperor Leon's power to raise his seat that brought
Dryden *Polyolion* iv (1611.)

Flor and Blanche-flor, the title of a minnesong by Conrad Fleck, at one time immensely popular It is the story of two children who fall in love with each other There is a good deal of grace and tenderness in the tale, with an abundance of trash Flor, the son of Feinix, a pagan king, is brought up with Blanche-flor (an *enfant riche*) The two children love each other, but Feinix sells Blanche-flor to some Eastern merchants Flor goes in quest of Blanche-flor, whom he finds in Babylon, in the palace of the sultan, who is a sorcerer He gains access to the palace, hidden in a basket of roses, but the sultan discovers him, and is about to cast both into the flames, when, touched with human gentleness and love, he sets them free They then return to Spain, find Feinix dead, and marry (fourteenth century)

Flo'ra, goddess of flowers In natural history all the flowers and vegetable productions of a country or locality are called

its flora, and all its animal productions its fauna

Flora, the waiting-woman of donna Violante In love with Lissado, the valet of don Felix—Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714)

Mrs Matlocks was the most affecting theatrical leave taking we ever witnessed. The part she chose was *Flora*, to Cook's don Felix which she played with all the freshness and spirit of a woman in her prime—*The New Monthly* (1825)

Flora, the niece of old Farmer Freehold She is a great beauty, and captivates Heartwell, who marries her. The two are so well assorted that their "best love is after their espousals"—John Philip Kemble, *The Farm-house*

Floranthe (*Donna*), a lady beloved by Octavian. Octavian goes mad because he fancies Floranthê is untrue to him, but Roque, a blunt, kind-hearted servant, assures him he is mistaken, and persuades him to return home—G Colman, *Octavian* (1824)

Flor'delice (3 syl), the mistress of Bran'dimart (king of the Distant Islands)—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Flordespina, daughter of Mar-siglio—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Florence, Mrs Spencer Smith, daughter of baron Herbert the Austrian ambassador in England. She was born at Constantinople, during her father's residence in that city. Byron made her acquaintance in Malta, but Thomas Moore thinks his devotion was more imaginary than real. In a letter to his mother, his lordship says he "finds her [*Florence*] very pretty, very accomplished, and extremely eccentric"

Thou mayst find a new Calypso there
Sweet Florence could another ever share
This wayward loveless heart, it would be thine
Byron *Childe Harold* II. 30 (1810)

Florence (*The German*), Dresden, also called "The Florence of the North"

Florent or *Florentius*, a knight who promised to marry a deformed and ugly hag, who taught him the solution of a riddle—Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, 1 (1393)

"The Wife of Bath's Tale," in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is the same story. The ugly old hag becomes converted into a beautiful young princess, and "Florent" is called "one of Arthur's knights" (1388)

Florentine Diamond (*The*), the fourth largest cut diamond in the world

It weighs 139½ carats, and was the largest diamond belonging to Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy. It was picked up by a Swiss peasant, who sold it to a priest for half a crown. The priest sold it for £200, to Bartholomew May of Berne. It subsequently came into the hands of pope Julius II, and the pope gave it to the emperor of Austria. (See DIAMONDS)

Flores or *ISLE OF FLOWERS*, one of the Azores (2 syl). It was discovered in 1439 by Vanderberg, and is especially celebrated because it was near this isle that sir Richard Grenville, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, fought his famous sea-fight. He had only one ship with a hundred men, and was opposed by the Spanish fleet of fifty-three men-of-war. For some hours victory was doubtful, and when sir Richard was severely wounded, he wanted to sink the ship, but the Spaniards boarded it, complimented him on his heroic conduct, and he died. As the ship (*The Revenge*) was on its way to Spain, it was wrecked, and went to the bottom, so it never reached Spain after all. Tennyson has a poem on the subject (1878)

Flo'es (2 syl), the lover of Blanchefleur—Boccaccio, *Il Filosepo* (1340)

* * Boccaccio has repeated the tale in his *Decameron*, x. 5 (1352), in which Flores is called "Ansaldo," and Blanchefleur "Diano'ra." Flores and Blanchefleur, before Boccaccio's time, were noted lovers, and are mentioned as early as 1288 by Mattres Ly mengau de Beziers, in his *Breman d'Amor*

Chaucer has taken the same story as the basis of the *Fiancelin's Tale*, and Bojardo has introduced it as an episode in his *Orlando Innamorato*, where the lover is "Prasildo" and the lady "Tisbina" (See PRASILDO)

The chroniclers of Charlemagne
Of Merlin and the Mort d'Arthur
Mingled together in his brain
With tales of Flores and Blanchefleur

Longfellow

Flores'ki (*Count*), a Pole, in love with princess Lodoiska (4 syl). At the opening of the play he is travelling with his servant Varbel to discover where the princess has been placed by her father during the war. He falls in with the Tartar chief Kera Khan, whom he overpowers in fight, but spares his life, and thus makes him his friend. Flores'ki finds the princess in the castle of baron Lovinski, who keeps her a virtual prisoner, but the castle being stormed by the lar-

tars, the baron is slain, and the princess marries the count—J P Kemble, *Lodovska*

Florez, son of Gerrard king of the beggars. He assumes the name of Goswin, and becomes, in Bruges, a wealthy merchant. His mistress is Bertha, the supposed daughter of Vandunke the burgomaster—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars Bush* (1622)

Flor'ian, "the foundling of the forest," discovered in infancy by the count De Valmont, and adopted as his own son. Florian is light-hearted and volatile, but with deep affection, very brave, and the delight of all who know him. He is betrothed to his cousin, Lady Geraldine, a ward of count De Valmont—W Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*

Florimel "the Fair," courted by sir Satyrane, sir Peridure, and sir Calidore (each 3 syl), but she herself "loved none but Marinel," who cared not for her. When Marinel was overthrown by Britomart and was reported to be dead, Florimel resolved to search into the truth of this rumour. In her wanderings, she came weary to the hut of a hag, but when she left the hut the hag sent a savage monster to bring her back. Florimel, however, jumped into a boat and escaped, but fell into the hands of Proteus (2 syl), who kept her in a dungeon "deep in the bottom of a huge great rock." One day, Marinel and his mother went to a banquet given by Proteus to the sea-gods, and as Marinel was loitering about, he heard the captive bemoaning her hard fate, and all "for love of Marinel." His heart was touched, he resolved to release the prisoner, and obtained from his mother a warrant of release, signed by Neptune himself. Proteus did not dare to disobey, the lady was released, and became the happy bride of her liberator—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, in 4, 8, and iv 11, 12 (1590, 1596)

* * * The name Florimel means "honey-flower."

Florinel (*The False*), made by a witch of Rhiphean snow and virgin wax, with an infusion of vermilion. Two burning lamps in silver sockets served for eyes, fine gold wire for locks, and for soul "a sprite that had fallen from heaven." Braggadocio, seeing this false Florimel, carried "her" off as the veritable Florimel, but when he was stripped of his

borrowed plumes, this waxen Florimel vanished into thin air, leaving nothing behind except the "golden girdle that was about her waist"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, in 8, and v 3 (1590, 1596)

Florimel's Girdle, a girdle which gave to those who wore it, "the virtue of chaste love and wifehood true," if any woman not chaste or faithful put it on, it immediately "loosed or tore asunder." It was once the cestus of Venus, but when that queen of beauty wanted with Mars, it fell off and was left on the "Aedonian mount"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 2 (1596)

One day, sir Cambel, sir Triamond, sir Paridel, sir Blandamour, and sir Terramont agreed to give Florimel's girdle to the most beautiful lady, when the previous question was moved, "Who was the most beautiful?" Of course, each knight, as in duty bound, adjudged his own lady to be the paragon of women, till the witch's image of snow and wax, made to represent Florimel, was produced, when all agreed that it was without a peer, and so the girdle was handed to "the false Florimel." On trying it on, however, it would in no wise fit her, and when by dint of pins it was at length fastened, it instantly loosened and fell to the ground. It would fit Amoret exactly, and of course Florimel, but not the witch's thing of snow and wax—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 5 (1596)

* * * Morgan la Fée sent king Arthur a horn, out of which no lady could drink "who was not to herself or to her husband true." Ariosto's *enchanted cup* possessed a similar spell.

A boy showed king Arthur a mantle which no wife not lady could wear. If any unchaste wife or maiden put it on, it would either go to shreds or refuse to drape decorously.

At Ephesus was a grotto containing a statue of Diana. If a chaste wife or maiden entered, a reed there (presented by Pan) gave forth most melodious sounds, but if the unfaithful or unchaste entered, its sounds were harsh and discordant.

Alasnam's mirror remained unsullied when it reflected the unsullied, but became dull when the unchaste stood before it. (See CARADOC, p 160)

Florinda, daughter of count Julian one of the high lords in the Gothic court of Spain. She was violated by king Roderick, and the count, in his indignation, renounced the Christian religion and

called over the Moors, who came to Spain in large numbers and drove Roderick from the throne. Orpas, the renegade archbishop of Seville, asked Florinda to become his bride, but she shuddered at the thought. Roderick, in the guise of a priest, reclaimed count Julian as he was dying, and as Florinda rose from the dead body.

Her cheek was flushed and in her eyes there beamed
A wilder brightness. On the Goth [Roderick] she gazed
While underneath the emotions of that hour
Exhausted life gave way. Round his neck she threw
Her arms and cried "My Pederick mine in heaven!"
Groining he clasped her close and in that act
And agony her happy spirit fled.

Southey, *Roderick etc.* xlv. (1814)

Flo'ripes (3 syl.), sister of sir Fierabras [*Le a'ia brab*], daughter of Laban, and wife of Guy the nephew of Charlemagne.

Florisan'do (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series of *Le Roman des Romans*, or those pertaining to Amadis of Gaul. This part (from bk vi to xiv) was added by Paez de Ribera.

Floise (*The lady*), attendant on queen Berengaria—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I).

Flor'isel of Nice'a (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*, pertaining to Amadis of Gaul. This part was added by Leluciano de Silva.

Flor'ismart, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and the bosom friend of Roland.

Florival (*Mdlle.*), daughter of a French physician in Belleisle. She fell in love with major Belford, while nursing him in her father's house during a period of sickness. Her marriage, however, was deferred, from the great aversion of the major's father to the French, and he went to Havannah. In due time he returned to England and colonel Tamper with him. Now, colonel Tamper was in love with Emily, and, wishing to try the strength of her affection, pretended to be severely mutilated in the wars. Florival was a guest of Emily at the time, and, being apprised of the trick, resolved to turn the tables on the colonel, so when he entered the room as a maimed soldier, he found there Florival, dressed as an officer, and, under the name of captain Johnson, flirting most desperately with Emily. The colonel was mad with jealousy, but in the very whirlwind of his rage, major Belford recognized Mdlle Florival, saw through the trick, and after

a hearty good laugh at the colonel, all ended happily—Colman, sen, *The Deuce* is in *Ivan* (1762).

Flor'izel, son of Polixenês king of Bohemia. In a hunting expedition, he saw Perdita (the supposed daughter of a shepherd), fell in love with her, and courted her under the assumed name of Doriclês. The king tracked his son to the shepherd's house, and told Perdita that if she gave countenance to this foolery he would order her and the shepherd to be put to death. Florizel and Perdita then fled from Bohemia, and took refuge in Sicily. Being brought to the court of king Leontês, it soon became manifest that Perdita was the king's daughter. Polixenês, in the mean time, had tracked his son to Sicily, but when he was informed that Perdita was the king's daughter, his objection to the marriage ceased, and Perdita became the happy bride of prince Florizel—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Florizel, the name assumed by George IV in his correspondence with Mrs Robinson (actress and poetess), generally known as Per'dita, that being the character in which she first attracted his attention when prince of Wales.

* * George IV was generally nicknamed "prince Florizel."

Flower of Chivalry, sir William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale (*-1553). Sir Philip Sidney, statesman, poet, and soldier, was also called "The Flower of Chivalry" (1554-1586). So was the Chevalier de Bayard, *le Chevalier sans Peur et sans Reproche* (1476-1524).

Flower of Kings. Arthur is so called by John of Exeter (sixth century).

Flower of Poets, Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400).

Flower of the Levant. Zantê is so called from its great beauty and fertility.

Zante! Zante! flor di Levant!

Flower of Yarrow (*The*), Mary Scott, daughter of sir William Scott of Harden.

Flowers (*Lovers'*) are stated by Spenser, in his *Shepherd's Calendar*, to be "the purple columbine, gillflowers, carnations, and sops in wine" ("April").

In the "language of flowers," *columbine* signifies "folly," *gillflowers* "bonds of love," *carnations* "pure love," and

sops of wine (one of the carnation family)
"woman's love"

Bring hither the pinkie, and purple columbine

With gilliflowers

Bring coronations and sops in wine

Worne of paramours.

Spenser *The Shepheardes Calendar* (April 1579)

Flower Sermon, a sermon preached every Whit Monday in St Catherine Cree. On this occasion each of the congregation carries a bunch of flowers, and a bunch of flowers is also laid on the pulpit cushion. The Flower Sermon is not now limited to St Catherine Cree, other churches have adopted the custom.

Flowerdale (*Sir John*), father of *Clarissa*, and the neighbour of colonel Oldboy. —Bickerstaff, *Lionel and Clarissa*

Flowered Robes. In ancient Greece to say "a woman wore flowered robes" was the same as to say she was a *fille publique*. Solon made it a law that virtuous women should appear in simple and modest apparel, but that harlots should always dress in gay and flowered robes.

As fugitive slaves are known by their stigmata, so flowered garments indicate one of the *deni monde* (*Coixia lida*). —Clement of Alexandria.

Flowery Kingdom (*The*), China. The Chinese call their kingdom *Luca Kicoh*, which means "The Flowery Kingdom," i.e. the flower of kingdoms.

Fluel'len, a Welsh captain and great pedant, who, amongst other learned quiddities, drew this parallel between Henry V and Alexander the Great: "One was born in Monmouth and the other in Mucedon, both which places began with M, and in both a river flowed." —Shakespeare, *Henry V* act iv sc 7 (1599)

Flur, the bride of Cassivelann, "for whose love the Roman Caesar first invaded Britain." —Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Enid")

Flute (*The Magic*), a flute which has the power of inspiring love. When given by the powers of darkness, the love it inspires is sensual love, but when bestowed by the powers of light, it becomes subservient to the very holiest ends. In the opera called *Die Zauberflöte*, Tamino and Pamina are guided by it through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis). —Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791)

Flutter, a gossip, fond of telling a good story, but, unhappily, unable to do so without a blunder. "A good-natured,

insignificant creature, admitted everywhere, but cared for nowhere" (act 1 3). —Mrs Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780)

Fly-gods, Beelzebub, a god of the Philistines, supposed to ward off flies. Achor was worshipped by the Syrians for a similar object. Zeus Apomyios was the fly-god of the Greeks.

On the east side of your shop aloft,

Write Nathlail Tarnael and Baraborat

Upon the north part, Rael Vael Thiel

They are the names of those m. recurlal sprites

That do fight flies from boxes.

B Johnson *The Alchemist* I. (1610)

Flying Dutchman (*The*), a phantom ship, seen in stormy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and thought to forebode ill luck. The legend is that it was a vessel laden with precious metal, but a horrible murder having been committed on board, the plague broke out among the crew, and no port would allow the ship to enter, so it was doomed to float about like a ghost, and never to enjoy rest. —Sir W Scott.

* * Another legend is that a Dutch captain, homeward bound, met with long-continued head winds off the Cape, but swore he would double the Cape and not put back, if he strove till the day of doom. He was taken at his word, and there he still beats, but never succeeds in rounding the point.

(Captain Marryat has a novel founded on this legend, called *The Phantom Ship*, 1836.)

Flying Highwayman, William Harrow, who leaped his horse over turnpike gates as if it had been furnished with wings. He was executed in 1763.

Flyter (*Mrs*), landlady of the lodgings occupied by Frank Osbaldistone in Glasgow. —Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Foible, the intriguing lady's-maid of lady Wishfort, and married to Waitwell (lackey of Edward Mirabell). She interlards her remarks with "says he," "he says says he," "she says says she," etc. —W Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Foi'gard (*Father*), one of a gang of thieves. He pretends to be a French priest, but "his French shows him to be English, and his English shows him to be Irish." —Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1705)

Folair' (2 syl), a pantomimist at the Portsmouth Theatre, under the manage-

ment of Mr Vincent Crummies—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Foldath, general of the Fir-bolg or Belgæ in the south of Ireland. In the epic called *Temora*, Cathmor is the "lord of Atha," and Foldath is his general. He is a good specimen of the savage chieftain bold and daring, but presumptuous, overbearing, and cruel. "His stride is haughty, and his red eye rolls in wrath." He looks with scorn on Hidalla, a humane and gentle officer in the same army, for his delight is strife, and he exults over the fallen. In counsel Foldath is imperious, and contemptuous to those who differ from him. Unrelenting in revenge, and even when he falls with his death-wound, dealt by Fillan the son of Fingal, he feels a sort of pleasure that his ghost would hover in the blast, and exult over the graves of his enemies. Foldath had one child, a daughter, the blue-eyed Dardn-Le'na, the last of the race.—Ossian, *Temora*

Follies of a Day, a comedy by Holcroft (1715-1809)

Fon'dlewife, an uxorious banker—Congreve, *The Old Bachelor* (1693)

When Mrs Jefferson (1733-1763) was asked in what characters she excelled the most, she innocently replied, "In old men like Fondlewife and sir Jealous Traffic."
—T. Davies.

* * "Sir Jealous Traffic" is in *The Lusty Body*, by Mrs Centlivre

Fondlove (*Sir William*), a vain old baronet of 60, who fancies himself a schoolboy, capable of playing boyish games, dancing, or doing anything that young men do. "How marvellously I wear! What signs of age have I? I'm certainly a wonder for my age. I walk as well as ever. Do I stoop? Observe the hollow of my back. As now I stand, so stood I when a child, a rosy, chubby boy. My arm is firm as 'twas at 20. Oak, oak, isn't it? Think you my leg is shrunk?—not in the calf a little? When others waste, 'tis growing-time with me. Vigour, sir, vigour, in every joint. Could run, could leap. Why shouldn't I marry?" So thought sir William of sir William, and he married the Widow Green, a buxom dame of 40 summers.—S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837)

Fontanebleau (*Deerce of*), an edict passed by Napoleon I, ordering all English goods wherever found to be ruthlessly burnt (October 18, 1810)

Fontarabia, now called **Fuenterabia** (in Latin *Fons rapidus*), near the gulf of Gascony. Here Charlemagno and all his chivalry fell by the sword of the "Spanish Saracens"—Mariana

* * Mezeray says that the rear of the king's army being cut off, Charlemagno returned and obtained a brilliant revenge

Fool. James I of Great Britain was called by Sully of France, "The Most Learned Fool in Christendom" (1566-1625)

Fool (*The*), in the ancient morris-dance, represented the court jester. He carried in his hand a yellow bauble, and wore on his head a hood with ass's ears, the top of the hood rising into the form of a cock's neck and head, with a belt at the extreme end. The hood was blue edged with yellow and scalloped, the doublet red edged with yellow, the girdle yellow, the hose of one leg yellow and of the other blue, shoes red. (See MORRIS-DANCE)

Fools Pays de Fous Ghcel, in Belgium, is so called, because it has been for many years the Bedlam of Belgium

Battersen is also a *pays de fous*, from a pun. Simples used to be grown there largely for the London apothecaries, and hence the expression, *You must go to Battersen to get your simples cut*

* * Bæotia was considered by the Athenians the *pays de fous* of Greece. Arcadia was also a folly-land, hence *Arcades ambo* ("both noodles alike")

Fools, Jesters, and Mirthmen. Those in italics were mirthmen, but not licensed fools or jesters

ADRIANUS (*Lurid Kaspar*), jester to George I. He was not only a fun-maker, but also a ghostly adviser of the Hanoverian

AKSAKOFF, the fool of czarina Elizabeth of Russia (mother of Peter II). He was a stolid brute, fond of practical jokes

ANGELI (*L*), jester to Louis XIV, and last of the licensed fools of France. He is mentioned by Boileau in *Satires* I and VIII

AORI (*Monsignore*), who succeeded Soglia as the merry man of pope Gregory XVI

ARMISTONG (*Archie*), jester in the courts of James I and Charles I. One of the characters in Scott's novel *The Fortunes of Nigel*. Being condemned to

death by King James for sheep-stealing, Archie implored that he might live till he had read his Bible through for his soul's weal. This was granted, and Archie rejoined, with a sly look, "Then de il tak' me 'gin I ever read a word on't!"

BLADIC, "joculator" to William the Conqueror. Three towns and five carucates in Gloucestershire were given him by the king.

BLURT D'ARBREES (seventeenth century), fool to the duke of Mantua. During a pestilence, he conceived the idea of offering his life as a ransom for his countrymen, and actually starved himself to death to stay the plague.

BOVYR (*Patrick*), jester to the regent Morton.

BORDE (*Andrew*), usually called "Merry Andrew," physician to Henry VIII (1500-1549).

BRUSQUET. Of this court fool Brantôme says "He never had his equal in repartee" (1512-1563).

CAILLET (*Guillaume*), who flourished about 1490. His likeness is given in the frontispiece of the *Ship of Fools* (1197).

CINCOR, jester of Henri III and Henri IV. Alexandre Dumas has a novel called *Chicot the Jester* (1553-1591).

COLQUHOUN (*Jemmy*), predecessor of James Geddes, jester in the court of Mary queen of Scots.

CORYAT, "prince of non-official jesters and coxcombs." Kept by prince Henry, brother of Charles I.

COULOV, doctor and jester to Louis XVIII. He was the very prince of mimes. He sat for the portraits of Thiers, Molé, and comte Joseph de Villèle (died 1858).

DA'GOVFT (*Sir*), jester to king Arthur. He was knighted by the king himself.

DEPRIE, a court jester to James I. Contemporary with Thom.

DUNESVOY, poet, playwright, actor, gardener, glass-manufacturer, spend-thrift, wit, and honorary fool to Louis XIV. His jests are the "Joe Millers" of France.

GEDDES (*James*), jester in the court of Mary queen of Scots. He was daft, and followed Jemmy Colquhoun in the motley.

GIORNUX (*Le*), jester of Charles le Hardi of Burgundy.

GOVELLA, domestic jester of the duke of Ferrara. His jests are in print.

Gonella used to ride a horse all skin and bone, which is spoken of in *Don Quixote*.

HAFOD (*Jac*), a retainer in the house

of Mr Bartlett, of Castlemorton, Worcestershire. He died at the close of the eighteenth century, and has given birth to the expression "As big a fool as Jack Hafod." He was the *ultimus scurrarum* in Great Britain.

HEWWOOD (*John*), author of numerous dramatic works (1492-1565).

JEAN (*Sigini*), or "Old John," so called to distinguish him from Jean or Johan, called *Le Fol de Madame* (fl 1380).

JOHAN, *Le Fol de Madame*, mentioned by Marot in his epitaphs.

JOHNSON (*S*), familiarly known as "lord Flame," the character he played in his own extravaganza of *Humlo-Thumbo* (1729).

KYAW (*General*), a Saxon general, famous for his broad jests.

KILLIGREW (*Thomas*), called "king Charles's jester" (1611-1682).

LONGELY, jester to Louis XIII.

NAPP (*Klaus*), jester to Frederick "the Wise," elector of Prussia.

PACE.

PATCH, court fool of Elizabeth wife of Henry VII.

PATCHE, cardinal Wolsey's jester. The cardinal made Henry VIII a present of this "wise fool," and the king returned word that "the gift was a most acceptable one."

PARSON, licensed jester to sir Thomas More. He is introduced by Hans Holbein in his famous picture of the lord chancellor.

PAUL (*Jacob*), baron Gundling. This merryman was laden with titles in ridicule by Frederick William I of Prussia.

FRANCIS (*Dieke*), fool of the earl of Suffolk. Dean Swift wrote an epitaph on him.

RAILRE, court jester to Henry I of England.

ROSE (*Kunz von der*), private jester to the emperor Maximilian I.

SCOGAN, court jester to Edward IV.

SOGLIA (*Cardinal*), the fun-maker of pope Gregory XVI. He was succeeded by Aopi.

SOMERS (*Will*), court jester to Henry VIII. The effigy of this jester is at Hampton Court. And in Old Fish Street was once a public-house called Will Somers's tavern (1490-1560).

STRELLIN (*Professor*), in the household of czarina Elizabeth of Russia. He was teacher of mathematics and history to the grand-duke (Peter II), and was also his licensed buffoon.

TARLETON (*Richard*), the famous clown

and jester in the reign of queen Elizabeth, but not attached either to the court or to any nobleman (1530-1588)

HOVE, one of the court jesters of James I Contemporary with Derrie

IRINOULET, court jester to Louis XII and François I (1487-1536) Iacinto, the rival of Titian, took his likeness, which is still extant

WALLITT (W F), court jester to queen Victoria He styles himself "the queen's jester," but doubtlessly has no warrant for the title from the lord chamberlain

WARRR, jester to queen Elizabeth
WHIT, "my lord of Leicester's jesting player," but who this "Will" was is not known It might be Will Johnson, Will Skt, Will Kimpe, or even Will Shakespeare

YONICK, jester in the court of Denmark Referred to by Shakespeare in his *Hamlet*, act 1 sc 1

(Dr Doran published *The History of Court Fools*, in 1858)

Fools' Paradise, unlawful pleasure, illicit love, vain hopes, the *limbus fatuorum* or paradise of idiots and fools

If ye should lend her into a fools paradise It were a gross behaviour—Shakespeare *Othello* and *Juliet* act II sc 4 (1597)

Foot The foot of the Arab is noted for its arch, and hence Tennyson speaks of the "delicate Arab arch of [Maud's] feet"—*Maud*, act 1

Foot-breadth, the sword of Thoralf Skolinson "the Strong" of Norway

Quern bitter of Hakan the Good
Wherewithal a stroke he hewed
The millstone thro and thro
And Foot breadth of Thoralf the Strong I —
Were not so broad nor yet so long
Nor was their edge so true.

Longfellow

Fopling Flutter (*Sir*), "the man of mode," and chief character of a comedy by sir George Etherege, entitled *The Man of Mode or Sir Fopling Flutter* (1676)

Fopperry *Vespasian* the Roman emperor had a contempt for fopperry When certain young noblemen came to him smelling of perfumes, he said to them, "You would have pleased me more if you had smelt of garlic"

Charlemagne had a similar contempt of fopperry One day, when he was hunting, the run poured down in torrents, and the fine furs and silks of his suite were utterly spoilt The king took

this occasion to rebuke the court beaux for their vanity in dress, and advised them in future to adopt garments more simple and more serviceable

Foppington (*Lord*), an empty-headed coxcomb, intent only on dress and fashion His favourite oaths, which he brings out with a drawl, are "Strid o me dumb!" "Split my windpipe!" and so on When he loses his mistress, he consoles himself with this reflection "Now, for my part, I think the wisest thing a man can do with an aching heart is to put on a serene countenance, for a philosophical air is the most becoming thing in the world to the face of a person of quality"—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Relapse* (1697)

The shoemaker in *The Relapse* tells Lord Foppington that his lordship is mistaken in supposing that his shoe pinches.—Macaulay

Foppington (*Lord*), a young married man about town, most intent upon dress and fashion, whose whole life is consumed in the follies of play and seduction His favourite oaths are "Sun, burn me!" "Curse, catch me!" "Stap my breath!" "Let me blood!" "Run me through!" "Strike me stupid!" "Knock me down!" He is reckoned the king of all court fops—Colley Cibber, *The Careless Husband* (1704)

MacKlin says Nature formed Colley Cibber for a coxcomb and his predominant tendency was to be considered among men as a leader of fashion and among women as a *beau parson* Hence his lord Foppington was a model for dress, and that hunter and nonchalant which distinguished the superior coxcombs of that day—Percy *Anecdotes*

Foppington (*Lord*), elder brother of Tom Fashion A selfish coxcomb, engaged to be married to Miss Hoyden, daughter of sir Tunbells Clumsy, to whom he is personally unknown His brother Tom, to whom he did not behave well, resolved to outwit him, and passing himself off as lord Foppington, got introduced to the family, and married the heiress When his lordship appeared, he was treated as an impostor, till Tom explained his ruse, and sir Tunbells, being snubbed by the coxcomb, was soon brought to acquiesce in the change, and gave his hand to his new son-in-law with cordiality The favourite oaths of lord Foppington are "Strike me dumb!" "Strike me ugly!" "Stap my vitals!" "Split my windpipe!" "Kut me!" etc, and, in speaking, his affectation is to change the vowel "o" into a, as *rat, naw, icsahic, waurid, ardered, masth, paund, maunth, lang, philasapher, tarture,*

and so on.—Shendan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777)

* * This comedy is *The Relapse*, slightly altered and curtailed

Ford, a gentleman of fortune living at Windsor. He assumes the name of Brook and being introduced to sir John Falstaff, the knight informs him "of his whole course of wooing," and how at one time he eluded Mrs Ford's jealous husband by being carried out before his eyes in a buck-basket of dirty linen—Act iii sc 5

Mrs Ford, wife of Mr Ford. Sir John Falstaff pays court to her, and she pretends to accept his protestations of love, in order to expose and punish him. Her husband assumes for the nonce the name of Brook, and sir John tells him from time to time the progress of his suit, and how he succeeds in duping her fool of a husband.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596)

Fordelias (3 syl), wife of Brindimart (Orlando's intimate friend). When Brindimart was slain, Fordelias dwelt for a time in his sepulchre in Sicily, and died broken-hearted (See *ORLANDO*)—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, lib. xii (1516).

Forehead. A high forehead was at one time deemed a mark of beauty in women, hence Falce, the wife of Guy of Warwick, is described as having "the same high forehead as Venus"—*History of Guy of Warwick*

Fore'sight (2 syl), a mad, superstitious old man who "consulted the stars, and believed in omens, portents, and predictions." He referred "mar's goatish disposition to the charge of a star," and says he himself was "born when the Crab was ascending, so that all his affairs in life have gone backward."

I know the stars, and the planets, and their houses can best of motions direct, and retrograde of scyllen, quaternary, and other long, fiery wheels, and aquatic origins. Know whether life shall be long or short, by perceiving, which direction are to be the end of it. If I judge shall be prosperous, undertake, I will, and if not, I will be reserved.—*Shakespeare's Love for Love* lib. ii.

Forester (Sir Philip), a libertine knight. He goes in disguise to lady Bothwell's ball on his return from the Continent, but, being recognized, decamps.

Lady Jemima Forester, wife of sir Philip, who goes with her sister lady Bothwell to consult "the enchanted mirror," in which they discover the clandestine marriage and infidelity of sir Philip—Sir W. Scott, *Aunt Margaret's Mirror* (time, William III.)

Forgeries (Literary).

BITHAM (C. Julius), professor of English at Copenhagen, professed to have discovered, in 1717, the *De Situ Britanniarum* of Richardus Corinensis, in the library of that city. See p 321, *SCRIPTORUM TITLS*

LUTHER and **MILTON**. See p 470

PSALMANAZAI, *History of Formosa*. See p 470

LETTERS OF PHILANIS. See p 757

Add to these the abbe *VIII* & *History of Scilly*, come, etc., the *Byron*, *Keats*, and *Shelley* forgeries, etc

CHATTERTON (Thos), in 1777, published certain poems which he affirmed were written in the fifteenth century by Thomas Powley, a monk. The poets Gray and Maon detected the forgery.

His other literary forgeries were (1) *The Pedigree of Brunan* (a Bristol painter), professed to have been discovered in the muniment-room of St. Mary's Church, Redcliffe. He accordingly printed a history of the "De Bergham" family, with a poem called *The Romance of St. Omphre*, by John de Bergham (fourteenth century). (2) A forged account of the opening of the old bridge, signed "Durhelmus Bristolensis," and professing to have been copied from an old MS. (3) *An Account of Bristol*, by Turgotus, "translated out of Saxon into English, by J. Powley." This forgery was made for the use of Mr. Catcott, who was writing a history of Bristol.

IFLAND (S. W. H.) published, in folio, 1796, *Miscellaneous Papers and Fragments, under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare, containing the tragedy of King Lear and a small fragment of Hamlet, from the original*, price £4 10. He actually produced MSS which he had forged, and which he pretended were original.

On April 2, 1796, the play of *Fortinbrun and Hamlet*, "from the pen of Shakespeare," was announced for representation. It drew a most crowded house, but the fraud was detected, and Ireland made a public declaration of his impositions, from beginning to end.

MILNITZ, who lived in the ninth century, published fifty-nine decretals, which he asserted were by Isidore of Seville, who lived three centuries previously. The object of these forged letters was to exalt the papacy and to corroborate certain dogmas.

At Bremen, in 1837, were printed nine books of *SACHSONIATRON*, and it was said

that the MSS had been discovered in the convent of St Maria de Merinhão, by a colonel Pereira in the Portuguese army, but it was ascertained that there was no such convent, nor any such colonel and that the paper of this "ancient" MS bore the water-mark of Osnabrück paper-mills

Forget-me-nots of the Angels
So Longfellow calls the stars

Silently one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget me nots of the angels.

Longfellow *Evangeline* (1849)

Forgive, Blest Shade This celebrated epitaph in Brading Churchyard, Isle of Wight, is an altered version, by the Rev John Gill (curate of Newchurch), of one originally composed by Mrs Anne Steele, daughter of a baptist minister at Bristol

Forgiveness

Forgiveness to the injured doth belong
But they ne'er pardon who have done the wrong
Dryden *The Conquest of Granada*.

Forks, the gallows (Latin, *furca*) Cicero (*De Div.*, i 26) says "*Ferens furcam ductus est*" ("he was led forth, bearing his gallows") "*Furcifer*" was a slave made to carry a *furca* for punishment

Forked Cap, a bishop's mitre John Skelton, speaking of the clergy, says

They gaspe and they gape
Al to haue promotion There's their whole deuotion
With monny if it will hap To catch the forked cap
Colyn Clout (time, Henry VIII)

Fornarina (La), the baker's daughter, of whom Raphael was devotedly fond, and whose likeness appears in several of his pictures Her name was Margherita

Forrest (George), Esq, M A, the *nom de plume* of the Rev J G Wood, author of *Every Boy's Book* (1855), etc

For'tinbras, prince of Norway — Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Fortunatus, a man on the brink of starvation, on whom Fortune offers to bestow either wisdom, strength, riches, health, beauty, or long life He chooses riches, and she gives him an inexhaustible purse Subsequently, the sultan gives him a wishing-cap, which as soon as he puts on his head will transport him to any spot he likes These gifts prove the ruin of Fortunatus and his sons

* * This is one of the Italian tales called *Nights*, by Straparola There is a German

version, and a French one, as far back as 1535 The story was dramatized in 1553 by Hans Sachs, and in 1600 by Thomas Dekker, under the title of *The Pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus* Ludwig Tieck, in 1816, poetized the tale under the title of *Phantasia*

The purse of Fortunatus could not supply you — Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* l 3

Fortunatus's Purse, a purse which was inexhaustible It was given to Fortunatus by Fortune herself

Fortunatus's Wishing-cap, a cap given by the sultan to Fortunatus He had only to put it on his head and wish, when he would find himself transported to any spot he liked

Fortune of Love, in ten books, by Antonio Lofrasco, a Sardinian poet

'By my holy office,' cried the curé 'since Apollo was Apollo and the Muses were the offspring of Jove there never was a better or more delightful volume. He who has never read it has missed a fund of entertainment. Give it me Mr Nicholas I would rather have that book than a casock of the very best Florence silk.' — Cervantes *Don Quixote* l l c (1605)

Fortune's Frolic, a farce by Allingham Lord Lackwit died suddenly, and the heir of his title and estates was Robin Roughhead, a poor labourer, engaged to Dolly, a cottager's daughter The object of the farce is to show the pleasure of doing good, and the blessings which a little liberality can dispense Robin was not spoiled by his good fortune, but married Dolly, and became the good genius of the cottage tenantry

Fortunes of Nigel, a novel by sir W Scott (1822) This story gives an excellent picture of the times of James I, and the account of Alsatia is wholly unrivalled The character of King James, poor, proud, and pedantic, is a masterly historic sketch

Fortunio, one of the three daughters of an old lord, who at the age of four score was called out to join the army levied against the emperor of Matapa Fortunio put on military costume, and went in place of her father On her way, a fairy gave her a horse named Comrade, not only of incredible swiftness, but all-knowing, and endowed with human speech, she also gave her an inexhaustible Turkey-leather trunk, full of money, jewels, and fine clothes By the advice of Comrade, she hired seven gifted servants, named Strongback, Lightfoot, Marksman, Pinc-ear, Boisterer, Trinet, and Grurgeon After performing several marvellous feats by the aid of her horse

and servants, Fortunio married Alfarito (3 syl.) the king of her country —Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* (1682)

* * The tale is reproduced in Grimm's *Goblins*

- *Fortunio's Horse*, Comrade, which not only possessed incredible speed, but knew all things, and was gifted with human speech

Fortunio's Attendants

Trinque drank up the lutes and pord, and thus caught for his master (sic) most delicate fish. Lightfoot hunted down venison, and caught larks by the ears. As for Markman, he gave neither partridge nor pheasant any quarter, and whatever amount of game Markman shot Struckback would carry without inconvenient notice.—Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* (Fortunio, 1682).

Fortunio's Sisters Whatever gifts Fortunio sent her sisters, their touch rendered them immediately worthless. Thus the coffers of jewels and gold, "became only cut glass and false pistoles" the moment the jealous sisters touched them

Fortunio's Turkey-leather Trunk, full of suits of all sorts, swords, jewels and gold. The fairy told Fortunio "she needed but to stamp with her foot, and call for the Turkey-leather trunk, and it would always come to her, full of money and jewels, fine linen and laces"—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* (1682)

Forty Thieves, also called the tale of "Ali Baba." These thieves lived in a vast cave, the door of which opened and shut at the words, "Open, Sesame!" "Shut, Sesame!" One day, Ali Baba, a wood-monger, accidentally discovered the secret, and made himself rich by carrying off gold from the stolen hoards. The captain tried several schemes to discover the thief, but was always outwitted by Morgiana, the wood-cutter's female slave, who, with boiling oil, killed the whole band, and at length stabbed the captain himself with his own dagger —*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves")

Forty-five (No 45), the celebrated number of Wilkes's *North Britain*, in which the ministers were accused of "putting a lie into the king's mouth"

Forwards (*Marshal*) Blucher is so called for his dash and readiness to attack in the campaign of 1813 (1742-1819)

Foscari (*Francis*), doge of Venice for thirty-five years. He saw three of his sons die, and the fourth, named Jacopo, was banished by the Council of Ten for taking bribes from his country's enemies. The old doge also was deposed at the age

of 81. As he was descending the "Grand Staircase" to take leave of his son, he heard the bell announce the election of his successor, and he dropped down dead

Jacopo Foscari, the fourth and only surviving son of Francis Foscari the doge of Venice. He was banished for taking bribes of foreign princes. Jacopo had been several times tortured, and died soon after his banishment to Candia —Byron, *The Two Foscari* (1820)

* * Verdi has taken this subject for an opera

Foss (*Corporal*), a disabled soldier, who served many years under lieutenant Worthington, and remained his ordinary when the lieutenant retired from the service. Corporal Foss loved his master and Miss Funt, the lieutenant's daughter, and he gloried in his profession. Though brusque in manner, he was tender-hearted as a child —G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802)

* * Corporal Foss is modelled from "corporal Trim," in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* (1759)

Foss-way, the longest of the Roman roads, from Mt. Michael, in Cornwall, to Caithness (the furthest north of Scotland). Drayton says the Foss-way, Watling Street, and Hild Street were constructed by Mulmutius, son of Cloten king of Cornwall, who gained the sceptre of Britain after the period of anarchy which followed the murder of Porrex by his mother (about B.C. 700)

The Foss exceeds one (Watling Street) nearly a half. It is two feet from shore to the length of all the Fosses. From where rich Cornwall points to the Iberian seas. Till earlier Latin news tell's the scattered Oracles. Drayton's *Polyolbion* xxi. (1613)

Foster (*Captain*), on guard at Tullie Veolan run —Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Foster the English champion —Sir W. Scott, *The Lady's Jewel* (time, Elizabeth)

Foster (*Anthony*) or "Long-fire-the-Taggot," agent of the earl of Leicester at Cannon Place —Sir W. Scott, *Acquithworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Foster (*Sir John*), the English warden —Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Foster (*Dr. James*), a dissenting minister, who preached on Sunday evenings for above twenty years, from 1728-1749, in Old Jewry (died 1763)

Let modest Foster if he will excel Ten metropolitans in preaching well

Foul-weather Jack, commodore Byron (1723-1786)

Foundling (*The*) Harriet Raymond, whose mother died in childbirth, was committed to the charge of a *gouvernante*, who announced to her father (sir Charles Raymond) that the child was dead. This, however, was not true, for the *gouvernante* changed the child's name to Fidelia, and sold her at the age of 12 to one Vilhard. One night, Charles Belmont, passing Vilhard's house, heard the cries of a girl for help, he rescued her and took her to his own home, where he gave her in charge to his sister Rosetta. The two girls became companions and friends, and Charles fell in love with the "foundling." The *gouvernante*, on her death-bed, revealed the secret to sir Charles Raymond, the mystery was cleared up, and Fidelia became the wife of Charles Belmont. Rosetta gave her hand to Fidelia's brother, colonel Raymond — Edward Moore, *The Foundling* (1748)

Fountain, Bellamore, and Harebrain, suitors to lady Hartwell, a widow. They are the chums of Valentine the gallant, who would not be persuaded to keep his estate — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1639)

Fountain of Life, Alexander Hales "the Irrefragible Doctor" (*-1245)

Fountain of Youth, a marvellous fountain in the island of Bimini (one of the Bahama group). It had the virtue of restoring the aged to youth again. In the middle ages it was really believed to exist, and Juan Ponce de Leon, among other Spanish navigators, went in serious quest of this fountain.

Four Kings (*The*) of a pack of cards are Charlemagne (*the Franco-German king*), David (*the Jewish King*), Alexander (*the Macedonian King*), and Caesar (*the Roman King*). These four kings are representatives of the four great monarchies.

Four Masters (*The*) (1) Michael O'Clérighe, (2) Cucoirighe O'Clérighe, (3) Maurice Conry, (4) Fearfeasa Conry. These four masters were the authors of the *Annals of Donegal*.

* * O'Clérighe is sometimes Anglicized into Clerkson, and Cucoirighe into Peregrine.

Four Stones marked the extent of a tumulus. With the body of a hero was buried his sword and the heads of twelve

arrows, while on the surface of the tumulus was placed the horn of a deer.

Four stones rise on the grave of Cáltha, Cáltha, son of Tormán thou wert a sunbeam in Erin — Ossian, *Fingal*, I.

Fourberies de Scapin (*Les*), by Molière (1671). Scapin is the valet of Léandre, son of seignior Geronc (2 syl) who falls in love with Zerbiette, supposed to be a gipsy, but in reality the daughter of seignior Argante (2 syl), stolen by the gipsies in early childhood. Her brother Octave (2 syl) falls in love with Hyacinthe, whom he supposes to be Hyacinthe Pandolphe of Tarentum, but who turns out to be Hyacinthe Geronc, the sister of Léandre. Now, the gipsies demand £1500 as the ransom of Zerbiette, and Octave requires £80 for his marriage with Hyacinthe. Scapin obtains both these sums from the fathers under false pretences, and at the end of the comedy is brought in on a litter, with his head bound as if on the point of death. He begs forgiveness, which he readily obtains, whereupon the "sick man" jumps from the litter to join the banqueters. (See SCAPIN)

Fourde'is, personification of France, called the true love of Burbon (*Henri IV*), but enticed away from him by Grantorto (*rebelle*). Talus (*power or might*) rescues her, but when Burbon catches her by her "ragged weeds," she starts back in disdain. However, the knight lifts her on his steed, and rides off with her — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v 2 (1596).

Fourierism, a communistic system, so called from Charles Fourier of Besançon (1772-1837).

Fourolle (2 syl), a Will-o'-the-wisp, supposed to have the power of charming sinful human beings into the same form. The charm lasted for a term of years only, unless it chanced that some good catholic, wishing to extinguish the wandering flame, made to it the sign of the cross, in which case the sinful creature became a *fonrolle* every night, by way of penance.

She does not know the way she is not bones' Mons
Do you not know—I am afraid to say it aloud she is
—a fourolle!—Temple Bar (Beside the Pillé "L")

Fourteen, the name of a young man who could do the work of fourteen men, but had also the appetite of fourteen men. Like Christoph'erus, he carried our Lord across a stream, for which service the Saviour gave him a sack, saying, "Whatever you wish for will come into

son of Malatesta lord of Rimini, who was deformed His brother Paolo, who was a handsome man, won the affections of Francesca, but being caught in adultery, both of them were put to death by Lanciotto Francesca told Dant  that the tale of Lancelot and Guinever caused her fall The tale forms the close of Dant 's *Hell*, v, and is alluded to by Petrarch in his *Triumph of Love*, iii

* * Leigh Hunt has a poem on the subject, and Silvio Pellico has made it the subject of a tragedy

Francesca, a Venetian maiden, daughter of old Minotti governor of Corinth Alp, the Venetian commander of the Turkish army in the siege of Corinth, loved her, but she refused to marry a renegade Alp was shot in the siege, and Francesca died of a broken heart — Byron, *Siege of Corinth* (1816)

Medora, Neilia Lella Francesca and Theresa It has been alleged, are but children of one family with differences resulting from climate and circumstances — *Indian Byron Beauties*

* * "Medora," in *The Corsair*, "Neilia," in *The Island*, "Leila," in *The Giaour*, and "Theresa," in *Mazeppa*

Francesco, the "Ingo" of Massinger's *Duke of Milan*, the duke Sforza "the More" being "Othello," and the cause of hatred being that Sforza had seduced "Lugenia," Francesco's sister As Ingo was Othello's favourite and ancient, so Francesco was Sforza's favourite and chief minister During Sforza's absence with the camp, Francesco tried to corrupt the duke's beautiful young bride Marcelin, and being repulsed, accused her to the duke of wishing to play the wanton with him The duke believed his favourite minister, and in his mad jealousy ran upon Marcelin and slew her He was then poisoned by Eugenia, whom he had seduced — Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622) (See FRANCISCO)

Francis, the faithful, devoted servant of "the stranger" Quite impenetrable to all idle curiosity — Benj Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797)

Francis (Father), a Dominican monk, the confessor of Simon Glover — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Francis (Father), a monk of the convent at Namur — Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Franciscans So called from St Francis of Assisi, their founder, in 1208

Called "Minorites" (or *Inferiors*), from their professed humility, "Gray Friars," from the colour of their coarse clothing, "Mendicants," because they obtained their daily food by begging, "Observants," because they observed the rule of poverty Those who lived in convents were called "Conventual Friars"

Franciscan Sisters were called "Clares," "Poor Clares," "Minorettes," "Mendicants," and "Urbanites" (3 syl)

Francis'co, the son of Valentine Both father and son are in love with Cellide (2 syl), but the lady naturally prefers the son — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons Thomas* (1619)

Francis'co, a musician, Antonio's boy in *The Chances*, a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1620)

Francisco, younger brother of Valentine (the gentleman who will not be persuaded to keep his estate) (See FRANCISCO) — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit Without Money* (1639)

Franguestan, famous for enamel

Of complexion more fair than the enamel of Franguestan — W Beckford *atheek* (1784)

Frank, sister to Frederick, passionately in love with captain Jacomo the woman-hater — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613)

Frankenstein (3 syl), a student, who constructed, out of the fragments of bodies picked from churchyards and dissecting-rooms, a human form without a soul The monster had muscular strength, animal passions, and active life, but "no breath of divinity" It longed for animal love and animal sympathy, but was shunned by all It was most powerful for evil, and being fully conscious of its own defects and deformities, sought with persistency to inflict retribution on the young student who had called it into being — Mrs Shelley, *Frankenstein* (1817)

In the summer of 1816 lord Byron and Mr and Mrs. Shelley resided on the banks of the lake of Geneva and the Shelleys often passed their evenings with Byron at his house at Miodall During a week of rain having amused themselves with reading German ghost stories they agreed to write something in imitation of them You and I said lord Byron to Mrs Shelley will publish ours together He then in his tale of the *Frankenstein* but the most memorable part of this story telling compact was Mrs Shelley's wild and powerful romance of *Frankenstein* — T Moore *Life of Byron*

Frankford (*Mr and Mrs*) Mrs Frankford proved unfaithful to her marriage vow, and Mr Frankford sent her to reside on one of his estates She died

of grief, but on her death-bed her husband went to see her, and forgave her — John Heywood, *A Woman Killed by Kindness* (1576-1645)

Franklin (*Lady*), the half-sister of Sir John Vesey, and a young widow Lady Franklin had an angelic temper, which nothing disturbed, and she really believed that "whatever is is best" She could bear with unruffled feathers even the failure of a new cap or the disappointment of a new gown This paragon of women loved and married Mr Graves, a dolorous widower, for ever sighing over the superlative excellences of his "sainted Maria," his first wife — Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1840)

Frank'm (*The Polish*), Thaddeus Czaika (1765-1813)

Franklin's Tale (*The*), in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is that of "Dorigen and Arviragus" Dorigen, a lady of rank, married Arviragus, out of pity for his love and meekness One Aurelius tried to corrupt her, but she said she would never listen to his suit till "on these coasts there n'is no stone y-seen" Aurelius contrived by magic to clear the coast of stones, and Arviragus insisted that Dorigen should keep touch with him When Aurelius heard thereof, and saw the deep grief of the lady, he said he would rather die than injure so true a wife and so noble a gentleman

* * This tale is taken from *The De-cameron*, x 5 (See *DRAGONA*, p 251) There is also a very similar one in Boecaccio's *Philopopo*

Frankly (*Charles*), a light-hearted, jovious, enthusiastic young man, in love with Clarinda, whom he marries — Dr Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1747)

Franval (*Madame*), born of a noble family, is proud as the proudest of the old French noblesse Captain St Alme, the son of a merchant, loves her daughter, but the haughty aristocrat looks with disdain on such an alliance However, her daughter Marianne is of another way of thinking, and loves the merchant's son Her brother intercedes in her behalf, and madame makes a virtue of necessity, with as much grace as possible — Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1780)

Fra'teret'to, a fiend, who told Edgar that Nero was an angler in the Lake of Darknes — Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605)

Fraud, seen by Dantë between the sixth and seventh circles of the Inferno

His head and upper part exposed on land
But hid not on the shore his bestial train.
His face the semblance of a just man's wore
(So kind and gracious was its outward cheer)
The rest was serpent all Two shaggy claws
Reached to the armpits, and the back and breast
And either side were painted o'er with nodes
And orbits.

Dantë *Zell*, xvii. (1390)

Freckles Cured "The entrails of crocodiles," says Ovid, "are excellent to take freckles or spots from the face and to whiten the skin" As Pharos, an island in the mouth of the Nile, abounded in crocodiles, the poet advises those who are swarthy and freckled to use the Pharian wash

If swarthy to the Pharian varnish fly
Ovid *Art of Love*, iii. (l. c. 2)

Fred or Frederick Lewis prince of Wales, father of George III, was struck by a cricket-ball in front of Chesham House, in the autumn of 1750, and died the following spring It was of this prince that it was written, by way of epitaph

He was alive, and is dead
And as it is only Fred,
Why there's no more to be said.

Frederick, the usurping duke, father of Celia and uncle of Rosalind He was about to make war upon his banished brother, when a hermit encountered him, and so completely changed him that he not only restored his brother to his dukedom, but he retired to a religious house, and passed the rest of his life in penitence and acts of devotion — Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598)

Fred'rick, the unnatural and licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples, whose kingdom he usurped He tried to seduce Evanthe (3 syl), the chaste wife of Valerio, but not succeeding in his infamous design, he offered her as a concubine for one month to any one who, at the end of that period, would yield his hand to the block As no one would accept the terms, Evanthe was restored to her husband — Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1624)

Fredenel (*Don*), a Portuguese merchant, the friend of don Felix — Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714)

Frederick the Great in Flight. In 1741 was the battle of Molwitz, in which the Prussians carried the day, and the Austrians fled, but Frederick, who commanded the cavalry, was put to flight

early in the action, and thinking that all was lost, fled with his staff many miles from the scene of action

Frederick the Great from Molwitz deigned to run
Byron *Don Juan* viii. 22 (1824)

Freeborn John, John Luburne, the republican (1618-1657)

Freehold, a grumpy, rusty, but soft-hearted old gentleman farmer, who hates all new-fangled notions, and detests "men of fashion" He lives in his farm-house with his niece and daughter

Aura Freehold, daughter of Freehold A pretty, courageous, high-spirited lass, who was the heart of *Modely*, a man of the world and a libertine—John Philip Kemble, *The Farm-house*

Free love (*Lady*), aunt to Harriot [Russet] A woman of the world, "as mischievous as a monkey, and as cunning too" (act i. 1)—George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761)

Freeman (*Charles*), the friend of Lovel, whom he assists in exposing the extravagance of his servants—Rev J Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1763)

Freeman (*Sir Charles*), brother of Mrs Sullen and friend of Aimwell—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1705)

Freeman (*Mrs*), a name assumed by the duchess of Marlborough in her correspondence with queen Anne, who called herself "Mrs Morley"

Freemason (*The lady*), the Hon Miss Elizabeth St Leger (afterwards Mrs Aldworth), daughter of Arthur lord Donerule In order to witness the proceedings of a lodge held in her father's house, she hid herself in an empty clock-case, but, being discovered, she was compelled to become a member of the craft

Freemasons' Buildings St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 604, and St Peters, Westminster, in 605, were both built by freemasons Gundulph bishop of Rochester, who built White Tower, was a grand-master, so was Peter of Colchurche, architect of Old London Bridge Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster, is the work of a master mason Sir Thomas Gresham, who planned the Royal Exchange, was also a master mason, so were Inigo Jones and sir Christopher Wren Covent Garden Theatre was founded, in 1805, by the prince of Wales in his capacity of grand-master

Freeport (*Sir Andiciv*), a London merchant, industrious, generous, and of sound good sense He was one of the members of the hypothetical club under whose auspices the *Spectator* was entered

Freiher von Guttingen, having collected the poor of his neighbourhood in a great barn, burnt them to death, and mocked their cries of agony Being invaded by a swarm of mice, he shut himself up in his castle of Güttingen, in the lake of Constance, but the vermin pursued him, and devoured him alive The castle then sank in the lake, and may still be seen there (See *Platto*)

Freischutz (*Der*), a legendary German archer, in league with the devil The devil gave him seven balls, six of which were to hit with certainty any mark he aimed at, but the seventh was to be directed according to the will of the giver—Weber, *Der Freischutz* (an opera, 1822)

* * * The libretto is by F Kind, taken from Apel's *Gespenscherbuch* (or ghost book), where the legend appeared in a poetic form in 1810

Fieron (*Jean*), the person bitten by a mad dog, referred to by Goldsmith in the lines

The man recovered of the bite

The dog it was that died

Elegy on a Mad Dog

Un serpent mordit Jean Fieron eh bien?

Le serpent en mourut.

Gibbon *Decline and Fall* etc. vii. 4 (Miltons notes)

Freston, an enchanter, introduced in the romance of *Don Belshazzar of Greece*

Freston, the enchanter, who bore don Quixote especial ill-will When the knight's library was destroyed, he was told that some enchanter had carried off the books and the cupboard which contained them The niece thought the enchanter's name was Munton, but the don corrected her, and said, "You mean Freston" "Yes, yes," said the niece, "I know the name ended in son"

That Freston "said the knight, is doing me all the mischief his malevolence can invent but I regard him not."—Ch. 7

That cured Freston "said the knight, who told me my closet and books has transformed the giants into windmills" (ch. 8)—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* i. 1. (1605)

Friars The four great religious orders were Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustines, and Carmelites (2 syl). Dominicans are called *black friars*, Franciscans *gray friars*, and the other two *white friars* A fifth order was the Trinitarians or Crutched friars, a later

foundation The Dominicans were furthermore called *Fratres Majores*, and the Franciscans *Fratres Minores*

(For friars famed in fable or story, see under each respective name or pseudonym)

Friar's Tale (*The*), by Chaucer, in *The Canterbury Tales* (1388). An archdeacon employed a sumpnour as his secret spy to find out offenders, with the view of exacting fines from them. In order to accomplish this more effectually, the sumpnour entered into a compact with the devil, disguised as a woman. Those who imprecated the devil were to be dealt with by the woman-devil, and those who imprecated God were to be the sumpnour's share. They came in time to an old woman "of whom they knew no wrong," and demanded twelve pence "for cursing." She pleaded poverty, when the sumpnour exclaimed, "The foul fiend fetch me if I excuse thee!" and immediately the foul fiend at his side did seize him, and made off with him too.

Fribble, a contemptible molly-coddle, troubled with weak nerves. He "speaks like a lady for all the world, and never swears." He wears nice white gloves, and tells his lady-love what ribbons become her complexion, where to stick her patches, who is the best milliner, where they sell the best tea, what is the best wash for the face, and the best paste for the hands. He is always playing with his lady's fan, and showing his teeth." He says when he is married.

All the domestic business will be taken from my wife's hands. I shall make the tea, comb the hair, and dress the children myself. —D. Gurlek. *Illustrations of the Times* 11 (1773)

Friday (*My man*), a young Indian, whom Robinson Crusoe saved from death on a Friday, and kept as his servant and companion on the desert island —Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe* (1709)

Friday Street (London). So called because it was the street of fishmongers, who served the Friday markets —Stow

Friday Tree (*A*), a tree, misfortune, or cross, so called from the "accursed tree" on which the Saviour was crucified on a Friday

Friend (*The Poor Man's*), Nell Gwynne (1612-1691)

Friend of Man (*The*), the marquis de Mirebeau, so called from one of his

books, entitled *L'Ami des Hommes* (1715-1789)

Friends

Frenchmen Montaigne and L'etienne de la Boetie

Germans Goethe and Schiller

Greeks Achilles and Patroclus, Diomedes and Sthenelos, Iphimondas and Pelopidas, Harmodios and Aristogiton, Heracles and Iolaos, Idomenus (1 syl) and Merion, Polydorus and Orestes (2 syl), Septimios and Alexander, Theseus (2 syl) and Pirithous

Jews David and Jonathan, Christ and the beloved disciple

Syracusians Damon and Pythias, Sagarissa and Anisotri

Trojans Nisus and Iuryalus

Of Feudal History Anis and Anis-lion

Friends Falling out

Faint friends, when they fall out most cruel women be.
Spendet Lady Queen in 9 (1777)

Friendly (*Sir Thomas*), a gouty baronet living at Friendly Hall

Lady Friendly, wife of sir Thomas

Frank Friendly, son of sir Thomas and fellow-collegian with Ned Blushing-ton

Dinah Friendly, daughter of sir Thomas. She marries Edward Blushing-ton "the bashful man" —W. T. Moncreiff, *The Bashful Man*

Frithiof [*Frithjof*], a hero of Icelandic story. He married Ingelbor, [*Ingeborg*], daughter of a petty Norwegian king, and the widow of Hring. His adventures are recorded in an ancient Icelandic saga of the thirteenth century.

** Bishop Tegner has made this story the groundwork of his poem entitled *Frithjof's Saga*

Frithiof's Sword, Angurvadel

** *Frithjof* means "peace-maker," and *Angurvadel* means "stream of anguish."

Fritz (*Old*), Frederick II "the Great," king of Prussia (1712, 1740-1786).

Fritz, a gardener, passionately fond of flowers, the only subject he can talk about —H. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1817)

Frog (*Nic*), the linen-draper. The Dutch are so called in Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*

Nic. Frog was a cunning, sly rogue, quite the reverse of John Bull. In many particulars, covetous, cruel, and riddled domestic affairs, would pinch his belly to save his pockets.

never lost a farthing by careless servants or bad debts. He did not care much for any sort of diversion except tricks of high German artists and legerdemain no man exceeded Nic in these. Yet it must be owned that Nic was a fair dealer and in that way acquired immense riches.—Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* v (1712).

* * "Frogs" are called *Dutch nightingales*

Frollo (Claude), an archdeacon, absorbed by a search after the philosophers' stone. He has a great reputation for sanctity, but entertains a base passion for Esmeralda, the beautiful gipsy girl. Quasimodo flings him into the air from the top of Notre Dame, and dashes him to death—Victor Hugo, *Notre Dame de Paris* (1831)

Fronde War (The), a political squabble during the ministry of Maz'arin in the minority of Louis XIV (1648-1653)

Frondeur, a "Mrs Candour," a brick-biter, a railer, a scandal-monger, any one who flings stones at another (French, *frondeur*, "a slinger," *fronde*, "a sling")

And what about Dieblitsch? began another frondeur — *Éra*, 200

Frondeurs, the malcontents in the Fronde war

They were like schoolboys who sling stones about the streets. When no eye is upon them they are bold as bullies but the moment a policeman approaches off they scamper to any ditch for concealment.—Montiglat.

Front de Bœuf (Sir Reginald), a follower of prince John of Anjou, and one of the knight's challengers—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Frontaletto, the name of Sa'crispant's horse. The word means "Little head"—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Frontino, the horse of Bradamante (4 syl). Rogero's horse bore the same name. The word means "Little head"—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

The renowned Frontino which Bradamante purchased at so high a price could never be thought its equal (Lo *nostro nante's equal*)—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1604)

Frost (Jack), Frost personified

Jack Frost looked forth one still clear night,
And he said, "Now I shall be out of sight,
So over the valley and over the height
In silence I'll take my way"

Miss Gould.

Froth (Master), a foolish gentleman. Too shallow for great crime and too light for virtue—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

Froth (Lord), a good boon companion, but he vows that "he laughs at nobody's jests but his own or a lady's." He says, "Nothing is more unbecoming a man of

quality than a laugh," 'tis such a vulgar expression of the passion, every one can laugh." To lady Froth he is most gallant and obsequious, though her fidelity to her liege lord is by no means immaculate

Lady Froth, a lady of letters, who writes songs, elegies, satires, lampoons, plays, and so on. She thinks her lord the most polished of all men, and his bow the pattern of grace and elegance. She writes an heroic poem called *The Syl-labub*, the subject of which is lord Froth's love to herself. In this poem she calls her lord "Spnmoso" (Froth), and herself "Biddy" (her own name). Her conduct with Mr Brisk is most blameable—W Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1700)

Frothal, king of Sorn, and son of Annir. Being driven by tempest to Sarno, one of the Orkney Islands, he was hospitably entertained by the king, and fell in love with Comala, daughter of Starno king of Instore or the Orkney. He would have carried her off by violence, but her brother Cathulla interfered, bound Frothal, and, after keeping him in bonds for three days, sent him out of the island. When Starno was gathered to his fathers, Frothal returned and laid siege to the palace of Cathulla, but Fingal, happening to arrive at the island, met Frothal in single combat, overthrew him, and would have slain him, if Utha his betrothed (disguised in armour) had not interposed. When Fingal knew that Utha was Frothal's sweetheart, he not only spared the foe, but invited both to the palace, where they passed the night in banquet and song—Ossian, *Carric-Thura*

Fruit at a Call. In the tale of "The White Cat," one of the fairies, in order to supply a certain queen with ripe fruit, put her fingers in her mouth, blew three times, and then cried

Apples, peaches, nectarines, plums, cherries, pears,
melons, grapes, apples, oranges, citrons, gooseberries

(at, 1682)

Fuar'fed (3 syl), an island of Scandinavia

Fudge Family (The), a family supposed by T Moore to be visiting Paris after the peace. It consists of Phil Fudge, Esq., his son Robert, his daughter Biddy, and a poor relation named Phelim Connor (an ardent Bonapartist and Irish patriot) acting as bear-leader to Bob. These four write letters to their friends

in England The skit is meant to satirize the partem English abroad

Phil Fudge, Esq, father of Bob and Biddy Fudge, a hack writer devoted to legitimacy and the Bourbons He is a secret agent of Lord Castlereagh [Kar'st ray], to whom he addresses letters in and ix, and points out to his lordship that Robert Fudge will be very glad to receive a snug Government appointment, and hopes that his lordship will not fail to bear him in mind Letter vi he addresses to his brother, showing how the Fudge family is prospering, and ending thus

Should we but still enjoy the sway
Of Eldmouth and of Castlereagh
I hope ere long to see the day
When England's wisest statesmen judges,
Lawyers, peers, will all be—FUDGES.

Miss Biddy Fudge, a sentimental girl of 18, in love with "romances, high bonnets, and Mde le Roy" She writes letters i, v, x, and vii, describing to her friend Dolly or Dorothy the sights of Paris, and especially how she becomes acquainted with a gentleman whom she believes to be the king of Prussia in disguise, but afterwards she discovers that her disguised king calls himself "colonel Calicot" Going with her brother to buy some handkerchiefs, her visions of glory are sadly dashed when "the hero she fondly had fancied a king" turns out to be a common linen-draper "The hero stood the vile treacherous thing, with the yard-measure in his hand" "One tear of compassion for your poor heart-broken friend P S—You will be delighted to know we are going to hear Brunel to-night, and have obtained the governor's box, we shall all enjoy a hearty good laugh, I am sure"

Bob or Robert Fudge, son of Phil Fudge, Esq, a young exquisite of the first water, writes letters iii and viii to his friend Richard These letters describe how French dandies dress, eat, and kill time—1 Moore (1818)

* * A sequel, called *The Fudge Family in England*, was published

Fulgentio, a kinsman of Roberto (king of the two Sicilies) He was the most rising and most insolent man in the court Camiola calls him "a suit-broker," and says he had the worst report among all good men for bribery and extortion This evoker obtained the king's leave for his marriage with Camiola, and he pleaded his suit as a right, not a favour, but the lady rejected him with scorn, and Adoni killed the arrogant "sprig of no-

bility" in a duel—Massinger, *The Maid of Honour* (1637)

Fulmer, a man with many shifts, none of which succeeded He says

I have beat through every quarter of the compass
I have blasted for prerogative I have bellowed for freedom
I have offered to serve my country I have engaged to betray it
I have talked treason with treason And here I set up as a book-seller but men leave off reading and if I were to turn butcher I believe they'd leave off eating.—Act II. 1

Patty Fulmer, an unprincipled, flashy woman, living with Fulmer, with the brevet rank of wife She is a swindler, a scandal-monger, anything, in short, to turn a penny by, but her villainy brings her to grief—Cumberland, *The West Indian* (1771)

Fum, George IV The Chinese *fum* is a mixture of goose, stag, and snake, with the beak of a cock, a combination of folly, cowardice, malice, and conceit

And where is Fum the Fourth our royal bird?
Byron *Don Juan* xl 78 (1824)

Fum-Hoam, the mandarin who restored Malek-al-Salem king of Georgia to his throne, and related to the king's daughter Gulehenraz [Gundogdi] his numerous metamorphoses He was first Pirash, who murdered Siamek the usurper, then a flea, then a little dog, then an Indian maiden named Massomra, then a bee, then a cricket, then a mouse, then Ahzenderoud the imaum', then the daughter of a rich Indian merchant, the Jezdad of Ioleos, the greatest beauty of Greece, then a founding found by a dyer in a box, then Duguit queen of Persia, then a young woman named Hengu, then an ape, then a midwife's daughter of Tartary, then the only son of the sultan of Agra, then an Arabian physician, then a wild man named Kolo, then a slave, then the son of a cad of Erzerum, then a dervise, then an Indian prince, and lastly Fum-Hoam—T S Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* (1723)

Fum-Hoam, first president of the ceremonial academy of Peking—Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World* (1764)

Fumitory ("earth-smoke"), once thought to be beneficial for dimness of sight

[The hermit] fumitory gets and eye bright for the eye.
Dryden *Alphonsus* xlii (1613)

Fungo'so, a character in Ben Jonson's drama, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598)

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play
Pope *Essay on Criticism* 325 (1711)

Furor (*intemperate anger*), a mad man

of great strength, the son of Occasion, Sir Guyon, the "Knight of Temperance," overcomes both Error and his mother, and rescues Phaon from their clutches — *Spenser, Faery Queer*, ii 4 (1590)

Fusbor'ta, the sword of Rinaldo — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Fus'bos, minister of state to Artaxaninous king of Uto'pia. When the king cuts down the boots which Bombast's has hung defiantly on a tree, the general engages the king in single combat, and slays him. Iusbos, then coming up, kills Bombast's, "who conquered all but Fusbos, Iusbos him." At the close of the farce, the slain ones rise one after the other and join the dance, promising "to die again to-morrow," if the audience desires it — W. B. Rhodes, *Bombast's Furioso*

Fus'bos, a nom de plume of Henry Plunckett, one of the first contributors to *Punch*

Fy'rapel (Sir), the leopard, the nearest kinsman of King Lion, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

G

Gabble Retchot, a cry like that of hounds, heard at night, foreboding trouble. Said to be the souls of unbaptized children wandering through the air till the day of judgment

Gabor, a Hungarian who aided Linc in saving count Stral'enheim from the Oder, and was unjustly suspected of being his murderer — Byron, *Hernani* (1822)

Gabriel (2 or 3 syl), according to Milton, is called "chief of the angelic guards" (*Paradise Lost*, iv 519), but in l. vi 41, etc., Michael is said to be "of celestial armies prince," and Gabriel "in military prowess next"

Go, Michael, of celestial armies prince

And thou, Gabriel, my prowess next

Go thou forth to battle these my sons

lvi 12

Mich. on *Paradise Lost* vi 41 et seq.

*. Gabriel is also called "The Messenger of the Messiah," because he was sent by the Messiah to execute his orders on the earth. He is referred to in

Daniel xiii 16, ix 21, and in *Luke* i 19, 26

Gabriel (according to the *Korân* and Sale's notes)

1 It is from this angel that Mahomet professes to have received the *Korân*, and he acts the part of the Holy Ghost in causing believers to receive the divine revelation — Ch. ii

2 It was the angel Gabriel that won the battle of Bedr. Mahomet's forces were 319, and the enemy's a thousand, but Gabriel (1) told Mahomet to throw a handful of dust in the air, and on so doing the eyes of the enemy were "confounded," (2) he caused the army of Mahomet to appear twice as many as the army opposed to it, (3) he brought from heaven 3000 angels, and, mounted on his horse Hazzûm, led them against the foe — Ch. iii

3 Gabriel appeared twice to Mahomet in his angelic form first "in the highest part of the horizon," and next "by the lote tree" on the right hand of the throne of God — Ch. iv

4 Gabriel's horse is called Hazzûn, and when the golden calf was made, a little of the dust from under this horse's feet being thrown into its mouth, the calf began to low, and received life — Ch. v

Gabriel (according to other legends)

The Persians call Gabriel "the angel of revelations," because he is so frequently employed by God to carry His messages to man

The Jews call Gabriel their enemy, and the messenger of wrath, but Michael they call their friend, and the messenger of all good tidings

In mediæval romance, Gabriel is the second of the seven spirits which stand before the throne of God, and he is frequently employed to carry the prayers of man to heaven, or bring the messages of God to man

Longfellow, in the *Golden Legend* makes Gabriel "the angel of the moon," and says that he "brings to man the gift of hope"

Gabriel Lajcunnesse, son of Basil the blacksmith of Grand Pré, in Acadia (now Nova Scotia). He was legally plighted to Evan, Jane, daughter of Benedict Bellefontaine (the richest farmer of the village), but next day all the inhabitants were exiled by order of George II, and their property confiscated. Gabriel was parted from his betrothed wife, and Evan, Jane spent her whole

life in trying to find him. After many wanderings, she went to Pennsylvania, and became a sister of mercy. The plague visited this city, and in the almshouse the sister saw an old man stricken down by the pestilence. It was Gabriel. He tried to whisper her name, but died in the attempt. He was buried, and Evangeline lies beside him in the grave.—Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849)

Gabrielle (*Charmante*), or *La Belle Gabrielle*, daughter of Antoine d'Estrees (grand-master of artillery and governor of the Ile de France). Henri IV (1599) happened to stay for the night at the chateau de Couvres, and fell in love with Gabrielle, then 19 years old. To throw a veil over his intrigue, he gave her in marriage to Damerval de Liancourt, created her duchess of Beaufort, and took her to live with him at court.

The song, beginning "Charmante Gabrielle" is ascribed to Henri IV.

Gabrina, wife of Argeo's baron of Serina, tried to seduce Philander, a Dutch knight, but Philander fled from the house where he was a guest. She then accused him to her husband of a wanton insult, and Argeo, having apprehended him, confined him in a dungeon. One day, Gabrina visited him there, and implored him to save her from a knight who sought to dishonour her. Philander willingly espoused her cause, and slew the knight, who proved to be her husband. Gabrina then told her champion that if he refused to marry her, she would accuse him of murder to the magistrates. On this threat he married her, but ere long was killed by poison. Gabrina now wandered about the country as an old hag, and being fastened on Odorico, was hung by him to the branch of an elm.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Gabrieletta, governess of Brittany, rescued by Amadis de Gaul from the hands of Brian ("the bravest and strongest of all giants").—Vasco de Lobera, *Amadis de Gaul*, iv. 129 (fourteenth century).

Gadshill, a companion of sir John Falstaff. This thief receives his name from a place called Gadshill, on the Kentish road, notorious for the many robberies committed there.—Shakespeare, 1 *Henry IV* act ii sc 4 (1597).

Gahevis (*Sir*), son of Lot (king of Orkney) and Morgause (king Arthur's sister). Being taken captive by sir

Turquoise, he was liberated by sir Launcelot du Lac. One night, sir Ghevis caught his mother in adultery with Lamorake, and, holding her by the hair, struck off her head.

Alas! said sir Lamorake, why have you slain your own mother? With more right should ye have slain me.

And when it was known that sir Ghevis had slain his mother, king Arthur was passing wrath, and commanded him to leave his court.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, li. 179 (1470).

Gaiour (*Djou'ur*), emperor of China, and father of Badour'a (the "most beautiful woman ever seen upon earth"). Badoura married Camaralzaman, the most beautiful of men.—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura"). (See **GRIOT**.)

Galahad (*Sir*), the chaste son of sir Launcelot and the fair Elaine (king Pelles's daughter, pt iii 2), and thus was fulfilled a prophecy that she should become the mother of the noblest knight that was ever born. Queen Guenever says that sir Launcelot "came of the eighth degree from our Saviour, and sir Galahad is of the ninth, and, therefore, be they the greatest gentlemen of all the world" (pt iii 35). His sword was that which sir Balin released from the maiden's scabbard (see **BALIN**), and his shield belonged to king Luelin [Lielin], who received it from Joseph of Arimathy. It was a snow-white shield, on which Joseph had made a cross with his blood (pt iii 39). After divers adventures, sir Galahad came to Sarra's, where he was made king, was shown the sanguinal by Joseph of Arimathy, and even "took the Lord's body between his hands," and died. Then suddenly "a great multitude of angels bear his soul up to heaven," and "since he was never no man that could say he had seen the sangreal" (pt iii 103).

Sir Galahad was the only knight who could sit in the "Siege Perilous," a seat in the Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the holy grail, and no other person could sit in it without peril of his life (pt iii 32). He also drew from the iron and marble rock the sword which no other knight could release (pt iii 3). His great achievement was that of the holy grail. Whatever other persons may say of this mysterious subject, it is quite certain that the Arthurian legends mean that sir Galahad saw with his bodily eyes and touched with his hands "the incarnate Saviour," reproduced by the consecration of the elements

of bread and wine. Other persons see the transformation by the eye of faith only, but sir Galahad saw it bodily with his eyes.

Then the bishop took a wafer which was made in the likeness of bread, and at the lifting up [the elevation of the host] there came a figure in the likeness of a child and the visage was as red and as bright as fire, and he they saw that the bread then he put it into the bishop's took the holy vessel and came to sir Galahad as he kneeled down, and there he received his Saviour, then went he and kissed sir Bors, and kneeled at the table and made his prayers, and suddenly his soul departed, and a great multitude of angels bear his soul to heaven.—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* III. 101-103 (1470)

* * Sir Galahalt, the son of sir Brewnor, must not be confounded with sir Galahad, the son of sir Lancelot.

Galahalt (Sir), called "The Haut Prince," son of sir Brewnor. He was one of the knights of the Round Table.

* * This knight must not be confounded with sir Galahad, the son of sir Lancelot and Elaine (daughter of king Pellās).

Gal'antyse (3 syl), the steed given to Grande Amoure by king Melyzyus.

And I my self shall give you a worthy steed.
Called Galantysse to helpe you in your neede.
Stephen Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure* xviii (1575)

Ga'laor (Don), brother of Amadis of Gaul. A desultor amoris, who, as don Quixote says, "made love to every pretty girl he met." His adventures form a strong contrast to those of his more serious brother—Amadis of Gaul (fourteenth century).

A barber in the village insisted that none equalled 'The Knight of the Sun' [i.e. Amadis], except don Galhor his brother.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I. I. 1 (1605).

Gal'apas, a giant of "marvellous height" in the army of Lucius king of Rome. He was slain by king Arthur.

[King Arthur] slew a great giant named Galapas. He shortened him by smiting off both his legs at the knees, saying, "Now art thou better of a size to deal with than thou wert." And after he smote off his head.—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* I. 115 (1470).

Galaph'ron or GALAPHRONE (3 syl), a king of Cathay, father of Angelica.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

When African besieged Albracca
The city of Gallaphrone whence to win
The fairest of her sex, Angelica
Milton *Paradise Regained* III (1671)

Galasp, or rather George Gillespie, mentioned by Milton in *Sonnet*, x., was a Scottish writer against the independents, and one of the "Assembly of Divines" (1583-1648).

Golate'a, a ser-nyinnli beloved by

Polypheme (3 syl). She herself had a heartache for Acis. The jealous giant crushed his rival under a huge rock, and Galatēa, inconsolable at the loss of her lover, was changed into a fountain. The word Galatēa is used poetically for any rustic maiden.

* * Handel has an opera called *Acis and Galatēa* (1710).

Galatēa, a wise and modest lady attending on the princess in the drama of *Phulaster* or *Love Lies a-bleeding*, by Beruimont and Fletcher (1608).

Gal'atine (3 syl), the sword of sir Gaw'ain, king Arthur's nephew.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 193 (1470).

Galbraith (*Major Duncan*), of Garschattrelin, a militia officer.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Ga'len, an apothecary, a medical man (in disparagement). Galen was the most celebrated physician of ancient Greece, and had a greater influence on medical science than any other man before or since (A.D. 180-200).

Unwary young Galen bears the hostile brunt,
Pills in his rear and Cullen in his front.
Wm. Falconer *The Midshipman*.

(Dr William Cullen, of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, author of *Nosology*, 1712-1790).

Galen'cal Medicines, herbs and drugs in general, in contradistinction to minerals recommended by Paracelsus.

Gal'enist, a herb doctor.

The Galenist and Paracelsian.
E. Butler *Hudibras* III. 3 (1678)

Galeotti Martivalle (*Martius*), astrologer of Louis XI. Being asked by the superstitious king if he knew the day of his own death, the crafty astrologer replied that he could not name the exact day, but he had learnt thus much by his art—that it would occur just twenty-four hours before the decease of his majesty (ch. xxiv.)—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Duward* (time, Edward IV.).

* * Thrasullus the soothsayer made precisely the same answer to Tiberius emperor of Rome.

Galera'na is called by Ariosto the wife of Charlemagne, but the nine wives of that emperor are usually given as Hamiltrude (3 syl), Desider'na, Hil'de-garde (3 syl), Fastrude (2 syl), Iuit-garde, Maltegarde, Gersuinde, Regi'na,

and Adalin da — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*,
xxi (1516)

Galère (2 syl) — *Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?* Scapin wants to get from Geronte (a miserly old hunk) £30, to help Leandre, the old man's son, out of a money difficulty. So Scapin ramps up a cock-and-bull story about Leandre being invited by a Turk on board his galley, where he was treated to a most sumptuous repast, but when the young man was about to quit the galley, the Turk told him he was a prisoner, and demanded £30 for his ransom within two hours' time. When Geronte hears this, he exclaims, "*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and he swears he will arrest the Turk for extortion. Being shown the impossibility of so doing, he again exclaims, "*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and it flashes into his mind that Scapin should give himself up as surety for the payment of the ransom. Thus, of course, Scapin objects to. The old man again exclaims, "*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and commands Scapin to go and tell the Turk that £30 is not to be picked off a hedge. Scapin says the Turk does not care a straw about that, and insists on the ransom. "*Mais, que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" cries the old hunk, and tells Scapin to go and pawn certain goods. Scapin replies there is no time, the two hours are nearly exhausted. "*Que diable,*" cries the old man again, "*allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and when at last he gives the money, he repeats the same words, "*Mais, que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" — Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, ii 11 (1671)

* * *Vogue la galère* means "come what may," "let what will happen"

Gale'sian Wool, the best and finest wool, taken from sheep pastured on the meadows of Galcsus

Duke peillith orliths G Jass Furren
Horace Carm. II. 6 10

Gal'gacus, chief of the Caledonians, who resisted Agnecia with great valour. In A.D. 84 he was defeated, and died on the field. Tacitus puts into his mouth a noble speech, made to his army before the battle.

Gal'gacus, their guide
Amongst his murdered troops there resolutely dies
Dryden, *Polydoran* viii (1613)

Gaha'na, a Moorish princess, daughter of Gadhife king of Toledo. Her father

built for her a palace on the Tagus, so splendid that "a palace of Galiana" has become a proverb in Spain

Gahen Restored, a mediæval romance of chivalry. Gahen was the son of Jaqueline (daughter of Hugh king of Constantinople). His father was count Oliver of Vienne. Two fairies interested themselves in Jaqueline's infant son, one, named Gahenne, had the child named after her, Gahen, and the other insisted that he should be called "Restored," for that the boy would restore the chivalry of Charlemagne — Author unknown

Gahle'o [GALILEI], born at Pisa but lived chiefly in Florence. In 1633 he published his work on the Copernican system, showing that "the earth moved and the sun stood still." For this he was denounced by the Inquisition of Rome, and accused of contradicting the Bible. At the age of 70 he was obliged to abjure his system, in order to gain his liberty. After pronouncing his abjuration, he said, in a stage whisper, *I pur ci muovo* ("It does move, though"). This is said to be a romance (1564-1642)

Galintha, daughter of Prætus king of Argos. She was changed by the Fates into a cat, and in that shape was made by Ilceste her high priestess. — Antonius Liberalis, *Metam.*, cccv

Gal's, in Arthurian romance, means "Wales," as *sir Lamorak de Gal's*, i.e. *sir Lamorak the Welshman*

Gallegos [*Gal' le goze*], the people of Galicia (once a province of Spain)

Gal'ha, France. "Gauls," the inhabitants of Gallia

Gallioe'næ, priestesses of Gallic mythology, who had power over the winds and waves. There were nine of them, all virgins

Galligan'tus, the giant who lived with Hocus-Pocus the conjuror. When Jack the Giant-killer blew the magic horn, both the giant and conjuror were overthrown — *Jack the Giant-killer*

Gallo-Bel'gicus, an annual register in Latin, first published in 1598

It is believed
As if there were in Gallo-Belgicus
T. May *The Idler* (1816)

Gallo-ma'nia, a furore for everything French. Generally applied to that vile imitation of French literature and customs which prevailed in Germany in the time of Frederick II of Prussia. It

is very conspicuous in the writings of Wieland (1733-1813)

Galloping Dick, Richard Ferguson the highway man, executed in 1800

Galloway (A), a small nag of the breed which originally came from Galloway, in Scotland

Galloway (The Fair Maid of), Margaret, only daughter of Archibald fifth earl of Douglas. She married her cousin William, to whom the earldom passed in 1443. After the death of her first husband, she married his brother James (the last earl of Douglas)

Gallowglasses, heavy-armed Irish foot-soldiers, their chief weapon was the pole-axe. They were "grim of countenance, tall of stature, big of limb, lusty of body, and strongly built." The light-armed foot-soldiers were called "Kerns" or "Kernes" (1 syl.)

The mul'plying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him from the western isles
Of kerns and Gallowglasses (he) supplied
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act 1 c 2 (1606)

Gallura's Bird, the cock, which was the cognizance of Gallura

For her so fair a burial will not make
The viper (the Milanese whose ensign was a viper)
As had been made by shrill Gallura's bird
Dante *Purgatory* VIII (1308)

Gal'way Jury, an independent jury, neither to be brow-beaten nor led by the nose. In 1635, certain trials were held in Ireland, respecting the right of the Crown to the counties of Ireland. Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo gave judgment in favour of the Crown, but Galway stood out, whereupon each of the jury was fined £4000

Gama (Vasco da), the hero of Camoens's *Lusiad*. Sagacious, intrepid, tender-hearted, pious, and patriotic. He was the first European navigator who doubled the Cape of Good Hope (1497)

Camoens, captain of the venturesome band
Of bold enterprise and born for high command
Whose martial fires with prudence close allied,
Ensured the smiles of fortune on his side.
Camoens, *Lusiad* I (1600)

* * Gama is also the hero of Meyerbeer's posthumous opera called *L'Africain* (1865)

Gam'elyn (3 syl), youngest of the three sons of sir Johan di Bound's, who, on his death-bed, left "five plowes of land" to each of his two elder sons, and the residue of his property to the youngest. The eldest son took charge of Gamelyn, but entreated him shamefully. On one occasion he said to him,

"Stand still, gadelyng, and hold thy peace." To which the proud boy retorted, "I am no gadelyng, but the lawful son of a lady and true knight." On this, the elder brother sent his servants to chastise him, but he drove them off "with a pestel." At a wrestling match young Gamelyn threw the champion, and carried off the prize ram, but on reaching home found the door closed against him. He at once kicked the door down, and threw the porter into a well. The elder brother now bound the young madcap to a tree, and left him two days without food, but Adam, the spencer, unloosed him, and Gamelyn fell upon a party of ecclesiastics, who had come to dine with his brother, and "sprinkled holy water on them with a stout oaken cudgel." The sheriff sent to apprehend the young spitsire, but he fled with Adam into the woods, and came upon a party of foresters sitting at meat. The captain gave him welcome, and Gamelyn in time became "king of the outlaws." His brother, being sheriff, would have put him to death, but Gamelyn hanged his brother on a forest tree. After this the king appointed him chief ranger, and he married—Chaucer, *Col'cle Tale of Gamelyn*

* * Lodge has made this tale the basis of his romance entitled *Rosalind or Euphues Golden Legacie* (1590), and from Lodge's novel Shakespeare has borrowed the plot, with some of the characters and dialogue, of *As You Like It*

Gamelyn de Guar'dover (Sir), an ancestor of sir Arthur Wardour—Sir W. Scott, *Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Gamester (The), a tragedy by I. d. Moore (1753). The name of the gamester is Beverley, and the object of the play is to show the great evils of gambling, ending in despair and suicide.

Gamester (The), by Mrs Centlivre (1703). The hero is Valere, to whom Angelica gives a picture, which she enjoins him not to lose on pain of forfeiting her hand. Valere loses it in play, and Angelica, in disguise, is the winner. After much tribulation, Valere is cured of his vice, the picture is restored, and the two are happily united in marriage.

Gammer Gurton's Needle, by Mr S. Master of Arts. It was in existence, says Warton, in 1551 (*English Poetry*, v. 32). Sir Walter Scott says "It was the supposed composition of John Stull, M.A., afterwards bishop of

Bath and Wells," but in 1551 John Still was a boy not nine years old. The fun of this comedy turns on the loss and recovery of a *needle*, with which Gammer Gurton was repairing the breeches of her man Hodge. The comedy contains the famous drinking song, "I Cannot Eat but Little Meat."

Gammer Gurton's Needle is a great curiosity. The popular characters, such as *The Sturdy Beggar*, "*The Clown*," *The Country Vicar* and *The Shrew* of

needle and this followed by the search for it, and its final recovery is intermixed with no other than a subordinate interest.—Sir W. Scott *The Drama*

Gamp (*Sarah*), a monthly nurse, residing in Kingsgate Street, High Holborn. Sarah was noted for her gouty umbrella, and for her perpetual reference to an hypothetical Mrs. Harris, whose opinions were a confirmation of her own. She was fond of strong tea and strong stimulants. "Don't ask me," she said, "whether I won't take none, or whether I will, but leave the bottle on the chimelée-piece, and let me put my lips to it when I am so disposed." When Mrs. Prig, "her pardner," stretched out her hand to the teapot [*filled with gin*], Mrs. Gamp stopped the hand and said with great feeling, "No, Betsey! drink fair, wotever you do." (See *HARRIS*).—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xlv. (1843)

** A big, pawky umbrella is called a *Mrs. Gamp* and in France an *Robinson*, from Robinson Crusoe's umbrella.

** Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Harris have Parisian sisters in M^{de} Pochet and M^{de} Gibou, creations of Henri Monnier.

Gan (See *GANEON*.)

Gan'abim, the island of thieves (Hebrew, *qannab*, "a thief")—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 66 (1515).

Gan'dalin, earl of the Firm Island, and 'squire of Am'adis de Gaul.

Gandalin, though an earl, never spoke to his master but cap in hand, his head bowing all the time and his body bent after the Turkish manner.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* I. lit. 6 (1605).

Gander-Cleugh ("folly-cliff"), that mysterious place where a person makes a goose of himself. Jedediah Cleishbotham, the hypothetical editor of *The Tales of My Landlord*, lived at Gander-cleugh.—Sir W. Scott.

Gan'elon (2 syl.), count of Mayence, the "Judah" of Charlemagne's paladins. His castle was built on the Blocksberg, the loftiest peak of the Hartz Mountains. Charlemagne was always trusting this

base knight, and was as often betrayed by him. Although the very business of the paladins was the upholding of Christianity, sir Ganelon was constantly intriguing for its overthrow. No doubt, jealousy of sir Roland made him a traitor, and he brisely planned with Marsillus (the Moorish king), the attack of Roncesvalles. The character of sir Ganelon was marked with spite, dissimulation, and intrigue, but he was patient, obstinate, and enduring. He was six feet and a half in height, had large glaring eyes, and fiery red hair. He loved solitude, was very taciturn, disbelieved in the existence of moral good, and has become a by-word for a false and faithless friend. Dante has placed him in his "*Inferno*" (Sometimes called *GAN*.)

The most faithless spy since the days of Ganelon.—Sir W. Scott *The Abbot* xlv. (1870).

Ganem, "the Slave of Love." The hero and title of one of the *Arabian Nights* tales. Ganem was the son of a rich merchant of Damascus, named Abou Aïbou. On the death of his father he went to Bagdad, to dispose of the merchandise left, and accidentally saw three slaves secretly burying a chest in the earth. Curiosity induced him to disinter the chest, when, lo! it contained a beautiful woman, sleeping from the effects of a narcotic drug. He took her to his lodgings, and discovered that the victim was Fetnab, the caliph's favourite, who had been buried alive by order of the sultana, out of jealousy. When the caliph heard thereof, he was extremely jealous of the young merchant, and ordered him to be put to death, but he made good his escape in the guise of a waiter, and having concealed till the angry fit of the caliph had subsided. When Haroun-al-Raschid (the caliph) came to himself, and heard the unvarnished facts of the case, he pardoned Ganem, gave to him Fetnab for a wife, and appointed him to a lucrative post about the court.

Gan'esa, goddess of wisdom, in Hindû mythology.

Then Candee (*Zôte*) bright and Ganesa sublime
Shall bless with joy their own propitious clime.
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* I. (1799).

Gan'ges Pliny tells us of men living on the odour emitted by the water of this river.—*Nat. Hist.*, xii.

By Ganges bank, as wild traditions tell
Of old the tribes lived healthful by the smell
No food they knew such fragrant vapours rose
I lech from the flowery lawn where Ganges flows.
Camotins *Lusit. vii.* (1699).

Ganlesse (*Richard*), alias **SIMON CANTER**, alias **EDWARD CHRISTIAN**, one of the conspirators — Sir W Scott, *Peversl of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Ganna, the Celtic prophetess, who succeeded Velle'da She went to Rome, and was received by Domitian with great honour — Tacitus, *Annals*, 55

Ganor, **Gano'ra**, **Geneura**, **Ginevra**, **Genievre**, **Gunevere**, **Guenever**, are different ways of spelling the name of Arthur's wife, called by Geoffrey of Monmouth, **Guanhuma'ra** or **Guan'humar**, but Tennyson has made **Guenever** the popular English form

Gants Jaunes (*Des*), dandies, men of fashion

Gan'ymede (3 syl), a beautiful Phrygian boy, who was carried up to Olympus on the back of an eagle, to become cup-bearer to the gods instead of Hebe At the time of his capture he was playing a flute while tending his father's sheep

There fell a flute when Ganymede went up—
The flute that he was wont to play upon
Jean Ingelow *Honours* II.

(Jupiter compensated the boy's father for the loss of his son, by a pair of horses)

Tennyson, speaking of a great reverse of fortune from the highest glory to the lowest shame, says

They mounted *Ganymede*
To tumble & utters on the second morn
The Princess III

The Birds of Ganymede eagles **Gany-mede** is represented as sitting on an eagle, or attended by that bird

To sco upon her shores her fowl and conies feed,
And wantonly to hatch the birds of *Gany-mede*
Dryden *Polyolbion*, IV (1612)

** **Ganymede** is the constellation **Aquarius**

Garagan'tua, a giant, who swallowed five pilgrims with their staves in a salad — *The History of Garagantua* (1594)

You must borrow me *Garagantua's* mouth before I can utter so long a word — Shakespeare *As You Like It* act III sc. 2 (1600)

Gar'cias *The soul of Peter Garcias*, money Two scholars, journeying to Salamanca, came to a fountain, which bore this inscription "Here is buried the soul of the licentiate Peter Garcias" One scholar went away laughing at the notion of a buried soul but the other, using with his knife, loosened a stone,

and found a purse containing 100 ducats — Lesage, *Gil Blas* (to the reader, 1715)

Garcilas'o, surnamed "the Inca", descended on the mother's side from the royal family of Peru (1530-1568) He was the son of Sebastian Garcilaso, a lieutenant of Alvarado and Pizarro Author of *Commentaries on the Origin of the Incas, their Laws and Government*

It was from poetical traditions that Garcilas'o [sic] composed his account of the Yncas of Peru It was from ancient poems which his mother (a princess of the blood of the Yncas) taught him in his youth that he collected the materials of his history — *Dissertation on the Era of Ouslan*

Garcilaso [DE LA VEGA], called "The Petrarch of Spain," born at Toledo (1530-1568) His poems are eclogues, odes, and elegies of great naïveté, grace, and harmony

Sometimes he turned to gaze upon his book
Boscan or Garcilasso [sic].

Byron *Don Juan*, l. 95 (1819)

Gar'dari'ke (4 syl) So Russia is called in the *Eddas*

Garden of the Argentine, Tucuman, a province of Buenos Ayres

Garden of England Worcestershire and Kent are both so called

Garden of Erin, Carlow, in Leinster
Garden of Europe Italy and Belgium are both so called

Garden of France, Amboise, in the department of Indre-et-Loire

Garden of India, Oude
Garden of Italy, Sicily

Garden of South Wales, southern division of Glamorganshire

Garden of Spain, Andalucia
Garden of the West Illinois and

Kansas are both so called
Garden of the World, the region of the Mississippi

Garden (The), Covent Garden Theatre The "Lane," that is, Drury Lane

He managed the Garden and afterwards the Lane. — W C Macready *Temple Bar* 76 1875

Gardens of the Sun, the East Indian or Malay Archipelago

Gardening (*Father of Landscape*), Lenotre (1613-1700)

Gar'diner (*Richard*), porter to Miss Semphire Arthuret and her sister Angelica — Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Gar'diner (*Colonel*), colonel of Waverley's regiment — Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Gareth (*Sir*), according to ancient

romance, was the youngest son of Lot king of Orkney and Morgawse Arthur's [half]-sister. His mother, to deter him from entering Arthur's court, said, jestingly, she would consent to his so doing if he concealed his name and went as a scullion for twelve months. To this he agreed, and sir Kay, the king's steward, nicknamed him "Beaumains," because his hands were unusually large. At the end of the year he was knighted, and obtained the quest of Lynet, who craved the aid of some knight to liberate her sister Lionès, who was held prisoner by sir Ironside in Castle Perilous. Lynet treated sir Gareth with great contumely, calling him a washer of dishes and a kitchen knave, but he overthrew the five knights and liberated the lady, whom he married. The knights were—first, the Black Knight of the Black Lands or sir Percival (2 syl), the Green Knight or sir Pertolope, the Red Knight or sir Perimond's, the Blue Knight or sir Persaunt of India (four brothers), and lastly the Red Knight of the Red Lands or sir Ironside—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120-153 (1470).

According to Tennyson, sir Gareth was "the last and tallest son of Lot king of Orkney and of Bellicent his wife." He served as kitchen knave in king Arthur's hall a twelvemonth and a day, and was nicknamed "Fair-hands" (*Beaumains*). At the end of twelve months he was knighted, and obtained leave to accompany Lynette to the liberation of her sister Lionors, who was held captive in Castle Perilous by a knight called Death or Mors. The passages to the castle were kept by four brothers, called by Tennyson, Morning Star or Phosphorus, Noonday Sun or Meridies, Evening Star or Hesperus, and Night or Nox, all of whom he overthrew. At length Death leapt from the cleft skull of Night, and prised the knight not to kill him, seeing that what he did his brothers had made him do. At starting, Lynette treated Gareth with great contumely, but softened to him more and more after each victory, and at last married him.

He that told the tale in olden times
Says that sir Gareth wedded Lionors
But he that told it later says Lynette.

Tennyson *Idylls of the King* (Gareth and Lynette)

Gareth and Lynet is in reality an allegory, a sort of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, describing the warfare of a Christian from birth to his entrance into glory. The "Bride" lived in Castle Perilous, and was named Lionès, Lynet represents

the "carnal world" which lures the inhabitants of the City of Destruction into and jeers at everything the Christian does. Sir Gareth fought with four knights, keepers of the road—"to Zion or Castle Perilous, viz., Night, Dawn, Noonday, and Evening, meaning the temptations of the four ages of man. Having conquered in all these, he had to encounter the last enemy, which is death, and then the bride was won—the bride who lived in Castle Perilous or Mount Zion.

Tennyson, in his version of this beautiful allegory, has fallen in several grave errors, the worst of which is his making Gareth marry Lynet instead of the true bride. This is like sending a Pilgrim in the City of Destruction, after having finished his journey and passed the flood. Gareth's *brother* was wedded to the world (i.e. Lynet), but Gareth himself was married to the 'true Bride,' who dwelt in Castle Perilous. Another grave error is making Death crave of Gareth not to kill him, as what he did he was compelled to do by his elder brothers. I must confess that this to me is quite past understanding.—See *Notes and Queries*, January 19, February 16 March 16, 1878.

Gargamelle (3 syl), wife of Grangousier and daughter of the king of the Pyrrillions. On the day that she gave birth to Gargantua she ate 16 qrs 2 bush 3 pecks and a pipkin of dirt, the mere remains left in the tripe which she had for supper, although the tripe had been cleaned with the utmost care.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 4 (1533).

Gargamelle is an allegorical skit on the extravagance of queens, and the dirt is their pin-money.

Gargantua, son of Grangousier and Gargamelle. It needed 17,913 cows to supply the babe with milk. Like Gargantua (q v), he ate in his salad lettuces as big as walnut trees, in which were lurking six pilgrims from Sebastian. He founded and endowed the abbey of Thelème (2 syl), in remembrance of his victory over Picrochole (3 syl).—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 7 (1533).

Of course, Gargantua is an allegorical skit on the allowance accorded to princes for their maintenance.

Gargantua's *Mare*. This mare was as big as six elephants, and had feet with fingers. On one occasion, going to school, the "boy" hung the bells of Notre Dame de Paris on his mare's neck.

jingles, but when the Parisians promised to feed his heist for nothing, he restored the peal. This mare had a terrible tail, "every whit as big as the steeple of St Mark's," and on one occasion, being annoyed by wasps, she switched it about so vigorously that she knocked down all the trees in the vicinity. Gargantua roared with laughter, and cried, "Je trouve beau ce!" whereupon the locality was called "Beauce"—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, 1 16 (1533).

* * Of course, this "mare" is in allegorical skit on the extravagance of court mistresses, and the "tail" is the suite in attendance on them.

Gargantua Curriculum, a course of studies including all languages, all sciences, all the fine arts, with all athletic sports and calisthenic exercises. Gringousier wrote to his son, saying

There should not be a river in the world no matter how small, thou dost not know the name of with the nature and habits of all fishes all fowls of the air all shrubs and trees all metals, minerals gems and precious stones I wo
mudists and
man together
living or dead.

Gar'gery (*Mrs Joe*), Pip's sister. A virago, who kept her husband and Pip in constant awe.

Joe Gargery, a blacksmith, married to Pip's sister. A noble-hearted, simple-minded young man, who loved Pip sincerely. Though uncouth in manners and ungain in appearance, Joe Gargery was one of nature's gentlemen.—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Gargouille (2 syl), the great dragon that lived in the Seine, ravaged Rouen, and was slain by St Romanus in the seventh century.

Garland of Howth (Ireland), the book of the four Gospels preserved in the abbey of Howth, remains of which still exist.

Garlic. The purveyor of the sultan of Casgar says he knew a man who lost his thumbs and great toes from eating garlic. The facts were these. A young man was married to the favourite of Zobeide, and partook of a dish containing garlic, when he went to his bride, she ordered him to be bound, and ent off his two thumbs and two great toes, for presuming to appear before her without having purified his fingers. Ever after this he always washed his hands 120 times with alkali and soap after partaking of garlic in a ragout.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Purveyor's Story").

Gar'ratt (*The mayor of*) Garratt is a village between Wandsworth and Loking. In 1780 the inhabitants associated themselves together to resist any further encroachments on their common, and the chairman was called the *Mayor*. The first "mayor" happened to be chosen on a general election, and so it was decreed that a new mayor should be appointed at each general election. This made excellent capital for electioneering squibs, and some of the greatest wits of the day have ventilated political grievances, gibbeted political characters, and sprinkled holy water with good stout orken cudgels under the mask of "addresses by the mayors of Garratt."

S Foote has a farce entitled *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763).

Garraway's, a coffee-house in Exchange Alley, which existed for 216 years, but is now pulled down. Here tea was sold in 1657 for sums varying from 16s to 50s per lb.

Garter. According to legend, Joan countess of Salisbury accidentally slipped her garter at a court ball. It was picked up by her royal partner, Edward III, who gallantly diverted the attention of the guests from the lady by binding the blue band round his own knee, saying, as he did so, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

The earl's greatest of all grandmothers
Was grander daughter still to that fair dame
Whose garter slipped down at the famous ball.
Robert Browning *A Blot on the Scutcheon* 13

Gartha, sister of prince Oswald of Vero'na. When Oswald was slain in single combat by Gondibert (a combat provoked by his own treachery), Gartha used all her efforts to stir up civil war, but Hermegild, a man of great prudence, who loved her, was the author of wiser counsel, and diverted the anger of the camp by a funeral pageant of unusual splendour. As the tale is not finished, the ultimate lot of Gartha is unknown.—Sir William Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Gas'abal, the 'squire of don Gulaor.

Gasabal was a man of such silence that the author names him only once in the course of his voluminous history.—*Don Quixote* I III. 6 (1605).

Gascoigne (*Sir William*). Shakespeare says that prince Henry "struck the chief justice in the open court," but it does not appear from history that any blow was given. The fact is this.

One of the gay companions of the prince being committed for felony the prince demanded his release, but

air William told him the only way of obtaining a release would be to get from the king a free pardon. Prince Henry now tried to rescue the prisoner by force when the judge ordered him out of court. In a towering fury the prince flew to the judgment seat and all thought he was about to slay the judge, but air William said very firmly and quietly, "I remember yourself. I hope here the place of the king's your sovereign lord and father to whom you owe double obedience, therefore I charge you in his name to desist of your wilfulness. And now for your contempt of you to the prison of the King's Bench whereunto I committe you and remaine there prisoner untill the pleasure of the king be further knowne." With which words the prince being abashed, the noble prisoner departed and went to the king's Bench.—Sir Thomas Elyot, *The Governour* (1531)

Gashford, secretary to lord George Gordon. A detestable, cruel sneak, who dupes his half-mad master, and leads him to imagine he is upholding a noble cause in plotting against the English catholics. To wreak vengeance on Geoffrey Haredale, he incites the rioters to burn "The Warren," where Haredale resided. Gashford commits suicide.—C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1811)

Gaspar or **Caspar** ("the white one"), one of the three Magi or kings of Cologne. His offering to the infant Jesus was frankincense, in token of divinity.

* * * The other two were Melchior ("king of light"), who offered gold, symbolical of royalty, and Balthazar ("lord of treasures"), who offered myrrh, to denote that Christ would die klopstock, in his *Messiah*, makes the number of the Magi six, not one of which names agrees with those of Cologne Cathedral.

Gaspard, the steward of count De Valmont, in whose service he had been for twenty years, and to whom he was most devotedly attached.—W Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*

Gas'pero, secretary of state, in the drama called *The Laus of Candy*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647)

Gate of France (*Iron*), Longwy, a strong military position

Gate of Italy, that part of the valley of the Adige which is in the vicinity of Trent and Roveredo. It is a narrow gorge between two mountain ridges

Gate of Tears (*Babchandi*), the passage into the Red Sea

Like some ill-directed bark that steers
In ellence through the Gate of Tears.

Moore *Lalla Iookh* (The Fire Worshippers," 1817)

Gates (*Iron*) or *Demir Kāra*, a celebrated pass of the Tenthred, through which all caravans between Smyrna and Brusa must needs pass

Gates of Cilicia (*pyla Cilicæ*), a

denic connecting Cappadocia and Cilicia. Now called the Pass of Golek Boghaz

Gates of Syria (*pyla Syriæ*), a Beilan pass. Near this pass was the battle-field of Issus

Gates of the Caspian (*pyla Caspiæ*), a rent in the high mountain-wall south of the Caspian, in the neighbourhood of the modern Persian capital

Gates of the Occult Sciences (*The*), forty, or as some say forty-eight, books on magic, in Arabic. The first twelve teach the art of sorcery and enchantment, the thirteenth teaches how to disenchant and restore bodies to their native shapes again. A complete set was always kept in the Dom-Daniel or school for magic in Tunis.—Continuation of the *Arabian Nights* ("History of Mau'grab")

Gath'eral (*Old*), steward to the duke of Buckingham.—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Gath'erill (*Old*), butler to sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak.—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Gauden'tio di Lucca, the hero and title of a romance by Simon Berington. He makes a journey to Mezzoramia, an imaginary country in the interior of Africa

Gau'diser, a champion in the romance of *Alexander*

Gaudio'sa (*Lady*), wife of Pelavo, a wise and faithful counsellor, high-minded, brave in danger, and a real help-mate.—Southey, *Roderick*, *Last of the Goths* (1811)

Gaudissart, the droll French brig-man

Gaul, son of Morni of Strumon. He was betrothed to Oith'ona daughter of Nuath, but before the day of marriage he was called away by Kingal to attend him on an expedition against the Britons. At the same time Nuath was at war, and sent for his son Lathmon, so Oith'ona was left unprotected in her home. Dunrommath lord of Uthal (or Cuthal) seized this opportunity to carry her off, and concealed her in a cave in the desert island of Trom'athon. When Gaul returned to claim his betrothed, he found she was gone, and was told by a vision in the night where she was hidden. Next day, with three followers, Gaul went to Trom'athon, and the ravisher coming

up, he slew him and cut off his head Othlona, armed as a combatant, mingled with the fighters and was wounded Gaul saw what he thought a youth dying, and went to offer assistance, but found it was Othlona, who forthwith expired Disconsolate, he returned to Dnnlathmon, and thence to Morven—Ossian, *Othlona*

His voice was like many streams.—Ossian *Fingal* III.

(Homer makes a loud voice a thing to be much commended in a warrior)

Gaul (A) generally means a Frenchman, and *Gallia* means France, the country of the Celts or Keltai, called by the Greeks "Gallitai," and shortened into *Galli*. Wales is also called *Gallia*, *Galis*, and *Gaul*, especially in mediæval romance; hence, *Amadis* of *Gaul* is not *Amadis* of France, but *Amadis* of Wales, *sir Lamorake de Galis* is *sir Lamorake* of Wales. *Gaul* in France is *Armorica* or *Little Britain* (*Brittany*)

Gaunt'grim, the wolf, in lord Lytton's *Pilgrims of the Rhine* (1834)

Bruln is always in the sulks, and Gaunt'grim always in a passion.—Ch. xii.

Gautier et Garguille, "all the world and his wife"

Se moquer de Gautier et Garguille (To make game of every one) —A French Proverb

Gava'n, the pseudonym of Sulpice Paul Chevalier, the great caricaturist of the French *Charivari* (1803-1866)

Gavroche (2 syl), type of the Parisian street arab—Victor Hugo, *Les Misérables* (1862)

Gawain [*Gaw'n*], son of king Lot and Morgause (Arthur's sister) His brothers were Agravain, Ga'heris, and Ga'reth. The traitor Mordred was his half-brother, being the adulterous offspring of Morgause and prince Arthur. Lot was king of Orkney. Gawain was the second of the fifty knights created by king Arthur, Tor was the first, and was dubbed the same day (pt 1 48). When the adulterous passion of sir Launcelot for queen Guenever came to the knowledge of the king, sir Gawain insisted that the king's honour should be upheld. Accordingly, king Arthur went in battle array to Benwicke (*Brittany*), the "realm of sir Launcelot," and proclaimed war. Here sir Gawain fell, according to the prophecy of Merlin, "With this sword shall Launcelot slay the man that in this world he loved best" (pt 1 44). In this same battle the king was told that his bastard son Mordred had usurped his

throne, so he hastened back with all speed, and in the great battle of the West received his mortal wound (pt 1 160-167).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470)

Of Arthurian knights, Gawain is called the "Courteous," sir Kay the "Rude and Boastful," Mordred the "Traacherous," Launcelot the "Chivalrous," Galahad the "Chaste," Mark the "Dastard," sir Palomides (3 syl) the "Saracen," i.e. unbaptized, etc.

Gawky (*Lord*), Richard Grenville (1711-1770)

Gaw'rey, a flying woman, whose wings served the double purpose of flying and dress—R. Pultock, *Peter Williams* (1750)

Gay (*Walter*), in the firm of Dombey and Son, an honest, frank, ingenuous youth, who loved Florence Dombey, and comforted her in her early troubles. Walter Gay was sent in the merchantman called *The Son and Heir*, as junior partner, to Barbadoes, and survived a shipwreck. After his return from Barbadoes, he married Florence—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1816)

Gayless (*Charles*), the penniless suitor of Melissa. His valet is Sharp—Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1741)

Gayville (*Lord*), the affianced husband of Miss Alserip "the heiress," whom he detests, but he ardently loves Miss Alton, her companion. The former is conceited, overbearing, and vulgar, but very rich, the latter is modest, retiring, and lady-like, but very poor. It turns out that £2000 a year of "the heiress's" property was entailed on sir William Charlton's heirs, and therefore descended to Mr. Clifford in right of his mother. This money Mr. Clifford settles on his sister, Miss Alton (whose real name is Clifford). Sir Clement Flint tears the conveyance, whereby Clifford retains the £2000 a year, and sir Clement settles the same amount on lord Gayville, who marries Miss Alton *alias* Miss Clifford.

Lady Emily Gayville, sister of lord Gayville. A bright, vivacious, and witty lady, who loves Mr. Clifford. Clifford also greatly loves lady Emily, but is deterred from proposing to her, because he is poor and unequal to her in a social position. It turns out that he comes into £2000 a year in right of his mother, lady Charlton, and is thus enabled to offer

himself to the lady, by whom he is accepted.—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781)

Gaz'ban, the black slave of the old fire-worshipper, employed to sacrifice the Mussulmans to be offered on the "mountain of fire"—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgad and Assad").

Gazette (*Sir Gregory*), a man who delights in news, without having the slightest comprehension of politics—*Samuel Foote, The Knights*

Gaz'mvides (3 syl), a Persian dynasty, which gave four kings and lasted fifty years. It was founded by Mahmoud Gazni (999-1019)

Geber, an Arabian alchemist, born at Phous, in Persia (eighth century). He wrote several treatises on the "art of making gold," in the usual mystical jargon of the period, and hence our word *gibberish* ("senseless jargon")

This art the Arabian Geber taught
The Elder of Perpetual Youth.

Longfellow *The Golden Legend*.

Geddes (*Joshua*), the quaker *Rachel Geddes*, sister of Joshua Philip Geddes, grandfather of Joshua and Rachel Geddes—*Sir W. Scott, Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Gehen'na, the place of everlasting torment. Strictly speaking, it means the Valley of Hinnom (*Ge Hinnom*), where sacrifices to Moloch were offered, and where refuse of all sorts was subsequently cast, for the consumption of which fires were kept constantly burning. There was also a sort of *aqua tofana*, called *liquor Gehenna*.

Hot water it may be to many

But to me the veriest liquor Gehenna

Longfellow *The Golden Legend*.

And black Gehenna call it, the type of hell
Milton *Paradise Lost*, l. 436 (1667)

Geierstein [*Gr'er stine*], Arnold count of

Count Albert of Geierstein, brother of Arnold Biederman, disguised (1) as the black priest of St. Paul's, (2) as president of the secret tribunal, (3) as monk at Mont St. Victoire.

Anne of Geierstein, called "The Maiden of the Mist," daughter of count Albert, and baroness of Arnheim.

Count Heinrich of Geierstein, grandfather of count Arnold.

Count Wilheva'd of Geierstein, father of count Arnold—*Sir W. Scott, Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Geislaor (*Pe'erhan*), one of the insurgents at Liège [*Leige*]—*Sir W. Scott, Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Geith (*George*), a model of untiring industry, perseverance, and moral courage. Undaunted by difficulties, he pursued his onward way, and worked as long as breath was left him—*Mrs. Traillford [Riddell], George Geith*

Gelert, Llewellyn's favourite hound. One day, Llewellyn returned from hunting, when Gelert met him smeared with gore. The chieftain felt alarmed, and instantly went to look for his baby son. He found the cradle overturned, and all around was sprinkled with gore and blood. He called his child, but no voice replied, and thinking the hound had eaten it, he stabbed the animal to the heart. The tumult awoke the baby boy, and on searching more carefully, a huge wolf was found under the bed, quite dead. Gelert had slain the wolf and saved the child.

And now a gallows tomb they raise

With costly soil there decked

And mark let it read with loud praise

Poor Gelert's bones to rest.

Hon. W. R. Spencer *Welsh-Gelert* (Gelert's Grave)

* * This tale, with a slight difference, is common to all parts of the world. It is told in the *Gesta Romanorum* of Iolliculus, a knight, but the wolf is a "serpent," and Iolliculus, in repentance, makes a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. In the Sanskrit version, given in the *Pantschatantra* (A.D. 540), the tale is told of the brahmin Devasaman, an "ichneumon" and "black snake" taking the places of the dog and the wolf. In the Arabic version by Nasr-Allah (twelfth century), a "vaselet" is substituted for the dog, in the Mongolian *Uligern* a "polecat," in the Persian *Sindbadnâmeh*, a "cat," and in the *Hutopadesa* (iv 3), an "otter." In the Chinese *Forest of Pearls from the Garden of the Law*, the dog is an "ichneumon," as in the Indian version (A.D. 668). In Sandabar, and also in the Hebrew version, the tale is told of a dog. A similar tale is told of czar Piras of Russia, and another occurs in the *Seven Wise Masters*.

Gellatly (*Davie*), idiot servant of the baron of Bradwardine (3 syl.)

Old Janet Gellatly, the idiot's mother—*Sir W. Scott, Waverley* (time, George II.)

* * In some editions the word is spelt "Gellatley."

Geloro's, Silly Laughter personified
Geloios is slain by Encratis (*temper-*
ance) in the battle of Mansoul (Greek,
geloios, "facetious")

Geloios next ensued a merry Greek,
Whose life was laughter vain and mirth misplaced
His speeches broad to shame the modest cheek
Nor cared he whom or when, or how disgraced
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* viii xl (1633)

Gem Alphabet.

Transparent.	Opaque.
Amethyst	Agate
Beryl	Basalt
Chrysoberyl	Cacholong
Diamond	Diaspore
Emerald	Egyptian pebble
Felspar	Fire-stone
Garnet	Granite
Hyacinth	Heliotrope
Idocrase	Jasper
Kyanite	Krokidolite
Lynx-sapphire	Lapis-lazuli
Milk-opal	Malachite
Natrolite	Nephrite
Opal	Onyx
Porphyry	Porphyry
Quartz	Quartz-agate
Ruby	Rose-quartz
Sapphire	Sardonyx
Topaz	Turquoise
Unanite	Ultra-marine
Vesuvianite	Verd-antique
Water-sapphire	Wood-opal
Xanthite	Xenolite
Zircon	Zurite

Gem of Normandy, Emma,
daughter of Richard "the Fearless,"
duke of Normandy. She first married
Ethelred II of England, and then Canute,
but survived both, and died in 1052

There is a story told that Emma was once brought to
trial on a but that
fold over
Freeman

Gem of the Ocean Ireland is
called by T. Moore "first gem of the
ocean, first pearl of the sea"

Gems emblems of the Twelve Apostles

ANDREW, the bright blue sapphire,
emblematic of his heavenly faith

BARTHOLOMEW, the red carnelian,
emblematic of his martyrdom

JAMES, the white chalcedony, em-
blematic of his purity.

JAMES THE LESS, the topaz, em-
blematic of delicacy

JOHN, the emerald, emblematic of his
youth and gentleness

MATTHEW, the amethyst, emblematic
of sobriety. Matthew was once a "pub-

lican," but was "sobered" by the leaven
of Christianity

MATTHIAS, the chrysolite, pure as sun-
shine

PETER, the jasper, hard and solid as
the rock of the Church

PHILIP, the friendly sardonyx

SIMEON of Cana, the pink hyacinth,
emblematic of sweet temper

TILADEUS, the chrysoprase, em-
blematic of serenity and trustfulness

THOMAS, the beryl, indefinite in lustre,
emblematic of his doubting faith

Gems symbolic of the Months

January, the jacinth or hyacinth,
symbolizing constancy and fidelity

February, the amethyst, symbolizing
peace of mind and sobriety

March, the blood-stone or jasper, sym-
bolizing courage and success in dangerous
enterprise

April, the sapphire and diamond,
symbolizing repentance and innocence

May, the emerald, symbolizing success
in love

June, the agate, symbolizing long life
and health

July, the carnelian, symbolizing cure
of evils resulting from forgetfulness

August, the sardonyx or onyx, sym-
bolizing conjugal felicity

September, the chrysolite, symbolizing
preservation from folly, or its cure

October, the aqua-marine, opal, or
beryl, symbolizing hope

November, the topaz, symbolizing fidelity
and friendship

December, the turquoise or ruby, sym-
bolizing brilliant success

** Some doubt exists between May
and June, July and August. Thus some
give the agate to May, and the emerald to
June, the carnelian to August, and the
onyx to July

Gembok or Gemsbok, a sort of
stag, a native of South Africa. It is a
heavy, stout animal, which makes such
use of its horns as even to beat off the
lion

Far into the heat among the sands,
The gembok nations, snuffing up the wind
Drawn by the scent of water, and the lands
Of lawny bearded lions pacing blind
With the sun-dazzle and spiritless for lack of rest.
Jean Ingelow, *The Four Princes*

Gem'ini ("the twins") Castor and
Pollux are the two principal stars of this
constellation, the former has a bluish
tinge, and the latter a drab red

As heaven's high twins, whereof in Tyrian blue
The one revels through his course immense
Night love his flow of the damask hue
Jean Ingelow *Remains*, I.

Gemini Mrs Browning makes Eve view in the constellation *Gemini*: a symbol of the increase of the human race, and she loved to gaze on it—E B Browning, *A Drama of Exile* (1850)

Genev'ra. (See GINEURA)

* * Queen Guinever or Gnevever is sometimes called "Genevra," or "Genevra"

Gene'va Bull (*The*), Stephen Marshall, a Calvinistic preacher

Geneviève (*St*), the patron saint of Paris, born at Nanterre. She was a shepherdess, but went to Paris when her parents died, and was there during Attila's invasion (A D 451). She told the citizens that God would spare the city, and "her prediction came true." At another time, she procured food for the Parisians suffering from famine. At her request, Clovis built the church of St Pierre et St Paul, afterwards called Ste Geneviève. Her day is January 3. Her relics are deposited in the Panthéon now called by her name (419-512)

Genu or **Ginn**, an intermediate race between angels and men. They ruled on earth before the creation of Adam—D Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 357 (1697)

* * Solomon is supposed to preside over the whole race of genu. This seems to have arisen from a mere confusion of words of somewhat similar sound. The chief of the genu was called a suleyman, which got corrupted into a proper name

Genius and Common Sense T Moore says that Common Sense and Genius once went out together on a ramble by moonlight. Common Sense went prosing on his way, arrived home in good time, and went to bed, but Genius, while gazing at the stars, stumbled into a river, and died

* * This story is told of Thales the philosopher by Plato. Chaucer has also an allusion thereto in his *Miller's Tale*

So ferde another clerk with stromomye :

He walked in the feeldes for to pryve

Upon the sterres what ther shuld befall,

Till he was in a maris pit I fall.

Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* 3457 etc. (1333).

Genna'ro, the natural son of Lucrezia di Borgia (daughter of pope Alexander VI) before her marriage with Alfonso duke of Ferrara. He was brought up by a Neapolitan fisherman. In early manhood he went to Venice, heard of the scandalous cruelty of Lucrezia, and,

with the heedless petulance of youth, mutilated the duke's escutcheon by striking out the B, thus converting Borgia into Orgia (*orgies*). Lucrezia demanded vengeance, and Gennaro was condemned to death by poison. When Lucrezia discovered that the offender was her own son, she gave him an antidote to the poison, and set him free. Not long after this, at a banquet given by Negro'ni, Lucrezia revealed herself to Gennaro as his mother, and both expired of poison in the banquet hall—Donzetti, *Lucrezia di Borgia* (1834)

Gennil (*Ralph*), a veteran in the troop of sir Hugo de Lacy—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Genove'fa, wife of Siegfried count palatine of Brabant. Being suspected of infidelity, she was driven into the forest of Ardennes, where she gave birth to a son, who was suckled by a white doe. After a time, Siegfried discovered his error, and both mother and child were restored to their proper home—*German Popular Stories*

Tieck and Müller have popularized the tradition, and Raupach has made it the subject of a drama

Gentle Shepherd (*The*), George Grenville. In one of his speeches, he exclaimed in the House, "Tell me where!" when Pitt hummed the line of a popular song, "Gentle Shepherd, tell me where!" and the House was convulsed with laughter (1712-1770)

Gentle Shepherd (*The*), the title and chief character of Allan Ramsay's pastoral (1725)

Gentleman of Europe (*The First*), George IV (1762, 1820-1830)

It was the "first gentleman in Europe" in whose high presence Mrs. Rawdon passed her examination and took her degree in reputation: so it must be flat disloyalty to doubt her virtue. What a noble appreciation of character must there not have been in Vanity Fair when that august sovereign was invested with the title of *Premier Gentilhomme* of all Europe!—Thackeray *Vanity Fair* (1843).

Gentleman of Europe (*First*), Louis d'Artois

Gentleman Smith, William Smith, actor, noted for his gentlemanly deportment on the stage (1730-1790)

Geoffrey, archbishop of York—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Geoffrey, the old ostler of John Mengs (unkeeper at Kirchhoff)—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Cleves* (time, Edward IV)

Geoffrey Crayon, the hypothetical name of the author of the *Sketch-Book*, by Washington Irving of New York (1818-1820)

George (*Honest*) General Monk, George duke of Albemarle, was so called by the votaries of Cromwell (1608-1670)

George (*Mr*), a stalwart, handsome simple-hearted fellow, son of Mrs Rouncewell the housekeeper at Chesney Wold. He was very wild as a lad and ran away from his mother to enlist as a soldier, but on his return to England he opened a shooting-gallery in Leicester Square, London. When sir Leicester Dedlock, in his old age, fell into trouble, George became his faithful attendant — C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

George (*St*), the patron saint of England. He was born at Lydda, but brought up in Cappadocia, and suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian, April 23, A.D. 303. Mr Hogg tells us of a Greek inscription at Ezra, in Syria, dated 346, in which the martyrdom of St George is referred to. At this date was living George bishop of Alexandria, with whom Gibbon, in his *Decline and Fall*, has confounded the patron saint of England, but the bishop died in 362, or fifty-nine years after the prince of Cappadocia (See RED CROSS KNIGHT)

*** Mussulmans revere St George under the name of "Gherghis"

St George's Bones were taken to the church in the city of Constantinople

St George's Head. One of his heads was preserved at Rome. Long forgotten, it was rediscovered in 1751, and was given in 1600 to the church of Ferrara. Another of his heads was preserved in the church of Mares-Moutier, in Picardy

St George's Limbs. One of his arms fell from heaven upon the altar of Pantaleon, at Cologne. Another was preserved in a religious house of Barala, and was transferred thence in the ninth century to Cambrai. Part of an arm was presented by Robert of Flanders to the city of Toulouse, another part was given to the abbey of Auchin, and another to the countess Matilda

George and the Dragon (*St*). St George, son of lord Albert of Coventry, was stolen in infancy by "the weird lady of the woods," who brought the lad up to deeds of arms. His body had three marks: a dragon on the breast,

a garter round one of the legs, and a blood-red cross on the right arm. When he grew to manhood, he fought against the Saracens. In Libya he heard of a huge dragon, to which a damsel was daily given for food, and it so happened that when he arrived the victim was Sabra, the king's daughter. She was already tied to the stake when St George came up. On came the dragon, but the knight, thrusting his lance into the monster's mouth, killed it on the spot. Sabra, being brought to England, became the wife of her deliverer, and they lived happily in Coventry, till death.—Perey, *Reliques*, III in 2

St George and the Dragon, on old guinea-pieces, was the design of Pistrucci. It was an adaptation of a didrachm of Tarentum, B.C. 250

*** The encounter between George and the dragon took place at Berytus (*Beyrut*)

The tale of St George and the dragon is told in the *Golden Legends* of Jacques de Voragine — See S. Brang-Gould, *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*

George I and the duchess of Kendal (1719). The duchess was a German, whose name was Erangard Melrose de Schulemburg. She was created duchess of Munster, in Ireland, baroness Glastonbury, countess of Feversham, and duchess of Kendal (died 1743)

George II. His favourite was Mary Howard, duchess of Suffolk

George II, when angry, vented his displeasure by kicking his hat about the room. We are told that Xerxes vented his displeasure at the loss of his bridges by ordering the Hellespont to be fettered, lashed with 300 stripes, and insulted

George III and the Fan Quakeless. When George III was about 20 years of age, he fell in love with Hannah Lightfoot, daughter of a linen-draper in Market Street, St James's. He married her in Kew Church, 1759, but of course the marriage was not recognized (See LOVERS)

*** The following year (September, 1760), he married the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz. Hannah Lightfoot married a Mr. Wford, and passed out of public notice

George IV and Mrs Mary Robinson, generally called Perdita

Mar. Darby, at the age of 15, married Mr Robinson who lived a few months on credit, and was then imprisoned for debt. Mrs Robinson sought a livelihood on the stage, and George IV, then prince of Wales and a mere lad, saw her as "Perdita," fell in love with her, corresponded with her under the assumed name of "Florizel," and gave her a bond for £20,000, subsequently cancelled for an annuity of £500 (1768-1800).

* * George IV was born in 1762, and was only 16 in 1778, when he fell in love with Mrs Robinson. The young prince suddenly abandoned her, and after two other love affairs, privately married, at Carlton House (in 1785), Mrs Fitzherbert, a lady of good family, and a widow, seven years his senior. The marriage being contrary to the law, he married the princess Caroline of Brunswick, in 1793, but still retained his connection with Mrs Fitzherbert, and added a new favourite, the countess of Jersey.

George (of LAVAL), a friend of Horace de Bienne (2 syl). Having committed forgery, Carlos (*alias* marquis d'Antas), being cognizant of it, hid him in his power, but Ogarta (*alias* Martha) obtained the document, and returned it to George — I Stirling, *Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

George-a-Green, the pinner or pound-keeper of Wakefield, one of the chosen favourites of Robin Hood.

Yeni Wakefield, perambulation
Ubi gloriens Georgiana Greenum,
Non invenit, sed in itinere,
Floscent reporti Georgii signum,
Ubi aliam bilitatem
Dolens Georgio fortior erant.

Drunken Barnaby (1647).

Once in Wakefield town so pleasant
Saw I George-a-Green the pinner
Found him not, but eyed farward sir
On a sign, "The George's Head," sir
I want grown with ale like a pinner
Who, cared I for George or Hector! — E.C.B.

* * Robert Green has a drama entitled *George-a-Green, the Pinner of Wakefield* (1580).

George Street (Strand, London), one of a series of streets named after the second duke of Buckingham. The series consists of George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, and Buckingham Street.

Georgian Women (*The*). Allah, rushing to stool his celestial harem, commissioned an imaum to select for him forty of the loveliest women he could find. The imaum journeyed into Frankistan, and from the country of the English

carried off the king's daughter. From Germany he selected other maidens, but when he arrived at Gori (north-west of Tiflis) he fell in love with one of the beauties, and tarried there. Allah punished him by death, but the maidens remained in Gori, and became the mothers of the most beautiful race of mortals in the whole earth — *A Legend*.

Georgina [Vesey], daughter of sir John Vesey. Pretty, but vain and frivolous. She loved, as much as her heart was susceptible of such a passion, sir Frederick Blount, but wavered between her liking and the policy of marrying Alfred Evelyn, a man of great wealth. When she thought the property of Evelyn was insecure, she at once gave her hand to sir Frederick — Lord L. Bulwer-Lytton, *Money* (1840).

Geraint (Sir), of Devon one of the knights of the Round Table. He was married to Enid, only child of Yniol. Fearing lest Enid should be tainted by the queen, sir Geraint left the court, and retired to Devon. Half sleeping and half waking, he overheard part of Enid's words, and fancying her to be unfaithful to him, treated her for a time with great harshness, but Enid nursed him when he was wounded with such wisely tenderness that he could no longer doubt her fealty, and a complete understanding being established, "they crowned a happy life with a fair death" — *Tennyson Idylls of the King* ("Geraint and Enid").

Ger'aldin (Lord), son of the earl of Glenallan. He appears first as William Lovell, and afterwards as major Neville. He marries Isabella Wardour (daughter of sir Arthur Wardour).

Sir *Aynor d. Geraldin*, an ancestor of lord Geraldin — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Ger'aldine (3 syl), a young man, who comes home from his travels to find his playfellow (that should have been his wife) married to old Wincott, who receives him hospitably as a friend of his father's, takes delight in hearing tales of his travels, and treats him most kindly. Geraldine and the wife mutually agree not in any wise to wrong so noble and confident, an old gentleman — John Heywood, *The English Traveller* (1576-1615).

Geraldine (Lady), an orphan, the ward of her uncle count de Valmont, and the betrothed of Floran ("the founding of the forest," and the adopted son of the

count) This foundling turns out to be his real son, who had been rescued by his mother and carried into the forest to save him from the hands of Longueville, a desperate villain—W. Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*

Geraldine (The Fair), the lady whose praises are sung by Henry Howard earl of Surrey. Supposed to be Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald ninth earl of Kildare. She married the earl of Lincoln.

Gerard (John), an English botanist (1515-1607), who compiled the *Catalogus Arborum, Fructuum, et Plantarum, tam Indigenarum quam Exoticarum, in Horto Johannis Gerardi*. Also author of the *Herbal or General History of Plants* (1597)

GREW
(1613)

Gerard, attendant of sir Patrick Charleis (provost of Perth)—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Gerhard the Good, a merchant of Cologne, who exchanges his rich freight for a cargo of Christian slaves, that he may give them their liberty. He retains only one, who is the wife of William king of England. She is about to marry the merchant's son, when the king suddenly appears, disguised as a pilgrim. Gerhard restores the wife, ships both off to England, refuses all recompense, and remains a merchant as before—Rudolf of Ems (a minnesinger), *Gerhard the Good* (thirteenth century)

Gerion. So William Browne, in his *Britannia's Pastorals* (fifth song), calls Philip of Spain. The allusion is to Geryon of Gadès (*Cádiz*), a monster with three bodies (or, in other words, a king over three kingdoms) slain by Hercules.

** The three kingdoms over which Philip reigned were Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Gerlinda or Gurlint, the mother of Hartmuth king of Norway. When Hartmuth carried off Gudrun the daughter of Hettel (*Attila*), who refused to marry him, Gerlinda put her to the most menial work, such as washing the dirty linen. But her lover, Herwig king of Heligoland, invaded Norway, and having gained a complete victory, put Gerlinda to death—*An Anglo-Saxon Poem* (thirteenth century)

German Literature (Father of), Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781)

Germany, formerly called Tongres. The name was changed (according to fable) in compliment to Germain, sister of Julius Cæsar, and wife of Salvius Brabon duke of Brabant—Jehan de Maire, *Illustrations de Gaule*, iii 20-23.

Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Ebranceus, one of the descendants of Brutus king of Britain, had twenty sons, all of whom, except the eldest, settled in Tongres, which was then called Germani, because it was the land of the *germans* or brothers.

These Germans did subdue all Germany
Of whom it light.

Spenser *Fairy Queen* ii. 10 (1590)

Geronimo, the friend of Sganarelle (3 syl). Sganarelle asks him if he would advise his marrying. "How old are you?" asks Geronimo, and being told that he is 63, and the girl under 20, says, "No." Sganarelle, greatly displeased at his advice, declares he is hale and strong, that he loves the girl, and has promised to marry her. "Then do as you like," says Geronimo—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

** This joke is borrowed from Rabelais. Panurge asks Pantagruel whether he advises him to marry. "Yes," says the prince, whereupon Panurge states several objections. "Then don't," says the prince. "But I wish to marry," says Panurge. "Then do it by all means," says the prince. Every time the prince advises him to marry, Panurge objects, and every time the prince advises the contrary, the advice is equally unacceptable—*Pantagruel*, iii 9 (1515).

Geronte (2 syl), father of Léandre and Hyacinthe, a miserly old hunk. He has to pay Scapin £30 for the "ransom" of Léandre, and after having exhausted every evasion, draws out his purse to pay the money, saying, "The Turk is a villain!" "Yes," says Scapin. "A rascal!" "Yes," says Scapin. "A thief!" "Yes," says Scapin. "He would wring from me £30! would he?" "Yes," says Scapin. "Oh, if I catch him, won't I pay him out?" "Yes," says Scapin. Then, putting his purse back into his pocket, he walks off, saying, "Pay the ransom, and bring back the boy." "But the money, where's the money?" says Scapin. "Oh, didn't I give it you?" "No," says Scapin. "I

forgot," says Géronte, and he pays the money (act II) — Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671)

In the English version, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, by Otway, Geronte is called "Gripe," Hyacinthe is called "Clara," Leandre is Anglicized into "Leander," and the sum of money borrowed is £200, instead of 500 écus

Geronte (2 syl), the father of Lucinde (2 syl) He wanted his daughter to marry Horace, but as she loved Leandre, in order to avoid a marriage she detested she pretended to have lost the power of articulate speech, and only answered, "Han, lu, hon!" "Han, lu, hon, han!" Sganarelle, "le medecin malgré lui," seeing that this jargon was put on, and ascertaining that Lucinde was her lover, introduced him as an apothecary, and the young man soon effected a perfect cure with "pills matrimoniales" — Molière, *Le Médecin Malade Lui* (1666)

Ger'rard, king of the beggars, disguised under the name of Clause He is the father of Florez the rich merchant of Bruges — Berumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Ger'trude (2 syl), Hamlet's mother On the death of her husband, who was king of Denmark, she married Claudius, the late king's brother Gertrude was accessory to the murder of her first husband, and Claudius was principal Claudius prepared poisoned wine, which he intended for Hamlet, but the queen, not knowing it was poisoned, drank it and died Hamlet, seeing his mother fall dead, rushed on the king and killed him — Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

* * In the *History of Hamblett*, Gertrude is called "Geruth"

Gertrude, daughter of Albert patriarch of Wyoming One day, an Indian brought to Albert a lad (nine years old) named Henry Waldegrave (2 syl), and told the patriarch he had promised the boy's mother, at her death, to place her son under his care The lad remained at Wyoming for three years, and was then sent to his friends When grown to manhood, Henry Waldegrave returned to Wyoming, and married Gertrude, but three months afterwards, Brandt, at the head of a mixed army of British and Indians, attacked the settlement, and both Albert and Gertrude were shot Henry Waldegrave then joined the army of Washington, which was fighting for

American independence — Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809)

* * Campbell accents Wyoming on the first syllable, but it is more usual to throw the accent on the second

Gerun'dio (*Frays*), i.e. Friar Gerund the hero and title of a Spanish romance, by the jesuit De l'Isle It is a satire on the absurdities and bad taste of the popular preachers of the time (1758).

Ger'yon's Sons, the Spaniards, so called from Geryon, an ancient king of Spain, whose oxen were driven off by Heracles This task was one of the hero's "twelve labours" Milton uses the expression in *Paradise Lost*, vi 410 (1665)

Geryon'eo, a human monster with three bodies He was of the race of giants, being the son of Geryon, the tyrant who gave all strangers "as food for his kine, the fairest and the fiercest kine alive" Gervoneo promised to take the young widow Belgê (2 syl) under his protection, but it was like the wolf protecting the lamb, for "he gave her children to a dreadful monster to devour" In her despair, she applied to king Arthur for help, and the British king, espousing her cause, soon sent Geryoneo "down to the house of dole" — Spenser, *Lycery Queen*, v 10, 11 (1596)

* * "Geryoneo" is the house of Austria, and Philip of Spain in particular "King Arthur" is England, and the earl of Leicester in particular The "Widow Belgê" is the Netherlands, and the monster that devoured her children the inquisition, introduced by the duke of Alva "Geryoneo" had three bodies, for Philip ruled over three kingdoms — Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands The earl of Leicester, sent in 1585 to the aid of the Netherlands, broke off the yoke of Philip

Ges'mas, the impenitent thief crucified with our Lord In the apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus*, he is called Gestas The penitent thief was Dismas, Dysmas, Demas, or Dumacus

Three bodies on three crosses hang supine
Dismas and Gesmas and the Power Divine.
Dismas seeks heaven Gesmas his own damnation
The third one seeks our ransom and salvation
E.C.B. Translation of a Latin Charm.

Gessler (*Albrecht*), the brutal and tyrannical governor of Switzerland, appointed by Austria over the three forest cantons When the people rose in re-

bellion, Gessler insulted them by hoisting his cap on a pole, and threatening death to any one who refused to bow down to it in reverence. William Tell refused to do so, and was compelled to shoot at an apple placed on the head of his own son. Having dropped an arrow by accident, Gessler demanded why he had brought a second. "To shoot you," said the intrepid mountaineer, "if I fail in my task." Gessler then ordered him to be cast into Kussnacht Castle, "a prey to the reptiles that lodged there." Gessler went in the boat to see the order executed, and as the boat neared land, Tell leapt on shore, pushed back the boat, shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austrian domination — Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (1829).

Geta, according to sir Walter Scott, the representative of a stock slave and rogue in the new comedy of Greece and Rome (? *Gétés*).

The principal character upon whose devices and ingenuity the whole plot usually turns, is the *Geta* of the piece—a witty rogish insinuating and malignant slave, the confidant of a wild and extravagant son whom he aids in his pious endeavours to cheat a suspicious severe and gripping father — Sir Walter Scott, *The Drama*.

Ghengis Khan, a title assumed by Tamerlane or Timour the Tartar (1336-1105).

Ghilan, a district of Persia, notoriously unhealthy, and rife with fever, ague, cholera, and plague. Hence the Persian proverb

Let him who is tired of life retire to Ghilan "

Giaffir [*Djaf fir*], pacha of Abv'dos, and father of Zuleika [*Zu lee' kah*]. He tells his daughter he intends her to marry the governor of Magnesia, but Zuleika has given her plight to her cousin Selim. The lovers take to flight, Giaffir pursues and shoots Selim, Zuleika dies of grief, and the father lives on, a broken-hearted old man, calling to the winds, "Where is my daughter?" and echo answers, "Where?" — Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1813).

Giam'schid [*Jam shid*], suleyman of the Persis. Having reigned seven hundred years, he thought himself immortal, but God, in punishment, gave him a human form, and sent him to live on earth, where he became a great conqueror, and ruled over both the East and West. The bulwark of the Persis abode was composed of green chrysolite the reflection

of which gives to the sky its deep blue-green hue.

Soul beamed forth in every spark
That darted from beneath the lid
Bright as the Jewel of Giam'schid.

Byron, *The Giaour* (1813).

She only wished the amorous monarch had shown more ardour for the carbuncle of Giam'schid. — Beckford, *Vathek* (1789).

Giants of Mythology and Fable Strabo makes mention of the skeleton of a giant 60 cubits in height. Pliny tells us of another 46 cubits. Boetius describes the body of a giant from bones discovered in a cave near Trapani, in Sicily, 200 cubits in length. One tooth of this "giant" weighed 200 ounces, but Kircher says the tooth and bones were those of a mastodon.

AC'AMIAS, one of the Cyclopes — *Greek Fable*.

ADAMASTOR, the giant Spirit of the Cape. His lips were black, teeth blue, eyes shot with livid fire, and voice louder than thunder — *Cymodens, Lusiad*, v.

ÆGÆON, the hundred-handed giant. One of the Titans — *Greek Fable*.

AC'RIOB, one of the giants called Titans. He was killed by the Paree — *Greek Fable*.

ALCYONUS [*Al' si ð nuce*] or **AL'CION**, brother of Porphyrio. He stole some of the Sun's oxen, and Jupiter sent Hercules against him, but he was unable to prevail, for immediately the giant touched the earth he received fresh vigour. Pallas, seizing him, carried him beyond the moon, and he died. His seven daughters were turned into halcyons or kingfishers — Apollonius of Rhodes, *Argonautic Expedition*, i 6.

AL'GEBAR. The giant Orion is so called by the Arabs.

ALIFANFARON or **ALIPHARON**, emperor of Trapoban — *Don Quixote*.

ALOE'OS (4 syl'), son of Titan and Terra — *Greek Fable*.

ALOIDÆS (4 syl'), sons of Alcüs (1 syl'), named Otos and Ephialtēs (q v).

AM'ERANT, a cruel giant, slain by Guy of Warwick — Percy, *Reliques*.

ANGOLAFFRE, the Saracen giant. He was 12 cubits high, his face measured 3 feet in breadth, his nose was 9 inches long, his arms and legs 6 feet. He had the strength of thirty men, and his mace was the solid trunk of an oak tree, 300 years old. The tower of Pisa lost its perpendicularity by the weight of this giant leaning against it to rest himself. He was slain in single combat by Roland, at Ronsac. — L'Epine, *Croquemitaine*.

ANTÆOS, 60 cubits (85 feet) in height —Plutarch

ARGES (2 syl'), one of the Cyclops —*Greek Fable*

ASCART, a giant 30 feet high, and with 12 inches between his eyes. Slain by sir Bevis of Southampton —*British Fable*

ATLAS, the giant of the Atlas Mountains, who carries the world on his back. A book of maps is called an "atlas" from this giant. —*Greek Fable*

BALAN, "bravest and strongest of the giant race" —*Amadis of Gaul*

BRULF, famous for his three leaps, which gave names to the places called Wanlip, Burstall, and Bellegrave —*British Fable*

BELLERUS, the giant from whom Cornwall derived its name "Bellernum" —*British Fable*

BLUNDERBOFF (3 syl'), the giant who was drowned because Jack scuttled his boat. —*Jack the Giant-Killer*

BRIAN'OS (4 syl'), a giant with a hundred hands. One of the Titans —*Greek Fable*

BRODINGNAG, a country of giants, to whom an ordinary-sized man was "not half so big as the round little worm pricked from the lazy fingers of a maid" —Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*

BRO'NIS (2 syl'), one of the Cyclops —*Greek Fable*

BURLOG, a giant mentioned in the romance of *Sir Iryamour*

CACUS, of mount Aventine, who dragged the oxen of Hercules into his cave tail foremost —*Greek Fable*

CAICORANT, the Egyptian giant, who entrapped travellers with an invisible net —Aristotle

CARACLIAMEO, the giant that don Quixote intended should kneel at the foot of Dulcinea. —Cervantes, *Don Quixote*

CULS or CÆLS, son of Heaven and Earth. He married Phœbé, and was the father of Latona —*Greek Fable*

CHALBORN, the stem of all the giant race —Rabelais, *Pantagruel*

CHRISTOPHERS or ST CHRISTOPHER, the giant who carried Christ across a ford, and was well-nigh borne down with the "child's" ever-increasing weight —*Christian Legend*

CLYTOS, one of the giants who made war upon the gods. Vulcan killed him with a red-hot iron mace —*Greek Fable*

COLBRAND, the Danish giant slain by Guy of Warwick —*British Fable*

CORRIMBO, a giant who was always

attended by a dwarf —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 8

CORMORANT, the Cornish giant who fell into a pit twenty feet deep, dug by Jack and filled over with a thin layer of grass and gravel —*Jack the Giant-Killer*

CORMORANT, a giant discomfited by sir Brian —Spenser *Fairy Queen*, vi. 4

COLLIN, the British giant pursued by Debon, and killed by falling into a deep chasm —*British Fable*

CYCLOPS, giants with only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. They lived in Sicily, and were blacksmiths —*Greek Fable*

DESPAIR, of Doubting Castle, who found Christian and Hopeful asleep on his grounds, and thrust them into a dungeon. He evilly entreated them but they made their escape by the key "Promise" —Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

DO'NDASCH, a giant contemporary with Seth. "There were giants in the earth in those days" —*Oriental Fable*

ENCELADOS, "most powerful of the giant race." Overwhelmed under mount Etna —*Greek Fable*

EPHIAITES (4 syl'), a giant who grew nine inches every month —*Greek Fable*

ERIX, son of Goliath [sic] and grandson of Atlas. He invented legerdemain —Duchât, *Turres de Babelais* (1711)

EU'PYROS, one of the giants that made war with the gods. Bacchus killed him with his thyrsus —*Greek Fable*

EFFACUTE, a giant 36 feet in height, with the strength of forty men —*Turpin's Chronicle*

FERRAGUS, a Portuguese giant —*Vaentine and Orson*

FIAPABIAS, of Alexandria, "the greatest giant that ever walked the earth" —*Medieval Romance*

FION, son of Connal, an enormous giant, who could place his feet on two mountains, and then stoop and drink from a stream in the valley between —*Gaelic Legend*

FIOGWIN, the gigantic father of Frigga —*Scandinavian Mythology*

FIACASSES, father of Ferragus, and son of Morgantê

*Printis erat quidam Franciscus prole giganteis
Cujus stirps o' m' Morganto venit ab illo
Qui bartholomæo campanæ ferre solebat,
Cum quo mil' hominum co'pos frangeret in uno
Merlin Localis (i.e. Thicophill' Folei col. Illustra
Macaronique (1606)*

GABRAPA, father of Goliath [sic] of Secundille, and inventor of the custom of drinking healths —Duchât, *Turres de Babelais* (1711)

GALIAS, the giant slain by King Arthur — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*

GALLIGANTUS, the giant who lived with Hocus-Pocus the conjuror — Jack the Giant-Killer

GARGANTUA, same as Gargantua (q.v.)

GARGANTUA, a giant so large that it required 900 ells of linen for the body of his shirt, and 200 more for the gussets, 406 ells of velvet for his shoes, and 1100 cow-hides for their soles. His toothpick was an elephant's tusk, and 17,913 cows were required to give him milk. This was the giant who swallowed five pilgrims, with their staves, in a salad — Rabelais, *Gargantua*

GFYVAGOG, son of the giant Orometodon, and inventor of Poulan shoes, i.e. shoes with a spur behind, and turned-up toes fastened to the knees. These shoes were forbidden by Charles V. of France, in 1365, but the fashion revived again — Duchat, *Cures de Rabelais* (1711)

GIYON'RO, a giant with three bodies [Philip II. of Spain] — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 11

GIRALDA, the giantess. A statue of victory on the top of an old Moorish tower in Seville

GODMFR, son of Albion, a British giant slain by Canutus one of the companions of Brute — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 10

GOEY'AGOT, the Cornish giant who wrestled with Corineus (3 syl.), and was hurled over a rock into the sea. The place where he fell was called "Lyn Goemagot" — Geoffrey, *British History*

GOGMAGOG, king of the giant race of Albion when Brute colonized the island. He was slain by Corineus. The two statues of Guildhall represent Gogmagog and Corineus. The giant carries a poleaxe and spiked balls. This is the same as Goemagot

GRAGOUSIA, the giant king of Utopia — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*

GRANTORTO, the giant who withheld the inheritance of Irene — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v.

GRIV, the giant slain by Greathart, because he tried to stop pilgrims on their way to the Celestial City — Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

GRUM'NO, the giant up whose sleeve Tom Thumb crept. The giant, thinking some insect had crawled up his sleeve, gave it a shake, and Tom fell into the

sea, when a fish swallowed him — Tom Thumb

GRIGS, who had fifty heads and a hundred hands. He was one of the Titans — *Greek Fable*

HARMOUCH, the giant "fly-catcher." He invented the drying and smoking of meats' tongues — Duchat, *Cures de Rabelais* (1711)

HIPPOLYTOS, one of the giants who made war with the gods. He was killed by Heracles — *Greek Fable*

HRASIFLG, the giant who keeps watch over the Tree of Life, and devours the dead — *Scandinavian Mythology*

HURTAIR, a giant in the time of the Flood. He was too large of stature to get into the ark, and therefore rode straddle-legs on the roof. He perpetuated the giant race. Atlas was his grandson

INDRACITRAY, a famous giant of Indian mythology

JOTUN, the giant of Jotunheim or Giantland, in Scandinavian story

JULIANCL, a giant of Arthurian romance

KIFRI, the giant of atheism and infidelity

KOTTOS, a giant with a hundred hands. One of the Titans — *Greek Fable*

MAIYVPU'VO, the giant who shut up Antonomastia and her husband in the tomb of the deceased queen of Candaria — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 45

MARGUTTF (3 syl.), a giant 10 feet high, who died of laughter when he saw a monkey pulling on his boots — Pulci, *Morgante Maggior*

MAUGIS, the giant warder with whom Sir Lybuis does battle — *Libaux*

MUR, the giant of sophistry, killed by Greathart, who pierced him under the fifth rib — Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

MORT-ROGNO, one of Charlemagne's paladins

MORGANTÉ (3 syl.), a ferocious giant, who died by the bite of a crab — Pulci, *Morgante Maggior*

MUGILLO, a giant famous for his mace with six balls

OFFERUS, the pagan name of St. Christopher, whose body was 12 ells in height — *Christian Legend*

OGIAS, an antediluvian giant, mentioned in the apocrypha condemned by pope Gelasius I. (492-496)

ORGOGLO, a giant thrice the height of an ordinary man. He takes captive the Red Cross Knight but is slain by King Arthur — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i.

ORR'ON a giant hunter, noted for his beauty. He was slain by Diana, and made a constellation — *Greek Fable*

OROS, a giant, brother of Ephialtēs. They both grew nine inches every month. According to Pliny, he was 46 cubits (66 feet) in height — *Greek Fable*

PALLAS, one of the giants called Titans. Minerva flayed him, and used his skin for armour, hence she was called Pallas Minerva — *Greek Fable*

PANTAG'RUEL, son of Gargantua, and last of the race of giants

POLYBO'TES (4 syl), one of the giants who fought against the gods. The sea-god pursued him to the island of Cos, and, tearing away a part of the island, threw it on him and buried him beneath the mass — *Greek Fable*

POIYPHE'MOS, king of the Cyclops. His skeleton was found at Trapani, in Sicily, in the fourteenth century, by which it is calculated that his height was 300 feet — *Greek Fable*

PORPHY'ION, one of the giants who made war with the gods. He hurled the island of Delos against Zeus, but Zeus, with the aid of Herculēs, overcame him — *Greek Fable*

PIRAC'MON, one of the Cyclops — *Greek Fable*

RITHO, the giant who commanded King Arthur to send his beard to complete the lining of a robe — *Arthurian Romance*

SLAY-GOON, a giant slain by Great-heart — Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii

STER'ORES (3 syl), one of the Cyclops — *Greek Fable*

TARTARO, the Cyclops of Basque legendary lore

TEUTOBOCH'US, a king, whose remains were discovered in 1618, near the river Rhone. His tomb was 30 feet long — Mazurier, *Histoire Véritable du Géant Teutobochus* (1618)

THAON, one of the giants who made war with the gods. He was killed by the Paræ — Hesiod, *Theogony*

TITANS, a race of giants — *Greek Fable*

TIT'ROS, a giant whose body covered nine acres of land. He tried to defile Latona, but Apollo cast him into Tartarus, where a vulture fed on his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured — *Greek Fable*

TYPHÆUS, a giant with a hundred heads, fearful eyes, and most terrible voice. He was the father of the Harpies. Zeus [Jupiter] killed him with a thunderbolt, and he lies buried under mount Ltna — Hesiod, *Theogony*

TYPHON, son of Typhæus, a giant with a hundred heads. He was so tall that he touched heaven with his head. His offspring were Gorgon, Geryon, Cerberos, and the hydra of Lernē. He lies buried under mount Etna — Homer, *Hymns*

WIDENOSTRILS, a huge giant, who lived on windmills, and died from eating a lump of fresh butter — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv, 17

YOH'AK, the giant guardian of the caves of Babylon — Southey, *Thalaba*, v

* * Those who wish to pursue this subject further, should consult the notes of Duchat, bk ii 1 of his *Œuvres de Rabelais*

Giants in Real Life

ANAK, father of the Anakim. The Hebrew spies said they themselves were mere grasshoppers in comparison to these giants — *Josh* xv 14, *Jud* i 20, *Num* xiii 33

ANAK, 7 feet 8 inches at the age of 26. Exhibited in London, 1862-5. Born at Remonchamp, in the Vosges (1 syl), 1840. His real name was Joseph Brice.

ANDRON'ICUS II, 10 feet. Grandson of Alexius Comnēns. Nicetas asserts that he had seen him.

BAMFORD (*Edward*), 7 feet 4 inches. Died in 1768, and was buried in St Dunstan's Churchyard.

BATES (*Captain*), and his wife, of Kentucky, each 7 feet 11½ inches. Exhibited in London, 1871.

BLACKLE (*Henry*), 7 feet 4 inches, and most symmetrical. Born at Cuckfield, Sussex, in 1724. Generally called "The British Giant." Exhibited in London, 1751.

BRADLEY, 7 feet 8 inches at death. Born at Market Wheaton, in Yorkshire. His right hand is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons (1798-1820).

BRUCE (*Joseph*), 7 feet 8 inches. His hand could span 15½ inches (See "Anak.")

BUSEY (*John*), 7 feet 9 inches, of Dorset. His brother was about the same height.

CHANG-WOO-GOO, 8 feet 2 inches, of Petchou. The Chinese giant. Exhibited in London, 1865-6, and in 1880.

CHARLEMAGNE, 8 feet nearly. He could squeeze together three horse-shoes at once with his hands.

COTTER (*Patriek*), 8 feet 7½ inches. The Irish giant. A cast of his hand is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons (died 1802).

DELEZTRI, 7 cubits (? 10 feet 6 inches). The Jewish giant mentioned by Josephus. He lived in the reign of Vitellius.

11171 (OF *Joachim*), 7 feet 10 inches
The Spanish giant Exhibited in London
FRANK (*William*), 8 feet at death
Porter to Charles I. (died 1632)

FRANK (*Ray*), 7 feet 8 inches, weight,
22 stone, girth round the chest, 53 inches
He was an Irishman, whose name was
Francis Sheridan (died 1870)

FRANK (*Louis*), 7 feet 1 inches The
French giant

GABRIA, 9 feet 9 inches An Arabian
giant Phry says he was the tallest man
seen in the days of Claudius

GILLY, 8 feet A Swede, exhibited as
a show in the early part of the nine-
teenth century

GOLYATH, 6 cubits and a span (? 9 feet
4 inches)—1 Sam xxi 1, etc His
"brother" was also a giant—2 Sam
xxi 19, 1 Chron xx 5

GORDON (*Alice*), 7 feet. An Irish
giantess (died 1737)

HALL (*Robert*), 7 feet 6 inches born at
Sorrerton Generally called "The Nor-
folk Giant" (1820-1862)

HARPRADA (*Harold*), "5 ell of Nor-
way in height (nearly 8 feet) The
Norway giant

LA PIRRIE, 7 feet 1 inch, of Strat-
gard, in Denmark

LOUIS 7 feet 4 inches The French
giant. His left hand is preserved in the
museum of the College of Surgeons

LOUSUKIN, 8 feet 5 inches The
Russian giant, and drum major of the
Imperial Guard

M'DONALD (*James*), 7 feet 6 inches, of
Cork (died 1760)

M'DONALD (*Samuel*), 6 feet 10 inches
A Scotchman, usually called "Big Sam"
(died 1802) Prince of Wales's footman

MAGRATH (*Cornelius*), 7 feet 8 inches
He was an orphan, reared by bishop
Berkeley, and died at the age of 20 (1710-
1760)

MAXIMIANUS, 8 feet 6 inches The
Roman emperor (235-238)

METTON (*Idmund*), 7 feet 6 inches
Born at Port Leicester, Ireland (1665-1691)

MIDMOTON (*John*), 9 feet 3 inches
"His hand was 17 inches long, and 8½
inches broad" He was born at Hale, in
Lancashire, in the reign of James I.—
Dr Plott, *History of Staffordshire*

MILLER (*Maximilian Christopher*), 8
feet His hand measured 12 inches, and
his fore-finger was 9 inches long The
Saxon giant Died in London (1671-1734)

MURPHY, 8 feet 10 inches An Irish
giant, contemporary with O'Brien Died
at Marseilles

O'BRIEN or Charles Byrne, 8 ft 1 in.
The Irish giant His skeleton is preserved
in the museum of the College of Surgeons
(1761-1783) Patrick was 8 ft 7 in

OL, king of Bashan "His bed was
9 cubits by 4 cubits" (? 13½ feet by 6
feet)—Deut iii 11

* * The Great Bed of Ware is 12 feet
by 12 feet

OSRIS (*Hararich*), 7 feet 6 inches,
weight, 200 lbs or 37½ stone Born in
Norway

POIVIS, an Indian king who fought
against Alexander near the river Hy-
daspes (iii c 325) He was a giant 15
cubits in height (7½ feet), with strength
in proportion—Quintus Curtius, *De rebus
gestis Alexandri Magni*

RICHARD (*J H*), 8 feet 3 inches, of
Friedberg His father and mother were
both giants

SAMUELSON (*Martin*), 7 feet 1 inches
A Mexican

SAM (*Id*), 6 feet 10 inches (See
"M'Donald")

SHIMIDAN (*Francis*), 7 feet 8 inches
(See "Frank")

SWAN (*Mrs Anne Haman*), 7 feet, of
Nova Scotia 1 TORRILL 8 ft (d 1810)

* * In 1682, a giant 7 feet 7 inches
was exhibited in Dublin A Swede 8
feet 6 inches was in the body-guard of a
king of Prussia A human skeleton
8 feet 6 inches is preserved in the museum
of Trinity College, Dublin

BECHINUS says he had seen a man nearly
10 feet high, and a woman fully 10 feet.
Gasper Buhlin speaks of a Swiss 8 feet
in height Del Rio says he saw a Pied-
montese in 1572 more than 9 feet in
stature C S I Warren, M A, says
(in *Do's and Queries*, August 11, 1870)
that his father knew a lady 9 feet high,
"her head touched the ceiling of a good-
sized room" Vanderbrook says he saw
a black man, at Congo, 9 feet high

Giant of Literature, Dr Samuel
Johnson (1709-1783)

Giant's Causeway, a basaltic mole
in Ireland, said to be the commencement
of a causeway from Ireland to Scotland

Giant's Grave (77c), a height on
the Adriatic shore of the Bosphorus, much
frequented by holiday parties

"Is a grand sight from off The Giant's Grave"
To watch the progress of those rolling seas
Between the Bosphorus, as they lash and lave
Europe and Asia

Tyron Don Juan v 5 (1820).

Giant's Leap (*Lam Go'nagot*) or

"Gommagot's Leap" Now called Haw, near Plymouth. The legend is that Corineus (3 syl) wrestled with Gomagot king of the Albion giants, heaved the monster on his shoulder, carried him to the top of a high rock, and cast him into the sea.

At the beginning of the encounter Corineus and the giant, standing front to front, held each other strongly by their arms, and panted aloud for breath. But Gomagot presently galling Corineus with all his might, broke three of his ribs, two on the right side and one on his left. Corineus, deeply wounded, rose up by his whole strength, snatched up the giant man with him on his shoulders to the neighbouring cliff, and heaved him into the sea. The place where he fell is called Leap Gomagot to this day.—*Geoffrey Friar's Purport* 16 (1114)

Giaour [*dyoc'er*] Byron's tale called *The Giaour* is supposed to be told by a Turkish fisherman who had been employed all the day in the gulf of Tegenia, and landed his boat at night-fall on the Pireus, now called the harbour of Port Leone. He was eye-witness of all the incidents, and in one of them a principal agent (see line 852 "I hear the sound of coming feet"). The tale is thus: Lailah, the beautiful concubine of the caliph Hassan, falls in love with a giaour, flees from the seraglio, is overtaken by an emir, put to death, and cast into the sea. The giaour cleaves Hassan's skull, flees for his life, and becomes a monk. Six years afterwards he tells his history to his father confessor on his death-bed, and prays him to "lay his body with the humblest dead, and not even to inscribe his name on his tomb." Accordingly, he is called "the Giaour," and is known by no other name (1813).

Giauhar (4 syl), daughter of the king of Saman'dal, the mightiest of the under-sea empires. When her father was made captive by Ling Saleh, she emerged for safety to a desert island, where she met Beder the young king of Persia, who proposed to make her his wife, but Giauhar "spat on him," and changed him "into a white bird with red beak and red legs." The bird was sold to a certain king, and, being disenchanted, resumed the human form. After several marvellous adventures, Beder again met the under-sea princess, proposed to her again, and she became his wife and queen of Persia.—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giauhar")

Gibbet, a foot-pad and a convict, who "left his country for his country's good." He piqued himself on being "the best-behaved man on the road."

—'Twas for the good of my country I should be abroad.—*George Farquhar, The British Strategem* III. 3 (1707)

I thought it rather odd, and said to myself as I strolled with him, he heard that Abner had gone to church. That looks suspicious.—*James Smith.*

Gibbet (Master), secretary to Martin Joshua Bleison (parliamentary commissioner)—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Gibbie (Gus), a half-witted lad in the service of Lady Bellenden.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

Mrs. George Gibbie of famous memory is first kept the turkey, and then as his years advanced was promoted to the more important office of minding the cows.—*McClure*

Gibby, a Scotch Highlander in attendance on colonel Briton. He marries Miss, the waiting-woman of Isabella.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1711)

Gibou (Madame), a type of feminine vulgarity. A hard-headed, keen-witted, coarsely clever, and pragmatical *matron* *femme*, who believes in nothing but a good digestion and money in the Funds.—Henri Monnier, *Scenes Populaires* (1852)

Miss Poehet and Miss Gibon are the French "Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Harris."

Gibraltar of America, Quebec

Gibraltar of Greece, a precipitous rock 700 feet above the sea

Gibraltar of the New World, Cape Diamond, in the province of Quebec

Gibson (Jane), a young dependent on Mrs. Margaret Bertram of Singleside.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Gifford (John). This pseudonym has been adopted by three authors (1) John Richards Green, *Blackstone's Commentaries Abridged* (1823), (2) Edward Foss, *An Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries* (1821), (3) Alexander Whellier, *The English Lawyer*

Gifford (William), author of *The Baviad*, a poetical satire, which annihilated the Della Crusca school of poets (1794). In 1796, Gifford published *The Alaniad*, to expose the low state of dramatic authorship.

He was a man with whom I had no literary sympathies. He had however a heart full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; then he regarded as a fishmonger regarded eels, or as Isaac Walton did worms.—*Southey*

Giggleswick Fountain ebbs and flows eight times a day. The tale is that Giggleswick was once a nymph living with the Oreads on mount Craven. A satyr chanced to see her, and resolved to win her, but Giggleswick fled to escape

her pursner, and praving to the "topic gods" (the local genn), was converted into a fountain, which still pants with fear. The tale is told by Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, xxviii (1622)

Gilbert, butler to sir Patrick Charteris provost of Perth—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Gilbert (Sir), noted for the sanative virtue of his sword and cere-cloth. Sir Launcelot touched the wounds of sir Meliot with sir Gilbert's sword and wiped them with the cere-cloth, and "anon a wholer man was he never in all his life"—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 116 (1470)

Gilbert with the White Hand, one of the companions of Robin Hood, mentioned often in *The Lyttell Geste of Robyn Hode* (fytte v and vii)

Scottish Poems L 122.

Gilbertsleugh, cousin to lady Margaret Bellenden—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Gil Blas, son of Blas of Santilla'n's 'squire or "cseudero" to a lady, and brought up by his uncle, canon Gil Perès. Gil Blas went to Dr Godinez's school, of Oviedo [*Ov e a' do*], and obtained the reputation of being a great scholar. He had fair abilities, a kind heart, and good inclinations, but was easily led astray by his vanity. Full of wit and humour, but lax in his morals. Duped by others at first, he afterwards played the same devices on those less experienced. As he grew in years, however, his conduct improved, and when his fortune was made he became an honest, steady man—Lesage, *Gil Blas* (1715)

(Lesage has borrowed largely from the romance of Espinel, called *Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon* (1618), from which he has taken his prologue, the adventure of the parasite (bk 1 2), the dispersion of the company of Cacabelos by the muletter (bk 1 3), the incident of the robber's cave (bk 1 4, 5), the surprise by the corsairs, the contributions levied by don Raphael and Ambrose (bk 1 15, 16), the service with the duke of Lerma, the character of Sangrado (called by Espinel *Sagredo*), and even the reply of don Matthias de Silva when asked to fight a duel early in the morning, "As I never rise before one, even for party of pleasure, it is unreasonable

to expect that I should rise at six to have my throat cut," bk iii 8)

Gildas de Ruys (St), near Vannes, in France. This monastery was founded in the sixth century by St Gildas "the Wise" (516-565).

For some of us knew a thing or two

In the abbey of St. Gildas de Ruys.

Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*

Gilderoy, a famous robber. There were two of the name, both handsome Scotchmen, both robbers, and both were hanged. One lived in the seventeenth century, and "had the honour" of robbing cardinal Richelieu and Oliver Cromwell. The other was born in Roslin, in the eighteenth century, and was executed in Edinburgh for "stealing sheep, horses, and oxen." In the Percy *Reliques*, I iii 12, is the lament of Gilderoy's widow at the execution of her "handsome" and "winsome" Gilderoy, and Campbell has a ballad on the same subject. Both are entitled "Gilderoy," and refer to the latter robber, but in Thomson's *Orpheus Caledonius*, ii 18 a copy of the older ballad.

* * Thomson's ballad places Gilderoy in the reign of Mary "queen of Scots," but this is not consistent with the tradition of his robbing Richelieu and Cromwell. We want a third Gilderoy for the reign of queen Mary—one living in the sixteenth century.

Gilding a Boy. Leo XII killed the boy Mortara by gilding him all over to adorn a pageant.

Gildippe (3 syl), wife of Edward an English baron, who accompanied her husband to Jerusalem, and performed prodigies of valour in the war (bk ix). Both she and her husband were slain by Solyman (bk xx)—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Giles, a farmer in love with Patty, "the maid of the mill," and promised to him by her father, but Patty refuses to marry him. Ultimately, the "maid of the mill" marries lord Aumworth. Giles is a blunt, well-meaning, working farmer, of no education, no refinement, no notion of the amenities of social life—Bickerstaff, *The Maid of the Mill*

Giles (1 syl), serving-boy to Claud Halero—Sir W Scott, *The Private* (time, William III)

Giles (1 syl), warder of the Tower—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Giles (1 syl), jailer of sir Reginald Front de Beuf—Sir W. Scott, *Iranhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Giles (Will), apprentice of Gibbie Girder the cooper at Wolf's Hope village—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.)

Giles, the "farmers boy," "meek, fatherless, and poor," the hero of Robert Bloomfield's principal poem, which is divided into "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter" (1798)

Giles of Antwerp, *Giles Coignet*, the printer (1530-1600)

Gillilan (*Haballut*), called "Gifted Gillilan," a Cameroonian officer and enthusiast.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.)

Gill (*Harry*), a farmer, who forbade old Goodv Blake to carry home a few sticks, which she had picked up from his land, to light a wee-bit fire to warm herself by. Old Goodv Blake cursed him for his incivility, saying he should never from that moment cease from shivering with cold, and, sure enough, from that hour, a-bed or up, summer or winter, at home or abroad, his teeth went "chatter, chatter, chatter still." Clothing was of no use, fires of no avail, for, spite of all, he muttered, "Poor Harry Gill is very cold"—Wordsworth, *Goodv Blake and Harry Gill* (1798)

Gillamoro (3 syl) or *Guillamur*, king of Ireland, being slain in battle by Arthur, Ireland was added by the conqueror to his own dominions

How Gillamoro again to Ireland he pursued
And leaving slain the Linx the country was he bid
Dryden, *Polioptilon*, iv (161)

Gillian, landlady of don John and don Frederic—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620)

Gillian (*Dame*), brewer's woman to lady Evelyn and wife of Raoul the hunt-man—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.)

Gillflowers. A nosegay of these flowers was given by the fairy Amazona to Carpullona in her flight. The virtue of this nosegay was, that so long as the princess had it about her person, those who knew her before would not recognize her.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Carpullona," 1682)

Gills (*Slomon*), ship's instrument maker. A slow, thoughtful old man, disciple of Walter Gay, who was in the

house of Mr Dombey, mercurial Gills was very proud of his stock-in-trade, but never seemed to sell anything—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Gilpin (*John*), a linen-draper and train-band captain, living in London. His wife said to him, "Though we have been married twenty years, we have taken no holiday," and at her advice the well-to-do linen-draper agreed to make a family party, and dine at the Bell, at Edmonton. Mrs Gilpin, her sister, and four children went in the chaise, and Gilpin promised to follow on horseback. As madam had left the wine behind, Gilpin girded it in two stone bottles to his belt, and started on his way. The horse, being fresh, began to trot, and then to gallop, and John, being a bad rider, grasped the mane with both his hands. On went the horse, off flew John Gilpin's clock, together with his hat and wig. The dogs barked, the children screamed, the turnpike men (thinking he was riding for a wager) flung open their gates. He flew through Edmonton, and never stopped till he reached Ware, when his friend the calendar gave him welcome, and asked him to dismount. Gilpin, however, declined, saying his wife would be expecting him. So the calendar furnished him with another hat and wig, and Gilpin harked back again, when similar disasters occurred, till the horse stopped at his house in London—W. Cowper, *John Gilpin* (1786)

John Gilpin was a Mr Beyer, of Paternoster Row, who died in 1791, and it was lady Austin who told the anecdote to the poet. The marriage adventure of commodore Truncheon, in *Percy's Piel*, is a similar adventure.

Giltspur Street, a street in West Smithfield, built on the route taken by the knights (who wore gilt spurs) on their way to Smithfield, where the tournaments were held.

Ginés de Passamonte, one of the galleyslaves set free by don Quixote. Ginés had written a history of his life and adventures. After being liberated, the slaves set upon the night, they assaulted him with stones, robbed him and Sancho of everything they valued, broke to pieces "Mambrino's helmet," and then made off with all possible speed, taking Sancho's ass with them. After a time the ass was recovered (pt I iv 3).

"Bark ye friends" said the galley slave. "Cries is my name and I am the title of my family"—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I. li. 8 (1605).

* * This Gines re-appears in pt II n 7 as "Peter the showman," who exhibits the story of "Melisendra and don Gayferos" The helmet also is presented whole and sound at the inn, where it becomes a matter of dispute whether it is a basin or a helmet

Gineura, the troth-plight bride of Ariodantès, falsely accused of infidelity, and doomed to die unless she found within a month a champion to do battle for her honour The duke who accused her felt confident that no champion would appear, but on the day appointed Ariodantès himself entered the lists The duke was slain, the lady vindicated, and the champion became Gineura's husband — *Ariosto, Orlando Furioso* (1516) Also **GLNEURA**

Shakespeare, in *Much Ado about Nothing*, makes Hero falsely accused of infidelity, through the malice of don John, who induces Margaret (the lady's attendant) to give Borachio a rendezvous at the lady's chamber window While this was going on, Claudio, the betrothed lover of Hero, was brought to a spot where he might witness the scene, and, believing Margaret to be Hero, was so indignant, that next day at the altar he denounced Hero as unworthy of his love Benedict challenged Claudio for slander, but the combat was prevented by the arrest and confession of Borachio Don John, finding his villainy exposed, fled to Messina

Spenser has introduced a similar story in his *Faery Queen*, v 11 (the tale of "Irena," q v)

Gin'evra, the young Italian bride who, playing hide-and-seek, hid herself in a large trunk The lid accidentally fell down, and was held fast by a spring-lock Many years afterwards the trunk was sold and the skeleton discovered — *Rogers, Italy* (1822)

T Haynes Bayley wrote a ballad called *The Mistletoe Bough*, on the same tradition He calls the bridegroom "young Lovel"

A similar narrative is given by Collet, in his *Causes Célèbres*

Marwell Old Hall, once the residence of the Seymours, and subsequently of the Dacre family, has a similar tradition attached to it, and "the very chest is now the property of the Rev J Haygarth, rector of Upham" — *Post-Office Directory*

Bramshall, Hampshire, has a similar tale and chest

The same tale is also told of the great house at Malsanger, near Basingstoke

Gingerbread (Giles), the hero of an English nursery tale

Jack the Giant Killer Giles Gingerbread, and *Tom Thumb* will flourish in wide-spreading and never-ceasing popularity — Washington Irving

Ginn or **Jân** (singular *masculine* Jinnee, *feminine* Jinniveli), a species of beings created long before Adam They were formed of "smokeless fire" or fire of the simoom, and were governed by monarchs named suleyman, the last of whom was Jân-ibn-Jân or Gian-ben-Gian, who "built the pyramids of Egypt" Prophets were sent to convert them, but on their persistent disobedience, an army of angels drove them from the earth Among the ginn was one named Aza'zel When Adam was created, and God commanded the angels to worship him, Azazel refused, saying, "Why should the spirits of fire worship a creature made of earth?" Whereupon God changed him into a devil, and called him Iblis or Eblis ("despair")

Gi'ona, a leader of the anabaptists, once a servant of comte d'Oberthal, but discharged from his service for theft He joined the rebellion of the anabaptists, but, with the rest of the conspirators, betrayed the "prophet-king," John of Leyden, when the emperor arrived with his army — Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (1849)

Giovan'ni (Don), a Spanish libertine of the aristocratic class His valet, Leporello, says, "He had 700 mistresses in Italy, 800 in Germany, 91 in France and Turkey, and 1003 in Spain" When the measure of his iniquity was full, a legion of foul fiends carried him off to the devouring gulf — Mozart's opera, *Don Giovanni* (1787)

(The libretto of this opera is by Lorenzo da Ponte)

* * The origin of this character was don Juan Tenorio, of Seville, who lived in the fourteenth century The traditions concerning him were dramatized by Tirso de Molina, thence passed into Italy and France Glück has a musical ballet called *Don Juan* (1765), Molière, a comedy on the same subject (1665), and Thomas Corneille (brother of the *Grand Corneille*) brought out, in 1673, a comedy on the same subject, called *Le Festin de Pierre*, which is the second title of Molière's *Don Juan* Goldoni, called "The Italian Molière"

has also a comedy on the same favourite hero

Gipsey, the favourite greyhound of Charles I

One evening his [Charles I] dog scraping at the door he commanded me [sir Philip Warwick] to let in Gipsey — *Memoirs* 329

Gipsey Ring, a flat gold ring, with stones set into it, at given distances. So called because the stones were originally Egyptian pebbles—that is, agate and jasper

Gipsies' Head-quarters, Yet-holm, Roxburgh

Head-quarters of the gipsies here.
Double Acrostic ('Queen')

* * The tale is, that the gipsies are wanderers because they refused to shelter the Virgin and Child in their flight into Egypt — *Aventinus, Annales Bonorum, viii.*

Giralda of Seville, called by the Knight of the Mirrors a giantess, whose body was of brass, and who, without ever shifting her place, was the most unsteady and changeable female in the world. In fact, this Giralda was no other than the brazen statue on a steeple in Seville, serving for a weathercock.

I fixed the changeable Giralda. I obliged her to stand still; for during the space of a whole week, no wind blew but from the north. — *Cervantes, Don Quixote II. l. 14 (1615)*

Girder (*Gibbie*, i.e. Gilbert), the cooper at Wolf's Hope village

Jean Girder, wife of the cooper — *Sir W Scott, Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Girdle (*Armi'da's*), a cestus worn by Armi'da, which, like that of Venns, possessed the magical charm of provoking irresistible love — *Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered* (1576)

Girdle (*Florimel's*), the prize of a grand tournament, in which sir Sat'yrane (3 syl), sir Brianor, sir Sanglier, sir Art'egal, sir Cambel, sir Tri'amond, Brit'omart, and others took part. It was accidentally dropped by Florimel in her flight (bk. iii. 7, 31), picked up by sir Satyrane, and employed by him for binding the monster which frightened Florimel to flight, but afterwards came again into sir Satyrane's possession, when he placed it for safety in a golden coffer. It was a gorgeous girdle, made by Vulcan for Venus, and embossed with pearls and precious stones, but its chief merit was

It gave the virtue of chaste love
And wifehood true to all that it did bear;

But whosoever contrary doth prove
Might not the same about her middle wear
But it would loose or also asunder tear
Spenser *Fairy Queen* lib. 7 (1590)

* * Other tests of chastity were "Arthur's drinking horn," mentioned in the *Morte d'Arthur*. The "court mantel," mentioned in the ballad called "The Boy and the Mantel," in Percy's *Reliques*. The "enchanted cup," mentioned in *Orlando Furioso*, ii, etc

Girdle (*Venus's*), a girdle on which was embroidered the passions, desires, joys, and pains of love. It was usually called a cestus, which means "embroidered," and was worn lower down than the cin'gulum or matron's girdle, but higher up than the zone or maiden's girdle. It was said to possess the magical power of exciting love. Homer describes it thus

In this was every art and every charm
To win the wisest and the coldest warm
Fond love the gentle vow the gay desire
The kind deceit the still reviving fire
Persuasive speech and more persuasive sighs
Silence that spoke of eloquence of eyes.

Pope *Mad* xiv

Girdle of Opakka, foresight and prudence

The girdle of Opakka, with which Elfrid the enchanter is endowed what is it, said Shamshehar, but foresight and prudence—the best girdle for the sultans of the earth? — *Sir G Morell (i.e. J. Ridley) Tales of the Genii* (History of Mahoud tale vii., 1751)

Girdles, impressed with mystical characters, were bound with certain ceremonies round women in gestation, to accelerate the birth and alleviate the pains of labour. It was a Druid custom, observed by the Gaels, and continued in practice till quite modern times

Aldo offered to give Etregon a hundred steeds chilled from the rein, a hundred hawks with fluttering wing, and a hundred girdles to bind high bosomed maidens friends of the births of heroes. — *Ossian The Battle of Lora*

Girnington (*The laird of*), previously Frank Hayston, laird of Bucklaw, the bridegroom of Luey Ashton. He is found wounded by his bride on the wedding night, recovers, and leaves the country, but the bride goes mad and dies — *Sir W Scott, Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Gjallar, Heimdall's horn, which he blows to give the gods notice when any one approaches the bridge Bifröst — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Gladiator (*The dying*). This famous statue, found at Nettuno (the ancient Antium), was the work of Agasias, a sculptor of Laphesus,

Glads'moor (*Mf*), almoner of the earl of Glenallan, at Glenrillan House — Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Glamorgan, according to British fable, is *gla* or *glyn* Morgan (valley or glen of Morgan) Cundah' and Morgan (says Spenser) were sons of Gonorrill and Regan, the two elder daughters of king Leyr. Cundah chased Morgan into Wales, and slew him in the glen which perpetuates his name

Then gan the bloody brethren both to raine
But fierce Cundah gan shortly to enry
His brother Morgan
Raisd warre and him in battell overthrew
Whence as he to those woody hills did fly
Which hight of him Gla morgan there him slew
Spenser *Fairy Queen* II. 10. 33 (1590)

This is not quite in accordance with Geoffrey's account

Some restless spirits Inspired Morgan with vain conceits, who marched with an army through Cunedagus's country and began to burn all before him but he was met by Cunedagus with all his forces who attacked Morgan, and putting him to flight killed him in a town of Kambria which since his death has been called Morgan to this day — *British History* II 15 (1142)

Glasgow (*The bishop of*) — Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous*, xix. (time, Henry I)

Glasgow Arms, an oak tree with a bird above it, and a bell hanging from one of the branches, at the foot of the tree a salmon with a ring in its mouth. The legend is that St Kentigern built the city and hung a bell in an oak tree to summon the men to work. This accounts for the "oak and bell." Now for the rest. A Scottish queen, having formed an illicit attachment to a soldier, presented her paramour with a ring, the gift of her royal husband. Thus coming to the knowledge of the king, he contrived to abstract it from the soldier while he was asleep, threw it into the Clyde, and then asked his queen to show it him. The queen, in great alarm, ran to St Kentigern, and confessed her crime. The father confessor went to the Clyde, drew out a salmon with the ring in its mouth, handed it to the queen, and by this means both prevented a scandal and reformed the repentant lady.

A similar legend is told of Dame Rebecca Berry, wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, and relict of sir John Berry, 1696. She is the heroine of the ballad called *The Cruel Knight*. The story runs thus. A knight, passing by a cottage, heard the cries of a woman in labour. By his knowledge of the occult sciences, he knew that the infant was

doomed to be his future wife, but he determined to elude his destiny. When the child was of a marriageable age, he took her to the sea-side, intending to drown her, but relented, and, throwing a ring into the sea, commanded her never to see his face again, upon pain of death, till she brought back that ring with her. The damsel now went as cook to a noble family, and one day, as she was preparing a cod-fish for dinner, she found the ring in the fish, took it to the knight, and thus became the bride of sir John Berry. The Berry arms show a fish, and in the dexter chief a ring.

Glass (*Mrs*), a tobacconist, in London, who befriended Jeanie Deans while she sojourned in town, whither she had come to crave pardon from the queen for Effie Deans, her half-sister, lying under sentence of death for the murder of her infant born before wedlock — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Glass Armour. When Chery went to encounter the dragon that guarded the singing apple, he arrayed himself in glass armour, which reflected objects like a mirror. Consequently, when the monster came against him, seeing its reflection in every part of the armour, it fancied hundreds of dragons were coming against it, and ran away in alarm into a cave, which Chery instantly closed up, and thus became master of the situation — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Glasse (*Mrs*), author of a cookery-book, immortalized by the saying, "First catch [skm] your hare, then cook it." Mrs Glasse is the *nom de plume* of Dr John Hill (1716-1775).

A great variety of learned dainties which Mrs Glasse herself would not disdain to add to her high flavoured catalogue. — *Edinburgh Review*

I know it all from a lark to a loin of beef, and in the economy of the table would hold a candle to Hannah Glasse herself — *Cumberland, First Love* II. 1 (1796)

Glastonbury, in Arthurian romance, was the burial-place of king Arthur. Selden, in his *Illustrations of Drayton*, gives an account of Arthur's tomb "betwixt two pillars," and says that "Henry II gave command to Henry de Bois (then abbot of Glastonbury) to make great search for the body of the British king, which was found in a wooden coffin some 16 foote deepe, and afterwards they found a stone on whose lower side was fixed a leaden cross with the name inscribed."

Halbert and Edward Glendinning, sons of Elspeth Glendinning—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Glendinning (*Sir Halbert*), the knight of Avenel, husband of lady Mary of Avenel (2 syl)—Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Glendoveer, pln *Glendoveers*, the most beautiful of the good spirits of Hindu mythology

the glendoveers
The loveliest of all of heavenly birth
Southey *Curse of Kehama* v. 2 (1809)

Glendow'er (*Owen*), a Welsh nobleman, descended from Llewellyn (last of the Welsh kings) Sir Edmund Mortimer married one of his daughters Shakespeare makes him a wizard, but very highly accomplished—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV* (1597)

Glengair'y So McDonald of Glengarry (who gave in his adhesion to William III) is generally called

Glenpro'sing (*The old lady*), a neighbour of old Jasper Yellowley—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Glenthorn (*Lord*), the hero of Miss Edgeworth's novel called *Ennui* Spoiled by indolence and bad education, he succeeds, by a course of self-discipline, in curing his mental and moral faults, and in becoming a useful member of society (1809)

The history of lord Glenthorn affords a striking picture of *ennui*, and contains some excellent delineations of character—Chambers *English Literature* ii 569

Glenvar'loch (*Lord*), or Nigel Olifaunt, the hero of Scott's novel called *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Glinter, the palace of Foresti "the pecc-maker," son of Balder It was raised on pillars of gold, and had a silver roof

Gloria'na, "the greatest glorious queen of Faery-land"

By Gloria I mean [*true*] Glory in my general intention but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovereign the queen [*Elizabeth*] and her kingdom is Faery land.—Spenser *Introduction to The Faery Queen* (1590)

Glorious John, John Dryden (1631-1701)

Glorious Preacher (*The*), -St John Chrysostom (i.e. John Goldenmouth, 434-407)

Glory (*Old*), sir Francis Bardett (1770-1844)

Glory Hole, a cupboard, ottoman, box, or other receptacle, where anything may be thrown for the nonce to get it out of sight rapidly A cupboard at the head of a staircase for brooms, etc., is so called

Glossin (*Mr Gilbert*), a lawyer, who purchases the Ellangowan estate, and is convicted by counsellor Pleydell of kidnapping Henry Bertrand the heir Both Glossin and Dirk Hatteraek, his accomplice, are sent to prison, and in the night Hatteraek first strangles the lawyer and then hangs himself—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Gloucester (*The duke of*), brother of Charles II—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Gloucester (*Richard duke of*), in the court of king Edward IV—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Gloucester (*The earl of*), in the court of king Henry II—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Glover (*Simon*), the old glover of Perth, and father of the "fair maid"

Catharine Glover, "the fair maid of Perth," daughter of Simon the glover, and subsequently bride of Henry Smith the armourer—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Glover (*Heins*), the betrothed of Trudchen [i.e. *Gertrude*] Pavillon, daughter of the syndic's wife—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Glowrowrum (*The old lady*), a friend of Magnus Troil—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Glubdub'drib, the land of sorcerers and magicians, where Gulliver was shown many of the great men of antiquity—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726)

Gluck, a German musical composer, greatly patronized by Marie Antoinette Young France set up against him the Italian Piccini Between 1774 and 1780 every street, coffee-house, school, and drawing-room in Paris canvassed the merits of these two composers, not on the score of their respective talents, but as the representatives of the German and Italian schools of music The partisans of the German school were called Gluck-

ists, and those of the Italian school
Piccinists

Force Gluck, et cetera Piccini,
Que d'il couronn' r'olymp' !
D'enc entra Gluck et Piccini
- Tou le Parnasse est défilé
- I en soufrent ce que l'autre n'e
Et Clo vent l'autre Urrile
Pour moi, qui crains toute manie
Plus l'écrit q' l'about.
N'éprouant l'écrit ni Gluck
Je n'y connais rien ergo Gluck

*** A similar contest raged in Eng-
land between the Bononcini and
Handelists. The prince of Wales was
the leader of the Handel or German
party, and the duke of Marlborough of
the Bononcini or Italian school (See
TWIFLEDLIN)

Glumdalca, queen of the giants,
captive in the court of king Arthur.
The king cast love-glances at her, and
made queen Dollalolla jealous, but the
giantess loved lord Grizzle, and lord
Grizzle loved the princess Huncamunca,
and Huncamunca loved the valiant Tom
Thumb—*Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the
novelist (1739), altered by O'Hara, author
of *Midas* (1778)

Glum-dal'clitch, a girl nine years
old "and only forty feet high." Being
such a "little thing," the charge of
Gulliver was committed to her during
his sojourn in Brobdingnag—Swift,
Gulliver's Travels

From a Glumdalclitch mislaid her gleaming ear
And went, she dabbled and did tore her hair
Tape.

Glumins, the male population of
the imaginary country Nomsalagsrutt,
visited by Peter Wilkins. The Glumins,
like the females, called gawwies (q v),
had wings, which served both for flying
and dress—R. Pultock, *Peter Wilkins*
(1740)

Glutton (*The*), Vitellius the Roman
emperor (born A.D. 15, reigned 67, died
69). Visiting the field after the battle of
Bedriac, in Gaul, he exclaimed, "The body
of a dead enemy is a delightful perfume."

*** Charles IX. of France, when he
went in grand procession to visit the
cabinet on which admiral Coligny was
hanging, had the wretched heartlessness
to exclaim, in doggerel verse

Fragrance sweeter than the rose
Rises from our slaughtered foes.

Glutton (*The*), Gaius Apicius, who
lived during the reign of Tiberius. He
spent £800,000 on the luxuries of the
table, and when only £80,000 of his large
fortune remained, he hanged himself,

thinking death preferable to "starvation
on such a miserable pittance."

Gna, the messenger of Irgga.—
Scandinavian Mythology

Goats. The *Picnades* are called in
Spain *The Seven Little Goat*.

So it happened that we passed close to the Seven Little
Goats.—*Cervantes, Don Quixote* II. iii. 8 (1615).

*** Sancho Panza affirmed that two
of the goats were of a green colour, two
carnation, two blue, and one molten,
"but," he adds, "no he-goat or ewe old
ever passes beyond the horns of the
moon."

Goatsnose, a prophet, born deaf and
dumb, who uttered his predictions by
signs—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 20
(1545)

Gobbo (*Old*), the father of Launce-
lot. He was stone blind.

Launcelot Gobbo, son of Old Gobbo.
He left the service of Shylock the Jew
for that of Bassanio a Christian. Launce-
lot Gobbo is one of the famous clowns of
Shakespeare—Shakespeare, *Merchant of
Venice* (1616)

Goblyve (*Godfrey*), the assumed
name of False Report. He is described
as a dwarf, with great head, large brows,
hollow eyes, crooked nose, hairs cheeks,
a pied beard, hanging lips, and black
teeth. His neck was short, his shoulders
wry, his breast fat, his arms long, his
legs "bowed," and he rode "bride-a-
brage on a little nag." He told sir
Grande Amoure he was wandering over
the world to find a virtuous wife, but
hitherto without success. Lady Correc-
tion met the party, and commanded
Goblyve (3 syl) to be severely beaten
for a lying varlet—Stephen Hawes, *The
Pastime of Pleasure*, xxi, xxi, xxi,
xxii (1515)

Gobseck, a grasping money-lender
—Balzac

God

Full of the god, full of wine, partly
intoxicated

God made the country, and man made
the town—Cowper's *Task* ("The Sofa")
Varro, in his *De Re Rustica*, has "*Divina
Naturam agros dedit, ars humana edificavit
urbes*"

God talks with the strongest. Napoleon
I. said, "Je bon Dieu est toujours du
côté des gros bataillons." Julius Cæsar
made the same remark.

God's Table The *Korân* informs us that God has written down, in what is called "The Preserved Table," every event, past, present, and to come, from the beginning to the end of time. The most minute are not omitted (ch vi.)

God's Token, a peculiar eruption on the skin, a certain indication of death in those afflicted with the plague.

A Will and a Tolling bell are as present death as God's token.—*Two Men and all the rest 1006* (1619)

Godam, a nickname applied by the French to the English, in allusion to a once popular oath.

Godfrey [or *BOUILLOX*], the chosen chief of the allied crusaders, who went to wrest Jerusalem from the hands of the Saracens. Calm, circumspect, prudent, and brave, he despised "worldly empire, wealth, and fame"—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1675).

Godfrey (*Sir Edmondbury*), a magistrate killed by the papists. He was very active in laying bare their nefarious schemes, and his body was found pierced with his own sword, in 1678.—*Sir W. Scott, Peril of the Peal* (time, Charles II.)

** Dryden calls *sir Edmondbury* "Agag," and Dr Titus Oates he calls "Cornah."

Cornah might for Agag's murder call
In terms as coarse as Samuel used to Saul.
Abraham and Aethiophel I. (1631).

Godfrey (*Miss*), an heiress, daughter of an Indian governor.—*Sam Foote, The Lion* (1761).

Godínez (*Doctor*), a schoolmaster, "the most expert slogger in Oviedo" [*Oreca'do*]. He taught *Gil Blas*, and "in six years his worthy pupil understood a little Greek, and was a tolerable Latin scholar"—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, I (1715).

Godíva or *Godgifu*, wife of earl Leofric. The tale is that she begged her husband to remit a certain tax which oppressed the people of Coventry. Leofric said he would do so only on one condition—that she would ride naked through the city at midday. So the lady gave orders that all people should shut up their windows and doors, and she rode naked through the town, and delivered the people from the tax. The tale further says that all the people did as the lady bade them except Peeping Tom, who looked out, and was struck blind.

** This legend is told at length by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, xiii (1613).

Godless Florins, English two-shilling pieces issued by Shiel, when master of the mint. He was a Roman Catholic, and left out *I D* (*defender of the faith*) from the legend. They were issued and called in the same year (1819).

Godmanchester Hogs and **Huntingdon Sturgeon**.

During a very high flood in the meadows between Huntingdon and Godmanchester something was seen floating which the Godmanchester people thought was a black hog and the Huntingdon folk declared was a sturgeon. When rescued from the waters it proved to be a young donkey.—*Lord Braybrooke* (1813) *Diary* May 2nd 166th.

Godmer, a British giant, son of Albion, slain by Canutus one of the companions of Brute.

Three monstrous stones
Which that huge son of hideous Albion
Great Godmer threw in fierce contention
At bold Canutus but of him was slain
Spenser Faery Queen II 10 (1590).

Goemot or **Goemagot**, a British giant, twelve cubits high, and of such prodigious strength that he could pull up a full-grown oak at one tug. Same as *Gogmagog* (q v.)

On a certain day, when Brutus was holding a solemn festival to the gods, this giant with twenty more of his companions, came in upon the Britons, among whom he made a dreadful slaughter. But the Britons at last killed them every one but Goemagot. Him Brutus preserved alive out of a desire to see a combat between the giant and Corineus, who took delight in such encounters. Corineus carried him to the top of a high rock and tossed him into the sea.—*Geoffrey British History* I. 16 (114).

Goemagot's Leap or "**Lam Goemagot**," now called *Haw*, near Plymouth, the place where the giant fell when *Cornutus* (3 syl.) tossed him down the craggy rocks, by which he was mangled to pieces.—*Geoffrey, British History*, I 16 (1142).

** Southey calls the word *Lan-gw-māgog* (See *GOEMAGOT*).

Goer'vyl, sister of prince Madoc, and daughter of Owen late king of North Wales. She accompanied her brother to America, and formed one of the colony of *Caer-madoc*, south of the Missouri (twelfth century).—*Southey, Madoc* (1805).

Goetz von Berlichingen, or *Gottfried of the Iron Hand*, a famous German burgrave, who lost his right hand at the siege of Landshut. The iron hand which replaced the one he had lost is still shown at Jaxthausen, the place of his birth. Gottfried took a prominent part in the wars of independence against the electors of Brandenburg and Bavaria, in the sixteenth century (1480-1562).

* * Goethe has made this the title and subject of an historical drama

Goffe (*Captain*), captain of the pirate vessel—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Gog, according to *Ezekiel* xxxviii, xxxix, was "prince of Magog" (a country or people). Calmet says Cambyses king of Persia is meant, but others think Antiochus Epiphanes is alluded to

Gog, in *Rev* xv 7-9, means Antichrist. Gog and Magog in conjunction, mean all princes of the earth who are enemies of the Christian Church

* * Sale says Gog is a Turkish tribe—*Al Koran*, xviii note

Gog and Magog. Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople, speaks of Gog and Magog as two separate nations tributary to him. These, with thirteen others, he says, are now shut up behind inaccessible mountains, but at the end of the world they will be let loose, and overrun the whole earth—Albericus Truism Fontium, *Chronicles* (1242)

Salé tells us that Gog and Magog are called by the Arabs "Yajuj" and "Majuj," which are two nations or tribes descended from Japhet, son of Noah. Gog, according to some authorities, is a Turkish tribe, and Magog is the tribe called "Gilan" by Ptolemy, and "Geli" or "Gelæ" by Strabo—*Al Koran*, xviii note

Respecting the re-appearance of Gog and Magog, the *Koran* says "They [the dead] shall not return till Gog and Magog have a passage opened for them, and then [the dead] shall hasten from every high hill," i.e. the resurrection (ch. xxv)

Gog and Magog. The two statues of Guildhall so called are in reality the statues of Gogmagog or Goemagot and Corneus, referred to in the next article (See also CORINUS). The Albion giant is known by his pole-axe and spiked ball. Two statues so called stood on the same spot in the reign of Henry V, but those now seen were made by Richard Sanders, in 1708, and are fourteen feet in height.

In Homer's time, children and country visitors were to see every day when the giants heard the clock strike twelve, they came down to dinner—*Old and New London*, i. 357

Another tale was that they then fell foul of each other in angry combat

Gog'magog, king of the Albion giants, eighteen feet in height, killed by Corin in a wrestling match, and hung by him over the Hoe or Haw of Plymouth. For this achievement, Brute gave his follower all that horn of land now called Cornwall, Cor'n[w]all, a contraction of Corin-wall. The contest is described by Dryden in his *Polyolbion*, i (1612)

Even thus unmoved
Stood Corineus the sire of Guendolen
When grappling with his monstrous enemy
He the brute vastness held aloft, and bore
And headlong hurled, all shattered to the sea,
Down from the rock's high summit, since that day
Called Lan gema gog

Southey *Joan of Arc* viii. 235

Spenser throws the accent of Corneus on the second syllable, Southey on the first, while Dryden makes it a word of four syllables, and accents the third

Gog'magog Hill, the higher of the two hills some three miles south-east of Cambridge. It once belonged to the Bulsham Hills, but, "being rude and barren, regarding neither God nor man," it was named in reproach Gogmagog. The legend is that this Gogmagog Hill was once a huge giant, who fell in love with the nymph Granta, and, meeting her alone, told her all his heart, saying

Sweetest mine! if thou mine own wilt be—
I've many a pretty quid I keep in store for thee
A nest of broad faced owls, and goodly urchins too
(Nay nymph take heed of me when I begin to woo)
And better far than that a balchin two years old
And curled as a calf it is, and oft could have been sold
And yet besides all this, I've goodly bear whelps twain
Full dainty for my joy when she's disposed to play
And twenty sows of lead to make our wedding ring "

but the saucy nymph only mocked the giant, and told his love story to the Muses, and all made him their jest and sport and laughter—Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xxi (1622)

Goutre

When we were boys
Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew lapped like bull, whose throats had hanging at em
Wallets of flesh?
Shakespeare *The Tempest* act III. sc. 3 (1607)

Gold of Nibelungen (*The*), unlucky wealth. "To have the gold of Nibelungen" is to have a possession which seems to bring a curse with it. The uncle who murdered "the babes in the wood" for their estates and money, got the "gold of Nibelungen," nothing from that moment went well with him—his cattle died, his crops failed, his barns were destroyed by fire or tempest, and he was reduced to utter ruin (See NIBELUNGEN)—*Icelandic Edda*

Gold of Tolosa (*The*), ill guns, which never prosper. The reference is

to Cæpio the Roman consul, who, on his march to Gallia Narbonensis, stole from Tolosa (*Toulouse*) the gold and silver consecrated by the Cimbrian Druids to their gods. He was utterly defeated by the Cimbrians, and some 112,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle (106)

Gold Poured down the Throat Marcus Licinius Crassus, surnamed "The Rich," one of the first Roman triumvirate, tried to make himself master of Parthia, but being defeated and brought captive to Orodes king of Parthia, he was put to death by having molten gold poured down his throat. "Sate thy greed with this," said Orodes.

Manlius Nepos Aquilinus tried to restore the kings of Bithynia and Cappadocia, dethroned by Mithridates, but being unsuccessful and made prisoner, he was put to death by Mithridates by molten gold poured down his throat.

In hell, the avaricious are punished in the same way, according to the *Shepherd's Calendar*.

And ladles full of melted gold
Were poured adown their throats.
The Dead Man's Song (1570)

Goldemar (King), a house-spirit, sometimes called king Vollmar. He lived three years with Neveling von Hardenberg, on the Hardenstein at the Ruhr, and the chamber in which he lived is still called Vollmar's chamber. This house-spirit, though sensible to the touch, was invisible. It played beautifully on the harp, talked freely, revealed secrets, and played dice. One day, a person determined to discover its whereabouts, but Goldemar cut him to pieces and cooked the different parts. Never after this was there any trace of the spirit. The roasted fragments disappeared in the Lorrain war in 1651, but the pot in which the man's head was boiled was built into the kitchen wall of Neveling von Hardenberg, where it remains to this day.—Von Steinen, *German Mythology*, 477.

Golden Ass (The), a romance in Latin by Apuleius (5 syl). It is the adventures of Lucian, a young man who had been transformed into an ass but still retained his human consciousness. It tells us the series which he suffered at the hands of robbers, cannibals, magistrates, and so on, till the time came for him to resume his proper form. It is full of wit, race, humour, and rich fancy, and contains the exquisite episode of "And Psyche (bks iv, v, vi)

(This very famous satire, together with the *Asinus* of Lucian, was founded on a satire of the same name by Lucius of Patra, and has been imitated in modern times by Niccolò Machiavelli, T. Taylor, in 1822, published a translation of the *Aureus Asinus*, and Sir G. Head, in 1851. Lafontaine has an imitation of the episode, and Mrs. Tighe turned it into Spenserian verse in 1805.)

* * Boccaccio has borrowed largely from *The Golden Ass*, and the incidents of the robbers in *Gil Blas* are taken from it.

Golden Dragon of Bruges (The) The golden dragon was taken in one of the crusades from the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and placed on the belfry of Bruges, but Philip van Artevelde (2 syl) transported it to Ghent, where it still adorns the belfry.

Saw great Artevelde victorious scale the Golden Dragon's nest.

Longfellow *The Belfry of Bruges*

Golden Fleece (The), the fleece of the ram which transported Phryxos to Colchis. When Phryxos arrived there, he sacrificed the ram and gave the fleece to king Æetes, who hung it on a sacred oak. It was stolen by Jason, in his "Argonautic expedition."

The Golden Fleece of the North. Fur and peltry of Siberia is so called.

Golden Fountain (The), a fountain which in twenty-four hours would convert any metal or mineral into gold.—R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, ii 4 (1617).

Golden Gate of Constantinople, added by Theodosius to Constantine's wall. It consists of a triumphal arch, surmounted with a bronze statue of Victory. The gate is amply decorated with gilt ornaments and inscriptions.—See *Count Robert of Paris*, ii, by Sir W. Scott.

Golden Horn (The), the inlet of the Bosphorus on which Constantinople stands, so called from its shape and beauty.

Golden Legends (The), a collection of hagiology, made in the thirteenth century by James de Voragine, a Dominican. The legends consist of 177 sections, each of which is devoted to a particular saint or festival, arranged in the order of the calendar.

Golden Mouth, St. Chrysostom

(347-407) The name is the Greek *chrysos stōma*, "gold mouth"

Golden State (*The*), California, in North America

Golden Stream (*The*), Joannes Damascenus (died 756)

Golden-tongued (*The*), St Peter of Ravenna (433-450) Our equivalent is a free translation of the Greek *chrysolōgos* (*chrysos logos*, "gold discourse")

Golden Valley (*The*), the eastern portion of Limerick, so called from its great fertility

Golden Water (*The*) One drop of this water dropped into the basin of a fountain would fill it, and then throw up a *jet d'eau* of exquisite device It was called "golden" because the water looked like liquid gold—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale)

* * In *Cherry and Fairstar*, by the comtesse de Ségur, the "golden water" is called "the dancing water"

Goldfinch (*Charles*), a vulgar, hasty fellow, impudent and insolent in manner, who flirts with Widow Warren, and conspires with her and the Jew Silks to destroy Mr Warren's will By this will the widow was left £600 a year, but the bulk of the property went to Jack Milford his natural son, and Sophia Freelove the daughter of Widow Warren by a former marriage (See BEAGLE)

Father was a sugar baker grandfather a shop-seller I'm a gentleman.—Holcroft *The Road to Ruin* II. I (1802)

Goldiebirds (*Messrs*), creditors of Sir Arthur Wardour—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Gold-mine (*The*) or Miller of Grenoble, a drama by L Stirling (1854) (For the plot, see SIVON)

Gold-mine of Europe (*The*) Transylvania was once so called, but the supply of gold obtained therefrom has now very greatly diminished

Gold-mines (*King of the*), a powerful, handsome prince, who was just about to marry the princess All-Fair, when Yellow Dwarf claimed her as his betrothed, and carried her to Steel Castle on a Spanish cat A good syren gave the betrothed king a diamond sword to secure All-Fair's deliverance, but after overcoming every obstacle, he was so delighted at seeing her, that he dropped his sword In a moment Yellow Dwarf snatched it up, and stabbed his rival to the heart The

king of the Gold-mines and All-Fair were both changed into two palm trees—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682)

Gold-purse of Spain Andalusia is so called because it is the city from which Spain derives its chief wealth

Goldsmith (*Oliver*)

Here lies Nolly Goldsmith for shortness called Noll
Who wrote like an angel and talked like poor poll.
David Garrick

Goldsmith (*Rev J*), one of the many pseudonyms adopted by Sir Richard Phillips, in a series of school books Some other of his false names were the Rev David Blair, James Adair, Rev C Clarke, etc, with noted French names for educational French books

Goldsmith's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, is by Nollekens

Gold'thred (*Lawrence*), mercer, near Cumner Place—Sir W Scott *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Gold'y Oliver Goldsmith was so called by Dr Johnson (1728-1774)

Gol'gotha ("the place of a skull"), a small elevated spot north-west of Jerusalem, where criminals were executed Used in poetry to signify a battle-field or place of great slaughter

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds

Or memorize another Golgotha.

Shakespeare *Macbeth* act I sc. 2 (1606)

* * In the University of Cambridge, the dons' gallery in Great St Mary's is called "Golgotha" because the heads of the colleges sit there

Gol'gotha (*The City*), Temple Bar, London, so called because the heads of traitors, etc, used at one time to be exposed there after decapitation This was not done from any notion of punishment, but simply to advertise the fact as a warning to evil-doers Temple Bar was taken away from the Strand in 1878

Golightly (*Mr*), the fellow who wants to borrow 5s in *Lend Me Five Shillings*, a farce by J M Morton

Goltho, the friend of Ul'noze (3 syl) He was in love with Birtha, daughter of lord As'tragon the sage, but Birtha loved the duke Gondibert The tale being unfinished, the sequel of Goltho is not known—Sir William Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Gomer or Godmer, a British giant,

slain by Canut's one of the companions of Brute (See GOMOR)

Since Gomer's giant brood inhabited this isle.
Dryden *Polyolbion*, xiv (1613)

Gomez, a rich banker, 60 years of age, married to Elvira, a young wife he is mean, covetous, and jealous Elvira has a liaison with colonel Lorenzo, which Dominick, her father confessor, aids and abets, but the amour is constantly thwarted, and it turns out that Lorenzo and Elvira are brother and sister — Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680)

Gondibert (Duke), of the royal line of Lombardy. Prince Oswald of Verona, out of jealousy, stirs up a faction fight against him, which is limited by agreement to four combatants on each side. Oswald is slain by Gondibert, and Gondibert is cured of his wounds by lord As'tragon, a philosopher and sage Rhodolind, the only child of Aribert king of Lombardy, is in love with Gondibert, and Aribert hopes that he will become his son-in-law and heir, but Gondibert is betrothed to BIRTHA. One day, while walking with his affianced BIRTHA, a messenger from the king comes post haste to tell him that Aribert had publicly proclaimed him his heir, and that Rhodolind was to be his bride. Gondibert still told BIRTHA he would remain true to her, and gave her an emerald ring, which would turn pale if his love declined. As the tale was never finished, the sequel cannot be given — Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Goneril, eldest daughter of King Lear, and wife of the duke of Albany. She treated her aged father with such scant courtesy, that he could not live under her roof, and she induced her sister Regan to follow her example. Subsequently, both the sisters fell in love with Edmund, natural son of the earl of Gloucester, whom Regan designed to marry when she became a widow. Goneril, out of jealousy, now poisoned her sister, and "after slew herself." Her name is proverbial for "filial ingratitude" — Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605)

Gonin, a buffoon of the sixteenth century, who acquired great renown for his clever tricks, and gave rise to the French phrase, *Un tour de maitre Gonin* ("a trick of Master Gonin's")

Gonnella, domestic jester to the margrave Nicolo d Este, and to his son

Borso duke of Ferrara. The horse he rode on was *ossa atque pelvis totus*, and, like Rosinante, has become proverbial. Gonnella's jests were printed in 1506

Gonsalez [Gonzalez], Fernan Gonsalez or Gonsalvo, a Spanish hero of the tenth century, whose life was twice saved by his wife Sancha. His adventures have given birth to a host of ballads

(There was a Hernandez Gonsalvo of Cordoba, called "The Great Captain" (1443-1515), to whom some of the ballads refer, and this is the hero of Florian's historical novel entitled *Gonzalez de Cordoue* (1791), borrowed from the Spanish romance called *The Civil Wars of Granada*, by Gines Perez de la Hita)

Gonzalo, an honest old counsellor of Alonso king of Naples — Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609)

Gonzalo, an ambitious but politic lord of Venice — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1647)

Good Earl (The), Archibald eighth earl of Angus, who died in 1588

Good Even, Good Robin Hood! civility extorted by fear, as "Good Mr Highwayman, good gentlemen!" of Mrs Hardestale in her terror

Clapping his rod on the borle
No man dare utter a word
He [Hobbes] said: How say ye my lordes?
Good even, good Robin Hood
Skelton *Why Came ye not to Court?* (died 1520)

Good Hope (Cape of) When Bartholomew Diaz first discovered this cape, in 1497, he called it "The Cape of Storms" (*Cabo Tormentoso*), but John II king of Portugal changed the name to that of "Good Hope"

The *Luxine Sea* (i.e. "the hospitable sea") was first called "The Axine Sea" ("the inhospitable"), from the terror with which it was viewed by the early Greeks, but it was subsequently called by the more courteous name. However, the older name is the one which now generally prevails, thus we call it in English "The Black Sea," and the Turks, Greeks, and Russians call it *inhospitable*, and not hospitable

Good Man (A) Count Cassel says, "In Italy a good man means a religious one, in France a cheerful one, in Spain a wise one, and in England a rich one" — Inebald, *Lovers' Vows*, ii 2 (1800)

Good Regent (The), James Stuart, earl of Murray, regent of Scotland after the imprisonment of queen Mary. (Born 1533, regent 1567, assassinated 1570)

Goodfellow (Robin), son of king Oberon. When six years old, he was so mischievous that his mother threatened to whip him, and he ran away, but falling asleep, his father told him he should have anything he wished for, with power to turn himself into any shape, so long as he did harm to none but knaves and queans.

His first exploit was to turn himself into a horse to punish a churl whom he conveyed into a great plash of water and left there, laughing as he flew off. "Ho ho ho!" He afterwards went to a farm house and taking a fancy to the maid does her work during the night. The maid watching him and observing him rather bare of clothes, provides him with garments, which he puts out laughing. "Ho, ho ho!" He next changes himself into a Will-o-the-wisp to mislead a party of merry makers and having misled them all night, he left them at daybreak with a "Ho ho ho!" At another time seeing a fellow ill using a maiden he changed himself into a hare ran between his legs and then growing into a horse tossed him into a hedge laughing. "Ho ho ho!"—*The Mad Pranks and Merry Jest of Robin Goodfellow (1590) (Perry Society 1841)*

Goodfellow (Robin), a general name for any domestic spirit, as imp, urehin, elve, hag, fay, Kit-wi'-the-can'stick, spook, man-i'-the-oak, Puek, hobgoblin, Tom-tumbler, bug, bogie, Jack-o'-lantern, Triar's lantern, Will-o'-the-wisp, Ariel, nixie, kelpie, etc., etc.

A bigger knave than these German kobolds is that called by us Robin Goodfellows, that would in those superstitious times grind corn for a mess of milk, cut wood or do any manner of drudgery work. There have several names but we commonly call them Pueks.—*Burton Anatomy of Melancholy 47*

* * The Goodfellows, being very numerous, can hardly be the same as Robin son of Oberon, but seem to obtain the name because their character was similar, and, indeed, Oberon's son must be included in the generic name.

Goodman of Ballengerich, the assumed name of James V of Scotland when he made his disguised visits through the districts round Edinburgh and Stirling.

* * Haroun-al-Raschid, Louis XI, Peter "the Great," etc., made similar visits in disguise, for the sake of obtaining information by personal inspection.

Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel, London. So called from a large farmer of the name of Goodman.

At this farm I myself in my youth have fetched many a ha porth of milk, and never had less than three plopts in summer and one in winter. Always hot from the line and strained. Ooe Trolop and afterwards Goodman was the farmer there and had thirty or forty kine to the pail.—*Stow Survey of London (1598)*.

Goodman Grist, the miller, a friend of the smugglers.—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Goodricke (Mr), a catholic priest at Middlemas.—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.)

Goodsire (Johnnie), a weaver, near Charles's Hope farm.—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Goodwill, a man who had acquired £10,000 by trade, and wished to give his daughter Lucy in marriage to one of his relations, in order to keep the money in the family, but Lucy would not have any one of the boobies, and made choice instead of a strapping footman. Goodwill had the good sense to approve of the choice.—Fielding, *The Virgin Unmasked*.

Goody Blake, a poor old woman detected by Harry Gill picking up sticks from his farm-land. The farmer compelled her to leave them, and threatened to punish her for trespass. Goody Blake turned on the lusty yeoman, and said never from that moment should he know the blessing of warmth, and sure enough, neither clothing, fire, nor summer sun ever did make him warm again.

No word to any man he utters,
A bed or up to young or old
But ever to him-elf he mutters,
Poor Harry Gill is very cold."

Wordsworth *Goody Blake and Harry Gill (1795)*

Goody Palsgrave, a name of contempt given to Frederick V elector palatine. He is also called the "Snow King" and the "Winter King," because the protestants made him king of Bohemia in the autumn of 1619, and he was set aside in the autumn of 1620.

Goody Two-shoes, a nursery tale by Oliver Goldsmith, written in 1765 for Newbery, St Paul's Churchyard. The second title is *Mrs Margery Two-shoes*.

Goose Gibbie, a half-witted lad, first entrusted to "keep the turkeys," but afterwards "advanced to the more important office of minding the cows"—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

Goosey Goderich, Frederick Robinson, created viscount Goderich in 1827. So called by Cobbett, for his incapacity as a statesman (premier 1827-1828).

Gorboduc, GORBODUG, or GORBOGUD, a mythical British king, who had two sons (Ferrex and Porrex). Ferrex was driven by his brother out of the kingdom, and on attempting to return with a large army, was defeated by him and

slain Soon afterwards, Porrex himself was murdered in his bed by his own mother, Widen, who loved Ferrex the better — Geoffrey, *British History*, ii 16 (1142).

And Gorboduc till far in years he grew
When his ambitious sonnes unto them tryvne
A taught the rule and from their father drew
Stout Ferrex and stout Porrex him in prison threw

But oh! the greedy thirst of royall crowne
Stird Porrex up to put his brother downe

209.

Gorboduc, the first historical play in the language The first three acts by Thomas Norton, and the last two by Thomas Sackville afterwards lord Buckhurst (1562) It is further remarkable as being the father of Iambic ten-syllable blank verse

Those who last did tug
In worse than civil war the sons of Gorboduc.
Drayton *Polyolbon*, viii (1612)

Gor'brias, lord-protector of Iberia, and father of king Arba'ces (3 syl) — Beaumont and Fletcher, *A King or No King* (1611)

Gor'dius, a Phrygian peasant, chosen by the Phrygians for their king He consecrated to Jupiter his wagon, and tied the yoke to the draught-tree so artfully that the ends of the cord could not be discovered A rumour spread abroad that he who untied this knot would be king of Asia, and when Alexander the Great was shown it, he cut it with his sword, saying, "It is thus we loose our knots"

Gordon (*The Rev Mr.*), chaplain in Cromwell's troop — Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Gordon (*Lord George*), leader of the "No Popery riots" of 1779 Half mad, but really well-intentioned, he countenanced the most revolting deeds, urged on by his secretary Gresham Lord George Gordon died in jail, 1793 — C Dielens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Goidomus or Gordon (*Bernard*), a noted physician of the thirteenth century in the Rouergue (France), author of *Liber Medicinæ, de Morborum prope Omnium Curatione, septem Particulis Distributum* (Naples, 1480)

And his Goidomus the divine "
In his famous *Life of Medicine*
No remedy potent enough to restore you!
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*.

Gor'gibus, an honest, simple-minded citizen of middle life, father of Madelon and uncle of Cathos The two girls have had their heads turned by novels, but are taught by a harmless trick to discern between the easy manners of a gentleman and the vulgar pretensions of a lackey — Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659)

Gorgibus, father of Célie He is a headstrong, unreasonable old man, who tells his daughter that she is for ever reading novels, and filling her mind with ridiculous notions about love "Vous parlez de Dien bien moins que de Lélié," he says, and insists on her giving up Lélié for Valère, saying, "S'il ne l'est aimant, il le sera marié," and adds, "L'amour est souvent un fruit du mariage"

Jetez moi dans le feu tous ces méchants écrits [i.e. romances]
Qui gâtent tous les jours tant de jeunes esprits

Molière, *op. cit.* (1660)

Gor'lois (3 syl), said by some to be the father of king Arthur He was lord of Tintag'el Castle, in Cornwall, his wife was Igrayne (3 syl) or Igerna, and one of his daughters (Bellicent) was, according to some authorities, the wife of Lot king of Orkney

* * Gorlois was not the father of Arthur, although his wife (Igerna or Igrayne) was his mother

Then all the kings asked Merlin For what cause is that
beardless boy Arthur made king? Sirs "said Merlin
because he is King Uther's son, born in wellock
More than three hours after the death of Gorlois, did the
king wed the fair Igrayne." — Malory *History of Prince Arthur* i 6 (1470)

[Uther] was sorry for the death of Gorlois, but rejoiced that Igerna was now at liberty to marry again; they continued to live together with much affection and had a son and daughter whose names were Arthur and Anne — Geoffrey *British History* iii 20 (114)

* * It is quite impossible to reconcile the contradictory accounts of Arthur's sister and Lot's wife Tennyson says Bellicent, but the tales compiled by Sir T Malory all give Margause Thus in *La Mort d'Arthur*, i 2, we read "King Lot of Lothian and of Orkney wedded Margause [Arthur's sister]" (pt 1 36), "whose sons were Gawaine, Agravaine, Gaheris, and Gareth," but Tennyson says Gareth was "the last tall son of Lot and Bellicent"

Gor'mal, the mountain range of Sevo

Her arm was white like Gormal's snow her bosom whiter than the foam of the main when roll the waves beneath the wrath of winds — *fragment of a Norse Tale*

Gosh, the Right Hon Charles Arbuthnot, the most confidential friend of the duke of Wellington, with whom he lived

Gosling (*Giles*), landlord of the Black Bear inn, near Cumnor Place

Cicely Gosling, daughter of Giles — Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Gospel Doctor (*The*), John Wycliffe (1321-1384)

Gospel of the Golden Rule, "Do as you would be done by," or "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them" — *Lucy vi 31*

He preached to all men everywhere
The Gospel of the Golden Rule.
Longfellow *The Wayside Inn* (prelude)

Gospeller (*The Hot*), Dr R Barnes, burnt at Smithfield, 1540

Gos'samer (i.e. God's seam or thread) The legend is that gossamer is the ravellings of the Virgin Mary's winding-sheet, which fell away on her ascension into heaven

Gossips (*Princes of*), Samuel Pepys, noted for his gossiping *Diary*, commencing January 1, 1659, and continued for nine years (1632-1703)

Goswin, a rich merchant of Bruges, who is in reality Florez, son of Gerrard king of the beggars His mistress, Bertha, the supposed daughter of Vandunke the burgomaster of Bruges, is in reality the daughter of the duke of Brabant — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Goths (*The last of the*), Roderick, the thirty-fourth of the Visigothic line of kings in Spain He was the son of Cor'dova, who had his eyes put out by Vit'za the king of the Visigoths, whereupon Roderick rose against Vit'za and dethroned him, but the sons and adherents of Vit'za applied to the Moors, who sent over Tarik with 20,000 men, and Roderick was slain at the battle of Xeres, A.D. 711

** Sonthey has an epic poem called *Roderick, the Last of the Goths* He makes "Rusilla" to be the mother of Roderick

Gothland or Gottland, an island called "The eye of the Baltic" Geoffrey of Monmouth says that when king Arthur had added Ireland to his dominions, he sailed to Iceland, which he subdued, and then both "Doldavus king of Gothland

and Gunfasius king of the Orkneys voluntarily became his tributaries" — *British History*, ix. 10 (1142)

To Gothland how again this conqueror met eth forth
Where Iceland first he won and Orkney after got.
Dryden *Polyolbion* iv (1612)

Gottlieb [*Got leeb*], a cottage farmer, with whom prince Henry of Hohenock went to live after he was struck with leprosy The cottager's daughter Elsie volunteered to sacrifice her life for the cure of the prince, and was ultimately married to him — Hartmann von der Aue, *Poor Henry* (twelfth century), Longfellow, *Golden Legend*

Gourlay (*Ailsie*), a privileged fool or jester — Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Gourlay (*Ailsie*), an old sibyl at the death of Alice Gray — Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Gourmaz (*Don*), a national portrait of the Spanish nobility — Pierre Corneille, *The Cid* (1636)

The character of don Gormaz, for its very excellence drew down the censure of the French Academy — Sir W Scott, *The Drama*

Go'vernale (8 syl), first the tutor and then the attendant of sir Tristram de Lion's

Gow (*Old Nelly*), the fiddler
Nathaniel Gow, son of the fiddler — Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Gow (*Henry*) or HENRY SMITH, also called "Gow Chrom" and "Hal of the Wynd," the armourer suitor of Catharine Glover "the fair maid of Perth," whom he marries — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Gowk Storm, a short storm, such as occurs in spring, when the gowk or cuckoo comes

He trusted the present [disturbance] would prove but a gowk storm — Sir W Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather* 49

Gowk-thrapple (*Maister*), a cozening preacher — Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

A man of coarse mechanical perhaps rather intrinsically feeble intellect with the vehemence of some pulpit drumming Gowk thrapple — Carlyle

Graaf (*Count*) was a great speculator in corn One year a sad famine prevailed, and he expected, like Pharaoh king of Egypt, to make an enormous fortune by his speculation, but an army of rats, pressed by hunger, invaded his barns, and then swarming into the

castle, fell on the old baron, worried him to death, and then devoured him. (See HATTO)

Graal (*Saint*) or **ST GREAL** is generally said to be the vessel or platter used by Christ at the last supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the blood of the crucified Christ. In all descriptions of it in the Arthurian romances, it is simply the visible "presence" of Christ, or realization of the papistic notion that the wafer, after consecration, is changed into the very body of the Saviour, and when sir Galahad "achieved the quest of the holy graal," all that is meant is that he saw with his bodily eyes the visible Saviour into which the holy wafer had been transmuted.

Then the bishop took a wafer which was made in the likeness of bread and at the lifting up [the elevation of the host] there came a figure in the likeness of a child and the visage was as red and as bright as fire and he smote himself into that bread so they saw that the bread was formed of a fleshly man and then he put it into the holy vessel again then [the bishop] took the holy vessel and came to sir Galahad as he knelted down and there he received his Saviour.—Pt. III. 101, 102.

King Pelles and sir Launcelot caught a sight of the St Graal, but did not "achieve it," like Galahad.

Sanegraal which is here seen —Pt. III.

When sir Bors de Ganis went to Corbin, and saw Galahad the son of sir Launcelot, he prayed that the boy might prove as good a knight as his father, and instantly the white dove came with the golden censer, and the damsel bearing the sanegraal, and told sir Bors that Galahad would prove a better knight than his father, and would "achieve the Sanegraal," then both dove and damsel vanished.—Pt. III. 4.

Sir Percival, the son of sir Pellinore king of Wales, after his combat with sir Ector de Maris (brother of sir Launcelot) caught a sight of the holy graal, and both were cured of their wounds thereby. Like sir Bors, he was with sir Galahad when the quest was achieved (pt. III. 14). Sir Launcelot was also miraculously cured in the same way (pt. III. 18).

King Arthur, the queen, and all the 150 knights saw the holy graal as they sat at supper when Galahad was received into the fellowship of the Round Table.

And they heard a crackling and crying of thunder

and in the midst of the blast entered a sun beam more clear by seven times than ever they saw day and all were lighted of the grace of the Holy Ghost then there entered the hall the holy graal [consecrated bread], covered with white samite but none might see it, nor who bare it and when the holy graal had been borne thro the hall, the vessel suddenly departed.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, III. 35 (1470).

* * The chief romances of the St Graal are *The Holy Graal*, in verse (1100), by the old German minnesingers *Isiurel* or the *Guardian of the Holy Graal*, by Wolfram a minnesinger *The Romance of Parzival*, by Wolfram, translated into French by Chrétien de Troyes, in verse (1170), it contains 4018 eight-syllable lines *Roman des dñerses Quêtes des St Graal*, by Walter Mapes, in prose, this is a continuation of the *Roman de Tristan* *The Life of Joseph of Arimathea*, in prose, by Robert de Borron *The Holy Graal*, by Tennyson.

Hellandus says 'In French they give the name *gradal* or *grail* to a large deepish vessel in which rich meats with their gravy are served to the wealthy'—Incentius Belloracensis *Speculum Hist.*, xxiii. 147.

We find in the churchwardens' account of Wing (Bucks.), 1527 "Three Graylls," i.e. three *gradales*, called by the Roman Catholics *cantatoria*. In the *Athenæum* (June 25, 1870) we read "The Saxons called a graal a 'graduale' ad te lesavi, from the first three words of the introit (First Sunday in Advent), with which the codex begins."

Graal-burg, a magnificent temple, surrounded with towers raised on brazen pillars, and containing the holy graal. It was founded by king Isiurel, on mount Salvage, in Spain, and was a marvel of magnificence, glittering with gold and precious stones.—Wolfram of Eschenbach (minnesinger), *Parzival* (thirteenth century).

Grace (*Lady*), sister of lady Townly, and the engaged wife of Mr Manly. The very opposite of a lady of fashion. She says

In summer I could pass my leisure hours in reading walking or sitting under a green tree in dressing, dining chatting with no agreeable friend, perhaps hearing a little music taking a dish of tea, or a game at cards managing my family looking into its accounts, playing with my children or in a thousand other innocent amusements.—Vaughan and Gibber *The Frolicked Husband* III. (1725).

No person "says George Colman has ever more successfully performed the elegant levities of lady Townly upon the stage, or more happily practised the available virtues of lady Grace in the circles of society than Miss Farren (the countess of Derby 1769-1829)."

Grace-be-here Humgudgeon, a corporal in Cromwell's troop.—Sir W. Scott *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Grace was in all Her Steps
Adam says of Eve

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye
In every gait are dignity and love.
Milton Paradise Lost viii. 453, etc. (1667)

Grace'church, London, means the grass or grass church. It was built on the site of the old grass-market

Gracio'sa, a lovely princess, who is the object of a step-mother's most implacable hatred. The step-mother's name is Grognon, and the tale shows how all her malicious plots are thwarted by Percinet, a fairy prince, in love with Graciola

Gracio'so, the heeased fool of Spanish drama. He has his cockcomb and truncheon, and mingles with the actors without aiding or abetting the plot. Sometimes he transfers his gibes from the actors to the audience, like our circus clowns

Gradas'so, king of Seneca'na, "bravest of the pagan knights." He went against Charlemagne with 100,000 vassals in his train, "all discredited kings," who never addressed him but on their knees—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Grad'grind (*Thomas*), a man of facts and realities. Everything about him is square, his forehead is square, and so is his fore-finger, with which he emphasizes all he says. Formerly he was in the wholesale hardware line. In his greatness he becomes M P for Cock-town, and he lives at Stone Lodge, a mile or so from town. He prides himself on being eminently practical, and though not a bad man at heart, he blights his children by his hard, practical way of bringing them up.

Mrs Gradgrind, wife of Thomas Gradgrind. A little thin woman, always taking physic, without receiving from it any benefit. She looks like an indifferently executed transparency without light enough behind the figure. She is always complaining, always peevish, and dies soon after the marriage of her daughter Louisa.

Tom Gradgrind, son of the above, a fullen young man, much loved by his sister, and holding an office in the bank of his brother-in-law, Josiah Bounderby. Tom robs the bank, and throws suspicion on Stephen Blackbridge, one of the hands in Bounderby's factory. When found out, Tom takes refuge in the circus of the

town, disguised as a black servant, till he effects his escape from England.

Louisa Gradgrind, eldest daughter of Thomas Gradgrind, M P. She marries Josiah Bounderby, banker and mill-owner. Louisa has been so hardened by her bringing up, that she appears cold and indifferent to everything, but she dearly loves her brother Tom—*C Dickens, Hard Times* (1854).

Græme (*Roland*), heir of Avenel (2 syl). He first appears as page to the lady of Avenel, then as page to Mary queen of Scots.

Magdalen Græme, dame of Heather-gill, grandmother of Roland Græme. She appears to Roland disguised as Mother Kneeven, an old witch at Kiuross—*Sir W Scott, The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Græme (*William*), the red river [sic] boatman at Westburnflat—*Sir W Scott, The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Grævius or *J G Græve* of Saxony, editor of several of the Latin classics (1632-1703).

It seems to me I have more satisfaction in beholding you than I should have in conversing with Cælius and Gronovius—Mrs Cowley to the Duke of 2.

(*Abraham Gronovius* was a famous philologist, 1691-1775.)

Græhame (*Colonel John*), of Claverhouse, in the royal army under the duke of Monmouth. Afterwards viscount of Dundee.

Cornet Richard Græhame, the colonel's nephew, in the same army—*Sir W Scott, Old Mortality* (time, Charles II).

Græhame's Dike, the Roman wall between the firths of the Clyde and Forth.

This wall defended the Britons for a time, but the Scots and Picts climbed over it. A man named Græhame is said to have been the first soldier who got over, and the common people still call the remains of the wall Græhame's Dike—Sir W Scott Tales of a Grandfather.

Græhams, nicknamed "Of the Hen." The reference is to the Græhams, having provided for a great marriage feast, found that a raid had been made upon their poultry by Donald of the Hammer (q v.). They went in pursuit, and a combat took place, but as the fight was for "cocks and hens," it obtained for the Græhams the nickname of Græmoach an Garrioh.

Gram, Siegfried's sword.

Grammar *Sigismund*, surnamed Augustus, said, "I go sum imperator

Romanorum, et supra grammaticam" (1520, 1548-1572)

Grammarians (*Prince of*), Apollonius of Alexandria Priscian called him *Grammaticorum Princeps* (second century a c)

Grammont (*The count of*) He promised marriage to la belle Hamilton, but left England without performing the promise, whereupon the brothers followed him, and asked him if he had not forgotten something "True, true," said the count, "excuse my short memory," and, returning with the brothers, he made the young lady countess of Grammont

Granary of Athens, the district about Kerch The buck-wheat of this district carried off the prize of the Great Exhibition in 1851

Granary of Europe Sicily was so called once

Grand Jument, meant for Diana of Poitiers—Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel*

Grand Monarque [mo na'k'], Louis XIV (1638, 1643-1715)

Grand Pendu (*Le*), in cards, the king of diamonds Whoever draws this card in cartomancy, is destined to die by the hands of the executioner (See *LE-NORMAND*)

Joachim Murat, when King of Naples sought the aid of Mlle. Lehmann by whom he was received with her customary haughtiness. The cards being produced Murat cut the Grand Pendu the portent of ill fortune Murat cut four times and in every instance it was the king of diamonds.—See W H Wiltshire *Playing and other Cards* 162

(The card called *le pendu* in tarot cards is represented by a man with his hands tied behind his back, and in some cases with two bags of money attached to his armpits The man is hanging by the right leg to a gibbet Probably an emblematic figure in alchemy)

Grand Pré, a village of Acadia (now *Nova Scotia*), inhabited by a colony from Normandy, of very primitive manners, preserving the very costume of their old Norman forefathers They had no locks to their doors nor bolts to their windows There "the richest man was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance" Grand Pré is the scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline* (1819)

Grandison (*Sir Charles*), the hero of a novel by S Richardson, entitled *Story of Sir Charles Grandison*

Sir Charles is the beau-ideal of a perfect hero, the union of a good Christian and perfect English gentleman, but such a "faultless monster the world ne'er saw" Richardson's ideal of this character was Robert Nolsen, reputed author of the *Whole Duty of Man* (1753)

Like the old lady mentioned by Sir Walter Scott who chose Sir Charles Grandison because she could go to sleep for half an hour at any time during its reading and still find the personages just where she left them conversing in the cedar parlour—*Envy's Gift Art Romance*

Grandison is the English *Emile* but an *Emile* completely instructed and his actions are c his affection—*Edith* 1 72

Grandmother Lord Byron calls the *British Review* "My Grandmother's Review," and says he purchased its favourable criticism of *Don Juan* with a bribe

For fear some prudish readers should grow skittish I've bribed My Grandmother's Review "The British" I sent it in a letter to the editor Who thanked me duly by return of post And if my gentle Muse be please to roast All I can say is—that he had the money Byron *Don Juan*, l 209 210 (1819)

Giane (2 syl), Siegfried's horse, whose speed outstripped the wind

Grange'angowl (*Rev Mr*), chaplain to Sir Duncan Campbell, at Ardennohr Castle—Sir W Seott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Granger (*Captain*), in love with Elizabeth Doiley, daughter of a retired sloop-seller The old father resolves to give her to the best scholar, himself being judge Gradius, an Oxford pedant, quotes two lines of Greek, in which the word *panta* occurs four times "Pantry!" cries old Doiley, "no, no, you can't persuade me that's Greek." The captain talks of "refulgent scintillations in the ambient void opike, chrysalis spheroids, and astisfarous constellations," and when Gradius says, "It is a rant in English," the old man boils with indignation "Zounds!" says he, "d'y'e take me for a fool? D'y'e think I don't know my own mother tongue? 'Twas no more like English than I am like Whittington's cat!" and he drives off Gradius as a vile impostor—Mrs Cowley, *Who's the Dupe?*

Granger (See *LOITH*)

Grangousier, father of Gargantua, "a good sort of a fellow in his younger days, and a notable jester He loved to drink neat, and would eat salt meat" (bk 1 3) He married Gargamelle (3 syl), daughter of the king of the Par-paillons, and had a son named Gargantua—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, 1 3 (1533).

* * "Grangonier" is meant for John d Albret, king of Navarre, "Gargamelle" for Catherine de Foix, queen of Navarre, and "Gargantua" for Henri d'Albret, king of Navarre. Some fancy that "Grangonier" is meant for Louis XII, but this cannot be, inasmuch as he is distinctly called a "heretic for declaiming against the 'unts" (ch. xh.)

Grantam (*Misc.*), a friend of Miss Godfrey, engaged to Sir James Elliot — Saml Foote, *The Liar* (1761)

Grantmesnil (*Sr Hugh de*), one of the knights challengers at the tournament — Sir W. Scott, *Iranhoe* (time, Richard I)

Grantorto, the personification of rebellion in general, and of the evil genius of the Irish rebellion of 1580 in particular. Grantorto is represented as a huge giant, who withheld from Irina [i.e. *Serje* or *Island*] her inheritance. Sir Arldgail [Arthur lord Grey of Wilton], being sent to destroy him, challenged him to single combat, and having felled him to the earth with his sword Chrystor, "rest off his head to ease him of his pain" — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 12 (1590)

Grapes of God. Tennyson calls the wine-cup of the eucharist "the chalice of the grapes of God," alluding, of course, to the symbolical character of the sacramental wine, which represents the death-blood of Christ, shed for the redemption of sin

1870 are the kneeling I was at ordos
The chalice of the grapes of God
Tennyson in *Memorials* x.

Grapes Painted. Zeuxis of Heraclia painted grapes so admirably that birds flew to them and tried to eat them (See HORSE PATTER)

Therefore the bee did suck the painted flower
And birds of grapes the cunning varnished berries
Sir John Lyly, *University of the* and, II. (1602).

Grass (*Cronos*), a grass which gives thore who taste it an irresistible desire for the sea. Glaucus, the Bæotian fisherman, observed that all the fishes which he laid on the grass instantly leaped back into the water, & hereupon he also tasted the grass, and was seized with the same irresistible desire. Leaping into the sea, he became a minor sea-god, with the gift of prophecy

Grass (*To give*), to neglect knowledge; ourselves vanquished. A Latin phrase, *Herum dare aut porrigere* — Pliny, *Nat Hist*, xxii. 4.

Grasshopper (*A*). What animal is that which avoids every one, is a compound of seven animals, and lives in desolate places?

Paradise answered: It is a grasshopper which has the head of a horse, the neck of an ox, the wings of a dragon, the feet of a camel, the tail of a serpent, the horns of a stag, and the body of a scorpion — "Want Cyprian *Orient of Tales* (The Four Talismans, 1743)

Grass-market (Edinburgh), at one time the place of public executions

Michael being asked why he had made so wicked an attempt on the person of the archbishop (*Savage*) replied that he did it for the glory of God — The duke and I then Let Michael glorify God in the Grass-market. — Higgins, *Ferraris on Burnet* II. 131.

Gratian (*Father*), the begging friar at John Menges inn at Kirchhoff — Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Gratiano, one of Antonio's friends. He "talked an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice." Gratiano married Nerissa, the waiting-gentlewoman of Portia — Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1798)

Gratiano, brother of Brabantio, and uncle of Desdemona — Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611)

Graunde Amoure (Sir), walking in a meadow, was told by Jane of a beautiful lady named La belle Pucell, who resided in the Tower of Musyke. He was then conducted by Gouvernance and Grace to the Tower of Doctrine, where he received instruction from the seven Sciences — Grammar, Logyke, Rethorike, Arismetrike, Musyke, Geometry, and Astronomy. In the Tower of Musyke he met La belle Pucell, with whom he fell in love, but they parted for a time. Graunde Amoure went to the Tower of Chivalry to perfect himself in the arts of knighthood, and there he received his degree from King Melvynus. He then started on his adventures, and soon encountered False Report, who joined him and told him many a lying tale, but Lady Correction, coming up, had False Report soundly beaten, and the Knight was entertained at her castle. Next day he left, and came to a wall where hung a shield and horn. On blowing the horn, a three-headed monster came forth, with whom he fought, and cut off the three heads, called Falsehood, Iragination, and Perjury. He passed the night in the house of lady Comfort, who attended to his wounds, and next day he slew a giant fifteen feet high and with seven heads. Lastly, he slew the monster Malice, made by enchantment of seven metals. His achievements over, he

married La belle Pucell, and lived happily till he was arrested by Age, having for companions Poliove and Avarice. Death came at last to carry him off, and Remembrance wrote his epitaph—Stephen Hawes, *The Passc-tyme of Plesure* (145)

Graunde Amoure's Steed, Galantise, the gift of king Melyz's when he conferred on him the degree of knighthood

I myselfe shall give you a worthy steed

Called Galantise To helpe you in your need

Stephen Hawes, *The Passc-tyme of Plesure* xxviii. (151.)

Graunde Amoure's Sword, Clare Prudence

Drawing my swerde that was both faire and bright

I clipp'd Clare Prudence

Stephen Hawes, *The Passc-tyme of Plesure* xxxiii. (151.)

Graveairs (Lady), a lady of very dubious virtue, in *The Careless Husband*, by Colley Cibber (1704)

Mrs. Hamilton (1730-1783) upon her entrance was saluted with a storm of hisses, and advancing to the footlights said "Gentlemen and ladies I apolo as how you hiss me because I wouldn't play Lady Gravelairs last night at Mrs. Lellamy's benefit. I would have done so but she said as how my audience stunk and were all tittle people. The pit roared with laughter and the whole house shouted Mrs. Tripel a tittle which the fair speech I'll retaind ever after—*Memoir of Mrs Hamilton* (1783)

Gray (Old Alice), a former tenant of the Ravenswood family—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Gray (Dr Gideon), the surgeon at Middlemas

Mrs Gray, the surgeon's wife

Mene Gray, the "surgeon's daughter," taken to India and given to Tippoo Saib as an addition to his harem, but, being rescued by Hyder Ali, was restored to Hartley, after which she returned to her country—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Gray (Duncan) wooed a young lass called Maggie, but as Duncan looked asklent, Maggie "coost her head" and bade Duncan behave himself "Duncan fleeced, and Duncan prived," but Meg was deaf to his pleadings, so Duncan took himself off in dudgeon. This was more than Maggie meant, so she fell sick and like to die. As Duncan "could na be her death," he came forward manfully again, and then "they were crouse [merry] and canty bath. Ha, ha! the wooing o't"—R. Burns, *Duncan Gray* (1792)

Gray (Mary), daughter of a country gentleman of Perth. When the plague broke out in 1666, Mary Gray and her friend Bessy Bell retired to an un-

frequented spot called Burn Bries, where they lived in a secluded cottage and saw no one. A young gentleman brought them food, but he caught the plague, communicated it to the two ladies, and all three died—Allan Ramsay, *Bessy Bell and Mary Gray*

Gray (Auld Robin) Jennie, a Scotch lass, was loved by young Jamie, "but saving a crown, he had nething else besides." To make that crown a pound, young Jamie went to sea, and both were to be for Jennie. He had not been gone many days when Jennie's mother fell sick, her father broke his arm, and their cow was stolen, then auld Robin came forward and maintained them both. Auld Robin loved the lass, and "wa' tears in his ee," said, "Jennie, for their sakes, oh, marry me!" Jennie's heart said "na," for she looked for Jamie brel, but her father urged her, and the mother pleaded with her eye, and so she consented. They had not been married above a month when Jamie returned. They met, she gave him one kiss, and though she "gang like a ghaist," she made up her mind, like a brave, good lassie, to be a gude wife, for auld Robin was very kind to her (1772)

This ballad was composed by lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the earl of Balcarres (afterwards lady Barnard). It was written to an old Scotch tune called *The Bridegroom Grat when the Sun went Down*. Auld Robin Gray was her father's herdsman. When lady Anne was writing the ballad, and was piling distress on Jennie, she told her sister that she had sent Jamie to sea, made the mother sick, and broken the father's arm, but wanted a fourth calamity. "Steal the cow, sister Anne," said the little Elizabeth, and so "the cow was stolen awa'," and the song completed.

Gray's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, was by Bacon.

Graysteel, the sword of Kol, fatal to its owner. It passed into several hands, and always brought ill-luck with it—*Icelandic Edda*

Great Captain (The), Gonsalvo de Cordova, *el Gran Capitan* (1453-1515)

Manuel I [Comnenus] emperor of Trebizond, is so called also (1120, 1143-1180)

Great Cham of Literature, Dr Samuel Johnson (1709-1781)

Cyril of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, Epiphanius, Cyril of Alexandria, and Ephraim deacon of Edessa

Greek Kalends, never There were no kalends in the Greek system of reckoning the months Hence Suetonius says it shall be transferred *ad Græcas calendæ*, or, in parliamentary phrase, "to this day six months"

They and their bills are left
To the Greek Kalends
Byron *Don Juan* xlii 45 (16 4)

Greeks (*Last of the*), Philopœmen of Megalopolis, whose great object was to infuse into the Achæans a military spirit, and establish their independence (B.C. 252-183)

Greeks joined Greeks Clytus said to Alexander that Philip was the greater warrior

Any frown not sir you cannot look me dead
When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war
N. Leo *Alexander the Great* iv 2 (1678)

* * Slightly altered into *When Greece joins Greece, then is the tug of war* This line of Nathaniel Lee has become a household phrase

To play the Greek, to act like a harlot When Cressid says of Helen, "Then she's a merry Greek indeed," she means that Helen is no better than a *fille publique* Probably Shakespeare had his eye upon "fair Hiren," in Peel's play called *The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the Fair Greek* "A fair Greek" was at one time a euphemism for a courtesan

Green (*Mr Paddington*), clerk at Somerset House

Mrs Paddington Green, his wife — T. M. Morton, *If I had a Thousand a Year*

Green (*Verdant*), a young man of infinite simplicity, who goes to college, and is played upon by all the practical jokers of *alma mater* After he has bought his knowledge by experience, the butt becomes the "butter" of juveniles greener than himself Verdant Green wore spectacles, which won for him the nickname of "Gig-lamps" — (Althbert Bede [Rev Edw Bradley], *Verdant Green* (1860))

Green (*Widow*), a rich, buxom dame of 40, who married first for money, and intended to choose her second husband "to please her vanity" She fancied Waller loved her, and meant to make her his wife, but sir William Fondlove

was her adorer When the politic widow discovered that Waller had fixed his love on another, she gave her hand to the old beau, sir William, for in the news got wind of her love for Waller, she would become the laughing-stock of all her friends — S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837)

Green-Bag Inquiry (*The*) A green bag full of documents, said to be seditious, was laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, in 1817 An "inquiry" was made into these documents, and it was deemed advisable to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and forbid all sorts of political meetings likely to be of a seditious character

Green Bird. Martyrs, after death, partake of the delights of bliss in the crops of green birds, which feed on the fruits of paradise — *Jallalo'ddin*

Green Bud (*The*), a bird that told one every thing it was asked An oracular bird, obtained by Fairstar after the failure of Chery and her two brothers It was this bird who revealed to the king that Fairstar was his daughter and Chery his nephew — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fairstar and Prince Chery," 1682)

Green Hands, inferior sailors, also called "boys," quite irrespective of age A crew is divided into (1) able seamen, (2) ordinary seamen, and (3) green hands or boys, who need know nothing about a ship, not even the name of a single rope

Green Horse (*The*), the 5th Dragoon Guards (not the 5th Dragoons) So called from their green velvet facings

Green Howards (*The*), the 19th Foot So called from the Hon Charles Howard, their colonel from 1738 to 1748

Green Isle (*The*) or THE EMERALD ISLE, Ireland

A pugnacity characteristic of the Green Isle — Sir W. Scott

Green Knight (*The*), sir Pertolope (3 syl), called by Tennyson "Evening Star" or "Hesperus" He was one of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Perilous, and was overthrown by sir Gareth — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 127 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette")

* * It is evidently a blunder of Tennyson to call the *Green Knight* "Evening Star," and the *Blue Knight* "Morning

her, and praised sir Richard for his heroic daring "I have done my duty for my queen and faith," he said, and died. The Spaniards sent the prize home, but a tempest came on, and *The Revenge*, shot-shattered, "went down, to be lost evermore in the main"—Tennyson, *The Revenge*, a ballad of the fleet (1878).

Froude has an essay on the subject Canon Kingsley, in *Westward Ho!* has drawn sir Richard Grenville, and alludes to the fight. Arber published three small volumes on sir Richard's noble exploit. Gervase Markham has a long poem on the subject. Sir Walter Raleigh says "If lord Howard had stood to his guns, the Spanish fleet would have been annihilated." Probably Browning's *Heré Riel* was present to the mind of Tennyson when he wrote the ballad of *The Revenge*.

Gresham and the Pearl. When queen Elizabeth visited the Exchange, sir Thomas Gresham pledged her health in a cup of wine containing a precious stone crushed to atoms, and worth £15,000.

Here £15,000 at one clap goes
Instead of sugar Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his queen and mistress. Pledge it, lords,
Heywood, *If You Know not Me You Know Nobody*

* * It is devoutly to be hoped that sir Thomas was above such absurd vanity, very well for queen Cleopatra, but more than ridiculous in such an imitation.

Gresham and the Grasshopper. There is a vulgar tradition that sir Thomas Gresham was a foundling, and that the old beldame who brought him up was attracted to the spot where she found him, by the loud chirping of a grasshopper.

* * This tale arose from the grasshopper, which forms the crest of sir Thomas.

To Sup with sir Thomas Gresham, to have no supper. Similarly, "to dine with duke Humphrey," is to have nowhere—to dine. The Royal Exchange was at one time a common lounging-place for idlers.

The little coin thy purseless pockets line
Yet with great company thou art taken up
For often with duke Humphrey thou dost dine,
And often with sir Thomas Gresham sup
Hayman *Quiddibet* (Epigram on a loafer 1693)

Gretchen, a German diminutive of Margaret, the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. Faust meets her on her return from church, falls in love with her, and at last seduces her. Overcome with shame, Gretchen destroys the infant to which she gives birth, and is condemned

to death. Faust attempts to save her, and, gaining admission to the dungeon, finds her huddled on a bed of straw, singing wild snatches of ballads, quite insane. He tries to induce her to flee with him, but in vain. At daybreak Faust is taken away, and Gretchen, who dies, joins the heavenly choir of penitents.

Gretchen is a perfect union of homeliness and simplicity, though her love is strong as death, yet is she a human woman throughout, and never a mere abstraction. No character ever drawn takes so strong a hold on the heart, and, with all her faults, who does not love and pity her?

Greth'el (Gammer), the hypothetical narrator of the tales edited by the brothers Grimm.

* * Said to be Frau Viehmann, wife of a peasant in the suburbs of Hesse Cassel, from whose mouth the brothers transcribed the tales.

Grey (Lady Jane), a tragedy, by N. Rowe (1715). Another by Ross Neil, and one by Tennyson (1876).

In French, Laplace (1745), Mde de Staël (1800), Ch. Brifaut (1812), and Alexandre Soumet (1844), produced tragedies on the same subject. Paul Delaroche has a fine picture called "Le Supplée de Jane Grey" (1835).

Gribouille, the wisecrack who threw himself into a river that his clothes might not get wetted by the rain—*A French Proverbial Saying*.

Gride (Arthur), a mean old usurer, who wished to marry Madeline Bray, but Madeline loved Nicholas Nickleby, and married him. Gride was murdered—*C. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Grioux (Le chevalier de), the hero of a French novel by A. F. Prevost, called *Manon l'Escout*, translated into English by Charlotte Smith. A discreditable connection exists between De Grioux and Manon, but as the novel proceeds Manon changes from "the fair mischief" to the faithful companion, following the fortunes of her husband in disgrace and banishment, and dying by his side in the wilds of America (1697-1763).

Grieve (Jochie), landlord of an ale-house near Charlie's Hope—*Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannering* (time, George II).

Griffin (Allan), landlord of the Griffin inn, at Perth—*Sir W. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV).

Griffin-feet, the mark by which the Desert Fairy was known in all her metamorphoses — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682)

Griffiths (O'd), steward of the earl of Derby — Sir W. Scott, *Perceval of the Peal* (time, Charles II)

Griffiths (Samuel), London agent of Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet — Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Griflet (Sir), knighted by King Arthur at the request of Merlin, who told the king that Sir Griflet would prove "one of the best knights of the world, and the strongest man of arms" — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 20 (1470)

Grldrig, a mannikin

See page 68, name *Grildrig*, which the Lady took on and afterwards the whole kingdom. The word imports what the Latin calls mannikin, the Italian homunculus, and the English an elfin — Jean Paul, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Brobdingnag," 1726)

Grim, a fisherman who rescued, from a boat turned adrift, an infant named Habloe, whom he adopted and brought up. This infant was the son of the king of Denmark, and when restored to his royal father, the fisherman, laden with rich presents, built the village, which he called after his own name, *Grimsby* or "Grim's town"

* The ancient seal of the town contained the names of "Gryre" and "Habloe"

Grin (Gard), a huge giant, who tried to stop pilgrims on their way to the Celestial City. He was slain by Mr Greethcart. — Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii (1684)

Grimalkin, a cat, the spirit of a witch. Any witch was permitted to assume the body of a cat nine times. When the "first Witch" (in *Macbeth*) hears a cat mew, she says, "I come, Grimalkin" (act i sc 1)

Grime, the partner of Item the usurer. It is to Grime that Item appeals when he wants to fudge his clients. "Can we do so, Mr Grime?" brings the stock answer, "Quite impossible, Mr Item" — Holcroft, *The Deserter Daughter* (1781), altered into *The Steward*

Grimes (Peter), the drunken, thievish son of a steady fisherman. He had a boy, whom he killed by ill-usage, and to others he made away with, but escaped conviction through defect of evi-

dence. As no one would live with him, he turned mad, was lodged in the parish poor-house, confessed his crimes in delirium, and died — Crabbe, *Borough*, xxi (1810)

Grimesby (Gaffer), an old farmer at Marlborough — Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Grimwig, an irascible old gentleman, who had a very kind heart under a rough exterior. He was Mr Brownlow's great friend, and was always declaring himself ready to "eat his head" if he was mistaken on any point on which he passed an opinion — C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Grinderson (Jr. Gabriel), partner of Mr Greenhorn. They are the attorneys who press Sir Arthur Wardour for the payment of debts — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Grip, the clever raven of Barnaby Rudge. During the Gordon riots it learnt the cry of "No Popery!" Other of its phrases were "I'm a devil!" "Never say die!" "Polly, put the kettle on!" etc — C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Gripe (1 syl), a scrivener, husband of Charissa, but with a *tendre* for Araminta the wife of his friend Moneytrap. He is a miserly, money-loving, pig-headed hunk, but is duped out of £250 by his foolish liking for his neighbour's wife — Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695)

Gryp (1 syl), the English name of Geronimo, in Otway's version of Molière's comedy of *Les Fourberies de Scapin*. His daughter, called in French Hyacinthe, is called "Gryn," and his son Leandre is Anglicized into "Leander" — Th. Otway, *The Cheats of Scapin*

Gripe (Sir Francis), a man of 61, guardian of Miranda an heiress, and father of Charles. He wants to marry his ward for the sake of her money, and as she cannot obtain her property without his consent to her marriage, she pretends to be in love with him, and even fixes the day of espousals. "Gardy," quite secure that he is the man of her choice, gives his consent to her marriage, and she marries Sir George Airy, a man of 21. The old man laughs at Sir George, whom he fancies he is duping, but he is himself

the dupe all through —Mrs Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709)

December 7 1700 Munden made his bow to the Covent Garden audience as "sir Francis Gripus" —*Memoirs of J. S. Munden* (1831)

Gripus, a stupid, venial judge, uncle of Alcmena, and the betrothed of Phædra (Alcmena's waiting-maid), in Dryden's comedy of *Amphitryon*. Neither Gripus nor Phædra is among the *dramatis personæ* of Molière's comedy of *Amphitryon*.

Grisilda or Griselda, the model of patience and submission, meant to allegorize the submission of a holy mind to the will of God. Grisilda was the daughter of a charcoal-burner, but became the wife of Walter marquis of Saluzo. Her husband tried her, as God tried Job, and with the same result. (1) He took away her infant daughter, and secretly conveyed it to the queen of Præia to be brought up, while the mother was made to believe that it was murdered. (2) Four years later she had a son, which was also taken from her, and was sent to be brought up with his sister. (3) Eight years later, Grisilda was divorced, and sent back to her native cottage, because her husband, as she was told, intended to marry another. When, however, lord Walter saw no indication of murmuring or jealousy, he told Grisilda that the supposed rival was her own daughter, and her patience and submission met with their full reward. —Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Clerk's Tale," 1388).

** The tale of Grisilda is the last in Boccaccio's *Decameron*. Petrarch rendered it into a Latin romance, entitled *De Obedentia et Fide Uxoræ Mythologia*. In the middle of the sixteenth century, appeared a ballad and also a prose version of Patient Grissel. Miss Edgeworth has a domestic novel entitled *The Modern Griselda*. The tale of Griselda is an allegory on the text, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Dryden says: The tale of Grizel was the invention of Petrarca and was sent by him to Boccaccio, from whom it came to Chaucer. —*Preface to Fables*.

Griskinis'sa, wife of Artaxamious king of Utopia. The king felt in doubt, and asked his minister of state this knotty question:

Shall I my Griskinis'sa charms forego
Compel her to give up the royal chair,
And place the rosy Delectation there?

The minister reminds the king that Distastula is betrothed to his general.

A - - - - -

Grissel or Grizel Octavia, the wife of Mark Antony, and sister of Augustus, is called the "patient Grizel of Roman story."

For patience she will prove a second Grissel. Shakespeare *Taming of the Shrew* act II. sc. 1 (1624).

Griz'el Dal'mahoy (Miss), the seamstress —Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Griz'zie, maid-servant to Mrs Saddle-tree —Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Griz'zie, one of the servants of the Rev Josiah Cargill —Sir W. Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III.)

Griz'zle, chambermaid at the Golden Arms inn, at Kippeltringan —Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Grizzle (Lord), the first peer of the realm in the court of king Arthur. He is in love with the princess Huncamunee, and as the lady is promised in marriage to the valiant Tom Thumb, he turns traitor, and "leads his rebel rout to the palace gate." Here Tom Thumb encounters the rebels, and Glumdalca, the giantess, thrusts at the traitor, but misses him. Then the "pugny giant-killer" runs him through the body. The black cart comes up to drag him off, but the dead man tells the cart he need not trouble himself, as he intends "to bear himself off," and so he does —*Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the novelist (1730), altered by Kane O'Hara, author of *Midas* (1778).

Groat'settar (Miss Clara), niece of the old lady Glowrowrum, and one of the guests at Burgh Westra.

Miss Maddie Groat'settar, niece of the old lady Glowrowrum, and one of the guests at Burgh Westra —Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

Groffarius, king of Aquitania, who resisted Brute the mythical great-grandson of Æneas, who landed there on his way to Britain —M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, 1 (1612).

Gronovius, father and son, critics and humanists (father, 1611-1671, son, 1645-1716).

I have more satisfaction in beholding you than I should have in conversing with Gronovius and Gronovius.

I had rather possess your approbation than that of the
order befall, er—Mrs. Cowley 1870's *the Duke's* L. 3.

(Schlenger, father (1181-1558), son
(1540-1609), critics and humanists)

Groom (Square), "a downright,
English, Newmarket, stable-bred gen-
tleman-joelcy, who, having ruined his
furnaces by dogs, grooms, cocks, and
horses thinks to retrieve his affairs
by a matrimonial alliance with a City
fortune" (canto: 1) He is one of the
sutors of Charlotte Goodchild, but,
supposing the report to be true that she
has lost her money, he says to her
guardian

Ha! yet a'r Theodore; I always make my match
according to the wit at my thing can carry. When I
offered to take her into my stable she was sound and in
good case, but I hear her wind is touched. If so I would
no lock be for a illing. Matrimony is a long course
and it won't do.—C. Macklin *Lore & La mode*, II. 1
(1778).

This was Lee Lewis's great part (1740-1803). One
morning at rehearsal Lewis said something in the
play. "Hey boy!" cried Macklin. "What's that?"
"What's that?" "Oh," replied Lewis, "it's only a bit of
my nonsense." "Put," said Macklin, "travely. I like
my nonsense Mr. Lewis, better than yours."—J. O. Heale.

Grosvenor (Grosvenor) Square,
London. So called because it is built
on the property of sir Richard Grosvenor,
who died 1732.

Grotto of Ephesus. Near Ephesus
was a grotto containing a statue of Diana
attached to a reed presented by Pan. If
a young woman, charged with dishonour,
entered this grotto, and the reed gave
forth musical sounds she was declared to
be a pure virgin, but if it gave forth
hateful noises, she was denounced and
never seen more. Corinna put the grotto
to the test, at the desire of Glauccon of
Lesbos, and was never seen again by the
eye of man.—I. Bulwer-Lytton, *Tales*
of *Millets*, III. (See *CHASTITY*, for other
tests.)

Grouse's Day (Saint), the 12th of
August.

They were collected with guns and I do it to do honor to
St. Grouse's day.—*London Society* (Sat.) 1870
I revenge L.

Groveby (Old), of Gloomstool Hall,
aged 65. He is the uncle of sir Harry
Groveby. Brusque, hasty, self-willed,
but kind-hearted.

Sir Harry Groveby, nephew of old
Groveby, engaged to Maria "the maid
of the Oaks"—J. Burgoyne, *The Maid of*
the Oaks.

Groves (Jem), landlord of the Valiant
Soldier, to which was attached "a good
dry shittle-ground"—C. Dickens, *The*
Old Curiosity Shop, 1814 (1840).

Grub (Jonathan), a stock-broker,
weighted with the three plagues of life—
a wife, a handsome marriageable daughter,
and £100,000 in the funds, "any
one of which is enough to drive a man
mad, but all three to be attended to at
once is too much."

Mrs Grub, a wealthy City woman, who
has moved from the east to the fashion-
able west quarter of London, and has
abandoned merchants and tradespeople
for the gentry.

Emily Grub, called Milly, the hand-
some daughter of Jonathan. She marries
captain Bevil of the Guards.—O'Brien,
Cross Purposes.

Grub Street, near Moorfields, Lon-
don, once famous for literary hacks and
inferior literary publications. It is now
called Milton Street. No compliment to
our great epic poet.

I'd sooner ballads write and Grub Street lays.

Gay

* * The connection between Grub
Street literature and Milton is not ap-
parent. However, as Pindar, Hesiod,
Plutarch, etc., were Bæotians, so have
the martyrologist, and Speed the his-
torian, resided in Grub Street.

Grubbinol, a shepherd who sings
with Bunckinet a dudge on the death of
Blouzelinda.

Thus wailed the louts in melancholy strain
This bonny wren sped across the plain
They seeked the lark in a farron clear array
And to the ale house forced the willing maid
In ale and merriment forgot their cares
And thus I bouncelinda's loss requir.

Gay *Pastoral* v. II. II.

(An imitation of Virgil's *Idyl*, v
"Daphnis")

Grudar and Bras'solis. Carbar
and Grudar both strove for a spotted
bull "that lowed on Golbun Heath," in
Ulster. Lach claimed it as his own, and
at length fought, when Grudar fell.
Carbar took the shield of Grudar to
Brassolis, and said to her, "Fix it on
high within my hall, 'tis the armour of
my foe," but the maiden, "distracted,
flew to the spot, where she found the
youth in his blood," and died.

Fair was her collar on the plain. Stately was Grudar on
the hill.—Ossian *Angal* I.

Gruby (John), servant to lord
George Gordon. An honest fellow, who
remained faithful to his master to the
bitter end. He twice saved Haridule's
life, and, although living under lord
Gordon and loving him, defested the
crimes into which his master was bo-

trayed by bad advice and false zeal — C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Grugeon, one of Fortunio's seven attendants His gift was that he could eat any amount of food without satiety When Fortunio first saw him, he was eating 60,000 loaves for his breakfast — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682)

Grum'ball (*The Rev Dr*), from Oxford, a papist conspirator with Redgauntlet — Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Grumbo, a giant in the tale of *Tom Thumb* A raven having picked up Tom Thumb, dropped him on the flat roof of the giant's castle When old Grumbo went there to sniff the air, Tom crept up his sleeve, the giant, feeling tickled, shook his sleeve, and Tom fell into the sea below Here he was swallowed by a fish, and the fish, being caught, was sold for king Arthur's table It was thus that Tom got introduced to the great king, by whom he was knighted

Grumio, one of the servants of Petruccio — Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Grundy (*Mrs*) Dame Ashfield, a farmer's wife, is jealous of a neighbouring farmer named Grundy She tells her husband that Farmer Grundy got five shillings a quarter more for his wheat than they did, that the sun seemed to shine on purpose for Farmer Grundy, that Dame Grundy's butter was the crack butter of the market She then goes into her day-dreams, and says, "If our Nelly were to marry a great baronet, I wonder what Mrs Grundy would say?" Her husband makes answer

Why don't thee letten Mrs Grundy alone? I do verily think when thee goest to totther world the wurst question thee'll ax ill be If Mrs Grundy's there? — Th. Morton *Speed the Plough* L 1 (1793)

Gryll, one of those changed by Acrasia into a hog He abused sir Guyon for disencanting him, whereupon the palmer said to the knight, "Let Gryll be Gryll, and have his hoggysh mind" — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II 12 (1590)

Only a target light upon his arm
He careless bore, on which old Gryll was drawn
Transformed into a hog.
1 lin. Fletcher *The Purple Island* VII (1633)

Gryphon, a fabulous monster, having the upper part like a vulture or eagle, and the lower part like a lion Gryphons were the supposed guardians of gold-mines, and were in perpetual strife with

the Arimas'pians, a people of Seythia, who rifled the mines for the adornment of their hair

As when a gryphon thro' the wilderness,
With winged course o'er hill or moory dale
Pursues the Arimasplan who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloined
The guarded gold.

Milton, *Paradise Lost* II 943 etc. (1665)

The Gryphon, symbolic of the divine and human union of Jesus Christ The fore part of the gryphon is an eagle, and the hinder part a lion Thus Dante saw in purgatory the car of the Church drawn by a gryphon — Dante, *Purgatory*, XXXI (1308)

Guadia'na, the 'squire of Durandarte, changed into a river of the same name He was so grieved at leaving his master that he plunged instantaneously under ground, and when obliged to appear "where he might be seen, he glided in sullen state to Portugal" — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II II 6 (1615)

Gualber'to (*St*), heir of Valdespe'sa, and brought up with the feudal notion that he was to be the avenger of blood Anselmo was the murderer he was to lie in wait for, and he was to make it the duty of his life to have blood for blood One day, as he was lying in ambush for Anselmo, the vesper bell rang, and Gualberto (8 syl) fell in prayer, but somehow could not pray The thought struck him that if Christ died to forgive sin, it could not be right in man to hold it beyond forgiveness At this moment Anselmo came up, was attacked, and cried for mercy Gualberto cast away his dagger, ran to the neighbouring convent, thanked God he had been saved from blood-guiltiness, and became a hermit noted for his holiness of life — Southey, *St Gualberto*

Guards of the Pole, the two stars β and γ of the Great Bear, and not the star Arctoph'lax, which, Stevens says, "literally signifies the guard of the Bear," i.e. Bootes (not the Polar Guards) Shakespeare refers to these two "guards" in *Othello*, act II sc 1, where he says the surge seems to "quench the guards of the ever-fixed pole" Hood says they are so called "from the Spanish word *guardar*, which is 'to behold,' because they are diligently to be looked upon in regard of the singular use which they have in navigation" — *Use of the Celestial Globe* (1590)

How to knowe the hours of the night by the [Polar] Guards by knowing on what point of the compass they shall be at midnight every fifteenth day throughout the whole year — Norman, *Safeguard of Sailors* (1637)

Gua'rini (*Philip*), the 'squire of sir Hugo de Laey.—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Guarinos (*Admiral*), one of Charlemagne's paladins, taken captive at Roncesvallés. He fell to the lot of Marlotés, a Moslem, who offered him his daughter in marriage if he would become a disciple of the Arabian prophet. Guarinos refused, and was kept in a dungeon for seven years, when he was liberated, that he might take part in a joust. The admiral then stabbed the Moor to his heart, and, vaulting on his grey horse Treh'ozond, escaped to France.

Gu'drun, a lady married to Sigurd by the magical arts of her mother, and on the death of Sigurd to Atli (*Attila*), whom she hated for his fierce cruelty, and murdered. She then cast herself into the sea, and the waves bore her to the castle of king Jonahan, who became her third husband.—*Edda* of Sámund Sigfusson (1130)

Gu'drun, a model of heroic fortitude and pious resignation. She was the daughter of king Hettel (*Attila*), and the betrothed of Herwig king of Heligoland, but was carried off by Harmuth king of Norway, who killed Hettel. As she refused to marry Harmuth, he put her to all sorts of menial work. One day, Herwig appeared with an army, and having gained a decisive victory, married Gudrun, and at her intercession pardoned Harmuth the cause of her great misery.—*A North-Saxon Poem* (thirteenth century)

Gud'yill (*Old John*), butler to lady Bellenden.—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Guelph'o (3 syl), son of Actins IV marquis d'Este and of Cunigunda (a German). Guelpho was the uncle of Rinaldo, and next in command to Godfrey. He led an army of 5000 men from Carynthia, in Germany, to the siege of Jerusalem, but most of them were cut off by the Persians. Guelpho was noted for his broad shoulders and ample chest.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii (1575)

Guen'dolen (3 syl), a fairy whose mother was a human being. King Arthur fell in love with her, and she became the mother of Gyneth. When Arthur deserted the frail fair one, she offered him a parting cup, but as he took it in his

hand, a drop of the liquor fell on his horse and burnt it so severely that it "leapt twenty feet high," ran mad, and died. Arthur dashed the cup on the ground, whereupon it set fire to the grass and consumed the fairy palace. As for Guendolen, she was never seen afterwards.—Sir W Scott, *The Bridal of Triermain*, i 2 ("Lyolph's Tale," 1813)

Guendolœ'na, wife of Locrin (eldest son of Brute, whom he succeeded), and daughter of Corineus (3 syl). Being divorced, she retired to Cornwall, and collected an army, which marched against Locrin, who "was killed by the shot of an arrow." Guendolœna now assumed the reins of government, and her first act was to throw Estrildis (her rival) and her daughter Sabre into the Severn, which was called Sabri'na or Sabren from that day.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii 4, 5 (1142)

Guenever or **Guinever**, a corrupt form of *Guanhuma'ra* (4 syl), daughter of king Leodegrance of the land of Cameliard. She was the most beautiful of women, was the wife of king Arthur, but entertained a criminal attachment to sir Lancelot du Lac. Respecting the latter part of the queen's history, the greatest diversity occurs. Thus, Geoffrey says

King Arthur was on his way to Rome when news was brought him that his nephew Mordred to whom he had entrusted Britain had set the crown upon his own head and that the queen Guanhumara had wickedly married him. When king Arthur returned and put Mordred and his army to flight the queen fled from York to the City of Legions (*Leicester* in South Wales), where she resolved to lead a chaste life among the nuns of Julius the martyr.—*British History* xi. 1 (1142)

Another version is, that Arthur, being informed of the adulterous conduct of Lancelot, went with an army to Benwick (*Brittany*), to punish him. That Mordred (his son by his own sister), left as regent, usurped the crown, proclaimed that Arthur was dead, and tried to marry Guenever the queen, but she shut herself up in the Tower of London, resolved to die rather than marry the usurper. When she heard of the death of Arthur, she "stole away" to Almesbury, "and there she let make herself a nun, and wore white cloaths and black." And there lived she "in fasting, prayers, and alms-deeds, that all marvelled at her virtuous life."—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii 161-170 (1470)

* * For Tennyson's account, see *GUINEVER*

Guene'vra (3 syl), wife of Nec-

tavernus the dwarf, at the cell of the hermit of Engaddi:—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Guer'in or **Gueri'no**, son of Millon king of Albania. On the day of his birth his father was dethroned, but the child was rescued by a Greek slave, who brought it up and surnamed it *Meschi'no* or "The Wretched." When grown to man's estate, Guer'in fell in love with the princess Elizabeth, sister of the Greek emperor, who held his court at Constantinople.—*An Italian Romance*

Guesclin's Dust a **Talisman**. Guesclin, or rather Du Guesclin, constable of France, laid siege to Châteauneuf-de-Randan, in Auvergne. After several assaults, the town promised to surrender if not relieved within fifteen days. Du Guesclin died in this interval, but the governor of the town came and laid the keys of the city on the dead man's body, saying he resigned the place to the hero's ashes (1380).

France demands his bones [Napoleons],
To carry onward in the battle van
To form like Guesclin's dust, her talisman
Byron, *Age of Bronze* iv (1821)

Gugner, Odin's spear, which never failed to hit. It was made by the dwarf Fitri.—*The Eddas*

Gudernus, elder son of Cymbeline (3 syl.) king of Britain, and brother of Arviragus. They were kidnapped in infancy by Belarius, out of revenge for being unjustly banished, and were brought up by him in a cave. When grown to manhood, Belarius introduced them to the king, and told their story, whereupon Cymbeline received them as his sons, and Gudernus succeeded him on the throne.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Geoffrey calls Cymbeline "Kymbelinus son of Tenuantius," says that he was brought up by Augustus Cæsar, and adds: "In his days was born our Lord Jesus Christ." Kymbeline reigned ten years, when he was succeeded by Gudernus. The historian says that Kymbeline paid the tribute to the Romans, and that it was Gudernus who refused to do so, "for which reason Claudius the emperor marched against him, and he was killed by Ilmo."—*British History*, iv 11, 12, 13 (1142)

Guido "the Savage," son of Amon and Constantia. He was the younger brother of Rinaldo. Being wrecked on the coast of the Amazons, he was com-

pelled to fight their ten male champions, and, having slain them all, to marry ten of the Amazons. From this thralldom Guido made his escape, and joined the army of Charlemagne.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Guido [FRANCESCINI], a reduced nobleman, who tried to repair his fortune by marrying Pompilia, the putative child of Pietro and Violante. When the marriage was consummated, and the money secure, Guido ill-treated the putative parents, and Violante, in revenge, declared that Pompilia was not their child at all, but the offspring of a Roman wanton. Having made this declaration, she next applied to the law-courts for the recovery of the money. When Guido heard this tale, he was furious, and so ill-treated his child-wife that she ran away, under the protection of a young canon. Guido pursued the fugitives, overtook them, and had them arrested, whereupon the canon was suspended for three years, and Pompilia sent to a convent. Here her health gave way, and as the birth of a child was expected, she was permitted to leave the convent and live with her putative parents. Guido, having gained admission, murdered all three, and was himself executed for the crime.—R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*

Guil'denstern, one of Hamlet's companions, employed by the king and queen to divert him, if possible, from his strange and wayward ways.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Poenerantz and Guil'denstern are favourable samples of the thorough-paced time-serving court knave tickled and to be hired for any hard or dirty work.—Cowden Clarke.

Guillotièrre (4 syl.), the seum of Lyons. La Guillotièrre is the low quarter, where the *bouches mutiles* find refuge.

Guillotine (3 syl.) So named from Joseph Ignace Guillotin, a French physician, who proposed its adoption, to prevent unnecessary pain. Dr. Guillotin did not invent the guillotine, but he improved the Italian machine (1791). In 1792 Antoine Louis introduced further improvements, and hence the instrument is sometimes called *Lousette* or *Louison*. The original Italian machine was called *mannaja*, it was a clumsy affair, first employed to decapitate Beatrice Cenci in Rome, A.D. 1600.

It was the popular theme for jests. It was called *La mère Guillotine*, the "sharp female," the "best cure for headache." It infallibly prevented the hair from turn-

ling grey." It imparted a peculiar delicacy to the complexion." It was the national razor which shaved close. Those who kissed the gullotine looked through the little window and sneezed into the sack." It was the sign of the regeneration of the human race. It superseded the cross." Models were worn (as ornaments).—C Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* iii 4 (1859)

Gunart (*Rogue*), whose true name was Pedro Roeha Guinarda, chief of a band of robbers who levied black mail in the mountainous districts of Catalonia. He is introduced by Cervantes in his tale of *Don Quixote*.

Guinea (*Adventures of a*), a novel by Charles Johnstone (1761). A guinea, as it passes into different hands, is the historian of the follies and vices of its master for the time being, and thus a series of scenes and personages are made to pass before the reader, somewhat in the same manner as in *The Devil upon Two Sticks* and in *The Chinese Tales*.

Guinea-ben, a *filie de joie*, a word of contempt and indignity for a woman.

Ere I would drown myself for the love of a guinea-ben I would change my humanity with a baboon.
—Shakespeare *Othello* act I. sc. 3 (1611)

Guinea-pig (*A*), a gentleman of sufficient name to form a bait, who allows himself to be put on a directors' list for the guinea and lunch which the board provides.—*City Slang*

Guinevere (3 syl.) So Tennyson spells the name of Arthur's queen in his *Idylls*. He tells us of the liaison between her and "sir Lancelot," and says that Modred, having discovered this familiarity, "brought his creatures to the basement of the tower for testimony." Sir Lancelot flung the fellow to the ground, and instantly took to horse, while Guinevere fled to the nunnery at Almesbury. Here the king took leave of her, and when the abbess died, the queen was appointed her successor, and remained head of the establishment for three years, when she also died.

* * It will be seen that Tennyson departs from the *British History* by Geoffrey, and the *History of Prince Arthur* as edited by sir T. Malory (See **GUENEVER**)

Guomax, mother of the vain-glorious Duarte.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Guiscardo, the squire, but previously the page, of the Tancred king of Salerno. Sigismunda, the king's daughter, loved him, and clandestinely married him. When Tancred discovered it, he ordered the young

man to be waylaid and strangled. He then went to his daughter's chamber, and reproved her for loving a base-born "slave." Sigismunda boldly defended her choice, but next day received a human heart in a golden casket. It needed no prophet to tell her what had happened, and she drank a draught of poison. Her father entered just in time to hear her dying request that she and Guiscardo might be buried in the same tomb. The royal father

Too late repented of his cruel deed
One common sepulchre for both decreed
Intombed the wretched pair in royal state
And on their monument inscribed their fate
Dryden *Sigismunda and Guiscardo* (from *Boccaccio*)

Guise (*Henri de Lorraine, duc de*) commenced the Massacre of Bartholomew by the assassination of admiral Coligny [*Co leen' ye*]. Being forbidden to enter Paris, by order of Henri III, he disobeyed the injunction, and was murdered (1550-1588).

* * Henri de Guise has furnished the subject of several tragedies. In English we have *Guise or the Massacre of France*, by John Webster (1620), *The Duke of Guise*, by Dryden and Lee. In French we have *Etats de Blois (the Death of Guise)*, by François Raynouard (1814).

Guisla (2 syl.), sister of Pelayo, in love with Numae, a renegade. "She inherited her mother's leprous taint." Brought back to her brother's house by Adosinda, she returned to the Moor, "cursing the meddling spirit that interfered with her most shameless love."—Southey, *Roderick, Last of the Goths* (1814).

Guizor (2 syl.), groom of the Saracen Pollenté. His "scalp was bare, betraying his state of bondage." His office was to keep the bridge on Pollenté's territory, and to allow no one to pass without paying "the passage-penny." This bridge was full of trap-doors, through which travellers were apt to fall into the river below. When Guizor demanded toll of sir Artégat, the knight gave him a "stunning blow, saying, 'Lo! there's my hire,'" and the villain dropped down dead.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 2 (1596).

* * Upton conjectures that "Guizor" is intended for the duc de Guise, and his master "Pollenté" for Charles IX of France, notorious both for the St Bartholomew Massacre.

Gulbey'az, the sultana. Having seen Juan amongst Lambro's captives,

"passing on his way to sale," she caused him to be purchased, and introduced into the harem in female attire. On discovering that he preferred Duda, one of the attendant beauties, to herself, she commanded both to be stitched up in a sack, and cast into the Bosphorus. They contrived, however, to make their escape — Byron, *Don Juan*, vi (1824)

Gul'chenraz, surnamed "Gundog-di" ("morning"), daughter of Malek-al-salem king of Georgia, to whom Lum-Hoan the mandarin relates his numerous and extraordinary transformations or rather metempsychoses — T S Guculetto, *Chinese Tales* (1723)

Gul'chenrouz, son of Ali Hassan (brother of the emir' Fakreddin), the "most delicate and lovely youth in the whole world." He could "write with precision, paint on vellum, sing to the lute, write poetry, and dance to perfection, but could neither hurl the lance nor curb the steed." Gulchenrouz was betrothed to his cousin Nouronihar, who loved "even his faults," but they never married, for Nouronihar became the wife of the eunuch Vathek — W Beckford, *Vathek* (1784)

Gulistan ("the rose garden"), a collection of tales and apophthegms in prose and verse by Saadi, a native of Shiraz. It has been translated into English by Gladwin

Even beggars, in soliciting alms, will give utterance to some appropriate passage from the *Gulistan* — J J Grandville

Guliver (*Imuel*), first a surgeon, then a sea-captain of several ships. He gets wrecked on the coast of Lilliput, a country of pygmies. Subsequently he is thrown among the people of Brobdingnag, giants of tremendous size. In his next voyage he is driven to Laputa, an empire of quack pretenders to science and knavish projectors. And in his fourth voyage he visits the Houyhnhnms [*Whin' nms*], where horses were the dominant powers — Dean Swift, *Travels in Several Remote Nations* by Lemuel Guliver (1726)

Gulna'ie (3 syl), daughter of Faras'chê (3 syl) whose husband was king of an under-sea empire. A usurper drove the king her father from his throne, and Gulna'ie sought safety in the Island of the Moon. Here she was captured, made a slave, sold to the king of Persia, and became his favourite, but preserved a most obstinate and speechless silence for twelve months. Then the king made

her his wife, and she told him her history. In due time a son was born, whom they called Beder ("the full moon")

Gulnarê says that the under-sea folk are never wetted by the water, that they can see as well as we can, that they speak the language "of Solomon's seal," and can transport themselves instantaneously from place to place — *Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Gulnarê"),

Gulnare (2 syl), queen of the harem, and the most beautiful of all the slaves of Seyd [Sed]. She was rescued by Conrad the corsair from the flames of the palace, and, when Conrad was imprisoned, she went to his dungeon, confessed her love, and proposed that he should murder the sultan and flee. As Conrad refused to assassinate Seyd, she herself did it, and then fled with Conrad to the "Pirate's Isle." The rest of the tale is continued in *Lara*, in which Gulnare assumes the name of Kaled, and appears as a page — Byron, *The Corsair* (1814)

Gulvigar ("weigher of gold"), the Plutus of Scandinavian mythology. He introduced among men the love of gain

Gum'midge (Mrs), the widow of Dan'el Peggotty's partner. She kept house for Dan'el, who was a brechelet. Old Mrs Gum'midge had a craze that she was neglected and unrequited for, a wail in the wide world, of no use to any one. She was always talking of herself as the "lone lorn ere'tur." When about to sail for Australia, one of the sailors asked her to marry him, when "she ups with a pail of water and flings it at his head" — C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Gundof'orius, an Indian king for whom the apostle Thomas built a palace of sethym wood, the roof of which was ebony. He made the gates of the horn of the "horned snake," that no one with poison might be able to pass through

Gungnir, Odin's spear — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Gunpowder. The composition of gunpowder is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon in his treatise *De Nullitate Magiæ*, published 1216

earth and air were sally shaken
By thy humane discovery Irizar Bacon
Byron *Don Juan* viii 33 (1819)

Günther, king of Burgundy and brother of Kriemhild (2 syl). He resolved to wed Brunhild, the martial queen of Issland, and won her by the aid of Siegfried, but the bride behaved so

obstrepously that the bridegroom had again to apply to his friend for assistance. Siegfried contrived to get possession of her ring and girdle, after which she became a submissive wife. Günther, with base ingratitude, was privy to the murder of his friend, and was himself slain in the dungeon of Etzel by his sister Kriemhild—*The Nibelungen Lied*.
 ** In history, Günther is called "Güntacher," and Etzel "Attila."

Guppy (Mr.), clerk in the office of Kenge and Carboy. A weak, commonplace youth, who has the conceit to propose to Esther Summerson, the ward in Chancery—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Gurgustus, according to Drayton, son of Belinus. This is a mistake, as Gurgustus, or rather Gurgustius, was son of Rivallo, and the son of Belinus was Gurgunt Brabtruc. The names given by Geoffrey, in his *British History*, run thus: Leir (*Lear*), Cunedag his grandson, Rivallo his son, Gurgustius his son, Sisilius his son, Jago nephew of Gurgustius, Kinmare son of Sisilius, then Gorbogud. Here the line is broken, and the new dynasty begins with Molmutius of Cornwall, then his son Belinus, who was succeeded by his son Gurgunt Brabtruc, whose son and successor was Guthelin, called by Drayton "Gynteline"—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii, iii (1142).

In greatness next succeeds Bellus' worthy son
 Gurgustius, who soon left what his great father won
 To Gynteline his heir.

M. Drayton *Polydoron* viii. (1612)

Gurney (Gilbert), the hero and title of a novel by Theodore Hook. This novel is a spiced autobiography of the author himself (1835).

Gurney (Thomas), shorthand writer, and author of a work on the subject, called *Brachygraphy* (1705-1770).

If you would like to see the who's who of recordings
 The best is that in shorthand taken by Gurney

Who to Madrid on purpose made a journey
 Byron, *Don Juan* l. 129 (1819)

Gurth, the swine-herd and thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Gurton (Gammer), the heroine of an old English comedy. The plot turns upon the loss of a needle by Gammer Gurton, and its subsequent discovery sticking in the breeches of her man Hodge—Mr J. S. Master of Arts (1561).

Guse Gibbie, a half-witted lad in the service of lady Bellenden—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Gushington (*Angelina*), the *nom de plume* of lady Duffern.

Gustavus III. used to say there were two things he held in equal abhorrence—the German language and tobacco.

Gusta'vus Vasa (1496-1560), having made his escape from Denmark, where he had been treacherously carried captive, worked as a common labourer for a time in the copper-mines of Dalecarlia [*Dal' le par' va*], but the tyranny of Christian II. of Denmark induced the Dalecarlians to revolt, and Gustavus was chosen their leader. The rebels made themselves masters of Stockholm, Christian abdicated, and Sweden henceforth became an independent kingdom—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Gus'ter, the Snagsbys' maid-of-all-work. A poor, overworked drudge, subject to fits—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Gusto Picaresco ("the love of roquetry"). In romances of this class the Spaniards especially excel, as don Diego de Mondoza's *Lazarillo de Tormes* (1553), Mateo Aleman's *Guzman d'Alfarache* (1599), Quevedo's *Gran Tacano*, etc.

Guthrie (John), one of the archers of the Scottish guard in the employ of Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Gutter Lane, London, a corruption of Guthurum Lane, so called from a Mr. Guthurum or Guthrum, who "possessed the chief property therein"—Slow, *Survey of London* (1598).

Gutter Lyrist (*The*), Robert Williams Buchanan, so called from his poems on the loves of costermongers and their wenches (1841-).

Guy (Thomas), the miser and philanthropist. He amassed an immense fortune in 1720 by speculations in South Sea stock, and gave £238,292 to found and endow Guy's Hospital (1644-1724).

Guy earl of Warwick, an English knight. He proposed marriage to Phelis or Phillis, who refused to listen to his suit till he had distinguished himself by knightly deeds. He first rescued Blanche daughter of the emperor of Germany, then fought against the Saracens, and slew the doughty Coldran, Elmage king of Tyre, and the Soldan himself. Then, returning to England, he was accepted by Phelis and married her. In forty days he returned to the Holy Land, when he

redeemed earl Jonas out of prison, slew the giant Amcrant, and performed many other noble exploits. Again he returned to England, just in time to encounter the Danish giant Colebrond (2 syl) or Colbrand, which combat is minutely described by Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, cii. At Windsor he slew a boar "of passing might." On Dunsmore Heath he slew the dun cow of Dunsmore, a wild and cruel monster. In Northumberland he slew a winged dragon, "black as any cole," with the paws of a lion, and a hide which no sword could pierce (*Polyolbion*, ciii). After this he turned hermit, and went daily to crave bread of his wife Pheliss, who knew him not. On his death-bed he sent her a ring, and she closed his dying eyes (890-958).

Guy Fawkes, the conspirator, went under the name of John Johnstone, and pretended to be the servant of Mr Percy (1577-1606).

Guy Mannering, the second of Scott's historical novels, published in 1815, just seven months after *Waverley*. The interest of the tale is well sustained, but the love scenes, female characters, and Guy Mannering himself are quite worthless. Not so the character of Dandy Dimmont, the shrewd and witty counsellor Pleydell, the desperate sea-beaten villain of Hatteraick, the uncouth devotion of that gentlest of all pedants poor Domine Sampson, and the savage crazed superstition of the gipsy-dweller in Dernelough (time, George II.).

Guy Mannering was the work of six weeks about Christmas-time, and marks of haste are visible both in the plot and in its development.—Chambers, *English Literature* ii. 686.

Guyn'teline or Guuth'elin, according to Geoffrey, son of Gurguunt Brabtruc (*British History*, iii. 11, 12, 13), but, according to Drayton, son of Gurgustus an early British king (See GURGUSTUS). His queen was Martia, who codified what are called the Martin Laws, translated into Anglo-Saxon by king Alfred (See MARTIN LAWS).

Gurgustus left what his great father won

Guyon (Sir), the personification of "temperance." The victory of temperance over intemperance is the subject of bk. ii. of the *Faery Queen*. Sir Guyon first lights on Amavia (intemperance of grief), a woman who kills herself out of grief for her husband, and he takes her infant boy and commits it to the

cure of Medi'na. He next meets Braggadoccio (intemperance of the tongue), who is stripped bare of everything. He then encounters Iroro (intemperance of anger), and delivers Phron from his hands. Intemperance of desire is discomfited in the persons of Paroelcs and Cymocelcs, then intemperance of pleasure, or wantonness, in the person of Phædræ. After his victory over wantonness, he sees Mammon (intemperance of worldly wealth and honour), but he rejects all his offers, and Mammon is foiled. His last and great achievement is the destruction of the "Bower of Bliss," and the binding in chains of adamant the enchantress Acrasia (or intemperance generally). This enchantress was fearless against Force, but Wisdom and Temperance prevailed against her.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, ii. 12 (1590).

Guyot (*Bertrand*), one of the archers in the Scottish guard attached to Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Guzman d'Alfara'che (1 syl), hero of a Spanish romance of roguery. He begins by being a dupe, but soon becomes a knave in the character of stable-boy, beggar, swindler, prander, student, merchant, and so on.—Mateo Alemán (1599).

* Probably *The Life of Guzman Alfarache* suggested to Lesage *The Life of Gil Blas*. It is certain that Lesage borrowed from it the incident of the parasite who obtained a capital supper out of the greenhorn by terming him the eighth wonder.

Gwenhild'wy, a mermaid. The white foam waves are called her sheep, and the ninth wave her ram.

Take shelter when you see Gwenhildwy driving her flock ashore.—*ll elch / rovers*.

{

Tennyson *The Doly Grail*

Gwent, Monmouthshire

Not a brook of Morgany [*Glamorganshire*] nor Gt. M. Drayton, *Polyolbion* iv. (1612)

Gwineth'ia (4 syl), North Wales

Which thro Gwinethia be so famous everywhere
Drayton *Polyolbion* lx. (1612)

Gwynedd or GWYNLTH, North Wales. Rhodri Mawr, in 873, moved to Aber'frow the seat of government, previously fixed at Dyganw.

Among the hills of Gwyneth and its wilds
And mountain glens.

Southery *Madoc* l. 12 (1802).

Gwynne (*Né'*), one of the favourites of Charles II. She was an actress, but in her palmy days was noted for her many works of benevolence and kindness of heart. The last words of king Charles were, "Don't let poor Nelly starve!"—Sir W. Scott, *Peteril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Gyas and Cloan'thus, two companions of *Aeneas*, generally mentioned together as "fortis Gyas fortisque Cloan'thus." The phrase has become proverbial for two very similar characters—Virgil, *Aeneid*.

The "strong Gyas" and the "strong Cloan'thus" are less distinguished by the poet than the strong *Peteril* and the strong *Obaldstones* were by outward appearance.—Sir W. Scott.

Gyges (2 syl.), one of the Titans. He had fifty heads and a hundred hands.

Gyges, a king of Lydia, of whom Apollo said he deemed the poor Arcadian Ag'laoos more happy than the king Gyges, who was proverbial for his wealth.

Gyges (2 syl.), who dethroned Candaules (3 syl.) king of Lydia, and married Nyssia the young widow. Herodotos says that Candaules showed Gyges the queen in her bath, and the queen, indignant at this impropriety, induced Gyges to kill the king and marry her (bk 1 8). He reigned B.C. 716–678.

Gyges's Ring rendered the wearer invisible. Plato says that Gyges found the ring in the flanks of a brazen horse, and was enabled by this talisman to enter the king's chamber unseen, and murder him.

Why did you think that you had Gyges' ring,
Or the herb [*fern root*] that gives invisibility?
Examiner and Flitchee. *Fair Maid of the Inn*, l. 1 (1657).

Gynec'ium, the apartment in which the Anglo-Saxon women lived.—Fosbroke, *Antiquities*, ii 570 (1824).

Gyneth, natural daughter of Gwendolen and king Arthur. The king promised to give her in marriage to the bravest knight in a tournament in which the warder was given to her to drop when she pleased. The haughty beauty saw twenty knights fall, among whom was Vanoc, son of Merlin. Immediately Vanoc fell, Merlin rose, put an end to the jousts, and caused Gyneth to fall into a trance, from which she was never to wake till her hand was claimed in marriage by some knight as brave as those who had fallen in the tournament. After the lapse of 500 years, De Vaux undertook to break the spell, and had to overcome four temptations, viz, fear,

avarice, pleasure, and ambition. Having succeeded in these encounters, Gyneth awoke and became his bride.—Sir W. Scott, *Bridal of Triermain* (1813).

Gyp, the college servant of Blushington, who stole his tea and sugar, candles, and so on. After Blushington came into his fortune, he made Gyp his chief domestic and private secretary.—W. T. Moncreiff, *The Bashful Man*.

Gyptian (*Sant*), a vagrant.

Percy's [prophane] sonnet, lines 5.—Gyptian's plying image
D'd call me a month (yea, some times more)
To take the bowres [to reject the food provided].
Exchange they had no be ter chere in store
G. Gascoigne. *The Frutes of Warre*, 100 (died 1557).

H

H. B., the initials adopted by Mr. Doyle, father of Richard Doyle, in his *Perform Caricatures* (1830).

H. U. (*hard up*), an H. U. member of society.

Hackburn (*Simon of*), a friend of Hobbie Elliott, farmer at the Heugh-foot.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Hackum (*Captain*), a thick-headed bully of Alsatia, once a sergeant in Flanders. He deserted his colours, fled to England, took refuge in Alsatia, and assumed the title of captain.—Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia* (1688).

Had I a Heart for Falsehood Framed!—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1778).

Hadad, one of the six Wise Men of the East led by the guiding star to Jesus. He left his beloved consort, fairest of the daughters of Beth'nim. At his decease she shed no tear, yet was her love exceeding that of mortals.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v (1771).

Had'away (*Jack*), a former neighbour of Nanty Lwart the smuggler-captain.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Ha'des (2 syl.), the god of the unseen world, also applied to the grave, or the abode of departed spirits.

* * In the *Apostles' Creed*, the phrase

"descended into hell" is equivalent to "descended into hades"

Hadgi (*Abdallah el*), the soldan's envoy—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Hadoway (*Mrs*), Fovel's landlady at Fairport—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Hadramaut, a province containing the pit where the souls of infidels dwell after death. The word means "Chambers of death"—*Al Korân*

Hæ'mony, a most potent countercharm, more powerful even than *mô'ly* (q v). So called from *Hæmonia*, i.e. Thessaly, the land of magics

a small unsightly root,
But of divine effect
The leaf was darkish and had prickles on it

Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon
not in this cold
the dull swain

And bade me keep it, as of sorcer'n use
it me
Gainst all enchantments, midfear, blast, or damp
Or ghastly furies apparition.

Milton *Comus* (1634)

Hæmos, in Latin *Hæmus*, a chain of mountains forming the northern boundary of Thrace. Very celebrated by poets as "the cool Hæmus"

And Hæmus hills with snows eternal crown'd
—Pope *Iliad* II 49 (1715)

Hafed, a gheber or fire-worshipper, in love with Hinda the emirs' daughter. He was the leader of a band sworn to free their country or die in the attempt. His rendezvous was betrayed, but when the Moslem came to arrest him, he threw himself into the sacred fire and was burnt to death—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817)

Haf'edal, the protector of travellers, one of the four gods of the Adites (2 syl)

Hafiz, the *nom de plume* of Mr Stott in the *Morning Press*. Byron calls him, "grovelling Stott," and adds, "What would be the sentiment of the Persian Anacreon if he could behold his name assumed by one Stott of Dromore, the most impudent and execrable of literary poachers?"—*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809)

Hafod. As big a fool as Jack Hafod. Jack Hafod was a retainer of Mr Bartlett of Castlemorton, Worcestershire,

and the *ultimus scurrarum* of Great Britain. He died at the close of the eighteenth century.

Hagan, son of a mortal and a sea-goblin, the Achilles of German romance. He stabbed Siegfried while drinking from a brook, and laid the body at the door of Kriemhild, that she might suppose he had been killed by assassins. Hagan, having killed Siegfried, then seized the "Nibelung hoard," and buried it in the Rhine, intending to appropriate it. Kriemhild, after her marriage with Etzel king of the Huns, invited him to the court of her husband, and cut off his head. He is described as "well grown, strongly built, with long sinewy legs, deep broad chest, hair slightly grey, of terrible visage, and of lordly gait" (stanza 1789)—*The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Ha'garenes (3 syl), the descendants of Hagar. The Arabs and the Spanish Moors are so called.

Often he [St James] hath been seen conquering and destroying the Hagarenes.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* II. iv c (1615)

Hagenbach (*Sir Archibald von*), governor of La Perette—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Hague (1 syl). This word means "meadow," and is called in the Dutch, *S' Gravenhagen* ("the count's hague or meadow")

Haïatal'nefous (5 syl), daughter and only child of Ar'manos king of the "Isle of Ebony." She and Badoura were the two wives of prince Camatal'zaman, and gave birth at the same time to two princes. Badoura called her son Amgiad ("the most glorious"), and Haïatal'nefous called her's Assad ("the most happy")—*Arabian Nights* ("Camatalzaman and Badoura")

Haidee, "the beauty of the Cyclades," was the daughter of Lambro a Greek pirate, living in one of the Cyclades. Her mother was a Moorish maiden of Fez, who died when Haidee was a mere child. Being brought up in utter loneliness, she was wholly Nature's child. One day, don Juan was cast on the shore, the only one saved from a shipwrecked crew, tossed about for many days in the long-boat. Haidee lighted on the lad, and, having nursed him in a cave, fell in love with him. A report being heard that Lambro was dead, don Juan gave a banquet, but in the midst of

recovered from his fever—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Halcro (*Claud*), the old bard of Magnus Troul the udaller of Zetland—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

* * A udaller is one who holds his land by allodial tenure

Halcyon a Weathercock. It is said that if the kingfisher or halcyon is hung, it will show which way the wind blows by veering about.

How now stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill?
Marlowe *Jew of Malta* (1596).

Or as a halcyon with her turning breast,
Demonstrates wind from wind and east from west.
Stover *Life and Death of Thom. Nolley Card.* (1599)

Halden or **Halldene** (2 syl), a Danish king, who with Basrig or Bagscæg, another Scandinavian king, made (in 871) a descent upon Wessex, and in that one year nine pitched battles were fought with the islanders. The first was Englefield, in Berkshire, in which the Danes were beaten, the second was Reading, in which the Danes were victorious, the third was the famous battle of Æscsedun or Ashdune, in which the Danes were defeated with great loss, and king Bagscæg was slain. In 909, Halldene was slain in the battle of Wodnesfield (Staffordshire)

Feading ye regained
Where Basrig ye outbraved and Halden sword to sword.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xii. (1613)

Hal'dimund (*Sir Ewes*), a friend of lord Dalgarno—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Hales (*John*), called "The Ever-Memorable" (1584–1656)

The works of John Hales were published after his death, in 1659, under the title of *The Golden Remains of the Ever-Memorable Mr John Hales of Eton College* (three vols)

Halkit (*Mr*), a young lawyer in the introduction of Sir W Scott's *Heart of Midlothian* (1818)

Hall (*Sir Christopher*), an officer in the army of Montrose—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Hallam's Greek. Henry Hallam reviewed, in *The Edinburgh*, Payne Knight's book entitled *An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*, and lashed most unmercifully some Greek verses therein. It was not discovered that the lines were PINDAR's till it was

too late to cancel the critique—Crabb Robinson, *Diary*, i. 277

Classic Hallam, much renowned for Greek
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809)

Haller (*Mrs*). At the age of 16 Adelaide [Mrs Haller] married the count Waldbourg, from whom she eloped. The count then led a roving life, and was known as "the stranger." The countess, repenting of her folly, assumed (for three years) the name of Mrs Haller, and took service under the countess of Wintensen, whose affection she won by her amiability and sweetness of temper. Baron Steinfors fell in love with her, but, hearing her tale, interested himself in bringing about a reconciliation between Mrs Haller and "the stranger," who happened, at the time, to be living in the same neighbourhood. They met and bade adieu, but when their children were brought forth they relented, and rushed into each other's arms—Benj Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797). Adapted from Kotzebue

In Mrs Haller "the powers of Miss O'Neill, aided by her beauty shone forth in the highest perfection and when she appeared in that character with John Kemble as The Stranger "a spectacle was exhibited such as no one ever saw before, or will ever see again.—Sir A. Allison.

Hallday (*Tom*), a private in the royal army—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Hamartia, a Sin personified, offspring of the red dragon and Eve. "A foul, deformed" monster, "more foul, deformed, the sun yet never saw." "A woman seemed she in the upper part," but "the rest was in serpent form," though out of sight. Fully described in canto xii of *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher (Greek, *hamartia*, "sin")

Hamet, son of Mandanê and Zamti (a Chinese mandarin). When the infant prince Zaphumri, called "the orphan of China," was committed to the care of Zamti, Hamet was sent to Corea, and placed under the charge of Morit, but when grown to manhood, he led a band of insurgents against Ti'mn'kan' the Tartar, who had usurped the throne of China. He was seized and condemned to death, under the conviction that he was Zaphumri the prince Etan (who was the real Zaphumri) now came forward to acknowledge his rank, and Timurhan, unable to ascertain which was the true prince, ordered them both to execution. At this juncture a party of insurgents arrived, Hamet and Zaphumri were set at liberty, Timurhan was slain, and Zaphumri

was raised to the throne of his forefathers
—Murphy, *The Orphan of China*

Hamlet, one of the black slaves of sir Brian de Bois Guilbert preceptor of the Knights Templars.—Sir W Scott, *Canoe* (time, Richard I)

Hamlet (The Cid) or *THE CID HAMLET BENEFICENT*, the hypothetical Moorish chronicler who is fabled by Cervantes to have written the adventures of "don Quixote"

O Nature's noblest gift my gray goose quill!
Our task complete like Hamet's, shall be free.
Eyton *English Guards and So on I believe* (1839)
The shrewd Cid Hamet addressing himself to his pen
says, And now my slender quill, whether skillfully cut
or otherwise here from this rascal, surrounded by a wire,
shalt thou peacefully live to distant times, unless the hand
of some rash historian disturb thy repose by taking thee
down and praising thee.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*
(last chap., 1610).

Hamilton (Lady Emily), sister of lord Evandale.—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Hamiltrude (3 syl), a poor Frenchwoman, the first of Charlemagne's nine wives. She bore him several children

Her neck was tinged with a delicate rose. Her
locks were bound about her temples with gold and purple
buds. Her dress was looped up with ruby clasp. Her
coronet and her purple robes gave her an air of surpassing
majesty.—L Epine *Croquetaine III*

Hamlet, prince of Denmark, a man of mind but not of action, nephew of Claudius the reigning king, who had married the widowed queen. Hamlet loved Ophelia, daughter of Polonius the lord chamberlain, but feeling it to be his duty to revenge his father's murder, he abandoned the idea of marriage, and treated Ophelia so strangely, that she went mad, and, gathering flowers from a brook, fell into the water and was drowned. While wasting his energy in speculation, Hamlet accepted a challenge from Laertes of a friendly contest with foils, but Laertes used a poisoned rapier, with which he stabbed the young prince. A scuffle ensued, in which the combatants changed weapons, and Laertes being stabbed, both died.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

"The whole play," says Schlegel, "is intended to show that calculating consideration which exhausts the power of action." Goethe is of the same opinion, and says that "Hamlet is a noble nature, without the strength of nerve which forms a hero. He sinks beneath a burden which he cannot bear, and cannot [make up his mind to] cast aside."

*** The best actors of "Hamlet" have been Thomas Betterton (1635-1710),

Robert Wilks (1670-1732), Garrick (1716-1779), John Henderson (1717-1785), J P Kemble (1757-1823), and W H Betty (1792-1874). Next to these C. Kemble (1775-1854), C M Young (1777-1856), Edmund Kean (1787-1833), Henry Irving (1810-), etc.

*** In the *History of Hamlet*, Hamlet's father is called "Horvendille."

Hammer (The), Judas Asamonæus, surnamed *Maccabæus*, "the hammer" (B.C. 166-136).

Charles Martel (689-741)

On prétend qu'on lui donna le surnom de *Martel* parcequ'il avoit combattu comme avec un marteau les barbares qui sous la conduite d'Abderrame, avoient envahi la France.—Louillet.

Hammer and Scourge of England, sir William Wallace (1270-1305)

Hammer of Heretics

1 PHILIP D'AMIN, president of the council which condemned John Huss (1350-1425)

2 ST AUGUSTINE, "the pillar of truth and hammer of heresies" (395-130)—Hakewell

3 JOHN FALLOP So called from the title of one of his works, *Malleus Medicorum* (1170-1511)

Hammer of Scotland, Edward I. His son inscribed on his tomb "Edwardus Longus Sctorum Malleus hic est" (1209, 1272-1307)

Hammerlein (Clare), the smith, one of the insurgents at Irlige.—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Hamond, captain of the guard of Rollo ("the bloody brother" of Otto, and duke of Normandy). He stabs the duke, and Rollo stabs the captain, so that they kill each other.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639)

Hampden (John) was born in London, but after his marriage lived as a country squire. He was imprisoned in the gate-house for refusing to pay a tax called ship-money, imposed without the authority of parliament. The case was tried in the Exchequer Chamber, in 1637, and given against him. He threw himself heart and soul into the business of the Long Parliament, and commanded a troop in the parliamentary army. In 1643 he fell in an encounter with prince Rupert, but he has ever been honoured as a patriot, and the defender of the rights of the people (1594-1613)

[What] Hampden no more when suffering Freedom calls
Encounter fate and triumph as he falls?
Can ye tell, *Plumet of Hope* L (1779)

Some village Hampden that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood.
Gray *Elegy* (1743)

Hamzu-ben-Ahmud, who, on the death of hakeem B'amar-ellah (called the incarnate deity and last prophet), was the most zealous propagator of the new faith, out of which the semi-Mohammedan sect called Druses subsequently arose

N B—They were not called "Druses" till the eleventh century, when one of their "apostles," called Durzi, led them from Egypt to Syria, and the sect was called by his name

Handel's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, is by Roubiliac. It was the last work executed by this sculptor

Han (*Sons of*), the Chinese, so called from Hân, the village in which Lieon-pang was chief. Lieon-pang conquered all who opposed him, seized the supreme power, assumed the name of Kao-hoàng-tee, and the dynasty, which lasted 422 years, was "the fifth imperial dynasty, or that of Hân." It gave thirty emperors, and the seat of government was Yn. With this dynasty the modern history of China begins (n c 202 to A D 220)

Handsome Englishman (*The*) The French used to call John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, *Le Bel Anglais* (1650-1722)

Handsome Swordsman (*The*) Jorehim Murat was popularly called *Le Beau Sabreur* (1767-1815)

Handy (*Sir Abel*), a great contriver of inventions which would not work, and of retrograde improvements. Thus "his infallible axle-tree" gave way when it was used, and the carriage was "smashed to pieces." His substitute for gunpowder exploded, endangered his life, and set fire to the castle. His "extinguishing powder" might have reduced the flames, but it was not mixed, nor were his patent fire-engines in workable order. He said to Farmer Ashfield

I have obtained patents for tweezers, tooth picks, and finger boxes, and have now on hand two inventions, the one for converting saw-dust into deal boards, and the other for cleaning rooms by steam-engines.—*Act 1. 1.*

Lady Nelly Handy (his wife), formerly a servant in the house of Farmer Ashfield. She was full of affectations, overbearing, and dogmatical. Lady Nelly tried to "forget the dunghill whence she grew, and thought herself the Lord knows who." Her extravagance was so great that sir Abel said his "best coal-pit would not

find her in white muslin, nor his India bonds in shawls and otto of roses." It turned out that her first husband Gerald, who had been absent twenty years, reappeared and claimed her. Sir Abel willingly resigned his claim, and gave Gerald £5000 to take her off his hands.

Robert Handy (always called *Bob*), son of sir Abel by his first wife. He fancied he could do everything better than any one else. He taught the post-boy to drive, but broke the horse's knees. He taught Farmer Ashfield how to box, but got knocked down by him at the first blow. He told Dame Ashfield he had learnt lace-making at Meehlin, and that she did not make it in the right way, but he spoilt her cushion in showing her how to do it. He told lady Handy (his father's bride) she did not know how to use the fan, and showed her, he told her she did not know how to curtsey, and showed her. Being pestered by this popinjay beyond endurance, she implored her husband to protect her from further insults. Though light-hearted, Bob was "warm, steady, and sincere." He married Susan, the daughter of Farmer Ashfield.—Th Morton, *Speed the Plough* (1798).

Hanging Judge (*The*), sir Francis Page (1718-1741)

The earl of Norbury, who was chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland from 1820 to 1827, was also stigmatized with the same unenviable title

Hannah, housekeeper to Mr Fairford the lawyer.—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Hanover Rat The Jacobites used to affirm that the rat was brought over by the Hanoverians when they succeeded to the crown

Curse me the British vermin the rat,—
I know not whether he came in the Hanover ship.
Tennyson *Maud* II. v. 6.

Hans, a simple-minded boy of five and twenty, in love with Esther, but too shy to ask her in marriage. He is a "Modns" in a lower social grade, and Esther is a "cousin Helen," who laughs at him, loves him, and teaches him how to make love to her and win her.—S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1833)

Hans, the pious ferryman on the banks of the Rhine.—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Hans (*Adrian*), a Dutch merchant,

killed at Boston — Sir W. Scott, *Peter of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Hans of Iceland, a novel by Victor Hugo (1824). Hans is a stern, savage, Northern monster, ghastly and fascinating.

Hans von Rippach [*Rip-pah*], i.e. Jack of Rippach. Rippach is a village near Leipsic. This Hans von Rippach is a "Mons Nong-tong-pas," that is, a person asked for, who does not exist. The "joke" is to ring a house up at some unseasonable hour, and ask for Herr Hans von Rippach or Mons Nong-tong-pas.

Hanson (*Neu*), a soldier in the castle of Garde Doloureuse — Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.)

Hanswurst, the "Jack Pudding" of old German comedy, but almost annihilated by Gottsched, in the middle of the eighteenth century. He was clumsy, huge in person, an immense gourmand, and fond of vulgar practical jokes.

*** The French "Jean Potage," the Italian "Macaroni," and the Dutch "Pekel Herringe," were similar characters.

Hapmouche (2 syl), i.e. "fly-catcher," the giant who first hit upon the plan of smoking pork and neat's tongues — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 1.

Happer or Hob, the miller who supplies St. Mary's Convent.

Myse Happer, the miller's daughter. Afterwards, in disguise, she acts as the page of Sir Pierce Shafton, whom she marries — Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Happuck, a magician, brother of Ulla the enchantress. He was the instigator of rebellion, and intended to kill the sultan Misnar at a review, but Misnar had given orders to a body of archers to shoot the man who was left standing when the rest of the soldiers fell prostrate in adoration. Misnar went to the review, and commanded the army to give thanks to Allah for their victory, when all fell prostrate except Happuck, who was thus detected, and instantly despatched — Sir C. Morell [James Ridley], *Tales of the Genn* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi, 1751).

Here we prevailed against Ulla and Happuck, Othman and Isanar, Almalack and Derra, and shall we fear the continuance of a poor vizier? — *Tales of the Genn*, vi. (1751).

Happy Valley (*The*), in the kingdom of Amihara. It was here the royal princes and princesses of Abyssinia lived. It was surrounded by high mountains, and was accessible only by one spot under a cave. This spot was concealed by woods and closed by iron gates — Dr. Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759).

Har'apha, a descendant of Anak the giant of Gath. He went to mock Samson in prison, but durst not venture within his reach — Milton, *Samson Agonistes* (1632).

Har'bothol (*Master Fabian*) the squire of Sir Aymer de Valence — Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Hard Times, a novel by C. Dickens (1834), dramatized in 1867 under the title of *Under the Earth* or *The Sons of Toil*. Bounderby, a street arab, raised himself to banker and cotton prince. When 55 years of age, he proposed marriage to Louisa, daughter of Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., J.P., and was accepted. One night, the bank was robbed of £150, and Bounderby believed Stephen Blackpool to be the thief, because he had dismissed him, being obnoxious to the mill hands; but the culprit was Tom Gradgrind, the banker's brother-in-law, who lay *prison* for a while, and then escaped out of the country. In the dramatized version the bank was not robbed at all, but Tom merely removed the money to another drawer for safe custody.

Hardcastle (*Squire*), a jovial, prosy, but hospitable country gentleman of the old school. He loves to tell his long-winded stories about prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough. He says, "I love everything that's old — old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine" (act i. 1), and he might have added, "old stories."

Mrs. Hardcastle, a very "genteel" lady indeed. Mr. Hardcastle is her second husband, and Tony Lumpkin her son by her former husband. She is fond of "genteel" society, and the latest fashions. Mrs. Hardcastle says, "There's nothing in the world I love to talk of so much as London and the fashions, though I was never there myself" (act ii. 1). Her mistaking her husband for a highwayman, and imploring him on her knees to take their watches, money, all they have got, but to spare their lives. "Here, good gentleman, whet your rage upon me, take my money, my life, but

spare my child!" is infinitely comic (act iv 1)

The princess, like Mrs. Hardcastle, was jolted to a jelly —Lord W. P. Leunox, *Celebrities* I. I.

Miss Hardcastle, the pretty, bright-eyed, lively daughter of squire Hardcastle. She is in love with young Marlow, and "stoops" to a pardonable deceit "to conquer" his bashfulness and win him —Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773)

Har'die (Mr.), a young lawyer, in the introduction of sir W. Scott's *Heart of Midlothian* (1818)

Hardoun (2 syl.) Jean Hardoun, the jesuit, was librarian to Louis XIV. He doubted the truth of all received history, denied that the *Aeneid* was the work of Virgil, or the *Odes* of Horace the production of that poet, placed no credence in medals and coins, regarded all councils before that of Trent as chimerical, and looked on all Jansenists as infidels (1646-1729)

Hardy (Mr.), father of Letitia. A worthy little fellow enough, but with the unfortunate gift of "foreseeing" everything (act v 4)

Letitia Hardy, his daughter, the fiancée of Doricourt. A girl of great spirit and ingenuity, beautiful and clever. Doricourt dislikes her without knowing her, simply because he has been betrothed to her by his parents, but she wins him by stratagem. She first assumes the airs and manners of a raw country hoyden, and disgusts the fastidious man of fashion. She then appears at a masquerade, and wins him by her many attractions. The marriage is performed at midnight, and, till the ceremony is over, Doricourt has no suspicion that the fair masquerader is his affianced Miss Hardy. —Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780)

Hare'dale (Geoffrey), brother of Reuben the uncle of Emma Hare'dale. He was a papist, and incurred the malignant hatred of Gashford (lord George Gordon's secretary) by exposing him in Westminster Hall. Geoffrey Hare'dale killed sir John Chester in a duel, but made good his escape, and ended his days in a monastery.

Reuben Hare'dale (2 syl.), brother of Geoffrey, and father of Emma Hare'dale. He was murdered.

Emma Hare'dale, daughter of Reuben, and niece of Geoffrey with whom she

lived at "The Warren." Edward Chester entertained a *tendre* for Emma Hare'dale. —C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Harefoot (Harold). So Harold I was called, because he was swift of foot as a hare (1035-1040)

Hargrave, a man of fashion. The hero and title of a novel by Mrs. Trollope (1843)

Harley, "the man of feeling." A man of the finest sensibilities and unbounded benevolence, but bashful as a maiden —Mackenzie, *The Man of Feeling* (1771)

The principal object of Mackenzie is to reach and sustain a tone of moral pathos by representing the effect of incidents upon the human mind, especially those which are just, honourable and intelligent. —Sir W. Scott.

Harlot (*The Infamous Northern*), Elizabeth Petrovna empress of Russia (1709-1761)

Harlowe (*Clarissa*), a young lady, who, to avoid a marriage to which her heart cannot consent, but to which she is urged by her parents, casts herself on the protection of a lover, who most scandalously abuses the confidence reposed in him. He afterwards proposes marriage, but she rejects his proposal, and retires to a solitary dwelling, where she pines to death with grief and shame. —S. Richardson, *The History of Clarissa Harlowe* (1749)

The dignity of *Clarissa* under her disgrace reminds us of the dying of the ancient poet, that a good man struggling with the tide of adversity and surmounting it, is a sight upon which the immortal gods might look down with pleasure. —Sir W. Scott.

The moral elevation of this heroine, the saintly purity which she preserves amidst scenes of the deepest depravity and the most seductive gaiety and the never-failing sweetness and benevolence of her temper, render *Clarissa* one of the brightest triumphs of the whole range of imaginative literature. —Chambers, *English Literature* II. 161.

Harl'weston Fountains, near St. Neot's, in Huntingdon. There are two, one salt and the other fresh. The salt fountain is said to cure dimness of sight, and the sweet fountain to cure the itch and leprosy. Drayton tells the legend of these two fountains at the beginning of song xxii of his *Polyolbion* (1622)

Harmon (John), alias JOHN ROKESMITH, Mr. Boffin's secretary. He lodged with the Wilfers, and ultimately married Bella Wilfer. He is described as "a dark gentleman, 30 at the utmost, with an expressive, one might say, a handsome face." —C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

* * For explanation of the mystery, see vol. I. u 13

Harmo'nia's Necklace, an unlucky possession, something which brings evil to its possessor Harmonia was the daughter of Mars and Venus. On the day of her marriage with king Cadmos, she received a necklace made by Vulcan for Venus. This unlucky ornament afterwards passed to Sem'elē, then to Jocasta, then Enphytē, but was equally fatal in every case (See UNLUCKY) — Ovid, *Metaph*, iv 5, Statius, *Thebaid*, 11

Harmonious Blacksmith It is said that the sound of hammers on an anvil suggested to Handel the "theme" of the musical composition to which he has given this name — See Schoelcher, *Life of Handel*, 65

A similar tale is told of Pythagoras

Intently considering whether it would be possible to devise a certain instrumental aid to the hearing, he one day passed near a smithy and was struck by the sound produced as the hammers beat out a piece of iron on an anvil. He recognized in these sounds the diapason, the diapente and the diatessaron harmony. Going then into the smithy he discovered that the difference of sound arose from the different sizes of the hammers, and not from the difference of force employed in giving the strokes nor yet from any difference in the shape of the hammers. From this hint he constructed his musical scale. — Iamblichus, *Life of Pythagoras* xxi.

The same tale is also told of Tubalcain

Tuball hadde greete by kyngs to here the hamers sowne and he fonde proporcions and acorde of melodye by weyght of the hamers and so he uel them moche in the corde of melodye but he was not fynder of the instrumentes of musyke. — Higden *Polyconycon*.

(It would be more to the point, perhaps, if the tale had been told of Jubal, "the fynder of certain Instrumentes of musyke")

Harmony (Mr), a general peace-maker. When he found persons at variance, he went to them separately, and told them how highly the other spoke and thought of him or her. If it were man and wife, he would tell the wife how highly her husband esteemed her, and would apply the "oiled feather" in a similar way to the husband. "We all have our faults," he would say, "and So-and-so knows it, and grieves at his infirmity of temper, but though he contends with you, he praised you to me this morning in the highest terms." By this means he succeeded in smoothing many a ruffled mind. — Inchbald, *Every One has His Fault* (1794).

Harness Prize, a prize competed for triennially, on some Shakespearian subject. The prize consists of three years' accumulated interest of £500. It

was founded by the Rev Mr Harness, and accepted by the University of Cambridge. The first prize was awarded in 1874

Harold "the Dauntless," son of Withland the Dane. "He was rocked on a buckler, and fed from a blade." Harold married Eivor, a Danish maid, who had waited on him as a page. — Sir W Scott, *Harold the Dauntless* (1817)

Harold (Childe), a man of good birth, lofty bearing, and peerless intellect, who has exhausted by dissipation the pleasures of youth, and travels. Sir Walter Scott calls him "lord Byron in a fancy dress." In canto 1 the childe visits Portugal and Spain (1809), in canto 11, Turkey in Europe (1810), in canto 111, Belgium and Switzerland (1816), in canto 11, Venice, Rome, and Florence (1817)

* * Lord Byron was only 21 when he began *Childe Harold*, and 28 when he finished it

Haroun-al-Raschid, caliph, of the Abbasside race, contemporary with Charlemagne, and, like him, a patron of literature and the arts. The court of this caliph was most splendid, and under him the caliphate attained its greatest degree of prosperity (765-809)

* * Many of the tales in the *Arabian Nights* are placed in the caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid, as the histories of "Am'mīn," "Sindbad the Sailor," "Aboulhassan and Shemselnihar," "Noureddin," "Cotadad and his Brothers," "Sleeper Awakened," and "Cogia Hassan." In the third of these the caliph is a principal actor

Harpagon, the miser, father of Cléante (2 syl) and Elise (2 syl). Both Harpagon and his son desire to marry Mariane (3 syl), but the father having lost a casket of money, is asked which he prefers—his casket or Mariane, and as the miser prefers the money, Cléante marries the lady. Harpagon imagines that every one is going to rob him, and when he loses his casket, seizes his own arm in the frenzy of passion. He proposes to give his daughter in marriage to an old man named Anselme, because no "dot" will be required, and when Valère (who is Elise's lover) urges reason after reason against the unnatural alliance, the miser makes but one reply, "saus dot." "Ah," says Valère, "il est vrai, cela ferme la bouche à tout, sans dot." Harpagon, at another time, solicits Jacques (1 syl) to tell him what folks say of him, and when Jacques

replies he cannot do so, as it would make him angry, the miser answers, "Point de tout, au contraire, c'est me faire plaisir." But when told that he is called a miser and a skinflint, he towers with rage, and beats Jacques in his uncontrolled passion

'Le seigneur Harpagon est de tous les humains l'humain'

(1667).

Harpax, centurion of the "Immortal Guard"—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Harpê (2 syl), the cutlass with which Mercury killed Argus, and with which Perseus (2 syl) subsequently cut off the head of Medusa

Harpier, a familiar spirit of mediæval demonology

Harpier cries, 'Tis time, tis time !"
Shakespeare *Macbeth*, act iv sc 1 (1606)

Harpocrates (4 syl), the god of silence Cupid bribed him with a rose not to divulge the amours of Venus Harpocrates is generally represented with his second finger on his mouth

He also symbolized the sun at the end of winter, and is represented with a cornucopia in one hand and a lotus in the other The lotus is dedicated to the sun, because it opens at sunrise and closes at sunset

I assured my mistress she might make herself quite easy on that score [i.e. my making mention of what was told me] for I was the Harpocrates of trusty valets.—Lesage *Gil Blas* iv 2 (1724)

Harriet, the elder daughter of sir David and lady Dunder, of Dunder Hall She was in love with Seruple, whom she accidentally met at Orleans, but her parents arranged that she should marry lord Snolts, a stumpy, "gummy" old nobleman of five and forty To prevent this hateful marriage, Harriet consented to elope with Seruple, but the flight was intercepted by sir David, who, to prevent a scandal, consented to the marriage, and discovered that Seruple, both in family and fortune, was a suitable son-in-law —G Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788)

Harriet [Mowbray], the daughter of colonel Mowbray, an orphan without fortune, without friends, without a protector She marries clandestinely Charles Eustace —J Poole, *The Scapegoat*

Harriot [Russet], the simple, sophisticated daughter of Mr Russet

She loves Mr Oal ly, and marries him, but becomes a "jealous wife," watching her husband like a lynx, to find out some proof of infidelity, and distorting every casual remark as evidence thereof Her aunt, lady Freelove, tries to make her a woman of fashion, but without success Ultimately, she is cured of her idiosyncrasy —George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761)

Harris (Mrs), a purely imaginary character, existing only in the brain of Mrs Sarah Gamp, and brought forth on all occasions to corroborate the opinions and trumpet the praises of Mrs Gamp the monthly nurse

Mrs. Harris. I says to her If I could afford to lay out all my fellow-creeturs for nothink I woud I ghdly do it, sich is the love I beart em " Again, "What!" said Mrs. Gamp "you bage creetur! Have I know'd Mrs. Harris five and thirty year to be told at last that there an t no sich a person livin! Have I stood her friend in all her troubles great and small, for it to come to sich a end as this, with her own sweet picter hanging up afore you all the time to shame your Bragan words? Go along with you!" —C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* xlix (1843)

Mrs Harris is the "Mde. Denolton" of French comedy —*The Times*

* * * Mrs Gamp and Mrs Harris have Parisian sisters in Mde Pochet and Mde Gibon, by Henri Monnier

Harris (See SLAWKEN-BLFGIUS)

Harrison (Dr), the model of benevolence, who nevertheless takes in execution the goods and person of his friend Booth, because Booth, while pleading poverty, was buying expensive and needless jewellery —Fielding, *Amelia* (1751)

Har'ison (Major-General), one of the parliamentary commissioners —Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Harrison, the old steward of lady Bellenden, of the Tower of Tilletudlem —Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Har'rowby (John), of Stocks Green, a homely, kind-hearted, honest Kentish farmer, with whom lieutenant Worthington and his daughter Emily take lodgings Though most desirous of showing his lodger kindness, he is constantly wounding his susceptibilities from blunt honesty and want of tact

Dame Harrowby, wife of Farmer Harrowby

Stephen Harrowby, son of Farmer Harrowby, who has a mania for soldiering, and calls himself "a perspiring young hero"

Mary Harrowby, daughter of Farmer Harrowby —G Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802)

Harry (Sir), the servant of a baronet, who assumed the airs and title of his master, and was addressed as "Baronet," or "sir Harry." He even quotes a bit of Latin "O tempora! O Moses!"—Rev James Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759)

Harry (Blind), the minstrel, friend of Henry Smith—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Harry (The Great) or Henri Grace à Dieu, a man-of-war built in the reign of Henry VII

Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall.
Longfellow *The Building of the Ship.*

Harry Paddington, a highwayman in the gang of captain Macheath Peachum calls him "a poor, petty-larceny rascal, without the least genius," and says, "even if the fellow were to live six months, he would never come to the gallows with credit"—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

Hart-house (2 syl), a young man who begins life as a cornet of dragoons, but, being bored with every thing, coaches himself up in statistics, and comes to Coketown to study facts. He falls in love with Louisa [née Gradgrind], wife of Josiah Bounderby, banker and mill-owner, but, failing to induce the young wife to elope with him, he leaves the place—C Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

Hartley (Adam), afterwards Dr Hartley. Apprentice to Dr Gray—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Hartwell (Lady), a widow, courted by Fountain, Bellmore, and Harebram—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1639)

Harût and Marût, two angels sent by Allah to administer justice upon earth, because there was no righteous judgment among men. They acted well till Zohârâ, a beautiful woman, applied to them, and then they both fell in love with her. She asked them to tell her the secret name of God, and immediately she uttered it, she was borne upwards into heaven, where she became the planet Venus. As for the two angels, they were imprisoned in a cave near Babylon—Sale's *Korân*, 11

Allah bade
That two untamed spirits should descend
Judges on earth. Harût and Marût went,
The chosen sentencers. They fairly heard

The appeals of men At length
A woman came before them beautiful
Zohara was, etc.
Southey *Thalaba the Destroyer* iv (1797)

Hassan, caliph of the Ottoman empire, noted for his splendour and hospitality. In his seraglio was a beautiful young slave named Leila (2 syl), who had formed an attachment to "the Giaour" (2 syl). Leila is put to death by the emir, and Hassan is slain near mount Parnassus by the giaour [djow' er]—Byron, *The Giaour* (1813)

Hassan, the story-teller, in the retinue of the Arabian physician—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Hassan (Al), the Arabian emir of Persia, father of Hinda. He won the battle of Cadessia, and thus became master of Persia—T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817)

Hassan, surnamed *Al Habbal* ("the rope-maker"), and subsequently *Cogia* ("merchant"), his full name was then Cogia Hassan Alhabbal. Two friends, named Saad and Saadi, tried an experiment on him. Saadi gave him 200 pieces of gold, in order to see if it would raise him from extreme poverty to affluence. Hassan took ten pieces for immediate use, and sewed the rest in his turban, but a kite pounced on his turban and carried it away. The two friends, after a time, visited Hassan again, but found him in the same state of poverty; and, having heard his tale, Saadi gave him another 200 pieces of gold. Again he took out ten pieces, and, wrapping the rest in a linen rag, hid it in a jar of bran. While Hassan was at work, his wife exchanged this jar of bran for fuller's earth, and again the condition of the man was not bettered by the gift. Saad now gave the rope-maker a small piece of lead, and this made his fortune. Thus a fisherman wanted a piece of lead for his nets, and promised to give Hassan for Saad's piece whatever he caught in his first draught. This was a large fish, and in it the wife found a splendid diamond, which was sold for 100,000 pieces of gold. Hassan now became very rich, and when the two friends visited him again, they found him a man of consequence. He asked them to stay with him, and took them to his country house, when one of his sons showed him a curious nest, made out of a turban. This was the very turban which the kite had carried off, and the money was found in the lining. As they returned to the

city, they stopped and purchased a jar of bran. This happened to be the very jar which the wife had given in exchange, and the money was discovered wrapped in linen at the bottom. Hassan was delighted, and gave the 180 pieces to the poor—*Arabian Nights* ("Cogia Hassan Alhabbal")

Hassan (Abou), the son of a rich merchant of Bagdad, and the hero of the tale called "The Sleeper Awakened" (q v)—*Arabian Nights*

Hassan Aga, an infamous renegade, who reigned in Algiers, and was the sovereign there when Cervantes (author of *Don Quixote*) was taken captive by a Barbary corsair in 1574. Subsequently, Hassan bought the captive for 500 ducats, and he remained a slave till he was redeemed by a friar for 1000 ducats.

Every day this Hassan Aga was hanging one, impaling another cutting off the ears or breaking the limbs of a third out of mere wantonness.—Cervantes (1635)

Hassan ben Sabah, the old man of the mountain, founder of the sect called the Assassins.

Dr Adam Clark has supplemented Rymers *Fadara* with two letters by this sheik. This is not the place to point out the want of judgment in these addenda.

Hastie (Robin), the smuggler and publican at Annan—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Hastings, the friend of young Marlow, who entered with him the house of squire Hardcastle, which they mistook for an inn. Here the two young men met Miss Hardcastle and Miss Neville. Marlow became the husband of the former, and Hastings, by the aid of Tony Lumpkin, won the latter—O Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773)

Hastings, one of the court of King Edward IV—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Haswell, the benevolent physician who visited the Indian prisons, and for his moderation, benevolence, and judgment, received the sultan's signet, which gave him unlimited power—Mrs Inchbold, *Such Things Are* (1786)

Hat (A White) used to be a mark of radical proclivities, because orator Hunt, the great demagogue, used to wear a white hat during the Wellington and Peel administration.

Hat worn in the Royal Presence. Lord Kingsale acquired the

right of wearing his hat in the presence of royalty by a grant from King John. Lord Forester is possessed of the same right, from a grant confirmed by Henry VIII.

Hats and Caps, two political factions of Sweden in the eighteenth century. The "Hats" were partisans in the French interest, and were so called because they wore French *chapeaux*. The "Caps" were partisans in the Russian interest, and were so called because they wore the Russian caps as a badge of their party.

Hatchway (Lieutenant Jack), a retired naval officer on half-pay, living with commodore Truncheon as a companion—Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751)

Who can read the calamities of Truncheon and Hatch way when run away with by their mettled steeds without a good hearty burst of honest laughter?—Sir W Scott.

Hatef (ie the deadly), one of Mahomet's swords, confiscated from the Jews when they were exiled from Media.

Hater. Dr Johnson said, "Sir, I like a good hater." This is not altogether out of character with the words. "Thou art neither cold nor hot. I would thou wert cold or hot" (Rev iii 15) (See CANDID FRIEND)

Rough Johnson, the great moralist professed
Fight bones. ly he liked an honest hater.
Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii, 7 (1821).

Hatim (Generous as), an Arabian expression. Hatim was a Bedonin chief, famous for his warlike deeds and boundless generosity. His son was contemporary with Mahomet the prophet.

Hatter Mad as a hatter, or mad as a viper. *Atter* is Anglo-Saxon for "adder" or "viper," so called from its venomous character, *ater*, "poison," *atter-drink* or *attor-drink*, "a poisonous drink," *attor-lie*, "snake-like."

Hatteraick (Dirk), alias JAMES JANSON, a Dutch smuggler-captain, and accomplice of lawyer Glossin in kidnapping Henry Bertrand. Meg Merrilies conducts young Hazlewood and others to the smugglers' cave, when Hatteraick shoots her, is seized, and imprisoned. Lawyer Glossin visits the villain in prison, when a quarrel ensues, in which Hatteraick strangles the lawyer, and then hangs himself—Sir W Scott, *Guy Ransome* (time, George II).

Hatto, archbishop of Mentz, was devoured by mice in the Mouse-tower, situate in a little green island in the midst of the Rhine, near the town of Bingen. Some say he was eaten of rats, and Sonthey, in his ballad called *God's Judgment on a Wicked Bishop*, has adopted the latter tradition.

This Hatto in the time of the great famine of 934, when he saw the poor exceedingly oppressed by famine assembled a great company of them together into a barn at Kanb and burnt them. Because he thought the famine would sooner cease if those poor folks were despatched out of the world for like mice they only devour food, and are of no good whatsoever. But God sent against him a plague of mice and the prelate retreated to a tower in the Rhine as a sanctuary but the mice chased him continually and at last he was most miserably devoured by those little creatures.—*Coryat's Crudities* 571, 572.

* * * Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Itinerary*, xi 2, says "the larger sort of mice are called rats." This may account for the substitution of rats for mice in the legend.

The legend of Hatto is very common, as the following stories will prove—

Widerolf, bishop of Strasburg (997), was devoured by mice in the seventeenth year of his episcopate, because he suppressed the convent of Seltzen on the Rhine.

Bishop Adolf, of Cologne, was devoured by mice or rats in 1112.

Freiherr von Güttingen collected the poor in a great barn, and burnt them to death, mocking their cries of agony. He, like Hatto, was invaded by mice, ran to his castle of Guttingen, in the lake of Constance, whither the vermin pursued him, and ate him alive. The Swiss legend says the castle sank in the lake, and may still be seen. Freiherr von Güttingen had three castles, one of which was Moosburg.

Count Graaf, in order to enrich himself, bought up all the corn. One year a sad famine prevailed, and the count expected to reap a rich harvest by his speculation, but an army of rats, pressed by hunger, invaded his barns, and, swarming into his Rhine tower, fell on the old baron, worried him to death, and then devoured him.—*Legends of the Rhine*.

A similar story is told by William of Malmesbury, *History*, ii 313 (Bohn's edit.)

* * * Some of the legends state that the "mice" were in reality "the souls of the murdered people."

Hatton (*Sir Christopher*), "the dancing chancellor." He first attracted the attention of queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing at a masque. He was

made by her chancellor and knight of the Garter.

* * * M de Lauzun, the favourite of Louis XIV, owed his fortune also to the manner in which he danced in the king's quadrille.

You'll know sir Christopher by his turning out his toes—famous you know for his dancing.—*Sherridan's The Critic* II. 1 (1779).

Hauthieu (*Sir Artavan de*), in the introduction of *sir W Scott's Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Hauthieu (*The lady Margaret de*), first disguised as sister Ursula, and afterwards affianced to *sir Malcolm Fleming*—*Sir W Scott, Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I).

Have'lok (2 syl) or Hablok, the orphan son of Birkabegn king of Denmark, was exposed at sea through the treachery of his guardians. The raft drifted to the coast of Lincolnshire, where it was discovered by Grim, a fisherman, who reared the young foundling as his own son. It happened that some twenty years later certain English nobles usurped the dominions of an English princess, and, to prevent her gaining any access of power by a noble alliance, resolved to marry her to a peasant. Young Havelok was selected as the bridegroom, but having discovered the story of his birth, he applied to his father Birkabegn for aid in recovering his wife's possessions. The king afforded him the aid required, and the young foundling became in due time both king of Denmark and king of that part of England which belonged to him in right of his wife—*Havelok the Dane* (by the trouvères).

Havisham (*Miss*), an old spinster, who dressed always in her bridal dress, with lace veil from head to foot, white shoes, bridal flowers in her white hair, and jewels on her hands and neck. She was the daughter of a rich brewer, engaged to Comperison, a young man, who threw her over on the wedding morning, from which moment she became fossilized (ch xxii). She fell into the fire, and died from the shock.

Estella Havisham, the adopted child of Miss Havisham, by whom she was brought up. She was proud, handsome, and self-possessed. Pip loved her, and probably she reciprocated his love, but she married Bentley Drummle, who died, leaving Estella a young widow. The tale ends with these words.

I [Pip] took her hand in mine, and we went out of the ruined place. As the morning mists had risen when I first left the forge so the evening were rising now, and I saw no shadow of another parting from her — O Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Hayre, in France, is a contraction of *Le havre de notre dame de Grace*

Haw'cubite (3 syl), a street bully. After the Restoration, we had a succession of these disturbers of the peace first came the Muns, then followed the Tityre Tus, the Hectors, the Scourers, the Nickers, the Hawcubites, and after them the Mohawks, the most dreaded of all

Hawk (*Sir Mulberry*), the bear-leader of lord Frederick Verisopht. He is a most unprincipled rascal, who sponges on his lordship, snubs him, and despises him. "Sir Mulberry was remarkable for his tact in running young gentlemen of fortune."

With all the boldness of an original genius, *sir Mulberry* had struck out an entirely new course of treatment, quite opposed to the usual method, his custom being to keep down those he took in hand and to give them their own way. Thus he made them his butts in a double sense, for he emptied them with good address and made them the laughing stocks of society — O. Dickens *Nicholas Nickleby* xix. (1839)

To know a hawk from a handsaw, a corruption of "from a heronshaw" (i.e. a heron), meaning that one is so ignorant he does not know a hawk from a heron, the bird of prey from the game fowl at. The Latin proverb is, *Ignorat quid distent ara lupinis* ("he does not know sterling money from counters"). Counters used in games were by the Romans called "lupins."

Hawkins, boatswain of the pirate vessel — Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

Hawthorn, a jolly, generous old fellow, of jovial spirit, and ready to do any one a kindness, consequently, everybody loves him. He is one of those rare, unselfish beings, who "loves his neighbour better than himself" — I. Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*

Dignum (1765-1827), in such parts as 'Hawthorn,' was superior to every actor since the days of Beard. — *Dictionary of Musicians*

Hay (*Colonel*), in the King's army — Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

Hay (*John*), fisherman near Ellan-gowan — Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Haydn could never compose a single bar of music unless he could see on his the diamond ring given him by — *erick II*

Hayston (*Frank*), laird of Bucklaw and afterwards of Girmington. In order to retrieve a broken fortune, a marriage was arranged between Hayston and Lucy Ashton. Lucy, being told that her plighted lover (Edgar master of Ravenswood) was unfaithful, assented to the family arrangement, but stabbed her husband on the wedding night, went mad, and died. Frank Hayston recovered from his wound and went abroad — Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.)

*** In Donizetti's opera, Hayston is called "Arturo."

Hazlewood (*Sir Robert*), the old baronet of Hazlewood.

Charles Hazlewood, son of sir Robert. In love with Lucy Bertram, whom he marries — Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Head'rigg (*Cuddie*), a ploughman in lady Bellenden's service (*Cuddie* = Cuthbert) — Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

Headstone (*Bradley*), a school-master, of very determinate character and violent passion. He loves Lizzie Hexam with an irresistible mad love, and tries to kill Eugene Wrayburn out of jealousy. Grappling with Rogue Riderhood on Plashwater Bridge, Riderhood fell backwards into the smooth pit, and Headstone over him. Both of them perished in the grasp of a death-struggle — C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Heart of England (*The*), Warwickshire, the middle county.

That shire which we "The Heart of England" call,
Drayton *Polyolbion* xiii. (1613)

Heart of Midlothian, the old jail or tolbooth of Edinburgh, taken down in 1817.

Sir Walter Scott has a novel so called (1818), the plot of which is as follows — Effie Deans, the daughter of a Scotch cow-feeder, is seduced by George Staunton, son of the rector of Willingham, and Jeanie is cited as a witness on the trial which ensues, by which Effie is sentenced to death for child murder. Jeanie promises to go to London and ask the king to pardon her half-sister, and, after various perils, arrives at her destination. She lays her case before the duke of Argyll, who takes her in his carriage to Richmond, and obtains for her an interview with the queen, who promises to intercede with his majesty (George II.) on her sister's behalf. In due time the

royal pardon is sent to Edinburgh, Effie is released, and marries her seducer, now sir George Staunton, but soon after the marriage sir George is shot by a gipsy boy, who is in reality his illegitimate son. On the death of her husband, lady Staunton retires to a convent on the Continent. Jeannie marries Reuben Butler the presbyterian minister. The novel opens with the Porteous riots.

Heartall (Governor), an old bachelor, peppery in temper, but with a generous heart and unbounded benevolence. He is as simple-minded as a child, and loves his young nephew almost to adoration.

Frank Heartall, the governor's nephew, impulsive, free-handed, and free-hearted, benevolent and frank. He falls in love with the Widow Cheerly, the daughter of colonel Woodley, whom he sees first at the opera. Ferret, a calumniating rascal, tries to do mischief, but is utterly foiled.—Cherry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1804).

Heartfree (Jack), a railer against women and against marriage. He falls half in love with lady Fanciful, on whom he rails, and marries Belinda.—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1693).

Heartwell, a friend of Modely's, who falls in love with Flora, a niece of old Farmer Frechold. They marry, and are happy.—John Philip Kemble, *The Farm-house*.

Heather blutter (John), gamekeeper of the baron of Bradwardine (3 syl) at Tully Vcolan.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.).

Heaven, according to Danté, begins from the top of the mountain Purgatory, and rises upwards through the seven planetary spheres, the sphere of the fixed stars, the primum mobilé, and terminates with the empyræum, which is the seat of God. (See PARADISE.) Milton preserves the same divisions. He says, "they who to be sure of paradise dying put on the garb of monks."

pass the planets seven and pass the 'fixt,'
And that crystallin sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talked and that first moved and
now
At foot of heaven's ascent they lift their feet, when lo!
A violent cross wind blows them away
Into the devious air
Milton *Paradise Lost* III. 481 etc. (1665)

Heaven-sent Minister (The), William Pitt (1759-1806).

Hebe (2 syl), goddess of youth, and cup-bearer of the immortals before Ganymede superseded her. She was the

wife of Herculés, and had the power of making the aged young again. (See PLOUSINA.)

Hebts are they to hand ambro-sia, mix
The nectar

Tennyson *The Princess* III.

Heb'ron, in the first part of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden, stands for Holland, but in the second part, by Tate, it stands for Scotland. Hebronite similarly means in one case a Hollander, and in the other a Scotchman.

Hec'ate (2 syl), called in classic mythology *Hec'ate (3 syl)*, a triple deity, being *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proserpine (3 syl)* in hell. Hecate presided over magic and enchantments, and was generally represented as having the head of a horse, dog, or boar, though sometimes she is represented with three bodies, and three heads looking different ways. Shakespeare introduces her in his tragedy of *Macbeth* (act iii sc 5), as queen of the witches, but the witches of *Macbeth* have been largely borrowed from a drama called *The Witch*, by Thom Middleton (died 1626). The following is a specimen of this indebtedness—

Hecate. Black spirits and white red spirits and grey,
Mingle mingle mingle you that mingle may
1st Witch. Here's the blood of a bat.
Hecate. Put in that, oh put in that.
2nd Witch. Here's a libbard's bone
Hecate. Put in again etc., etc.

Middleton *The Witch*.

And yonder pale faced Hecate there the moon
Doth give consent to that is done in darkness.
Thom Kyd, *The Spanish Tragedy* (1597)

Hector, one of the sons of Priam king of Troy. This bravest and ablest of all the Trojan chiefs was generalissimo of the allied armies, and was slain in the last year of the war by Achillés, who, with barbarous fury, dragged the dead body insultingly thrice round the tomb of Patroclus and the walls of the beleaguered city.—Homer, *Iliad*.

Hector de Mares (1 syl) or **Marys**, a knight of the Round Table, brother of sir Launcelot du Lac.

The gentle Gaw ain's courteous love,

Hector de Mares, and Pellinore.

Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Triermain*, II. 13 (1813)

Hector of Germany, Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg (1514-1571).

Hector of the Mist, an outlaw, killed by Allan M'Aulay.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Hectors, street bullies. Since the Restoration, we have had a succession of street brawlers, as the Muns, the Tityre

Tus, the Hectors the Seonners, the Nickers, the Hauenbites, and, lastly, the Mohawks, worst of them all

Heeltap (*Crispin*), a cobbler, and one of the corporation of Garratt, of which Jerry Sneak is chosen mayor — S Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763)

Heep (*Uriah*), a detestable sneak, who is everlastingly forcing on one's attention that he is so 'umble Uriah is Mr Wickfield's clerk, and, with all his ostentatious 'umility, is most designing, malignant, and intermeddling. His infamy is dragged to light by Mr Micawber

I am well aware that I am the umblest person going let the other be who he may. My mother is likewise a very umble person. We live in a n umble abode. Master Copperfield but have much to be thankful for. My father's former calling was umble—he was a sexton — C Dickens, *David Copperfield* xvi (1849)

Heidelberg (*Mrs*), the widow of a wealthy Dutch merchant, who kept her brother's house (Mr Sterling, a City merchant). She was very vulgar, and, "knowing the strength of her purse, domineered on the credit of it." Mrs Heidelberg had most exalted notions "of the quality," and a "perfect contempt for everything that did not smack of high life." Her English was certainly faulty, as the following specimens will show — *farden, vulgar, spurrit, perfest, Swish, twers, purliteness*, etc. She spoke of a picture by *Raphael-Angelo, a po-shay, dish-abelle, parfet naturals* [idiots], *most gentelest*, and so on. When thwarted in her overbearing ways, she threatened to leave the house and go to Holland to live with her husband's cousin, Mr Vanderspricken — Colman and Garriek, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)

Heimdall (2 syl), in Celtic mythology, was the son of nine virgin sisters. He dwelt in the celestial fort Himinbiorg, under the extremity of the rainbow. His ear was so acute that he could hear "the wool grow on the sheep's back, and the grass in the meadows." Heimdall was the watch or sentinel of Asgard (*Olympus*), and even in his sleep was able to see everything that transpired. (See FINE-EAR, p 333)

Heimdall's Horn. At the end of the world, Heimdall will wake the gods with his horn, when they will be attacked by Muspell, Loki, the wolf Fenris, and the serpent Jormungandar.

And much he talked of
And Heimdall's horn and the day of doom.
Longfellow, *The Hyside Inn* (Interlude, 1863).

Heinrich (*Poor*) or "Poor Henry," the hero and title of a minnesong, by Hartmann von der Aue [*Our*]. Heinrich was a rich nobleman, struck with leprosy, and was told he would never recover till some virgin of spotless purity volunteered to die on his behalf. As Heinrich neither hoped nor even wished for such a sacrifice, he gave the main part of his possessions to the poor, and went to live with a poor tenant farmer, who was one of his vassals. The daughter of this farmer heard by accident on what the cure of the leper depended, and went to Salerno to offer herself as the victim. No sooner was the offer made than the lord was cured, and the damsel became his wife (twelfth century).

* * This tale forms the subject of Longfellow's *Golden Legend* (1851)

Heir-at-Law. Baron Duberly being dead, his "heir-at-law" was Henry Morland, supposed to be drowned at sea, and the next heir was Daniel Dowlas, a chandler of Gosport. Scarcely had Daniel been raised to his new dignity, when Henry Morland, who had been cast on Cape Breton, made his appearance, and the whole aspect of affairs was changed. That Dowlas might still live in comfort, suitable to his limited ambition, the heir of the barony settled on him a small life annuity — G Colman, *Heir-at-Law* (1797)

Hel'a, queen of the dead. She is daughter of Loki and Angurbo'da (a giantess). Her abode, called Helheim, was a vast castle in Nifheim, in the midst of eternal snow and darkness.

Down the fawning steep he rode
That leads to Hel's drear abode.
Gray, *Descent of Odin* (1767).

Helen, wife of Menelaos of Sparta. She eloped with Paris, a Trojan prince, while he was the guest of the Spartan king. Menelaos, to avenge this wrong, induced the allied armies of Greece to invest Troy, and after a siege of ten years, the city was taken and burnt to the ground.

* * A parallel incident occurred in Ireland. Dervorghal, wife of Tiernan O'Ruark, an Irish chief who held the county of Leitrim, eloped with Dermot M'Murhad prince of Leinster. Dermot induced O'Connor king of Connaught to avenge this wrong. So O'Connor drove Dermot from his throne. Dermot applied to Henry II of England, and this was the incident which brought about the

conquest of Ireland (1172) —Leland, *History of Ireland* (1773)

Hel'en, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel of the same name This was her last and most popular tale (1834).

Helen, cousin of Modus the bookworm She loved her cousin, and taught him there was a better "art of love" than that written by Ovid —S Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831)

Miss Taylor was the original *Helen* and her performance was universally pronounced to be exquisite and unsurpassable. On one occasion Mr Knowles admired a rose which Miss Taylor wore in the part, and after she played she sent it him. The poet, in reply, sent the lady a copy of verses. —Walter Lacy

Helen (Lady), in love with sir Edward Mortimer Her uncle insulted sir Edward in a county assembly, struck him down, and trampled on him Sir Edward, returning home, encountered the drunken ruffian and murdered him He was tried for the crime, and acquitted "without a stain upon his character," but the knowledge of the deed preyed upon his mind, so that he could not marry the niece of the murdered man After leading a life of utter wretchedness, sir Edward told Helen that he was the murderer of her uncle, and died —G Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796)

Helen (Mowbray), in love with Walsingham "Of all grace the pattern—person, feature, mind, heart, every thing, as nature had essayed to frame a work where none could find a flaw" Allured by lord Athlunree to a house of ill-fame, under pretence of doing a work of charity, she was seen by Walsingham as she came out, and he abandoned her as a wanton She then assumed male attire, with the name of Eustace Walsingham became her friend, was told that Eustace was Helen's brother, and finally discovered that Eustace was Helen herself The mystery being cleared up, they became man and wife. —S Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc (1838)

Helen's Fire (feu d'Helene), a comazant, called "St Helme's" or "St Elmo's fire" by the Spaniards, the "fires of St Peter and St Nicholas" by the Italians, and "Castor and Pollux" by the ancient Romans This electric light will sometimes play about the masts of ships If only one appears, foul weather may be looked for, but if two or more flames appear, the worst of the storm is over

When'er the sons of Leda shied
Their star lamps on our vessel's head.

The storm winds cease the troubled spray
Falls from the rocks clouds pass away
And on the bosom of the deep
In peace the angry billows sleep

Horace Odes L 12.

Helen of One's Troy, the ambition of our heart, the object for which we live and die The allusion, of course, is to that Helen who eloped with Paris, and thus brought about the siege and destruction of Troy

For which men all the life they here enjoy
Still fight, as for the Helens of their Troy
Lord Brooke, *Treatise of Humane Learning* (1554-1623).

Hel'ena (St), daughter of Coel duke Colchester and afterwards king of Britain She married Constantus (a Roman senator, who succeeded "Old king Cole"), and became the mother of Constantine the Great Constantius died at York (A.D. 306) Helena is said to have discovered at Jerusalem the sepulchre and cross of Jesus Christ —Geoffrey, *British History*, v 6 (1142)

* * This legend is told of the Colchester arms, which consist of a cross and three crowns (two atop and one at the foot of the cross)

At a considerable depth beneath the surface of the earth were found three crosses, which were instantly recognized as those on which Christ and the two thieves had suffered death To ascertain which was the true cross a female corpse was placed on all three alternately the two first tried produced no effect, but the third instantly reanimated the body. —J Brady *Clar's Calendar* 181.

Herself in person went to seek that holy cross
Whereon our Saviour died which found as if we sought
From Salem unto Rome triumphantly she brought.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, vill (1611).

Hel'ena, only daughter of Gerard de Narbon the physician She was left under the charge of the countess of Rousillon, whose son Bertram she fell in love with The king sent for Bertram to the palace, and Helena, hearing the king was ill, obtained permission of the countess to give him a prescription left by her late father The medicine cured the king, and the king, in gratitude, promised to make her the wife of any one of his courtiers that she chose Helena selected Bertram, and they were married, but the haughty count, hating the alliance, left France, to join the army of the duke of Florence Helena, in the mean time, started on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St Jacques le Grand, carrying with her a letter from her husband, stating that he would never see her more "till she could get the ring from off his finger" On her way to the shrine, she lodged at Florence with a widow, the mother of Diana, with whom Bertram was wantonly in love Helena was permitted to pass herself off as Diana, and receive his visits, in one of

which they exchanged rings. Loth soon after this returned to the countess de Rousillon, where the king was, and the king, seeing on Bertram's finger the ring which he gave to Helena, had him arrested on suspicion of murder. Helena now explained the matter, and all was well, for all ended well.—Shakespeare, *All's Well that ends Well* (1598)

Helena is a young woman seeking a man in marriage. The ordinary laws of courtship are reversed, the habitual feelings are violated—yet with such exquisite address this dangerous subject is handled that Helena's forwardness loses her no honour. Delicacy dispenses with her laws in her favour.—C. Lamb

Helena, a young Athenian lady, in love with Demetrius. She was the playmate of Herminia, with whom she grew up, as "two cherries on one stalk." Egeus (3 syl), the father of Herminia, promised his daughter in marriage to Demetrius, but when Demetrius saw that Herminia loved Lysander, he turned to Helena, who loved him dearly, and married her.—Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Helice (8 syl), the *Great Bear*

Night on the earth poured darkness on the sea
The wakeful sailor to Orion's star
And Helice turned heedful
Apolonius Rhodius, *The Argonautic Expedition*.

Helicon, a mountain of Boeotia, sacred to the Muses

From Helicon's harmonious springs
A thousand rills their merry progress take
Gry *Progress of Poetry* (1757)

Helinore (*Dame*), wife of Malbecco, who was jealous of her, and not without cause. When sir Paridel, sir Satyrane (3 syl), and Britomart (as the Squire of Dames) took refuge in Malbecco's house, Dame Helinore and sir Paridel had many "false belgards" at each other, and talked love with glances which needed no interpreter. Helinore, having set fire to the closet where Malbecco kept his treasures, eloped with Paridel, while the old miser stopped to put out the fire. Paridel soon tired of the dame, and cast her off, leaving her to roam whither she listed. She was taken up by the satyrs, who made her their dairy-woman, and crowned her queen of the May.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, in 9, 10 (1590)

Heliotrope renders the bearer of it invisible. Boccaccio calls it a *stone*, but Solinus says it is the *herb* so called (See *INVISIBILITY*)

Amid this dread exuberance of woe
Ran naked spirits, winged with horrid fear
Nor hope had they of crevice where to hide,
Or heliotrope to charm them out of view

Dante, *Inferno* xxiv (1320)

Heliotrope is a stone of such extraordinary virtue that

the bearer of it is effectually concealed from the sight of all present.—Boccaccio *Decameron* (day viii. 3).

Viridi colore est gemma heliotropo. non ita acuto sed nobilio magis et represso stellis punicis superpersa. Causa nominis do effectu lapidis est et potestate. Delecta in labris anelis radios solis mutat sanguineo repercussu nitraque aqua splendorem atris abijcit et avertit. Etiam illud posse dicitur ut herba ejusdem nominis mixta et praecantationibus legitimis consecrata, eum a quocunque gestabitur subtrahat visibus obviatorum.—Solinus *Geog* xl.

Helisane de Crenne, contemporary with Paquer. She wrote her own biography, including the "history of her own death"—*Angoisses Doloureuses* (Lyons, 1546)

Hel Keplein, a mantle of invisibility, belonging to the dwarf-king Laurin (See *INVISIBILITY*)—*The Heldenbuch* (thirteenth century)

Hell, according to Mohammedan belief, is divided into seven compartments (1) for Mohammedans, (2) for Jews, (3) for Christians, (4) for Sabians, (5) for Magians, (6) for idolaters, (7) for hypocrites. All but idolaters and unbelievers will be in time released from torment.

Hell, Dantè says, is a vast funnel, divided into eight circles, with ledges more or less rugged. Each circle, of course, is narrower than the one above, and the last goes down to the very centre of the earth. Before the circles begin, there is a neutral land and a limbo. In the neutral land wander those not bad enough for hell nor good enough for heaven, in the limbo, those who knew no sin but were not baptized Christians. Coming then to hell proper, circle 1, he says, is compassed by the river Acheron, and in this division of inferno dwell the spirits of the heathen philosophers. Circle 2 is presided over by Minos, and here are the spirits of those guilty of carnal and sinful love. Circle 3 is guarded by Cerberus, and this is the region set apart for gluttons. Circle 4, presided over by Plutus, is the realm of the avaricious. Circle 5 contains the Stygian Lake, and here flounder in deep mud those who in life put no restraint on their anger. Circle 6 (in the city of Dis) is for those who did violence to man by force or fraud. Circle 7 (in the city of Dis) is for suicides. Circle 8 (also in the city of Dis) is for blasphemers and heretics. After the eight circles come the ten pits or chasms of Malebolgè (4 syl), the last of which is in the centre of the earth, and here, he says, is the frozen river of Coeytus (See *INFERNO*)

Hell Kettles, three black pits of boiling heat and sulphurous vapour, on the banks of the Skern, in Northumberland;

The Stern spleth near her bank
Three black and horrid pits, which for their sulph'rous [sic]
sweet
'Hell Kettles' rightly called.
Drayton, Polyolbion xix. (1622)

* * One of the caverns is 19 feet 6 inches deep, another is 14 feet deep, and the third is 17 feet. These three communicate with each other. There is a fourth 5½ feet deep, which is quite separate from the other three.

Hell Paved with Good Intentions—*A Portuguese Proverb*

saving they meant to kill.
Tis pity that such meanings should pave hell.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 25 (1821).

Hellebore (3 syl), celebrated in maniacal cases

And in laudably cures by sovereign hellebore
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. (1613)

Hellespont. Leander used to swim across the Hellespont to visit Hero, a priestess of Sestos. Lord Byron and lieutenant Ekenhead repeated the feat, and accomplished it in seventy minutes, the distance being four miles (allowing for drifting)

He could, perhaps, have passed the Hellespont,
As once (a feat on which ourselves we prided)
Leander and Ekenhead, and I did.
Byron, Don Juan II. 165 (1819)

Helicæ'nus, the able and honest minister of Pericles, to whom he left the charge of Tyre during his absence. Being offered the crown, Helicæ'nus nobly declined the offer, and remained faithful to the prince throughout.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Helmet of Invisibility. The helmet of Perseus (2 syl) rendered the wearer invisible. This was in reality the "Helmet of Hædês," and after Perseus had slain Medu'sa he restored it, together with the winged sandals and magic wallet. The "gorgon's head" he presented to Minerva, who placed it in the middle of her ægis. (See INVISIBILITY.)

* * Mambrino's helmet had the same magical power, though don Quixote, even in his midsummer madness, never thought himself invisible when he donned the barber's basin.

Heloise *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, a romance by Jean Jacques Rousseau (1761)

Helvet'ia, Switzerland, modernized Latin for *Ager Helveticorum*

England's glory and Helvetia's charms.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope* I (1793)

The Helvetic Mountains, the Swiss Alps

Twice sunset, and the ranc-des-ranches was rung,
And lights were o'er the Helvetic Mountains hung
That tinged the lake, like molten gold below
Campbell, *Theodori-*

He'mera, sister of prince Memnon, mentioned by Diety's Cretensis. Milton, in his *Il Penseroso*, speaks of "prince Memnon's sister" (1638)

Hem'junah, princess of Cassimir', daughter of the sultan Zebene'zer, betrothed at the age of 13 to the prince of Georgia. As Hemjunah had never seen the prince, she ran away to avoid a forced marriage, and was changed by Ulin the enchanter into a toad. In this form she became acquainted with Misnar sultan of India, who had likewise been transformed into a toad by Ulin. Misnar was disenchanted by a dervise, and slew Ulin, whereupon the princess recovered her proper shape, and returned home. A rebellion broke out in Cassimir, but the "angel of death" destroyed the rebel army, and Zebenezer was restored to his throne. His surprise was unbounded when he found that the prince of Georgia and the sultan of India were one and the same person, and Hemjunah said, "Be assured, O sultan, that I shall not refuse the hand of the prince of Georgia, even if my father commands my obedience."—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii* ("Princess of Cassimir," vii, 1751)

Hemlock. Socrates the Wise and Phocion the Good were both by the Athenians condemned to death by hemlock juice, Socrates at the age of 70 (n c 399) and Phocion at the age of 85 (n c 317)

Hemps'larke (2 syl), a captain serving under Wolfert the usurper of the earldom of Flanders.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Hen and Chickens (*The*), the *Pleades*. Called in Basquo *Oloa Chitua* in (same meaning).—Miss Frere, *Old Deccan Days*, 27

Henbane makes those who chance to eat of it "bray like asses or neigh like horses."

Hen'derson (*Elias*), chaplain at Lochleven Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Henneberg (*Count*). One day a beggar-woman asked count Henneberg's wife for alms. The countess twitted her for carrying twins, whereupon the woman cursed her, with the assurance that "her ladyship should be the mother of 365 children." The legend says that the countess bore them at one birth, but none of them lived any length of time. All the girls were named *Elizabeth*, and

all the boys *John* They are buried, we are told, at the Hague

Henrietta Maria, widow of king Charles I, introduced in sir W Scott's *Peter of the Peak* (1823)

Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, is so called in compliment to Henrietta Cavendish, daughter of John Holles duke of Newcastle, and wife of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer From these come "Edward Street," "Henrietta Street," "Cavendish Square," and "Holles Street" (See PORTLAND PLACE)

Henriette (3 syl), daughter of Chrysale (2 syl) and Philaminte (3 syl) She is in love with Clitandre, and ultimately becomes his wife Philaminte, who is a blue-stocking, wants Henriette to marry Trissotin a *bel esprit*, and Armande the sister, also a *pas bleu*, thinks that Henriette ought to devote her life to science and philosophy, but Henriette loves woman's work far better, and thinks that her natural province is domestic life, with wifely and motherly duties Her father Chrysale takes the same views of woman's life as his daughter Henriette, but he is quite under the thumb of his strong-minded wife However, love at last prevails, and Henriette is given in marriage to the man of her choice The French call Henriette "the type of a perfect woman," i.e. a thorough woman — Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672)

Henrique (*Don*), an uxorious lord, cruel to his younger brother don Jamie Don Henrique is the father of Ascanio, and the supposed husband of Violante (4 syl) — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Henry, a soldier engaged to Louisa Some rumours of gallantry to Henry's disadvantage having reached the village, he is told that Louisa is about to be married to another In his despair he gives himself up as a deserter, and is condemned to death Louisa now goes to the king, explains to him the whole matter, obtains her sweetheart's pardon, and reaches the jail just as the muffled drums begin to beat the death march — Dibdin, *The Deserter* (1770)

Henry, son of sir Philip Blandford's brother Both the brothers loved the same lady, but the younger marrying her, sir Philip, in his rage, stabbed him, as it was thought, mortally In due time,

the young "widow" had a son (Henry), a very high-minded, chivalrous young man, greatly beloved by every one After twenty years, his father re-appeared under the name of Morrington, and Henry married his cousin Emma Blandford — Thom Morton, *Speed the Plough* (1798)

Henry (*Poor*), prince of Hoheneck, in Bavaria Being struck with leprosy, he quitted his lordly castle, gave largely to the poor, and retired to live with a small cottage farmer named Gottheb [*Got leeb*], one of his vassals He was told that he would never be cured till a virgin, chaste and spotless, offered to die on his behalf Elsie, the farmer's daughter, offered herself, and after great resistance the prince accompanied her to Salerno to complete the sacrifice When he arrived at the city, either the exercise, the excitement, or the charm of some relic, no matter what, had effected an entire cure, and when he took Elsie into the cathedral, the only sacrifice she had to make was that of her maiden name for lady Alcia, wife of prince Henry of Hoheneck — Hartmann von der Ane (minnesinger), *Poor Henry* (twelfth century)

* * This tale is the subject of Longfellow's *Golden Legend* (1851)

Henry II, king of England, introduced by sir W Scott both in *The Betrothed* and in *The Talisman* (1825)

Henry V, Shakespeare's drama, founded on *The Famous Victories of Henry V* containing *the Honourable Battle of Agincourt* As it is plaide by the Queenes Majesties players, 1598 Shakespeare's play appeared in print in 1600 (quarto)

Henry VI Shakespeare's dramas of this reign are founded on *The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two Famous Houses of Yorke and Lancaster*, with *the Death of the Good Duke Humphrey*, etc As it was sundry times acted by the Right Honourable the Earle of Pembroke his Servants, 1600

Another *The True Tragedie of Richard Duke of Yorke, and the Death of Good Henrie VI*, etc As it was sundry times acted (as above)

Henry [LEE], member for Virginia, on whose motion (July 4, 1776) the American congress published their declaration of independence, and erected the colonies into free and sovereign states

Henry the forest born Demosthenes, Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas [*Great Britain*]

Byron, *Age of Bronze* viii (1821).

He'orot, the magnificent palace built by Hrothgar king of Denmark. Here "he distributed rings [treasure] at the feast"

Then was for the sons of the Geats a bench created in the beer-hall, there the bold spirit, free from quarrel went to sit. The thane observed his trunk, and bore in his hand the twisted ale-cup, meanwhile the poet sang serene in Heorot, there was joy of heroes, no little pomp of Drines and Westerns.—Hemle's translation *Beowulf* (Anglo-Saxon epic, sixth century)

Heos'phoros, the morning star

O my light bearer
At al Heosphoros.
E. B. Browning, *A Drama of Exile* (1850)

He'par, the Liver personified, the arch-city in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher. Fully described in canto iii (1633)

Hephæstos, the Greek name for Vulcan. The Vulcanic period of geology is that unknown period before the creation of man, when the molten granite and burned metals were upheaved by internal heat, through the overlying strata, sometimes even to the very surface of the earth

The early dawn and dusk of Time
The reign of dateless old Herlastin.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Herbert (Sir William), friend of Sir Hugo de Laey—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Herculês shot Nessus for offering insult to his wife Di'-i-a-ni-ra, and the dying centaur told Dianira that if she dipped in his blood her husband's shirt, she would secure his love for ever. Herculês, being about to offer sacrifice, sent Lichas for the shirt, but no sooner was it warmed by the heat of his body than it caused such excruciating agony that the hero went mad, and, seizing Lichas, he flung him into the sea.

Herculês Mad is the subject of a Greek tragedy by Euripides, and of a Latin one by Seneca

As when Alcides felt the venomous robe and tore,
Thro' pain up by the roots Thersidan plies,
And Lichas from the top of Cithra (a mountain) threw
Into the Euboean Sea [the Archipelago].
Milton, *Paradise Lost* li. 542, etc. (1665)

* * Diodorus says there were three Herculêses, Cicero recognizes six (three of which were Greeks, one Egyptian, one Cretan, and one Indian), Varro says there were forty-three

Herculês's Choice. When Herculês was a young man, he was accosted by two women, Pleasure and Virtue, and asked to choose which he would follow. Pleasure promised him all carnal delights, but Virtue promised him immortality. Herculês gave his hand to the latter, and

hence led a life of great toil, but was ultimately received amongst the immortals.—Xenophon

* * Mrs Baubault has borrowed this allegory, but instead of Herculês has substituted Melissa, "a young girl," who is accosted by Dissipation and Housewifery. While somewhat in doubt which to follow, Dissipation's mask falls off, and immediately Melissa beholds such a "wan and ghastly countenance," that she turns away in horror, and gives her hand to the more sober of the two ladies.—*Evenings at Home*, xix (1795)

Herculês's Horse, Arion, given him by Adrastus. It had the gift of human speech, and its feet on the right side were those of a man.

Herculês's Pillars, Calpê and Ab'yla, one at Gibraltar and the other at Ceuta (*hi tah*). They were torn asunder by Alcids on his route to Gades (Cadiz).

Herculês's Ports (1) "Herculis Corsanæ Portus" (now called *Porto-Corsico*, in Tira), (2) "Herculis Liburni Portus" (now called *Luorno*, i.e. Leghorn), (3) "Herculis Monæti Portus" (now called *Monaco*, near Nice)

Herculês (The Attic), Theseus (2 syl), who went about, like Herculês, destroying robbers, and performing most wonderful exploits

Herculês (The Cretan). All the three Idæan Dictæls were so called, viz., Celmis ("the smelter"), Daunamæneus ("the hammer"), and Acmon ("the anvil")

Herculês (The Egyptian), Sesostriæ (B.C. 1500). Another was Som or Chon, called by Pausanias, Macris son of Amon

Herculês (The English), Guy earl of Warwick (890-958)

Warwick thou English Herculês,
Dryden, *Polydoron* xiii. (1713).

Herculês (The Farnesê), a statue, the work of Glison, copied from one by Lysippus. Called Farnesê (3 syl) from its being placed in the Farnesê palace of Rome, where were at one time collected also the "Toro di Farnesê," the "Flora di Farnesê," and the "Gladiator di Farnesê." The "Herculês" and "Toro" are now at Naples. The "Farnesê Herculês" represents the hero exhausted by toil, leaning on his club, and in his left hand, which rests on his back, he holds one of the apples of the Hesperidês

* * A copy of this famous statue stands in the Tuilleries gardens of Paris

An excellent description of the statue is given by Thomson, in his *Liberty*, iv

Herculês (The Indian), Dorsânês, who married Pandæa, and became the progenitor of the Indian kings Belus is sometimes called "The Indian Herculês"

Herculês (The Jewish), Samson (died B C 1113)

Herculês (The Russian), Rustum

Herculês (The Swedish), Starchatçrus (first Christian century)

Herculês of Music, Christoph von Glûck (1714-1787)

Herculês Secundus Commodus, the Roman emperor, gave himself this title. He was a gigantic idiot, who killed 100 lions, and overthrew 1000 gladiators in the amphitheatre (161, 180-192)

Heren-Suge (The), a seven-headed hydra of Basque mythology, like the Oceanic cobras

Heretics (Hammer of), Pierre d'Ailly (1350-1425)

John Faber is also called "The Hammer of Heretics," from the title of one of his works (*-1541)

Heretics (Scientific)

Feargal bishop of Salzburg, an Irishman, was denounced as a heretic for asserting the existence of antipodes (*-784)

Galileo, the astronomer, was cast into prison for maintaining the "heretical opinion" that the earth moved round the sun (1564-1642)

Giordano Bruno was burnt alive for maintaining that matter is the mother of all things (1550-1600)

Hereward (3 syl), one of the Varangian guard of Alexius Comnênus, emperor of Greece—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Hereward the Wake (or *Vigilant*), lord of Born, in Lincolnshire. He plundered and burnt the abbey of Peterborough (1070), established his camp in the Isle of Fly, where he was joined by earl Morcar (1071), he was blockaded for three months by William I, but made his escape with some of his followers. This is the name and subject of one of Kingsley's novels

Her'iot (Master George), goldsmith to James I, guardian of lady Hermione—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Herman, a deaf and dumb boy, jailer of the dungeon of the Giant's Mount. Meeting Ulrica, he tries to seize her, when a flash of lightning strikes the bridge on which he stands, and Herman is thrown into the torrent—E Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847)

Herman (Sir), of Goodalricke, one of the preceptors of the Knights Templars—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Hermann, the hero of Goethe's poem *Hermann und Dorothea*. Goethe tells us that the object of this poem is to "show, as in a mirror, the great movements and changes of the world's stage"

Hermaph'rodite (4 syl), son of Venus and Mercury. At the age of 15, he bathed in a fountain of Carr, when Sal'macis, the fountain nymph, fell in love with him, and prayed the gods to make the two one body. Her prayers being heard, the two became united into one, but still preserved the double sex.

Not that bright spring where fair Hermaphrodite
Grew into one with wanton Sal'macis
my dare compare with this.
Philip Fletcher *The Purple Island* v (1933)

Hermegild or *Heimungyl'd*, wife of the lord-constable of Northumberland. She was converted by Constance, but was murdered by a knight whose suit had been rejected by the young guest, in order to bring her into trouble. The villainy being discovered, the knight was executed, and Constance married the king, whose name was Alla. *Hermegild*, at the bidding of Constance, restored sight to a blind Briton—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("Man of Law's Tale," 1388)

(The word is spelt "Custaunce" 7 times, "Constance" 15 times, and "Constaunce" 17 times, in the tale.)

Hermegild, a friend of Oswald, in love with Gartha (Oswald's sister). He was a man in the middle age of life, of counsel sage, and great prudence. When Hubert (the brother of Oswald) and Gartha wished to stir up a civil war to avenge the death of Oswald, who had been slain in single combat with prince Gondibert, Hermegild wisely deterred them from the rash attempt, and diverted the anger of the camp by funeral obsequies of a most imposing character. The tale of Gondibert being unfinished, the sequel is not known—Sir W Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Her'mês (2 syl), son of Maia, patron of commerce. Akenside makes Hermes

say to the Thames, referring to the merchant ships of England

By you (ships) my function and my honoured name
Do I possess while o'er the Bætic vale,
Or thro' the towers of Memphis, or the palms
By sacred Canes watered, I conduct
The English merchant.

Akenside, *Hymn to the Nalads* (1767)

(The Bætic is the Guadalquivir, and the Bætic vale Granūda and Andaluena)

Her'mēs (2 syl), the same as *Mercury*, and applied both to the god and to the metal. Milton calls quicksilver "volatil *Hermēs*"

So when we see the liquid metal fall,
Which chemists by the name of *Hermēs* call.
Hooles's *Ariosto* vill.

Hermēs (St), same as St Elmo, *Suerpo* Santo, Castor and Pollux, etc. A comazant or electric light, seen occasionally on ships' masts

They shall see the fire which sailors call St Hermes fly upon their ships, and alight upon the toppe of the mast. — De Loler *Treatise of Spectes* 67 (1603)

Hermēs Trismegistus ("Hermēs thrice-greatest"), the Egyptian Thoth, to whom is ascribed a host of inventions as the art of writing in hieroglyphics, the first Egyptian code of laws, the art of harmony, the science of astrology, the invention of the lute and fire, magic, etc. (twentieth century n c)

The school of *Hermēs Trismegistus*,
Who uttered his oracles sublime
Before the Olympiads.

Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Her'mesind (3 syl), daughter of Pelayo and Gaudiosa. She was plighted to Alphonso, son of lord Pedro of Cantabria. Both Alphonso and *Hermesind* at death were buried in the cave of St Antony, in Covadonga

Beauty and grace and innocence in her
In heavenly union shone. One who had held
The faith of elder Greece would sure have thought
She was some glorious nymph of æred divine
Orend or Dryad. yea, she seemed
Angel or soul beatified from realms
Of bliss to earth's rent.

Southey *Roderick*, etc. xvi. (1814)

Her'mia, daughter of *Ugeus* (3 syl) of Athens, and promised by him in marriage to Demetrius. As *Hermia* loved Lysander, and refused to marry Demetrius, her father summoned her before the duke, and requested that the "law of the land" might be carried out, which was death or perpetual virginity. The duke gave *Hermia* four days to consider the subject, at the expiration of which time she was either to obey her father or lose her life. She now fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius went in pursuit of her, and Helena, who doted on Demetrius, followed. All four came to a

wood, and falling asleep from weariness, had a dream about the fairies. When Demetrius woke up, he came to his senses, and seeing that *Hermia* loved another, consented to marry Helena, and Egeus gladly gave the hand of his daughter to Lysander — Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Herm'ion, the young wife of Damon "the Pythagorean" and senator of Syracuse — J. Banim, *Damon and Pythias* (1825)

Herm'ionê (4 syl), only daughter of Menelaos and Helen. She became the wife of Pyrrhos or Neoptolimos, son of Achilles, but Orestes assassinated Pyrrhos and married *Hermionê*, who had been already betrothed to him

Herm'ionê (4 syl) or *Harmônia*, wife of Cadmus. Leaving Thebes, Cadmus and his wife went to Illyria, and were both changed into serpents for having killed a serpent sacred to Mars — Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, iv. 590, etc

Never since of a serpent kind
Love'd her not tho' that in Illyria [there] changed —
Hermionê and Cadmus.

Milton *Laradue* l. 67 ix. 205 etc (1604)

Herm'ionê (1 syl), wife of Leontes, king of Sicily. The king, being jealous, sent her to prison, where she gave birth to a daughter, who, at the king's command, was to be placed on a desert shore and left to perish. The child was driven by a storm to the "coast" of Bohemia, and brought up by a shepherd who called her Perdita. Florizel, the son of Polixenes, king of Bohemia, fell in love with her, and they fled to Sicily to escape the vengeance of the angry king. Being introduced to Leontes, it was soon discovered that Perdita was his lost daughter, and Polixenes gladly consented to the union he had before objected to. Paulina (a lady about the court) now asked the royal party to her house to inspect a statue of *Hermionê*, which turned out to be the living queen herself. — Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1594)

Herm'ionê (4 syl), only daughter of Helen and Menelaos (4 syl) king of Sparta. She was betrothed to Orestes, but after the fall of Troy, was promised by her father in marriage to Pyrrhus, king of Lyrus. Orestes madly loved her, but *Hermionê* as madly loved Pyrrhus. When Pyrrhus fixed his affections on Andromache (widow of Hector, and his captive), the pride and jealousy of *Hermionê* were roused. At this crisis,

an embassy led by Orestês arrived at the court of Pyrrhus, to demand the death of Asty'anax, the son of Andromachê and Hector, lest when he grew to manhood he might seek to avenge his father's death. Pyrrhus declined to give up the boy, and married Andromachê. The passion of Hermionê was now goaded to madness, and when she heard that the Greek ambassadors had fallen on Pyrrhus and murdered him, she stabbed herself and died—Ambrose Philips, *The Distressed Mother* (1712)

This was a famous part with Mrs Porter (*-1762), and with Miss Young better known as Mrs Pope (1740-1797)

Hermionê (4 syl), daughter of Danischmehend the Persian sorcerer, mentioned in Donnerhugel's narrative—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Hermionê (*The lady*) or lady Ermin'ia Panletta, privately married to lord Dalgarno—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Hermit, the pseudonym of the poet Hayley, the friend of Cowper

Hermit (*The English*), Roger Crab, who subsisted on three farthings a week, his food being bran, herbs, roots, dock leaves, and mallows (*-1680)

Hermit (*Peter the*), the instigator of the first crusade (1050-1115)

Hermit and the Youth (*The*) A hermit, desirous to study the ways of Providence, met with a youth, who became his companion. The first night, they were most hospitably entertained by a nobleman, but at parting the young man stole his entertainer's golden goblet. Next day, they obtained with difficulty of a miser shelter from a severe storm, and at parting the youth gave him the golden goblet. Next night, they were modestly and freely welcomed by one of the middle class, and at parting the youth "crept to the cradle where an infant slept, and wrung its neck," it was the only child of their kind host. Leaving the hospitable roof, they lost their way, and were set right by a guide, whom the youth pushed into a river, and he was drowned. The hermit began to curse the youth, when lo! he turned into an angel, who thus explained his acts

I stole the goblet from the rich lord to teach him not to trust in uncertain riches. I gave the goblet to the miser to teach him that kindness always meets its reward. I strangled the infant because the man loved it better than

he loved God. I pushed the guldo into the river because he intended at night full to commit a robbery. The hermit bent his head and cried. The ways of the Lord are past finding out! but He doeth all things well. Teach me to say with faith Thy will be done! —Parnell (1679-1717)

In the *Talmud* is a similar and better allegory. Rabbi Jaachanan accompanied Elijah on a journey, and they came to the house of a poor man, whose only treasure was a cow. The man and his wife ran to meet and welcome the strangers, but next morning the poor man's cow died. Next night, they were coldly received by a proud, rich man, who fed them only with bread and water, and next morning Elijah sent for a mason to repair a wall which was falling down, in return for the hospitality received. Next night, they entered a synagogue, and asked, "Who will give a night's lodging to two travellers?" but none offered to do so. At parting Elijah said, "I hope you will all be made presidents." The following night they were lodged by the members of another synagogue in the best hotel of the place, and at parting Elijah said, "May the Lord appoint over you but one president." The rabbi, unable to keep silence any longer, begged Elijah to explain the meaning of his dealings with men, and Elijah replied

In regard to the poor man who received us so hospitably it was decreed that his wife was to die that night, but in reward of his kindness, God took the cow instead of the wife. I repaired the wall of the rich miser because a chest of gold was concealed near the place, and if the miser had repaired the wall he would have discovered the treasure. I said to the inhospitable synagogue—May each member be president. I said to the man who had but one president, be no divisions of count. Lord, What does Thou not the Lord of all the earth do right? —*The Talmud* (Trust in God) See *Gesta Romanorum* lxx.

Hermite (*Tristan P*) or "Tristan of the Hospital," provost-marshal of France. He was the main instrument in carrying out the nefarious schemes of Louis XI, who used to call him his "gossip." Tristan was a stout, middle-sized man, with a hang-dog visage and most repulsive smile—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Hero, daughter of Leonato governor of Messina. She was of a quiet, serious disposition, and formed a good contrast to the gay, witty rattle-pate, called Beatrice, her cousin. Hero was about to be married to lord Claudio, when don John played on her a most infamous practical joke out of malice. He bribed Hero's waiting-woman to dress in Hero's clothes, and to talk with him by moonlight from

the chamber balcony, he then induced Claudio to hide himself in the garden, to overhear what was said. Claudio, thinking the person to be Hero, was furious, and next day at the altar rejected the bride with scorn. The priest, convinced of Hero's innocence, gave out that she was dead, the servant confessed the trick, don John took to flight, and Hero married Claudio her betrothed — Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Hero [Sutton], niece of sir William Sutton, and beloved by sir Valentine de Grey. Hero "was fair as no eye ever fairer saw, of noble stature, head of antique mould, magnificent as far as may consist with softness, features full of thought and moods, wishes and fancies, and limbs the paragon of symmetry." Having offended her lover by waltzing with lord Athuree, she assumed the garb of a quakeress, called herself "Ruth," and got introduced to sir Valentine, who proposed marriage to her, and then discovered that Hero was Ruth and Ruth was Hero — S Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc (1838)

Hero and Leander (3 syl.) Hero, a priestess of Venus, fell in love with Leander, who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit her. One night he was drowned in so doing, and Hero in grief threw herself into the same sea — Musæus, *Leander and Hero*

Hero of Fable (*The*), the duc de Guise. Called by the French *L'Hero de la Fable* (1614-1664)

Hero of History (*The*), the duc d'Enghien [Darn zjäh'n]. Called by the French *L'Hero de l'Histoire*. This was Le grand Conde (1621-1687)

Hero of Modern Italy, Garibaldi (1807-)

Herod'otos of Old London, J Stow (1525-1605)

Her'on (*Sir George*), of Chip-chace, an officer with sir John Foster — Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Heros'tratos or Erostratos, the Ephesian who set fire to the temple of Ephesus (one of the seven wonders of the world) merely to immortalize his name. The Ephesians made it penal even to mention his name.

Heros'tratos shall prove vice governs fame.
Who built that church he burnt with lost his name.
Lord Brooke *Inquisition upon Farre* (1554-16.5)

Herries (*Lord*), a friend of queen Mary of Scotland, and attending on her at Dundrennan — Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Herring (*Good red*)

Neuters in the middle way of steering
Are neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring
Dryden *Duke of Guise* (1661)

Herring Pond (*The*), the ocean between the British Isles and America

What is your opinion pray on the institutions the other side of the Herring Pond? — Jennie of the Princess I.

Herschel (*Sir F Wm*) discovered the eighth planet, at first called the *Georgium sidus*, in honour of George III, and now called *Uranus*. In allusion to this, Campbell says he

Gave the lyre of heaven another string
Pleasures of Hope I. (1799)

Herta, now called St Kilda, one of the Hebrides

Hertford (*The margus of*), in the court of Charles II — Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Her Trippa, meant for Henry Cornelius Agrippa of Nettesheim, philosopher and physician. "Her" is a contraction of *Hericus*, and "Trippa" a play on the words *Agrippa* and *type* — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii 25 (1545)

Herwig, king of Hel'goland, betrothed to Gudrun, daughter of king Hettel (*Attila*). She was carried off by Hartmuth king of Norway, and as she refused to marry him, was put to the most menial work. Herwig conveyed an army into Norway, utterly defeated Hartmuth, liberated Gudrun, and married her — *An Anglo-Saxon Poem* (thirteenth century)

Her'zog (*Duke*), commander-in-chief of the ancient Teutons (*Germans*). The herzog was elected by the freemen of the tribe, but in times of war and danger, when several tribes united, the princes selected a leader, who was also called a "herzog," similar to the Gaulish "brennus" or "bren," and the Celtic "pendragon" or head chief.

Heskett (*Ralph*), landlord of the village ale-house where Robin Oig and Harry Wakefield fought.

Dame Heskett, Ralph's wife — Sir W Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III)

Hesperia Italy was so called by the Greeks, because it was to them the

"Western Land" The Romans, for a similar reason, transferred the name to Spain

Hesper'idês (4 syl) *The Hesperian Field* The Hesperidês were the women who guarded the golden apples which Earth gave to Herê at her marriage with Zeus (*Jove*) They were assisted by the dragon Ladon The *Hesperian Fields* are the orchards in which the golden apples grew The island is one of the Cape Verd Isles, in the Atlantic

Wilt thou fly
With laughing Autumn to the Atlantic Isles,
And range with him th' Hesperian fields and see
Where'er his fingers touch the fruitful grove
The branches shoot with gold?

Akenside Pleasures of Imagination 1 (1744)

Hesperus, the knight called by Tennyson "Evening Star," but called in the *History of Prince Arthur*, "the Green Knight" or sir Pertolope (3 syl) One of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Perilous—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette"), sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 127 (1470)

* * It is a manifest blunder to call the *Green Knight* "Hesperus the Evening Star," and the *Blue Knight* the "Morning Star" The old romance makes the combat with the "Green Knight" at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at sunset The error has arisen from not bearing in mind that our forefathers began the day with the preceding eve, and ended it at sunset

Hettly (*May*), an old servant of David Deans—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Heukbane (*Mrs*), the butcher's wife at Fairport, and a friend of Mrs Mailsetter—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Hew, son of lady Helen of "Merryland town" (*Milan*), enticed by an apple presented to him by a Jewish maiden, who then "stabbed him with a penknife, rolled the body in lead, and cast it into a well" Lady Helen went in search of her child, and its ghost cried out from the bottom of the well

The lead is wondrous heavy mither
The well is wondrous deep
A keen penknife sticks in my heart
A word I dounae speak

Percy Reliques 1.3.

Hewit (*Godfrey Bertram*), natural son of Mr Godfrey Bertram—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Hiawa'tha, the prophet teacher, son

of Mudjckee'wis (*the west wind*) and Weno'nah daughter of Noko'nus He represents the progress of civilization among the North American Indians Hiawatha first wrestled with Monda'min (*maize*), and, having subdued it, gave it to man for food He then taught man navigation, then he subdued Mishe Nah'ma (*the sturgeon*), and taught the Indians how to make oil therefrom for winter His next exploit was against the magician Megissog'non, the author of disease and death, having slain this monster, he taught man the science of medicine He then married Minnecha'ha (*laughing water*), and taught man to be the husband of one wife, and the comforts of domestic peace Lastly, he taught man picture-writing When the white men came with the gospel, Hiawatha ascended to the kingdom of Pene'mah, the land of the hereafter—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*

Hiawatha's Moccasins When Hiawatha put on his moccasins, he could measure a mile at a single stride

He had moccasins enchanted
Magic moccasins of deer skin
When he bound them round his ankles
At each stride a mile he measured
Longfellow *Hiawatha* iv

Hiawatha's Great Friends, Chibia'bos (the sweetest of all musicians) and Kwa'sind (the strongest of all mortals)—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, vi

Hiber'nia, Ireland Iernê is simply a contraction of the same word Pliny says that "Irish mothers feed their infants with swords instead of spoons"

Hic Jacet, an epitaph, a funeral The first words on old tombstones = *Here lies* etc

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true performer I would have that drum or hic jacet, that is all in my attempt to get to—Shakespeare *All's Well that Ends Well* (1.3.8)

Hick'athrift (*Tom or Jael*), a poor labourer in the time of the Conquest, of such enormous strength that he killed, with an axletree and cartwheel, a huge giant, who lived in a marsh at Tjlnet, in Norfolk He was knighted, and made governor of Thanet Hickathrift is sometimes called *Hickafrie*

When a man sits down to write a history though it be but the history of Jack Hickathrift, he knows no more than his heels what lets he is to meet with in his war—Sterne.

Hick'ory (*Old*), general Andrew Jackson He was first called "Tough," then "Tough as Hickory," and, lastly, "Old Hickory" Another story is that

in 1813, when engaged in war with the Creek Indians, he fell short of supplies and fed his men on hickory nuts (1767-1845)

* * This general Andrew Jackson must not be confounded with general Thomas Jackson, better known as "Stone-wall" Jackson (1826-1863)

Hierocles (4 syl), the first person who compiled jokes and bon mots. After a life-long labour he got together twenty-eight, which he left to the world as his legacy. Hence arose the phrase, *An Hieroclean legacy*, no legacy at all, a legacy of empty promises, or a legacy of no worth.

One of his anecdotes is that of a man who wanted to sell his house, and carried about a brick to show as a specimen of it.

He that tries to recommend Shakespeare by select quotations, will succeed like the pedant in Hierocles, who when he offered his house for sale, carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen.—Dr. Johnson *Preface to Shakespeare*

Hieronimo, the chief character of Thomas Kyd's drama in two parts, pt. 1 being called *Hieronimo*, and pt. 2 *The Spanish Tragedy* or *Hieronimo is Mad Again*. In the latter play, Horatio, only son of Hieronimo, sitting with Belimperia in an alcove, is murdered by his rival Balthazar and the lady's brother Lorenzo. The murderers hang the dead body on a tree in the garden, and Hieronimo, aroused by the screams of Belimperia, rushing into the garden, sees the dead body of his son, and goes raving mad (1588).

Higden (*Mrs Betty*), an old woman nearly four score, very poor, but hating the union-house more than she feared death. Betty Higden kept a mangle, and "minded young children" at fourpence a week. A poor workhouse lad named Sloppy helped her to turn the mangle. Mrs Boffin wished to adopt Johnny, Betty's infant grandchild, but he died in the Children's Hospital.

She was one of those old women, was Mrs. Betty Higden, who by dint of an indomitable purpose and a strong constitution, kept out many years an active old woman, with a bright dark eye and a resolute face yet quite a tender creature too.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, L. 15 (1874)

Higg, "the son of Snell," the lame witness at the trial of Rebecca.—Sir W. Scott, *Franklin's time*, Richard I.)

Higgen, Prigg, Snapp, and Fernet, Anavish beggars in *The Beggars' Bush*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1622).

High and Low Heels, two factions in Lilliput. So called from the high and low heels of their shoes, badges of the two factions. The High-heels (*torises* and *the high-church party*) were the most friendly to the ancient constitution of the empire, but the emperor employed the Low-heels (*whigs* and *low-churchmen*) as his ministers of state.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Lilliput," 1726)

High Life Below Stairs, a farce by the Rev James Townley. Mr Lovel, a wealthy commoner, suspects his servants of "wasting his substance in riotous living," so, pretending to go to his country seat in Devonshire, he assumes the character of a country bumpkin from Essex, and places himself under the charge of his own butler, to learn the duties of a gentleman's servant. As the master is away, Philip (the butler) invites a large party to supper, and supplies them with the choicest wines. The servants all assume their masters' titles, and address each other as "My lord duke," "sir Harry," "My lady Charlotte," "My lady Bab," etc., and mimic the airs of their employers. In the midst of the banquet, Lovel appears in his true character, breaks up the party, and dismisses his household, retaining only one of the lot, named Tom, to whom he entrusts the charge of the silver and plate (1759).

Highgate (a suburb of London) Drayton says that Highgate was so called because Brute, the mythical Trojan founder of the British empire, "appointed it for a gate of London," but others tell us that it was so called from a gate set up there, some 400 years ago, to receive tolls for the bishop of London.

Then Highgate boasts his way which men do most frequent.

Appointed for a gate of London to have been
When first the mighty Brute the city did begin.

Drayton, *Po golden triall* (1613)

Highland Mary, immortalized by Robert Burns, is generally thought to be Mary Campbell, but it seems more likely to be Mary Morison, "one of the poet's youthful loves." Probably the songs, *Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary?* *Highland Mary*, *Mary Morison*, and *To Mary in Heaven*, were all written on one and the same Mary, although some think *Highland Mary* and *Mary in Heaven* refer to Mary Campbell who, we are told, was the poet's first love.

Highwaymen (*Noted*)

CLAUDE DUVAL (*-1670) Introduced in *White Friars*, by Miss Robinson

JAMES WHITNEY (1660-1694), aged 34

JONATHAN WILD of Wolverhampton (1682-1725), aged 43 Hero and title of a novel by Fielding (1744)

JACK SHEPPARD of Spitalfields (1701-1724), aged 24 Hero and title of a novel by Defoe (1724), and one by H. Ainsworth (1839)

DICK TURPIN, executed at York (1711-1739) Hero of a novel by H. Ainsworth

GALLOPING DICK, executed at Aylesbury in 1800

CAPTAIN GRANT, the Irish highwayman, executed at Maryborough, in 1816

SAMUEL GREYWOOD, executed at Old Bailey, 1822

WILLIAM REA, executed at Old Bailey, 1828

Hi'gie (2 syl), a roaring of the waters when the tide comes up the Humber

For when my Higre comes I make my either shore
E'en tremble with the sound that I afar do send
Dryden *Polyolbion* xviii. (1688)

Hilarius (*Brother*), refectioner at St Mary's—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Hildebrand, pope Gregory VII (1013, 1073-1085) He demanded for the Church the right of "investiture" or presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices, the superiority of the ecclesiastical to the temporal authority, enforced the celibacy of all clergymen, resisted simony, and greatly advanced the domination of the popes

We need another Hildebrand to shake
And purify us
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Hil'debrand (*Master*), the Nestor of German romance, a magician and champion

* * * Maugis, among the paladins of Charlemagne, sustained a similar twofold character

Hil'debrod (*Jacob du'c*), president of the Alsatian Club—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Hil'desheim The monk of Hildesheim, doubting how a thousand years with God could be "only one day," listened to the melody of a bird in a green wood, as he supposed, for only three minutes, but found the time had in reality been a hundred years (See *HELLX*)

Hill (*Dr John*), whose pseudonym was "Mrs Glasse" Garrick said of him

For phyzic and farces
His equal there scarce is
For his farces are phyzic, and his phyzic a farce is.

Hil'lary (*Tom*), apprentice of Mr Lawford the town clerk Afterwards captain Hillary—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Hinch'up (*Dame*), a peasant, at the execution of Meg Murdochson—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Hin'da, daughter of Al Hassan the Arabian emir of Persia Her lover Hafed, a gheber or fire-worshipper, was the sworn enemy of the emir Al Hassan sent Hinda away, but she was taken captive by Hafed's party Hafed, being betrayed to Al Hassan, burnt himself to death in the sacred fire, and Hinda cast herself headlong into the sea—T. Moore, *Lalla Rook'h* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817)

Hinges (*Harmonious*) The doors of the harem of Fakreddin turned on harmonious hinges—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784)

Hinzelmann, the most famous house-spirit or kobold of German legend He lived four years in the old castle of Hudemühlen, and then disappeared for ever (1588)

Hipeut Hill, famous for cowslips The rendezvous of Pigwiggan and queen Mab was a cowslip on Hipeut Hill—M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1563-1631)

Hip'pocrene (3 syl), the fountain of the Muses Longfellow calls poetic inspiration "a maddening draught of Hippocrene"—*Goblet of Life*

Hippol'ito So Browning spells the name of the son of Theseus (2 syl) and Antiope Hippolito fled all intercourse with woman Phædra, his mother-in-law, tried to seduce him, and when he resisted her solicitations, accused him to her husband of attempting to dishonour her After death he was restored to life under the name of Virbius (*vir-bis*, "twice a man") (See *HIPOXYTOS*)

Hippolito, a youth who never knew a woman
Browning

Hippol'ya, queen of the Am'azons, and daughter of Mars She was famous for a girdle given her by the war-god, which Hercules had to obtain possession of, as one of his twelve labours

* * Shakespeare has introduced Hippolyta in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and betroths her to Theseus (2 syl) duke of Athens, but according to classic fable, it was her sister An'tropê (4 syl) who married Theseus

Hippolyta, a rich lady wantonly in love with Arnoldo By the cross purposes of the plot, Leopold a sea-captain is enamoured of Hippolyta, Arnoldo is contracted to the chaste Zeno'ena, and Zenocia is dishonourably pursued by the governor count Clo'dio—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Hippolytos (in Latin, *Hippolytus*), son of Theseus He provoked the anger of Venus by disregarding her love, and Venus, in revenge, made Phædra (his mother-in-law) fall in love with him, and when Hippolytos repulsed her advances, she accused him to her husband of seeking to dishonour her Theseus prayed Neptune to punish the young man, and the sea-god, while the young man was driving in his chariot, scared the horses with sea-calves Hippolytos was thrown from the chariot and killed, but Diana restored him to life again (See HIPPOLITO)

Hippolytus himself would leave Diana
To follow such a Venus.

Masinger *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* ill. 1 (1623)

Hippom'enes (4 syl), a Grecian prince who outstripped Atalanta in a foot-race, by dropping three golden apples, which she stopped to pick up By this conquest he won Atalanta to wife

Even here, in this region of wonders I find
That light-footed Fancy leaves Truth far behind
Or at least, like Hippom'enes, turns her astray
By the golden illusions he flings in her way

T. Moore.

Hippopot'amus, symbol of impiety and ingratitude Lear says that "ingratitude in a child is more hideous than the sea monster"

The hippopotamus killeth his sire, and ravisheth his dam—Sandys, *Travels* (1615)

Hippot'ades (4 syl), Eolus the wind-god, son of Hippota

[He] questioned every gust of rugged wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory
They knew not of his story
And rage Hippotades their answer brings,
That not a blast was from his dungeon strayed

Milton *Lycidas* 92, etc. (1638)

Hiren, a strumpet From Peele's play *The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren the Fair Greek* (1584)

In Italian called a *courtesan* In Spino a *margarite*
In French *un courtain* In English a punk.

There be sirens in the sea of the world Syrens*
Hirens as they are now called What a number of these
sirens [Hirens], cockatrices courtgeians in plain English,
harlots, swimme amongst us!—Adams, *Spiritual Avenger* (1615)

Hiroux (Jean), the French "Bill Sikes," with all the tragic elements eliminated

Pres Where do you live? Jean. Haven't got any

Pres Where were you born? Jean. At Galard.

Pres Where is that? Jean. At Galard

Pres What department? Jean. Galard

Henri Monnier *Popular Scenes drawn with Pen and Ink* (1825)

Hislop (John), the old carrier at Old St Ronan's—Sir W Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Hispan'ia, Spain

Histor'icus, the *nom de plume* of Sir W Vernon Harcourt, for many years the most slashing writer in the *Saturday Review*, and a writer in the *Times*

History (Father of) Herod'otos, the Greek historian, is so called by Cicero (B.C. 484-408)

History (Father of Ecclesiastical), Polynotos of Thaos (fl. B.C. 463-435) The Venerable Bede is so called sometimes (672-735)

History (Father of French), André Duchesne (1584-1640)

Histro-mastix, a trade against theatrical exhibitions, by William Prynne (1632)

Ho'amen, an Indian tribe settled on a south branch of the Missouri, having Az'tlan for their imperial city The Az'tecas conquered the tribe, deposed the queen, and seized their territory by right of conquest When Madoc landed on the American shore, he took the part of the Hoamen, and succeeded in restoring them to their rights The Aztecas then migrated to Mexico (twelfth century)—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Hoare (1 syl), 37, Fleet Street, London The golden bottle displayed over the fanlight is the sign of James Hoare, a cooper, who founded the bank The legend is that it contains the leather bottle or purse of James Hoare, and the half-crown with which he started business in 1677

Hob Miller of Twyford, an insurgent—Sir W Scott, *The Peverell* (time, Henry II)

Hob or Happer, miller Marv's Convent

Mysic Happer, the miller's daughter
She marries sir Pierce Shafton — Sir W
Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Hobbes's Voyage, a leap in the
dark Thomas Hobbes, on the point of
death, said, "Now I am about to take my
last voyage, a great leap in the dark"
(1588-1679)

"Tis enough. I'll not fall. So now I am in for
Hobbes's voyage—a great leap in the dark [this leap was
matrimony]. — Vanbrugh *The Provoked Wife* v 8
(1697)

Hob'bididance (4 syl), the prince
of dumbness, and one of the five fiends
that possessed "poor Tom"—Shake-
speare, *King Lear*, act iv sc 1 (1605)

* * This name is taken from Harsnett's
*Declaration of Egregious Popish Impos-
tures* (1561-1631)

Hobbie O'Sorbie'trees, one of the
huntsmen near Charlie's Hope farm — Sir
W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George
II)

Hob'bima (*The English*), John
Crome of Norwich, whose last words were
"O Hobbima, Hobbima, how I do love
thee!" (1769-1821)

Hob'bima (*The Scotch*), P Nasmyth
(1831-)

* * Minderhout Hobbima, a famous
landscape painter of Amsterdam (1638-
1709)

Hobbinol (See **HOBINOL**)

Hobbler or **CLOPIER**, Jehan de
Meung, the French poet, who was lame
(1260-1320) Meung was called by his
contemporaries *Pere de l'Eloquence*

* * Tyrtæus, the Greek elegiac poet,
was called "Hobbler" because he intro-
duced the alternate pentameter verso,
which is one foot shorter than the old
heroic metre

Hobbler (*The Rev Dr*), at Ellieslaw
Castle, one of the Jacobite conspirators
with the laird of Ellieslaw — Sir W Scott,
The Black Dwarf (time, Anne)

Hobby-de-Hoy, a lad from 14 to
21

1-7. The first seven years bring up as a child
7-14. The next to learning for waxing too wild
14-21. The next to keep under sir Hobbard de Hoy
21-28. The next, a man and no longer a boy
T. Tusser *Five Hundred Points of Good
Husbandry* l. (1557)

Hobby-horse, in the morris-dance,
a pasteboard horse which a man carries
and dances about in, displaying tricks of
legerdemain, such as threading a needle,
running daggers through his cheeks, etc
The horse had a ladle in its mouth for

the collection of half-pence The colour
of the hobby-horse was a reddish white,
and the man inside wore a doublet, red
on one side and yellow on the other (See
MORRIS-DANCE)

Cl. They should be morris-dancers by their gingle but
they have no napkins.

Coc. No nor a hobby horse. — Ben Jonson *The Meta-
morphosed Gipsies*

Hobby-horse, a favourite pursuit, a cor-
ruption of *hobby-hause* ("hawk-tossing"),
a favourite diversion in the days of fal-
conry The term has become confounded
with the wicker hobby-horse, in which
some one, being placed, was made to take
part in a morris-dance

Why can't you ride your hobby horse without desiring
to place me on a pillion behind you? — Sheridan *The
Critic* i 1 (1770)

Hobby-horse (*The*), one of the masquers
at Kennaughair Abbey. — Sir W Scott,
The Abbot (time, Elizabeth)

Hobinol or **Hobbinol** is Gabriel
Harvey, physician, LL D, a friend and
college chum of Edmund Spenser the
poet Spenser, in his eel iv, makes
Thenot inquire, "What gars thee to
weep?" and Hobinol replies it is because
his friend Colin, having been flouted by
Rosalind (eel i), has broken his pipe
and seems heart-broken with grief
Thenot then begs Hobinol to sing to him
one of Colin's own songs, and Hobinol
sings the lay of "Elisa queen of the
shepherds" (*queen Elizabeth*), daughter
of Syrinx and Pan (*Anne Boleyn* and
Henry VIII) He says Phæbus thrust
out his golden head to gaze on her, and
was amazed to see a sun on earth brighter
and more dazzling than his own The
Graeces requested she might make a fourth
grace, and she was received amongst
them and reigned with them in heaven
The shepherds then strewed flowers to
the queen, and Elisa dismissed them, say-
ing that at the proper season she would
reward them with ripe damsons (eel iv)
Eel ix is a dialogue between Hobinol and
Diggon Davie, upon Popish abuses (See
DIGGON DAVIE) — Spenser, *Shepherd's
Calendar* (1572)

Hobnel'ia, a shepherdess, in love with
Lubberkin, who disregarded her She
tried by spells to win his love, and after
every spell she said

With my sharp heel I three times mark the ground
And turn me thrice around, around, around.
Gay Pastoral iv (1714)

(An imitation of Virgil's *Ecl*, viii
"Pharmacentra")

Hob'son (*Tobias*), a carrier who lived

at Cambridge in the seventeenth century. He kept a livery stable, but obliged the university students to take his hacks in rotation. Hence the term *Hobson's choice* came to signify "this or none." Milton (in 1660) wrote two humorous poems on the death of the old carrier.

Hochspringen (*The young duke of*), introduced in Donnerhugel's narrative—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Hocus (*Humphry*), "the attorney" into whose hands John Bull and his friends put the law-suit they carried on against Lewis Baboon (*Louis XIV*). Of course, Humphry Hocus is John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, who commanded the army employed against the Grand Monarque.

Hocus was an old cunning a turney and though this was the first considerable suit he was ever engaged in he showed himself superior in address to most of his profession. He always kept good clerks. He loved money was smooth tongued gave good words and seldom lost his temper. He provided plentifully for his family but he loved him better than them all. The neighbours reported that he was hen pecked which was impossible by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife was (*his wife was a desperate termagant*)—Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull*, v (1712).

Hoder'rah (3 syl), husband of Zol'nab (2 syl) and father of Thalaba. He died while Thalaba was a mere lad—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, i (1797).

Hodeken (i.e. little hat), a German kobold or domestic fairy, noted for his little felt hat.

Ho'der, the Scandinavian god of darkness, typical of night. He is called the blind old god. Balder is the god of light, typical of day. According to fable, Hoder killed Balder with an arrow made of mistletoe, but the gods restored him to life again.

Hoder the blind old god,
Whose feet are shod with silence.
Longfellow *Tegner's Death*

Hodge, Gammer Gurton's goodman, whose breeches she was repairing when she lost her needle—Mr S. Master of Arts, *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (1551).

* * Mr S. is said to be J. Still, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, but in 1551 he was only eight years old.

Hodges (*John*), one of Waverley's servants—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Hodges (*Joe*), landlord of Bertram, by the lake near Merwyn Hall—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Hodge'son (*Gaffer*), a puritan.—Sir

W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Hoel (2 syl), king of the Armorican Britons, and nephew of king Arthur. Hoel sent an army of 15,000 men to assist his uncle against the Saxons (501). In 509, being driven from his kingdom by Clovis, he took refuge in England, but in 513 he recovered his throne, and died in 545.

[Arthur], calling to his aid
His kinsman Hoel brought from Brittany the law
Their armies they unite [and conquer the Saxons at
Lincoln].

Drayton *Polyolbion* iv (1612)

Ho'el, son of prince Hoel and Lla'ian. Prince Hoel was slain in battle by his half-brother David king of North Wales, and Lla'ian, with her son, followed the fortunes of prince Madoc, who migrated to North America. Young Hoel was kidnapped by Ocell'opan, an Az'tec, and carried to Az'tlan for a propitiatory sacrifice to the Aztec gods. He was confined in a cavern without food, but Co'ntel, a young Aztec wife, took pity on him, visited him, supplied him with food, and assisted Madoc to release him.—Sonther, *Madoc* (1805).

Hornescar, a German mode of punishment, which consisted in carrying a dog on the shoulders for a certain number of miles.

Plusieurs comtes accusés de malversation de la reine
humiliants du Hornescar pelure consistant à faire porter
un chien pendant plusieurs milles sur les épaules du
condamné.—i. W. Cocheris *L'Empire d'Allemagne*

Ho'garth (*William*), called "The Juvenal of Painters" (1695-1764).

Ho'garth (*The Scottish*), David Allan (1714-1796).

Hogarth of Novelists, Henry Fielding (1707-1754).

Hog Lane, Whitechapel, London, afterwards called "Petticoat Lane," and now "Middlesex Street."

Hohenlin'den, in Bavaria, famous for the battle fought in November, 1801, between the Austrians under Klenau, and the French under Moreau. The French remained the victors, with 10,000 prisoners.

'Tis morn' but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds rolling dun,
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulphurous canopy
Campbell *Battle of Hohenlin'den* (1831)

Holdenough (*Master Nchemuah*), a presbyterian preacher, ejected from his pulpit by a military preacher—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Holiday When Anaxagoras was dying, and was asked what honour should be conferred on him, he replied, "Give the boys a holiday" (N C 500-428)

Holiday (Erasmus), schoolmaster in the Vale of Whitehorse—Sir W Scott, *Kensworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Holiday Phrases, set speeches, high-flown phrases. So holiday manners, holiday clothes, meaning the "best" or those put on to make the best appearance. Hotspur, speaking of a fop sent to demand his prisoners, says to the king

In many holiday and lady terms
He questioned me

1 *Henry IV* act I. sc. 3 (1597)

Holpher'nes (4 syl), called "English Henry," one of the Christian knights in the allied army of Godfrey, in the first crusade. He was slain by Dragutês (3 syl) (See **HOLOPHERNES**)—Tasse, *Jerusalem Delivered*, ix (1575)

Holland. Voltaire took leave of this country of paradoxes in the alliteration following—"Adieu ' canaux, canards, canaille" (Adieu ' dykes, dneks, and drunkards). Lord Byron calls it

The waterland of Dutchmen and of ditches,

Whose Juniper expresses its best Juice

The poor man's sparkling substitute for riches.

Don Juan x. 63 (1821)

Holland, one of the three districts of Lincolnshire. Where Boston stands used to be called "High Holland." The other two districts are, *Lindsey*, the highest land, and *Kesteven*, the western part, famous for its henthis. **Holland**, the fen-lands in the south-east

And for that part of me [Lincoln] which me High Holland" call

Where Boston seated is by plenteous Wytham's fall

No other tract of land doth like abundance yield.

Drayton *Polyglottion* xxv (1622)

Holles Street (London). So called from John Holles duke of Newcastle, father of Henrietta Cavendish countess of Oxford and Mortimer (See **HENRIETTA STREET**)

Holman (*Lieutenant James*), the blind traveller (1787-1857)

Hol'opherne (*Thubal*), the great sophister, who, in the course of five years and three months, taught Gargantua to say his A B C backwards—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i 14 (1533)

Holopher'nes (4 syl), a pedantic schoolmaster, who speaks like a dictionary. The character is meant for John Florio, a teacher of Italian in London, who

published, in 1598, a dictionary called *A World of Words*. He provoked the retort by condemning wholesale the English dramas, which, he said, were "neither right comedies, nor right tragedies, but perverted histories without decorum." The following sentence is a specimen of the style in which he talked

The deer was In sanguis (blood) ripe as a pome-water who now hangeth like a Jewel in the ear of celo (the sky the welkin the heaven), and anon falleth like a crab on the face of terra (the soil the land the earth)—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* act iv. sc. 2 (1594)

* * **Holophernes** is an imperfect anagram of "Johnes Florio," the first and last letters being omitted

Holy Bottle (*The Oracle of the*), the object of Pantagruel's search. He visited various lands with his friend Panurge (2 syl), the last place being the island of Lantern-land, where the "bottle" was kept in an alabaster fount in a magnificent temple. When the party arrived at the sacred spot, the priestess threw something into the fount, whereupon the water began to bubble, and the word "Drink" issued from the "bottle." So the whole party set to drinking Falernian wine, and, being inspired with drunkenness, raved with prophetic madness, and so the romance ends—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1515)

Like Pantagruel and his companions in quest of the Oracle of the Bottle.—Sterne.

Holy Brotherhood (*The*), in Spain called *Santa Hermandad*, was an association for the suppression of highway robbers

The thieves, belling the Holy Brotherhood was coming got up in a hurry and alarmed their companions.—Lesage *Gil Blas* l. 6 (1715)

Holy Island, Lindisfarne, in the German Sea, about eight miles from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It was once the see of the famous St Cuthbert, but now the bishopric is that of Durham. The ruins of the old cathedral are still visible

Ireland used to be so called, on account of its numerous saints

Guernsey was so called in the tenth century, on account of the great number of monks residing there

Rügen was so called by the Slavonic Varini

Holy Maid of Kent, Elizabeth Barton, who incited the Roman Catholics to resist the progress of the Reformat on, and pretended to act under divine inspiration. She was executed in 1534 for "predicting" that the king (Henry

VIII) would die a sudden death if he divorced queen Katharine and married Anne Boleyn. At one time she was thought to be inspired with a prophetic gift, and even the lord chancellor, sir Thomas More, was inclined to think so

Holy Mother of the Russians
Moscow is so called

Holywell Street, London So called from a spring of water "most sweet, salubrious, and clear, whose runnels murmur over the shining stones"

* * Other similar wells in the suburbs of London were Clerkenwell and St Clement's Well

Home, Sweet Home The words of this popular song are by John Howard Payne, an American. It is introduced in his melodrama called *Clari* or *The Maid of Milan*. The music is by sir Henry Bishop

Homer (The British) Milton is so called on Gray's monument in Westminster Abbey

No more the Grecian muse unrivalled reigns;
To Britain let the nations homage pay
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains.
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray

Homer (The Casket), an edition of *Homer* corrected by Aristotle, which Alexander the Great carried about with him, and placed in the golden casket richly studded with gems, found in the tent of Darius. Alexander said there was but one thing in the world worthy to be kept in so precious a casket, and that was Aristotle's *Homer*

Homer (The Celtic), Ossian, son of Fingal king of Morven

Homer (The Oriental), Ferdusi, the Persian poet, who wrote the *Châh Namah* or history of the Persian kings. It contains 120,000 verses, and was the work of thirty years (940-1020)

Homer (The Prose) Henry Fielding the novelist is called by Byron "The Prose Homer of Human Nature" (1707-1764)

Homer (The Scottish), William Wilkie, author of *The Epigoniad* (1721-1772)

Homer of our Dramatic Poets (The) So Shakespeare is called by Dryden (1564-1616)

Shakespeare was the Homer or father of our dramatic poets. Jonson was the Virgil. I admire rare Ben but I love Shakespeare - Dryden.

Homer of Ferra'ra (The) Ariosto

was called by Tasso, *Omero Ferraresè* (1474-1533)

Homer of the Franks (The) Angilbert was so called by Charlemagne (died 814)

Homer of the French Drama (The) Pierre Corneille was so called by sir Walter Scott (1606-1684)

Homer of Philosophers (The), Plato (b c 429-347)

Homer the Younger, Philseos, one of the seven Pleiad poets of Alexandria, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphos

Homer a Cure for Ague It is an old superstition that if the fourth book of the *Iliad* is laid under the head of a patient suffering from quartan ague, it will cure him at once. Serenus Sammonicus, preceptor of Gordian, a noted physician, says

Micronis illados quartum suppone timentil
Trec 50.

Homeric Characters

AGAMEMNON, brightly and imperious, ACHILLES, brave, impatient of command, and relentless, DIOMED, brave as Achilles, but obedient to authority, AJAX the Greater, a giant in stature, fool-hardy, arrogant, and conceited, NESTOR, a sage old man, garrulous on the glories of his youthful days, ULASSÉS, wise, crafty, and arrogant, PATROCLOS, a gentle friend, THERSITÉS, a scurrilous demagogue

HECTOR, the protector and father of his country, a brave soldier, an affectionate husband, a wise counsellor, and a model prince, SARPEDON, the favourite of the gods, gallant and generous, PARIS, a gallant and a fop, TROILUS, "the prince of chivalry," PRIAM, a broken-spirited old monarch

HELEN, a heartless beauty, faithless, and fond of pleasure, ANDROMACHE, a fond young mother and affectionate wife, CASSANDRA, a querulous, croaking prophetess, HECUBA, an old she-bear robbed of her whelps

Homespun (Zekiel), a farmer of Castleton. Being turned out of his farm, he goes to London to seek his fortune. Though quite illiterate, he has warm affections, noble principles, and a most ingenious mind. Zekiel wins \$20,000 by a lottery ticket, bought by his deceased father

Cicely Homespun, sister of Zekiel, be-

trothed to Dick Dowlas (for a short time the Hon Dick Dowlas) When Cicely went to London with her brother, she took a situation with Caroline Dormer Miss Dormer married "the heir-at-law" of baron Duberly, and Cicely married Dick Dowlas —G Colman, *The Heir-at-Law* (1797)

Hominy (*Mrs*), philosopher and authoress, wife of major Hominy, and "mother of the modern Græchi," as she called her daughter, who lived at New Thermopylae, three days this side of "Eden," in America Mrs Hominy was considered by her countrymen a "very choice spirit" —C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Homo, man Said to be a corruption of OMO, the two O's represent the two eyes, and the M the rest of the human face Dant  says the gaunt face of a starved man resembles the letter "m"

Who reads the name
For man upon his forehead there the M
Had traced most plainly
Dant  *Purgatory* xxiil (1808)

* * The two downstrokes represent the contour, and the V of the letter represents the nose. Hence the human face is 1°V°!

Honest George General George Monk, duke of Albemarle, was so called by the Cromwellites (1608-1670)

Honest Man Diogen s, being asked one day what he was searching for so diligently that he needed the light of a lantern in broad day, replied, "An honest man"

Searched with lantern light to find an honest man
Southey *Roderick* etc. xii (1814)

Still will he hold his lantern up to scan
The face of monarchs for an honest man
Byron *Age of Bronze* x. (1821)

Honest Thieves (*The*) The "thieves" are Ruth and Arabella, two heiresses, brought up by justice Day, trustees of the estates of Ruth and guardian of Arabella The two girls wish to marry colonel Careless and captain Manly, but do not know how to get possession of their property, which is in the hands of justice Day It so happens that Day goes to pay a visit, and the two girls, finding the key of his strong box, help themselves to the deeds, etc., to which they are respectively entitled Mrs Day, on her return, accuses them of robbery, but Manly says, "Madam, they have taken nothing but what is their own They are honest thieves, I assure you" —T Knight (a farce)

* * This is a mere *ris famento* of *The Committee* (1670), by the Hon sir R Howard Most of the names are identical, but "captain Manly" is substituted for colonel Blunt

Honesty Timour used to boast that during his reign a child might carry a purse of gold from furthest east to furthest west of his vast empire without fear of being robbed or molested —Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, etc (1776-88)

A similar state of things existed in Ireland, brought about by the administration of king Brien A young lady of great beauty, adorned with jewels, undertook a journey alone from one end of the kingdom to the other, but no attempt was made upon her honour, nor was she robbed of her jewels —Warner, *History of Ireland*, 1 10

* * Thomas Moore has made this the subject of one of his *Irish Melodies*, 1 ("Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore," 1814)

Honey Glaucus, son of Minos, was smothered in a cask of honey

Honeycomb (*Will*), a fine gentleman, the great authority on the fashions of the day He was one of the members of the imaginary club from which the *Spectator* issued —*The Spectator* (1711-1713)

Mr Roger de Coverley a country gentleman to whom reference was made when matters connected with rural affairs were in question Will Honeycomb gave law on all things concerning the gay world captain Sentry stood up for the army, and sir Andrew Freeport represented the commercial interest —Chambers *English Literature* 1. 603.

Honeycombe (*Mr*), the uxorious husband of Mrs Honeycombe, and father of Polly Self-willed, passionate, and tyrannical He thinks to bully Polly out of her love-nonsense, and by locking her in her chamber to keep her safe, forgetting that "love laughs at locksmiths," and "where there's a will there's a way"

Mrs Honeycombe, the dram-drinking, maudling, foolish wife of Mr Honeycombe, always ogling him, calling him "lovey," "sweeting," or "dearie," but generally muzzy, and obfuscated with cordials or other messes

Polly Honeycombe, the daughter of Mr and Mrs Honeycombe, educated by novels, and as full of romance as don Quixote Mr Ledger, a stock-broker, pays his addresses to her, but she hates him, and determines to clope with Mr Scribble, an attorney's clerk, and nephew

of her nurse This folly, however, is happily interrupted — G Colman the elder, *Polly Honeycombe* (1760)

Honeyman (*Charles*), a free-and-easy clergyman, of social habits and fluent speech — Thackeray, *The Newcomes* (1855)

Honeymoon (*The*), a comedy by J Tobin (1804) The general scheme resembles that of the *Taming of the Shrew*, viz, breaking-in an unruly colt of high mettle to the harness of wifely life The duke of Aranza marries the proud, overbearing, but beautiful Julianna, eldest daughter of Balthazar After marriage, he takes her to a mean hut, and pretends he is only a peasant, who must work for his daily bread, and that his wife must do the household drudgery He acts with great gentleness and affection, and by the end of the month, Julianna, being thoroughly reformed, is introduced to the castle, where she finds that her husband after all is the duke, and that she is the duchess of Aranza It is an excellent and well-written comedy

Honeywood, "the good-natured man," whose property is made the prey of swindlers His uncle, sir William Honeywood, in order to rescue him from sharpers, causes him to be seized for a bill to which he has lent his name "to a friend who absconded" By this arrest the young man is taught to discriminate between real friends and designing knaves Honeywood dotes on Miss Richland, but fancies she loves Mr Lofly, and therefore forbears to avow his love, eventually, however, all comes right Honeywood promises to "reserve his pity for real distress, and his friendship for true merit"

Though inclined to the right [he] had not courage to condemn the wrong. [His] charity was but injustice [his] benevolence but weakness and [his] friendship but credulity — Act v

Sir William Honeywood, uncle of Mr Honeywood "the good-natured man" Sir William sees with regret the faults of his nephew, and tries to correct them He is a dignified and high-minded gentleman — Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1767)

Hono'ia, daughter of general Arehas "the loyal subject" of the great-duke of Moscovia, and sister of Viola — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618)

Hono'ria, a fair but haughty dame,

greatly loved by Theodoro of Ravenna, but the lady "hated him alone," and "the more he loved the more she disdained" One day, she saw the ghost of Guido Cavalcanti hunting with two mastiffs a damsel who despised his love and who was doomed to suffer a year for every month she had tormented him Her torture was to be hunted by dogs, torn to pieces, disembowelled, and restored to life again every Friday This vision so acted on the mind of Honoria, that she no longer resisted the love of Theodoro, but, "with the full consent of all, she changed her state" — Dryden, *Theodoro and Honoria* (a poem)

* * This tale is from Boecetio, *Decameron* (day v 8)

Honour (*Mrs*), the waiting gentlewoman of Sophia Western — Fielding, *Tom Jones* (1749)

This is worse than Sophy Western and Mrs. Honour about Tom Jones's broken arm — Prof. J Wilson

Honour and Glory Griffiths Captain Griffiths, in the reign of William IV, was so called, because he used to address his letters to the Admiralty, to "Their Honours and Glories at the Admiralty"

Honour of the Spear, a tournament

He came to Runa schooling halls, and fought the honour of the spear — Oxián *The War of Imit Thona*.

Honours (*Crushed by His or Her*)

Tarpeia (3 syl), daughter of Tarpeius (governor of the citadel of Rome), promised to open the gates to Tatiüs, if his soldiers would give her the ornaments they wore on their arms As the soldiers entered the gate, they threw on her their shields, and crushed her to death, saying, "These are the ornaments we Sabines wear on our arms"

Draco, the Athenian legislator, was crushed to death in the theatre of Ægina by the number of caps and cloaks showered on him by the audience, as a mark of honour

Elagabalus, the Roman emperor, invited the leading men of Rome to a banquet, and, under pretence of showing them honour, rained roses upon them till they were smothered to death

Hood (*Robin*), a famous English outlaw Slow places him in the reign of Richard I, but others make him live at divers periods between Cœur de Lion and Edward II His chief haunt was Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire Ancient

ballads abound with anecdotes of his personal courage, his skill in archery, his generosity, and great popularity. It is said that he robbed the rich, but gave largely to the poor, and protected women and children with chivalrous magnanimity. According to tradition, he was treacherously bled to death by a nun, at the command of his kinsman, the prior of Kirkless, in Notts.

Stukeley asserts that Robin Hood was Robert Fitzooth, earl of Huntingdon, and it is probable that his name *hood*, like *capet* given to the French king Hugues, refers to the cape or hood which he usually wore.

* * The chief incidents of his life are recorded by Stow. Ritson has collected a volume of songs, ballads, and anecdotes called *Robin Hood that Celebrated English Outlaw* (1795). Sir W. Scott has introduced him in his novel called *Ivanhoe*, which makes the outlaw contemporary with Cœur de Lion.

Robin Hood's Men. The most noted of his followers were Little John, whose surname was Nailor, his chaplain friar Tuck, William Searlet, Senthelooke (2 syl), or Scadlock, sometimes called two brothers, Will Stutly or Stukely, Mutch the miller's son, and the maid Marian.

Chief beside the butts, there stand
Bolt, Ball, and Bow, and the best of the band.

ly cow!

\ Searlet, and Mutch and Little John
Sir W. Scott.

Hookem (*Mr*), partner of lawyer Clippurse at Waverley Honour—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Hop (*Robin*), the hop plant.

Get into thy hop yard for now it is time
To teach Robin Hop on his pole how to climb
T. Tusser *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* xl 17 (1657)

Hope. The name of the first woman, according to Grecian mythology, was Pandora, made by Hephestos (*Vulcan*) out of earth. She was called Pandora ("all-gifted") because all the deities contributed something to her charms. She married Epimetheus (4 syl), in whose house was a box which no mortal might open. Curiosity induced Pandora to peep into it, when out flew all the ills of humanity, and she had just time to close the lid to prevent the escape of Hope a'so.

When m... ..

Hope (*The Bard of*), Thomas Campbell, who wrote *The Pleasures of Hope*, in two parts (1777-1841).

Hope (*The Cape of Good*), originally called "The Cape of Storms."

Similarly, the Euxine (i.e. "hospitable") Sea was originally called by the Greeks the *Axine* (i.e. "the inhospitable") Sea.

* * For the "Spirit of the Cape," see ADAMASTOR.

Hope the Motive Power of All.

The ambitious prince doth hope to conquer all
The dukes, earls, lords, and knights hope to be kings;
The prelates hope to push for popish pall
The lawyers hope to purchase wondrous things
The merchants hope for no less reckonings
The peasant hopes to get a ferme [*farm*] at least
All men are guests where Hope doth hold the feast.
G. Gascoigne *The Fruit of Warre* 88 (died 1577)

Hope Diamond (*The*), a blue brilliant, weighing 44½ carats.

It is supposed that this diamond is the same as the blue diamond bought by Louis XIV in 1668, of Tavernier. It weighed in the rough 112½ carats, and after being cut 67½ carats. In 1792 it was lost. In 1830, Mr Daniel Eliason came into possession of a blue diamond without any antecedent history, this was bought by Mr Henry Thomas Hope, and is called "The Hope Diamond."

Hope of Troy (*The*), Hector.

[He] stood against them as the Hope of Troy
Against the Greeks.
Shakespeare *3 Henry VI* act II sc. 1 (1599)

Hopeful, a companion of Christian after the death of Faithful at Vanity Fair—Bunyan, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, 1 (1678).

Hope-on-High Bomby, a puritanical character, drawn by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Well," said Willdrake, "I think I can make a Hope on High Bomby as well as thou canst."—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* vii.

Hopkins (*Matthew*), of Manningtree, in Essex, the witch-finder. In one year he caused sixty persons to be hanged as reputed witches.

Between three and four thousand persons suffered death for witchcraft between 1643 and 1661.—Dr Z. Grey.

Hopkins (*Nicholas*), a Chartreux friar, who prophesied "that neither the king [*Henry VIII*] nor his heirs should prosper, but that the duke of Buckingham should govern England."

1st Gent. That devil monk Hopkins hath made this mischief.

2nd Gent. That was he that fed him with his prophecies.
Shakespeare *Henry VIII* act II sc. 1 (1601)

Hop-o'-my-Thumb, a character in several nursery tales. Tom Thumb and Hop-o'-my-thumb are not the same, although they are often confounded with each other. Tom Thumb was the son of peasants, knighted by King Arthur, and was killed by a spider, but Hop-o'-my-thumb was a nix, the same as the German *dumpling*, the French *le petit pource*, and the Scotch *Tom-a-lin* or *Tamlane*. He was not a human dwarf, but a fay of usual fairy proportions.

You Stampo-the-gutter you Hop-o' my thumb
Your husband must from Lilliput come.
Kane O'Hara, *1844* (1778)

Horace, son of Oronte (2 syl) and lover of Agnes. He first sees Agnes in a balcony, and takes off his hat in passing. Agnes returns his salute, "pour ne point manquer a la civilite." He again takes off his hat, and she again returns the compliment. He bows a third time, and she returns his "politeness" a third time. "Il passe, vient, repasse, et toujours me fait a chaque fois reverence, et moi nouvelle reverence aussi je lui rendois." An intimacy is soon established, which ripens into love. Oronte tells his son he intends him to marry the daughter of Enrique (2 syl), which he refuses to do, but it turns out that Agnes is in fact Enrique's daughter, so that love and obedience are easily reconciled.—Moliere, *L'Ecole des Femmes* (1662)

Horace (The English) Ben Jonson is so called by Dekker the dramatist (1574-1637)

Cowley was preposterously called by George duke of Buckingham "The Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England" (1618-1667)

Horace (The French), Jean Macrinus or Salmon (1490-1557)

Pierre Jean de Beranger is called "The Horace of France," and "The French Burns" (1780-1837)

Horace (The Portuguese), A. Ferreira (1528-1569)

Horace (The Spanish) Both Lupericio Argensola and his brother Bartolome are so called

Horace de Brienne (2 syl), engaged to Diana de Lascours, but after the discovery of Ogarita [alias Martha, Diana's sister], he falls in love with her, and marries her with the free consent of his former choice.—E. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1806)

Horatia, daughter of Horatius "the

Roman father." She was engaged to Caius Curatius, whom her surviving brother slew in the well-known combat of the three Romans and three Albans. For the purpose of being killed, she insulted her brother Publius in his triumph, and spoke disdainfully of his "patriotic love," which he preferred to filial and brotherly affection. In his anger he stabbed his sister with his sword.—Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741)

Horatio, the intimate friend of prince Hamlet—Shakespeare, *Hamlet Prince of Denmark* (1596)

Horatio, the friend and brother-in-law of lord Altamont, who discovers by accident that Calista, lord Altamont's bride, has been seduced by Lothario, and informs lord Altamont of it. A duel ensues between the bridegroom and the libertine, in which Lothario is killed, and Calista stabs herself.—N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703)

Horatius, "the Roman father." He is the father of the three Horatii chosen by the Roman senate to espouse the cause of Rome against the Albans. He glories in the choice, preferring his country to his offspring. His daughter, Horatia, was espoused to one of the Curatii, and was slain by her surviving brother for taunting him with murder under the name of patriotism. The old man now renounced his son, and would have given him up to justice, but king and people interposed in his behalf.

Publius Horatius, the surviving son of "the Roman father." He pretended flight, and as the Curatii pursued, "but not with equal speed," he slew them one by one as they came up.—Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741)

Horatius [Cocles], captain of the bridge-gate over the Tiber. When Porsenna brought his host to replace Tarquin on the throne, the march on the city was so sudden and rapid, that the consul said, "The foe will be upon us before we can cut down the bridge." Horatius exclaimed, "If two men will join me, I will undertake to give the enemy play till the bridge is cut down." Spurius Larinus and Herminius volunteered to join him in this bold enterprise. Three men came against them and were cut down. Three others met the same fate. Then the lord of Luna came with his band "which none but he could yield," but the Tuscan was also despatched. Horatius

then ordered his two companions to make good their escape, and they just crossed the bridge as it fell in with a crash. The bridge being down, Horatius threw himself into the Tiber and swam safe to shore, amidst the applauding shouts of both armies—Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("Horatius," 1842)

Horehound (2 syl) or *Marrubium vulgare* ("white horehound"), used in coughs and pulmonary disorders, either in the form of tea or solid candy. Black horehound or *Ballota nigra* is recommended in hysteria.

For comforting the spleen and liver get for juice
Pale horehound

Dryden *Polyolbion* xiii. (1613)

Horn (*The Cape*) So named by Schouten, a Dutch mariner, who first rounded it. He was born at Hoorn, in North Holland, and named the cape after his own native town.

Horn (*King*), hero of a French metrical romance, the original of our *Childe Horne* or *The Geste of Kyng Horn*. The French romance is ascribed to Mestre Thomas, and Dr Percy thinks the English romance is of the twelfth century, but this is probably at least a century too early.

Horn of Chastity and Fidelity

Morgan la Faye sent King Arthur a drinking-horn, from which no lady could drink who was not true to her husband, and no knight who was not feal to his liege lord. Sir Lamorake sent this horn as a taunt to Sir Mark, king of Cornwall—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 34 (1470).

Aristo's enchanted cup

The cuckold's drinking-horn, from which no "cuckold could drink without spilling the liquor" (See CARADOC, p. 160).

La coupe enchanlée of Lafontaine (See CHASTITY.)

Horne, in the proverb *I'll chance it*, as *old Horne did his neck*, refers to Horne, a clergyman in Nottinghamshire, who committed murder, but escaped to the Continent. After several years, he determined to return to England, and when told of the danger of so doing, replied, "I'll chance it." He did chance it, but being apprehended, was tried, condemned, and executed—*The Newgate Calendar*.

Horner (*Jack*), the little boy who sat in a corner to eat his Christmas pie, and put himself wondrously clever be-

cause he contrived to pull out a plum with his thumb.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner

Eating his Christmas pie

He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum

Saying 'What a good boy am I!'

Humorous Rhyme.

In *Notes and Queries*, vi. 156, several explanations are offered, ascribing a political meaning to the words quoted—Jack Horner being elevated to a king's messenger or king's steward, and the "plum" pulled out so cleverly being a valuable deed which the messenger abstracted.

Horse The first to ride and tame a horse for the use of man was Melizus, king of Thessaly (See MELIZUS.)

Horse (*The Black*), the 7th Dragoon Guards (not the 7th Dragoons). They have black velvet facings, and their plume is black and white. At one time they rode black horses.

Horse (*The Green*), the 5th Dragoon Guards (These are called "The Princess Charlotte of Wales") Facings dark green velvet, but the plume is red and white.

Horse (*The White*), the 3rd Dragoon Guards (These are called "The Prince of Wales")

** All the Dragoon Guards have velvet facings, except the 6th (or "Carabiniers"), which have white cloth facings. By "facings" are meant the collar and cuffs.

N.B.—"The white horse within the Garter" is not the heraldic insignia of the White Horse Regiment or 3rd Dragoon Guards, but of the 3rd Hussars (or "The King's Own"), who have also a white plume. This regiment used to be called "The 3rd Light Dragoons."

Horse (*The Royal*), the Blues.

Horse (*The Wooden*), a huge horse constructed by Ulysses and Diomed, for secreting soldiers. The Trojans were told by Sinon it was an offering made by the Greeks to the sea-god, to ensure a safe home-voyage, adding that the blessing would pass from the Greeks to the Trojans if the horse were placed within the city walls. The credulous Trojans drew the monster into the city, but at night Sinon released the soldiers from the horse and opened the gates to the Greek army. The sentinels were slain, the city fired in several places, and the inhabitants put to the sword. The

tale of the "Wooden Horse" forms no part of Homer's *Iliad*, but is told by Virgil in his *Æneid*. Virgil borrowed the tale from Arctinos of Miletus, one of the Cyclic poets, who related the story of the "Wooden Horse" and the "burning of Troy."

* * A very similar stratagem was employed in the seventh century A.D. by Abu Obeidah in the siege of Arrestan, in Syria. He obtained leave of the governor to deposit in the citadel some old lumber which impeded his march. Twenty boxes (filled with soldiers) were accordingly placed there, and Abu, like the Greeks, pretended to march homewards. At night the soldiers removed the sliding bottoms of the boxes, killed the sentries, opened the city gates, and took the town — Oakley, *History of the Saracens*, i. 185.

The capture of Sark was effected by a similar trick. A gentleman of the Netherlands, with one ship, asked permission of the French to bury one of his crew in the chapel. The request was granted, but the coffin was full of arms. The pretended mourners, being well provided with arms, fell on the guards and took the island by surprise — Percy, *Anecdotes*, 249.

Horse (Merlin's Wooden), Clavileno. This was the horse on which don Quixote effected the disenchantment of the infanta Antonomiasa and others. (See CLAVILENO, p. 194.)

Horse (The Enchanted), a wooden horse with two pegs. By turning one the horse rose into the air, and by turning the other it descended where and when the rider listed. It was given by an Indian to the shah of Persia, as a New Year's gift. (See FIKOUZ SHAH) — *Arabian Nights* ("The Enchanted Horse").

Horse (The fifteen points of a good)

A good horse should have three propertees of a man: three of a woman, three of a fox, three of a hare and three of an ass. Of a man, bolde prowde and hardye. Of a woman, fayre-breasted, faire of here and easy to move. Of a foxe, a fair taylle short eers, with a good trotte. Of a hare, a grale eye, a dry head and well rennyngs. Of an ass, a byrre clynn, a flat legges and a good hoof — *Wynkyn de Worde* (1495).

Horse-hair breeds Animals
According to legend, if the hair of a horse is dropped into corrupted water, it will turn to an animal.

A horse hair laid in a pale full of turbid water will in a short time stir and become a living creature — *Hollinshed De Crition of Eng and 224*.

Horse Neighing On the death of Smerdis, the several competitors for the Persian crown agreed that he whose

horse neighed first should be appointed king. The horse of Darius neighed first, and Darius was made king. Lord Brooke calls him a Scythian, he was son of Hystaspes the satrap.

The brave Scythian
Who found more sweetness in his horse's neighing
Than all the Phrygian Dorian Lydian playing
Lord Brooke

Horse Painted. Apellès of Cos painted Alexander's horse so wonderfully well that a real horse, seeing it, began to neigh at it, supposing it to be alive.

Myro the statuary made a cow so true to life that several bulls were deceived by it.

Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that Felipe IV., mistaking it for the man, reproved the supposed officer sharply for wasting his time in a painter's studio, when he ought to be with his fleet.

Zeuxis painted some grapes so admirably that birds flew at them, thinking them real fruit.

Parrhasios of Ephesus painted a curtain so imitatively that Zenæus thought it to be a real curtain, and bade the artist draw it aside that he might see the painting behind.

Quentin Matsys of Antwerp painted a bee on the outstretched leg of a fallen angel so naturally that when old Mandyn, the artist, returned to his studio, he tried to frighten it away with his pocket-handkerchief.

Horse of Brass (The), a present from the king of Araby and Ind to Cambuscan' king of Tartary. A person whispered in its ear where he wished to go, and having mounted, turned a pin, whereupon the brazen steed rose in the air as high as the rider wished, and within twenty-four hours landed him at the end of his journey.

This steed of brass that easily and well
Can in the space of a day natural
Bearing your body into every place
To which your heart's willets for to pace.

Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* (The Squire's Tale "1388")

Horst (Conrade), one of the murderers at Liège — Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Hortense' (2 syl), the vindictive French maid-servant of lady Dedlock. In revenge for the partiality shown by lady Dedlock to Rosa the village beauty, Hortense murdered Mr. Tulkinghorn, and tried to throw the suspicion of the crime on lady Dedlock — C. Dickens *Rochester House* (1853).

Horten'sio, a suitor to Bianca the younger sister of Katharina "the Shrew" Katharina and Bianca are the daughters of Baptista—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Hortensio, noted for his chivalrous love and valour—Massinger, *The Bashful Lover* (1636)

Horwendillus, the court at which Hamlet lived

This is that Hamlet who lived at the court of Horwendillus, 500 years before we were born—Hazlitt.

Hosier's Ghost (*Admiral*), a ballad by Richard Glover (1789) Admiral Hosier was sent with twenty sail to the Spanish West Indies, to block up the galleons of that country. He arrived at the Bastimentos, near Portobello, but had strict orders not to attack the foe. His men perished by disease but not in fight, and the admiral himself died of a broken heart. After Vernon's victory, Hosier and his 8000 men rose, "all in dreary hammocks shrouded, which for winding-sheets they wore," and lamented the cruel orders that forbade them to attack the foe, for "with twenty ships he surely could have achieved what Vernon did with only six" (See GREENILLI)

Hospital of Compassion, the house of correction

A troop of alguazels carried me to the hospital of compassion—Lesage *Gill Bias* vol. 7 (1735)

Hotspur So Harry Percy was called from his fiery temper, over which he had no control—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV* (1597)

William Denby [1738-1817] had the true poetic enthusiasm. None that I remember possessed even a portion of that fine madness which he threw out in Hotspur's fine rant about glory. His voice had the dissonance and at times the inspiring effect of the trumpet.—G. Lamb

Hotspur of Debate (*The*), lord Derby, called by lord Lytton, in *New Simon*, "The Rupert of Debate" (1799-1869)

Houd (1 syl), a prophet sent to preach repentance to the Adites (2 syl), and to reprove their king Shedad for his pride. As the Adites and their king refused to hear the prophet, God sent on the kingdom first a drought of three years' duration, and then the Sarsar or icy wind for seven days, so that all the people perished. Houd is written "Hûd" in Sale's *Ārār*, 1

Then stood the prophet Houd and cried

Woe! woe to Irem! woe to Ad!

Death is gone up into her palaces!

Woe! woe a day of guilt and punishment!

A day of desolation!

Southey *Thalaba the Destroyer* 1. 41 (1797)

Hough'ton (*Sergeant*), in Waverley's regiment—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Hounsflow, one of a gang of thieves that conspire to break into lady Bonntiful's house—Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1705)

Houri, plu **Hours**, the virgins of paradise, so called from their large black eyes (*hur al oyun*). According to Mohammedan faith, an intercourse with these lovely women is to constitute the chief delight of the faithful in the "world to come"—*Al Koran*

House judged by a Brick Hierocles, the compiler of a book of jests, tells us of a pedant who carried about a brick as a specimen of the house which he wished to sell.

He that tries to recommend Shakespeare by select quotations will succeed like the pedant in Hierocles, who when he offered his house to sale carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen—Dr. Johnson *Preface to Shakespeare*

House of Fame, a magnificent palace erected on a lofty mountain of ice, and supported by rows of pillars on which are inscribed the names of illustrious poets. Here the goddess of fame sits on a throne, and dispenses her capricious judgments to the crowd below who come to seek her favours—Chaucer, *House of Fame*

House that Jack Built (*The*), a cumulative nursery story, in which every preceding statement is repeated after the introduction of a new one, thus

- 1 *[This is]* the house that Jack built.
- 2 *[This is]* the malt that lay in
- 3 *[This is]* the rat that eat
- 4 *[This is]* the cat that killed
- 5 *[This is]* the dog that worried
- 6 *[This is]* the cow with the crumpled horn that tossed
- 7 *[This is]* the
- 8 *[This is]* the
- 9 *[This is]* the

A similar accumulation occurs in another nursery tale, with this difference—the several clauses are repeated twice once by entreaty of the old woman to perform some service to get her pig to cross over a bridge that she may get home, and then the reverse way, when each begins the task requested of them. It begins with a statement that an old woman went to market to buy a pig, they came to a bridge, which the pig would not go over, so the old woman called to a stick, and said

- 1 *[Stick, stick beat pig for]* pig won't go over the bridge and I shan't get home to night.
- 2 *[Fire fire]* burn stick stick won't heat 1, 1,

3. [Water, water] quench fire fire won't
 4. [Ox, ox] drink water water won't
 5. [Butcher butcher] kill ox ox won't
 6. [Rope rope] hang butcher butcher won't
 7. [Cat rat] gnaw rope, rope won't
 8. Cat, cat kill rat rat won't

Then the cat began to kill the rat and the rat began to gnaw the rope and the rope began etc., and the pig went over the bridge and so the old woman got home that night.

Dr Doran gave the following Hebrew "parable" in *Notes and Queries*—

1. [This is] the kid that my father bought for two zuzim
 2. [I=Id] —

that slave

*** While correcting these proofs, a native of South Africa informs me that he has often heard the Kafirs tell their children the same story

Hous'sain (*Prince*), the elder brother of prince Ahmed. He possessed a carpet of such wonderful powers that if any one sat upon it it would transport him in a moment to any place he liked. Prince Houssain bought this carpet at Bishnagar, in India.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Paribanou")

The wish of the penman is to him like prince Houssain's tapestry in the Eastern fable.—Sir W. Scott.

*** Solomon's carpet (*q v*) possessed the same locomotive power

Houyhnhnms [*Wun' nms*], a race of horses endowed with human reason, and bearing rule over the race of man—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726)

True true ay, too true" replied the Domine his houyhnhnm laugh sinking into a hysterical giggle.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (1816).

Howard, in the court of Edward IV—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Howatson (*Luchie*), midwife at Ellangowan—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Howden (*Mrs*), saleswoman—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Howe (*Miss*), the friend of Clarissa Harlowe, to whom she presents a strong contrast. She has more worldly wisdom and less abstract principle. In questions of doubt, Miss Howe would suggest some practical solution, while Clarissa was musing about hypothetical contingencies. She is a girl of high spirit, disinterested friendship, and sound common sense—Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe* (1749)

Howel or Hoel, king of the West Welsh in the tenth century, surnamed "the Good." He is a very famous king, especially for his code of laws. This is not the Howel or Hoel of Arthurian romance, who was duke of Armorica in the sixth century.

What Malmatian laws or Marlian, ever were
 More excellent than those which our good Howel here
 Ordained to govern Wales?
 Dryden, *Poets' Wits*, ix (1619)

Howie (*James*), bailie to Malcolm Bradwardine (3 syl) of Inchgrabbit—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Howlaglass (*Master*), a preacher Friend of Justice Maulstaine—Sir W. Scott, *Peccol of the Peck* (time, Charles II)

Howle'glas (*Father*), the abbot of Unreason, in the revels held at Kennaquhair Abbey—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Howleglass (2 syl), a clever rascal. Called "Howleglass" from the hero of an old German jest-book, popular in England in the reign of queen Elizabeth (V. T. Y. R.)

Hoyden (*Miss*), a lively, ignorant, romping, country girl—Vanbrugh, *The Relapse* (1697)

*** This was Mrs Jordan's great character

Hoyden (*Miss*), daughter of sir Tunbelly Clumsy, a green, ill-educated, country girl, living near Scarborough. She is promised in marriage to lord Popington, but as his lordship is not personally known either by the knight or his daughter, Tom Fashion, the nobleman's younger brother, passes himself off as lord Popington, is admitted into the family, and marries the heiress—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777)

*** Sheridan's comedy is *The Relapse* of Vanbrugh (1697), abridged, recast, and somewhat modernized

Hrasvelg, the giant who keeps watch on the north side of the root of the Tree of the World, to devour the dead. His shape is that of an eagle. Winds and storms are caused by the movement of his wings—*Scandinavian Mythology*

Where the heaven's remotest bound
 With darkness is encompass'd round,
 There Hrasvel gets his and swins
 The tempest from his eagle wings
 Edda of Hamund (by Amos Cotter)

Hrimfaxi, the horse of Night, from whose bit fall the rime-drops that every

morning bedew the earth — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Hrothgar, king of Denmark, whom Beowulf delivered from the monster Grendel. Hrothgar built Heorot, a magnificent palace, and here he distributed rings (treasure), and held his feasts, but the monster Grendel, envious of his happiness, stole into the hall after a feast, and put thirty of the thanes to death in their sleep. The same ravages were repeated night after night, till Beowulf, at the head of a mixed band of soldiers, went against him and slew him — *Beowulf* (an Anglo-Saxon epic poem, sixth century)

Hry'mer, pilot of the ship *Nagelfar* (made of the "nails of the dead") — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Hubba and Ingwar, two Danish chiefs, who, in 870, conquered East Anglia and wintered at Thetford, in Norfolk. King Edmund fought against them, but was beaten and taken prisoner. The Danish chiefs offered him his life and kingdom if he would renounce Christianity and pay them tribute, but as he refused to do so, they tied him to a tree, shot at him with arrows, and then cut off his head. Edmund was therefore called "St Edmund." Alured fought seven battles with Hubba, and slew him at Abingdon, in Berkshire.

Alured

In seven brave foughten fields their champion Hubba chased,

And slew him in the end at Abington [sic].

Drayton, *Polyolbion* xli. (1613)

Hubberd (Mother) *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, by Edmund Spenser, is a satirical fable in the style of Chaucer, supposed to be told by an old woman (Mother Hubbard) to relieve the weariness of the poet during a time of sickness. The tale is this: An ape and a fox went into partnership to seek their fortunes. They resolved to begin their adventures as beggars, so Master Ape dressed himself as a broken soldier, and Reynard pretended to be his dog. After a time they came to a farmer, who employed the ape as shepherd, but when the rascals had so reduced the flock that detection was certain, they decamped. Next they tried the Church, under advice of a priest, Reynard was appointed rector to a living, and the ape was his parish clerk. From this living they were obliged also to remove. Next they went to court as foreign potentates, and drove a splendid business, but came to grief ere long. Lastly, they

saw king Lion asleep, his skin was lying beside him, with his crown and sceptre. Master Ape stole the regalia, dressed himself as king Lion, usurped the royal palace, made Reynard his chief minister, and collected round him a band of monsters, chiefly amphibious, as his guard and court. In time, Jupiter sent Mercury to rouse king Lion from his lethargy, so he awoke from sleep, broke into his palace, and bit off the ape's tail, with a part of its ear.

Since which all apes but half their ears have left
And of their tails are utterly bereft.

As for Reynard, he ran away at the first alarm, and tried to curry favour with king Lion, but the king only exposed him and let him go (1591).

Hubbard (Old Mother) went to her cupboard to get a bone for her dog, but, not finding one, trotted hither and thither to fetch sundry articles for his behoof. Every time she returned she found Master Doggie performing some extraordinary feat, and at last, having finished all her errands, she made a grand curtsy to Master Doggie. The dog, not to be outdone in politeness, made his mistress a profound bow, upon which the dams said, "Your servant!" and the dog replied, "Bow, now!" — *Nursery Tale*

Hubble (Mr), wheelwright, a tough, high-shouldered, stooping old man, of a sawdusty fragrance, with his legs extraordinarily wide apart.

Mrs Hubble, a little curly, sharp-edged person, who held a conventionally juvenile position, because she had married Mr Hubble when she was much younger than he — C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Hubert, "the keeper" of young prince Arthur. King John conspired with him to murder the young prince, and Hubert actually employed two ruffians to burn out both the boy's eyes with red-hot irons. Arthur pleaded so lovingly with Hubert to spare his eyes, that he relented, however, the lad was found dead soon afterwards, either by accident or foul play — Shakespeare, *King John* (1596)

*** This "Hubert" was Hubert de Burgh, justice of England and earl of Kent.

One would think had it been possible that Shakespeare when he made king John excuse his intention of perpetrating the death of Arthur by his comment on Hubert's face by which he saw the assassin in his mind.

had Sanford in idea, for he was rather deformed and had a most forbidding countenance—C Dibdin *History of the Stage*.

Hubert, an honest lord, in love with Jac'ulin daughter of Gerrard king of the beggars—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Hubert, brother of prince Oswald, severely wounded by count Hurgonel in the combat provoked by Oswald against Gondibert, his rival for the love of Rhodabud the heiress of Aribert king of Lombardy—Sir W Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Hubert, an archer in the service of sir Philip de Malvoisin—Sir W Scott, *Itanhoc* (time, Richard I)

Hubert (St), patron saint of huntsmen. He was son of Bertrand duc d'Acquitaine, and cousin of king Pepin

Huddibras (Sir), a man "more huge in strength than wise in works," the suitor of Perissa (*extravagance*)—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, ii 2 (1590)

Hudibras, the hero of a rhyming political satire, by S Butler. Sir Hudibras is a presbyterian justice in the Commonwealth, who sets out with his squire Ralph (an independent) to reform abuses, and enforce the observance of the laws for the suppression of popular sports and amusements (1663, 1664, 1678)

* * * The *Grub Street Journal* (1731) maintains that the academy figure of Hudibras was colonel Rolle of Devonshire, with whom the poet lodged for some time, and adds that the name is derived from Hugh de Bras, the patron saint of the county. Others say that sir Samuel Luke was the original, and cite the following distich in proof thereof—

"His name, there's a valiant Mameche
In foreign lands yeaped" • • [Sir Luke]

Hudjadge, a shah of Persia, suffered much from sleeplessness, and commanded Itead, his porter and gardener, to tell him tales to while away the weary hours. Itead declared himself wholly unable to comply with this request. "Then find some one who can," said Hudjadge, "or suffer death for disobedience." On reaching home, greatly dejected, he told his only daughter, Moradbak, who was motherless, and only 14 years old, the shah's command, and she undertook the task. She told the shah the stories called *The Oriental Tales*, which not only amused him, but cured him, and he

married her—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* (1743)

Hudson (Sir Geoffrey), the famous dwarf, formerly page to queen Henrietta Maria. Sir Geoffrey tells Julian Peveril how the late queen had him enclosed in a pie and brought to table—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

* * * Vandike has immortalized sir Geoffrey by his brush, and some of his clothes are said to be preserved in sir Hans Sloane's museum

Hudson (Tam), gamekeeper—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Hugh, blacksmith at Ringleburn, a friend of Hobbie Elliott, the Heughfoot farmer—Sir W Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Hugh, servant at the Maypole inn. This giant in stature and ringleader in the "No Popery riots," was a natural son of sir John Chester and a gipsy. He loved Dolly Varden, and was very kind to Barnaby Rudge the half-witted lad. Hugh was executed for his participation in the "Gordon riots"—C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Hugh count of Vermandois, a crusader—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Hugh de Brass (Mr), in *A Regular Fix*, by J M Morton

Hugh of Lincoln, a boy eight years old, said to have been stolen, tortured, and crucified by Jews in 1255. Eighteen of the wealthiest Jews of Lincoln were hanged for taking part in this affair, and the boy was buried in state

* * * There are several documents in Rymer's *Fœdera* relative to this event. The story is told in the *Chronicles of Matthew Paris*. It is the subject of the *Priores's Tale* in Chaucer, and Wordsworth has a modernized version of Chaucer's tale

A similar story is told of William of Norwich, said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1137

Percy, in his *Reliques*, i 3, has a ballad about a boy named Hew, whose mother was "lady Hew of Merryland" (? England). He was enticed by an apple given him by a Jewish damsel, who "stabbed him with a penknife, rolled him in lead, and cast him into a well"

Werner is another boy said to have been crucified by the Jews. The place of this alleged murder was Brunaracn

Hugo, count of Vermandois, brother of Philippe I of France, and leader of the Franks in the first crusade Hugo died before Godfrey was appointed general-in-chief of the allied armies (bk i), but his spirit appeared to Godfrey when the army went against the Holy City (bk xviii) —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Hugo, brother of Arnold, very small of stature, but brave as a lion. He was slain in the faction fight stirred up by prince Oswald against duke Godibert, his rival in the love of Rhodabind daughter and only child of Aribert king of Lombardy

Of stature small but was all over heart,
And the unhappy all that heart was love.
Sir W. Davensant, *Godibert* l. 1 (died 1668)

Hugo, natural son of Azo chief of the house of Este (2 syl) and Bianca, who died of a broken heart, because, although a mother, she was never wed. Hugo was betrothed to Parisina, but his father, not knowing it, made Parisina his own bride. One night Azo heard Parisina in her sleep confess her love for Hugo, and the angry marquis ordered his son to be beheaded. What became of Parisina "none knew, and none can ever know" —Byron, *Parisina* (1816)

Hugo Hugonet, minstrel of the earl of Douglas —Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Hugon (King), the great nursery-ogre of France

Huguenot Pope (The) Philippe de Mornay, the great supporter of the French huguenots, is called *Le Pape des Huguenots* (1549-1623)

* * Of course, Philippe de Mornay was not one of the "popes of Rome"

Huguenots (Les), an opera by Meyerbeer (1836). The subject of this opera is the massacre of the French huguenots or protestants, planned by Catherine de Medici on St Bartholomew's Day (August 24, 1572), during the wedding festivities of her daughter Margherita (*Marguerite*) and Henri le Beauvais (afterwards Henri IV of France)

Hul'sean Lectures, certain sermons preached at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, and paid for by a gift of the Rev John Hulse, of Heshire, in 1777

Till the year 1860, the Hul'sean

Lecturer was called "The Christian Advocate"

Humber or Humbert, mythical king of the Huns, who invaded England during the reign of Loerin, some 1000 years B.C. In his flight, he was drowned in the river Abus, which has ever since been called the Humber — Geoffrey, *British History*, ii 2, Milton, *History of England*

The ancient Britons yet a sceptred king obeyed
Three hundred years before Rome's great foundation
And had a thousand years an empire strongly stood

drowned,
In that great arm of sea by his great name renowned.
Dryden *Polyolbion* viii. (1612) see also xxviii.

Humgud'geon (*Grace-be-here*), a corporal in Cromwell's troop — Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Humm (Anthony), chairman of the "Brick Lane Branch of the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association" — C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Humma, a fabulous bird, of which it was said that "the head over which the shadow of its wings passes will assuredly wear a crown" — Wilkes, *South of India*, v 423

Belike he thinks
The humma's happy wings have shadowed him
And therefore fate with royalty must crown
His chosen head.
Southey *Indesides* etc. xiii. (1814)

Humorous Lieutenant (The), the chief character and title of a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647). The lieutenant has no name

Humpback (The) Andrea Solari, the Italian painter, was called *Del Gobbo* (1470-1527)

Geronimo Anielunghi was also called *Il Gobbo di Pisa* (sixteenth century)

Humphrey (Master), the hypothetical compiler of the tale entitled "Barnaby Rudge" in *Master Humphrey's Clock*, by Charles Dickens (1840)

Humphrey (Old), pseudonym of George Mogridge

* * George Mogridge has also issued several books under the popular name of "Peter Parley," which was first assumed by S. G. Goodrich, in 1828. Several publishers of high standing have condescended to palm books on the public under this *nom de plume*, some written by

William Martin, and others by names
warily unknown

Humphrey (The good duke), Humphrey Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Henry IV, murdered in 1446

Humphrey (To dine with duke), to go without dinner To stay behind in St Paul's aisle, under pretence of finding out the monument of duke Humphrey, while others more fortunate go home to dinner

* * * It was really the monument of John Beauchamp that the "dinnerless" hung about, and not that of duke Humphrey John Beauchamp died in 1359, and duke Humphrey in 1446

A similar phrase is, "To be the guest of the cross-legged knights," meaning the stone effigies in the Round Church (London) Lawyers at one time made this church the rendezvous of their clients, and here a host of dinnerless vagabonds used to loiter about, in the hope of picking up a job which would furnish them with the means of getting a dinner

"To dine or sup with sir Thomas Gresham" means the same thing, the Royal Exchange being at one time the great lounge of idlers

The little coin thy purseless pockets line,
Yet with great company thou art taken up
For often with duke Humphrey thou dost dine,
And often with sir Thomas Gresham sup
Hayman, *Quidnunc* (epigram on a loafer 1625)

Huncamunca (Princess), daughter of King Arthur and queen Dollalolla, beloved by lord Grizzle and Tom Thumb The king promises her in marriage to the "pugnacious queller" Huncamunca kills Frizaletta "for killing her mamma" But Frizaletta killed the queen for killing her sweetheart Noodle, and the queen killed Noodle because he was the messenger of ill news — *Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the novelist (1730), altered by O'Hara, author of *Alas* (1778)

Hunchback (The) Master Walter "the hunchback" was the guardian of Julia, and brought her up in the country, training her most strictly in knowledge and goodness When grown to womanhood, she was introduced to sir Thomas Clifford, and they plighted their troth to each other Then came a change Clifford lost his title and estates, while Julia went to London, became a votary of fashion and pleasure, abandoned Clifford, and promised marriage to Wilford earl of Rochdale The day of espousals came The love of Julia for Clifford revived,

and she implored her guardian to break off the obnoxious marriage Master Walter now showed himself to be the earl of Rochdale, and the father of Julia, the marriage with Wilford fell through, and Julia became the wife of sir Thomas Clifford — S Knowles (1831)

* * * Similarly, Maria "the maid of the Oaks" was brought up by Oldworth as his ward, but was in reality his motherless child — J Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks*

Hunchback (The Little), the buffoon of the sultan of Casgar Supping with a tailor, the little fellow was killed by a bone sticking in his throat The tailor, out of fear, carried the body to the house of a physician, and the physician, stumbling against it, knocked it downstairs Thinking he had killed the man, he let the body down a chimney into the store-room of his neighbour, who was a purveyor The purveyor, supposing it to be a thief, belaboured it soundly, and then, thinking he had killed the little hunchback, carried the body into the street, and set it against a wall A Christian merchant, reeling home, stumbled against the body, and gave it a blow with his fist Just then the patrol came up, and arrested the merchant for murder He was condemned to death, but the purveyor came forward and accused himself of being the real offender The merchant was accordingly released, and the purveyor condemned to death, but then the physician appeared, and said he had killed the man by accident, having knocked him downstairs When the purveyor was released, and the physician led away to execution, the tailor stepped up, and told his tale All were then taken before the sultan, and acquitted, and the sultan ordered the case to be enrolled in the archives of his kingdom amongst the *causes célèbres* — *Arabian Nights* ("The Little Hunchback")

Hundeberst, steward to Cedric of Rotherwood — Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Hundred Fights (Hero of a), Conn, son of Cormac king of Ireland Called in Irish "Conn Keadcabagh"

Conn of a hundred fights, sleep in thy grass grown tomb. — O'Garra.

Admiral Horatio lord Nelson (1758-1805)

Hundred-Handed (The) Brar'cos (4 syl) or Ægæon, with his brothers

Gygès and Kottos, were all hundred-handed giants

Homer makes Briareos 4 syl, but Shakespeare writes it in the Latin form, "Briareus," and makes it 3 syl

Then called by thee the monster Titan came
Whom gods Briareus men Ægeon name
Pope, *Mad* 1 (1715)

He is a gouty Briareus. Many hands
And of no use.

Shakespeare *Troilus and Cressida* act I. sc. 2 (1602)

Hundwolf, steward to the old lady of Baldringham — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Hungarian (An), one half-starved, one suffering from hunger

He is hide-bound he is an Hungarian — Howell *Eng*
llth Proverbs (1669).

Hunia'des (4 syl), called by the Turks "The Devil" He was surnamed "Corvinus," and the family crest was a crow (1400-1456)

The Turks employed the name of Huniads to frighten their perverse children. He was corruptly called Janus Iain — Gibbon *Decline and Fall*, etc. xii. 166 (1776-83)

Hunsdon (Lord), cousin of queen Elizabeth — Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Hunter (Mr and Mrs Leo), persons who court the society of any celebrity, and consequently invite Mr Pickwick and his three friends to an entertainment in their house Mrs Leo Hunter wrote an "Ode to an Expiring Frog," considered by her friends a most masterly performance — C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Can I view thee panting lying
On thy stomach without sighing
Can I un moved see thee dying
On a log expiring frog!

Say have fiends in shape of boys
With wild halloo and brutal noise
Hunted thee from marshy joys
With a dog expiring frog!

Ch. xv

Hunter (The Mighty), Nimrod, so called in Gen x 9

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began
A mighty hunter and his prey was man.
Pope *Windsor Forest* (1713)

Huntingdon (Robert earl of), generally called "Robin Hood" In 1601 Anthony Munday and Henry Chettle produced a drama entitled *The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon* (attributed often to T Heywood) Ben Jonson began a beautiful pastoral drama on the subject of Robin Hood (*The Sad Shepherd or A Tale of Robin Hood*), but left only two acts of it when he died (1637) We have also *Robin Hood and His Crew of*

Souldiers, a comedy acted at Nottingham, and printed 1661, *Robin Hood*, an opera (1730) J Ritson edited, in 1795, *Robin Hood a Collection of Poems, Songs, and Ballads relative to that Celebrated English Outlaw*

Huntingdon (The earl of), in the court of queen Elizabeth — Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Huntingdon (David earl of), prince royal of Scotland He appears first as sir Kenneth knight of the Leopard, and afterwards as Zohauk the Nubian slave — Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Huntingdon Sturgeon and Godmanchester Hogs

During a very high flood in the meadows between Huntingdon and Godmanchester a black hog was seen floating wh thought was a black hog declared was a sturgeon. it proved to be a young donkey — Lord Brynbrooke (Pepys, *Diary* May 22, 1667)

Huntinglen (The earl of), an old Scotch nobleman — Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Huntly (The marquis of), a royalist — Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Huon, a serf, secretary and tutor of the countess Catherine, with whom he falls in love He reads with music in his voice, talks enchantingly, writes admirably, translates "dark languages," is "wise in rare philosophy," is master of the hautboy, lute, and viol, "proper in trunk and limb and feature," but the proud countess, though she loves him, revolts from the idea of marrying a serf At length it comes to the ears of the duke that his daughter loves Huon, and the duke commands him, on pain of death, to marry Catherine, a freed serf He refuses, till the countess interferes, he then marries, and rushes to the wars Here he greatly distinguishes himself, and is created a prince, when he learns that the Catherine he has wed is not Catherine the freed serf, but Catherine the countess — S Knowles, *Love* (1840)

Huon de Bordeaux (Sir), who married Esclairmond, and, when Oberon went to paradise, succeeded him as "king of all Faery"

In the second part, Huon visits the terrestrial paradise, and encounters Cain, the first murderer, in performance of his penance — *Huon de Bordeaux*

* * * An abstract of this romance is in

Dunlop's *History of Fiction* See also
 Haughtley's *Fairy Mythology* It is also
 the subject of Wieland's *Oberon*, which
 has been translated by Sotheby

Hûr al Oyûn, the black-eyed
 daughters of paradise, created of pure
 musk They are free from all bodily
 weakness, and are ever young Every
 believer will have seventy-two of these
 girls as his household companions in
 paradise, and those who desire children
 will see them grow to maturity in an
 hour—*Al Korân*, Sale's notes

Hurgonel (*Count*), tho betrothed of
 Orna sister of duke Gondibert—Sir Wm
 Davenant, *Gondibert*, in 1 (died 1668)

Hurlo-Thrumbo, a burlesque which
 had an extraordinary run at the Haymar-
 ket Theatre—Samuel Johnson (*not* Dr
 S Johnson), *Hurlo-Thrumbo* or *The*
Supernatural (1730)

Consider then before like Hurlo-Thrumbo
 You aim your club at any creed on earth
 That, by the simple accident of birth
 You might have been high priest to Mumbo-Jumbo
 Hood.

Hurry, servant of Oldworth of Old-
 worth Oaks He is always out of breath,
 wholly unable to keep quiet or stand
 still, and proves the truth of the proverb,
 "The more haste the worse speed" He
 fancies everything must go wrong if he is
 not bustling about, and he is a constant
 fidget—J Burgoyne, *The Maid of the*
Oaks

Poor Weston! "Hurry" was one of his last parts, and
 was taken from real life I need not tell those who
 remember this genuine representative of nature, that in
 "Hurry" he threw the audience into loud fits of mirth
 without decomposing a muscle of his features (1737-1776).
 —T Davies.

Hurtali, a giant who reigned in the
 time of the Flood

The Masorets affirm that Hurtali being too big to get
 into the ark, sat astride upon it, as children stride a wooden
 horse—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* li. 2.

(Minage says that the rabbins assert
 that it was Og, not Hurtali, who thus
 outrode the Flood—See Le Pelletier, chap
 xxv of his *Noah's Ark*)

Hush'al (2 syl), in Dryden's satire
 of *Abalom* and *Achitophel*, is Hyde earl
 of Rochester As Hush'al was David's
 friend and wise counsellor, so was Hyde
 the friend and wise counsellor of Charles
 II As the counsel of Hush'al rendered
 abortive that of Achitophel, and caused
 the plot of Abalom to miscarry, so the
 counsel of Hyde rendered abortive that
 of lord Shaftesbury, and caused the plot
 of Monmouth to miscarry

Hush'al, the friend of David in distress
 In public storms of manly steadfastness,
 By foreign treaties he informed his youth
 And joined experience to his native truth
 Dryden *Abalom* and *Achitophel*, l. (1631)

Hut'cheon, the auld domestic in
 Wandering Willie's tale—Sir W Scott,
Redgauntlet (time, George III)

Hut'cheon, one of Julian Arcnel's re-
 tainers—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery*
 (time, Elizabeth)

Hutin (*Le*), Louis X of France, so
 called from his expedition against the
 Hutins, a seditious people of Navarre and
 Lyons (1289, 1314-1316)

Hy'acinth, son of Amyclis the
 Spartan king He was playing quoits
 with Apollo, when the wind drove the
 quoit of the sun-god against the boy's
 head, and killed him on the spot From
 the blood grew the flower called hyacinth,
 which bears on its petals the words, "AI'
 AI'" ("alas! alas!")—*Grecian Fable*

Hyacinthe (3 syl), the daughter of
 seigneur Geronte (2 syl), who passed in
 Tarentum under the assumed name of
 Pandolphe (2 syl) When he quitted
 Tarentum, he left behind him his wife and
 daughter Hyacinthe Octave (2 syl)
 son of Argante (2 syl) fell in love with
 Hyacinthe (supposing her surname to be
 Pandelophe), and Octave's father wanted
 him to marry the daughter of his friend
 seigneur Geronte The young man would
 not listen to his father, and declared that
 Hyacinthe, and Hyacinthe alone, should
 be his wife It was then explained to
 him that Hyacinthe Pandolphe was the
 same person as Hyacinthe Geronte, and
 that the choice of father and son were in
 exact accord—Molière, *Les Fourberies de*
Scapin (1671)

(In *The Cheats of Scapin*, Otway's ver-
 sion of this play, Hyacinthe is called
 "Clara," her father Geronte "Gripe," and
 Octave is Anglicized into "Octavian")

Hyacinthe (*Father*), Charles Loison, a
 celebrated pulpit orator and French
 theologian (1827-)

Hy Brasail, the Gaelic "Island of
 the Blest"

That bright, peaceful world which like Hy Brasail was
 to her only a dim, delicious dream.—*Dark Colleen* iii.

Hyder (*El'*), chief of the Ghaut
 Mountains, hero and title of a melodrama
 by Barrymore

Hyder Ali Khan Behauder, the
 nawab of Mysore (2 syl), disguised as

the sheik Hali—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.)

Hydra or *Dragon of the Hesperian grove*. The golden apples of the Hesperian field were guarded by women called the Hesperides, assisted by the hydra or dragon named Ladon.

T - - - - Her flowery store - - - - -
F

I (1744)

Hydromel properly means a mixture of honey and water, but Mrs. Browning, in her *Drama of Exile*, speaks of a "mystic hydromel," which corresponds to the classic nectar or drink of the immortals. This "mystic hydromel" was given to Adam and Eve, and held them "immortal" as long as they lived in Eden, but when they fell it was poured out upon the earth.

[And] now our right hand hath no cup remaining
[For] the mystic hydromel is spilt.
E. B. Browning *A Drama of Exile* (1830)

Hydropsy, personified by Thomson

On limbs enormous, but withal unsond
Soft-swollen and wan here lay pale Hydropsy—
Unwieldy man with belly monstrous round
For ever fed with watery supply
For still he drank! and yet was ever dry
Castle of Indolence L. 75 (1745)

Hymbercourt (*Baron d'*), one of the duke of Burgundy's officers—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Hymen, god of marriage, the personification of the bridal song, marriage

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted bair
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower
The world was sad the garden was a wild
And man the hermit sighed—till woman smiled.
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* II. (1799)

Hymettus, a mountain in Attica, noted for honey

And the brown bees of Hymettus
Make their honey not so sweet.
Mrs. Browning *Wine of Cyprus* 7

Hyndman (*Master*), usher to the council-chamber at Holy rood—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Hyperion, the sun. His parents were Caelum and Tellus (*heaven and earth*). Strictly speaking, he was the father of the sun, but Homer uses the word for the sun itself.

When the might
Of Hyperion from his noon tide throne
Unbends their languid pinions [i.e. of the winds].
Alcibiades *Hymn to the Nymphs* (1767)

(Shakespeare incorrectly throws the accent on the second syllable "Hyperion to a satyr" (*Hamlet*, act I sc. 2). In this almost all English poets have erred with

Shakespeare, but Akenside accents word correctly, and in *Fumus Troes* have

Blow gentle Africus,
Play on our poops, when Hyperion's on
Shall couch in west. (1633)
Placat equo Persis radit Hyperione cinctum
Ovid *Fast* I. 385.)

* * Keats has left the fragment of poem entitled *Hyperion*, of which he says "It seems inspired by the Titans and is as sublime as Æschylus."

Hypnos, god of sleep, brother of Oneiros (*dreams*) and Thanatos (*death*)

In every creature that breathes, from the resting on a field of blood, to the nest bird cradled in bed of leaves Hypnos holds a sovereignty which no mortal can long resist.—Ouida *Isle of Furine* III. 11

Hypochondria, personified by Thomson

And moping here, dild Hypochondria sit,
Mother of spleen! in robes of various dye
And some her frantic deemed and some her deemed a wit,
Castle of Indolence L. 75 (1745)

Hypocrisy is the homage which vice renders to virtue

L'hypercrite est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu
—Rochefoucauld

Hypocrite (*The*), Dr. Cantwell in the English comedy by Isaac Bickerstaff and Turtuffio in the French comedy by Molière. He pretends to great sanctity but makes his "religion" a mere tool for getting money, advancing his worldly prospects, and for the better indulgence of his sensual pleasures. Dr. Cantwell made the guest of sir John Lambert (in French, "Orgon"), who looks on him as a saint, and promises him his daughter in marriage, but his mercenary views and his love-making to lady Lambert being at length exposed, sir John forbids to remain in the house, and a tipstaff arrests him for a felonious fraud (1768).

Hypocrites (*The*) Abdallah ibn Obba and his partizans were so called by Mahomet

Hypocrites (*The prince of*), Tiberius Caesar (B.C. 42, 14 to A.D. 37)

Hyppolito (See HIPPOLYTUS)

Hyrcan Tiger. Hyrcania is in Asia Minor, south-east of the Caspian. Bouillet says "Ce pays était tout entrecouvert de montagnes remplies de tigres."

Restore thy fierce and cruel mind
To Hyrcan tigers and to ruthless bears.
Daniel *Sonnets* [1694]

Approach thou like the Russian bear
The armed rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger
Take any form but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble.
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act III. sc. 5 (1606).

I

Iachimo [*Yal' : mo*], an Italian libertine. When Posthumus, the husband of Imogen, was banished for marrying the king's daughter, he went to Rome, and in the house of Philario the conversation fell on the fidelity of wives. Posthumus bet a diamond ring that nothing could change the fidelity of Imogen, and Iachimo accepted the wager. The libertine contrived to get into a chest in Imogen's chamber, made himself master of certain details, and took away with him a bracelet belonging to Imogen. With these vouchers, Iachimo easily persuaded Posthumus that he had won the bet, and Posthumus handed over to him the ring. A battle subsequently ensued, in which Iachimo and other Romans, with Imogen disguised as a page, were made prisoners, and brought before King Cymbeline. Imogen was set free, and told to ask a boon. She asked that Iachimo might be compelled to say how he came by the ring which he had on his finger, and the whole villainy was brought to light. Posthumus was pardoned, and all ended happily.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

* * The tale of *Cymbeline* is from the *Decameron* of Boccaccio (day 11 9), in which Iachimo is called "Ambrose," Imogen is "Zineura," her husband Bernard "Lomellin," and Cymbeline is the "sultan." The assumed name of Imogen is "Fidelê," but in Boccaccio it is "Sieurano da Finale."

Ia'go (2 or 3 *syl*), ancient of Othello, commander of the Venetian army, and husband of Emilia. Iago hated Othello, both because Cassio (a Florentine) was promoted to the lieutenantcy over his head, and also from a suspicion that the Moor had tampered with his wife, but he concealed his hatred so artfully that Othello felt confident of his "love and honesty." Iago strung together such a mass of circumstantial evidence in proof of Desdemona's love for Cassio, that the Moor killed her out of jealousy. One main argument was that Desdemona had given Cassio the very handkerchief which Othello had given her as a love-gift, but in reality Iago had induced his wife Emilia to purloin the handkerchief. When this villainy was brought to light, Othello stabbed Iago, but his actual

death is no incident of the tragedy—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

The cool malignity of Iago silent in his resentment, subtle in his designs, and studious at once of his interest and his vengeance, are such proofs of Shakespeare's skill in human nature as it would be vain to seek in any modern writer.—Dr Johnson.

* * Byron, speaking of John P. Kemble, says "Was not his 'Iago' perfection—particularly the last look? I was close to him, and I never saw an English countenance half so expressive."

Iambic Verse (*The Father of*), Archilochos of Paros (B.C. 714-676).

Ianthé (3 *syl*), in *The Siege of Rhodes*, by Sir William Drvenant.

Mrs. Betterton was called "Ianthé" by Pepys in his diary as having performed that character to his great approval. The old gossip greatly admired her and praised her sweet voice and incomparable acting.—W. G. Russell, *Representative Actors*.

Ian'the (3 *syl*), to whom Lord Byron dedicated his *Child Harold*, was lady Charlotte Harley, who was only eleven years old at the time (1809).

Iberia's Pilot, Christopher Columbus. Spain is called "Iberia" and the Spaniards the "Iberi." The river Ebro is a corrupt form of the Latin word *Iberus*.

Launched with Iberia's pilot from the steep
To worlds unknown and Isles beyond the deep.
Campbell, *The Pleasures of Hope* II (1799).

Iblis ("despair"), called Azazil before he was cast out of heaven. He refused to pay homage to Adam, and was rejected by God.—*Al Korân*.

We created you and afterwards formed you and all worshipped except Iblis. And God said unto him: What hindered you from worshipping Adam since I commanded it? He answered, 'I am more excellent than he. Thou hast created me of fire but him of clay.' God said: Get thee down therefore from paradise; thou shalt be one of the contemptible.—*Al Korân* vii.

Ibrahim or **L'Illustre Bassa**, an heroic romance of Mdllé de Soudéri (1641).

Ice'm (3 *syl*), the people of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. Their metropolis was Venta (*Caistor, near Norwich*).—Richard of Cirencester, *Chronicle*, v. 30.

The Angles allured with the fitness of the place
Where the Iceni lived did set their kingdom down.
And the East Angles kingdom thence the English did institute.
Dryden, *Polyolbion* xvi (1613).

Idalia, Venus, so called from *Idálum*, a town in Cyprus, where she was worshipped.

Iden (*Alexander*), a poor squire of Kent, who slew Jack Cade the rebel, and brought the head to King Henry VI, for which service the king said to him

Iden kneel down Rise up a knight.
We give thee for reward a thousand marks
And will that thou henceforth attend on us
Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI act v sc. 1 (1591)

Idenstein (*Baron*), nephew of general Kleiner governor of Prague He marries Adolph, who turns out to be the sister of Meeta called "The Maid of Mariendorpt"—S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838)

Idiot (*The Inspired*), Oliver Goldsmith So called by Horace Walpole (1728-1774)

Idle Lake, the lake on which Phedra (*Wantonness*) cruised in her gondola One had to cross this lake to get to Wandering Island—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, II (1590)

Idleness (*The tale of*) Whoever drank thereof grew instantly "faint and weary" The Red Cross knight drank of it, and was readily made captive by Orgoglio—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, I (1590)

Idom'eneus [*I dom' e nuce*], king of Crete He made a vow when he left Troy, if the gods would vouchsafe him a safe voyage, to sacrifice to them the first living being that he encountered in his own kingdom The first living object he met was his own son, and when the father fulfilled his vow, he was banished from his country as a murderer

** The reader will instantly call to mind Jephthah's rash vow—*Judges* vi

Agamemnon vowed to Diana to offer up in sacrifice to her the most beautiful thing that came into his possession within the next twelve months This was an infant daughter, but Agamemnon deferred the offering till Iphigenia (his daughter) was full grown The fleet, on its way to Troy, being wind-bound at Aulis, the prophet Kalchas told Agamemnon it was because the vow had not been fulfilled, accordingly Iphigenia was laid on the altar for sacrifice, but Diana interposed, carried the victim to Tauris, and substituted a hind in her place Iphigenia in Tauris became a priestess of Diana

** Abraham, being about to sacrifice his son to Jehovah, was stayed by a voice from heaven, and a ram was substituted for the lad Isaac—*Gen* xxii

Idwal, king of North Wales, and son of Roderick the Great (See LUDWAL)

Idy'a, the pastoral name of Britannia, the most beautiful of all the darlings

of Oceanus"—Wm Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals* (1613)

Ier'ne (3 syl), Ireland Pytheas (contemporary with Aristotle) was the first to call the island by this name

The green Ierne's shore,
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* II (1729)

Iger'na, **Igerne** (3 syl), or **Igiayne** (3 syl), wife of Gorlois duke of Tintag'el, in Cornwall Igerma married Uther the pendragon of the Britons, and thus became the mother of prince Arthur The second marriage took place a few hours after the duke's death, but was not made public till thirteen days afterwards—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1170)

Ignaro, foster-father of Orgoglio The old dotard walked one way and looked another To every question put to him, his invariable answer was, "I cannot tell"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, I (1590)

** Lord Flint, chief minister of state to one of the sultans of India, used to reply to every disagreeable question, "My people know, no doubt, but I cannot recollect"—Mrs Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786)

The Italian witnesses summoned on the trial of queen Charlotte, answered to almost every question, "Non mi ricordo"

** The "know-Nothings" of the United States reply to every question about their secret society, "I know nothing about it"

Ignat'ius (*Brother*), Joseph Leicester Lyne, monk of the order of St Benedict

Ignat'ius (*Father*), the Hon and Rev George Spencer, superior of the order of Passionists (1799-1864)

Ignoge (3 syl), daughter of Pandrusus of Greece, given as wife to Brutus mythical king of Britain Spenser calls her "Inogene" (3 syl), and Drayton "Innogen"—Geoffrey, *British History*, I 11 (1142)

I H S In German, I[esus], H[eil]and], S[ch]machter], i c Jesus, Saviour, Sanctifier In Greek, I[esus], H[il]e[us], S[anctifier] Σ[ωτηρ], i c Jesus, Our Saviour In Latin, I[esus], H[ominum] S[alvator], i c Jesus, Men's Saviour Those who would like an English equivalent may adopt J[esus], H[eavenly] S[aviour]

The Latin equivalent is attributed to St Bernardine of Siena (1347)

Iliderton (Miss Lucy and Miss Nancy), cousins to Miss Vere—Sir W. Scott, The Black Dwarf (time, Anne)

Il'iad (8 syl), the tale of the siege of Troy, an epic poem in twenty-four books, by Homer. Menelaos, king of Sparta, received as a guest Paris, a son of Priam, king of Troy. Paris eloped with Helen, his host's wife, and Menelaos induced the Greeks to lay siege to Troy, to avenge the perfidy. The siege lasted ten years, when Troy was taken and burnt to the ground. Homer's poem is confined to the last year of the siege.

Book I opens with a pestilence in the Grecian camp, sent by the sun-god to avenge his priest Chrysis. The case is this: Chrysis wished to ransom his daughter, whom Agamemnon, the Greek commander-in-chief, kept as a concubine, but Agamemnon refused to give her up, so the priest prayed to Apollo for vengeance, and the god sent a pestilence. A council being called, Achilles upbraids Agamemnon as the cause of the divine wrath, and Agamemnon replies he will give up the priest's daughter, but shall take instead Achilles's concubine. On hearing this, Achilles declares he will no longer fight for such an extortionate king, and accordingly retires to his tent and sulks there.

II Jupiter, being induced to take the part of Achilles, now sends to Agamemnon a lying dream, which induces him to believe that he shall take the city at once, but in order to see how the soldiers are affected by the retirement of Achilles, the king calls them to a council of war, asks them if it will not be better to give up the siege and return home. He thinks the soldiers will shout "no" with one voice, but they rush to their ships, and would set sail at once if they were not restrained by those privy to the plot.

III The soldiers, being brought back, are then arrayed for battle. Paris proposes to decide the contest by single combat, and Menelaos accepts the challenge. Paris, being overthrown, is carried off by Venus, and Agamemnon demands that the Trojans should give up Troy in fulfilment of the compact.

IV While Agamemnon is speaking, Pandarus draws his bow at Menelaos and wounds him, and the battle becomes general.

V Pandarus, who had violated the truce, is killed by Diomed.

VI Hector, the general of the Trojan allied armies, recommends that the Tro-

jan women in a body should supplicate the gods to pardon the sin of Pandarus, and in the mean time he and Paris make a sally from the city gate.

VII Hector fights with Ajax in single combat, but the combatants are parted by the heralds, who declare it a drawn battle, so they exchange gifts and return to their respective tents.

VIII The Grecian host, being discomfited, retreats, and Hector prepares to assault the enemy's camp.

IX A deputation is sent to Achilles, but the sulky hero remains obdurate.

X A night attack is made on the Trojans by Diomed and Ulysses.

XI And the three Grecian chiefs (Agamemnon, Diomed, and Ulysses) are all wounded.

XII The Trojans force the gates of the Grecian ramparts.

XIII A tremendous battle ensues, in which many on both sides are slain.

XIV While Jupiter is asleep, Neptune interferes in the quarrel in behalf of the Greeks.

XV But Jupiter rebukes him, and Apollo, taking the side of the Trojans, puts the Grecians to a complete rout. The Trojans, exulting in their success, prepare to set fire to the Grecian camp.

XVI In this extremity, Patroclus arrays himself in Achilles's armour, and leads the Myrmidons to the fight, but he is slain by Hector.

XVII Achilles is told of the death of his friend.

XVIII Resolves to return to the battle.

XIX And is reconciled to Agamemnon.

XX A general battle ensues, in which the gods are permitted to take part.

XXI The battle rages with great fury, the slaughter is frightful, but the Trojans, being routed, retreat into their town, and close the gates.

XXII Achilles slays Hector before he is able to enter the gates, and the battle is at an end. Nothing now remains but

XXIII To burn the body of Patroclus, and celebrate the funeral games.

XXIV Old Priam, going to the tent of Achilles, craves the body of his son Hector, Achilles gives it up, and the poem concludes with the funeral rites of the Trojan hero.

** Virgil continues the tale from this point. Shows how the city was taken and burnt, and then continues with the adventures of Æneas, who escapes from the burning city, makes his way to Italy, &c.

marries the king's daughter, and succeeds to the throne (See *ÆNEID*)

Iliad (The French), *The Romance of the Rose* (q v)

Iliad (The German), *The Nibelungen Lied* (q v)

Iliad (The Portuguese), *The Lusiad* (q v)

Iliad (The Scotch), *The Epigoniad*, by William Wilkie (q v)

Iliad in a Nutshell (*The*) Pliny tells us that the *Iliad* was once copied in so small a hand that the whole of the twenty-four books were shut up in a nutshell—*Ilist*, vii 21

Huet, bishop of Avranches, demonstrated the possibility of this being the case by writing eighty lines of the *Iliad* on the space occupied by one line of this dictionary, so that the whole *Iliad* might be got into about two-thirds of a single page

In No 530 of the Harleian MSS is an account of a similar performance by Peter Bales, a Chancery clerk in the reign of queen Elizabeth He wrote out, in 1590, the whole Bible, and enclosed his MS in a walnut-shell Bales's MS contained as many leaves as an ordinary Bible, but the size of the leaves was reduced, and the paper was as thin as possible

I have myself seen the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and "God save the King!" all written on a space not larger than a silver threepence, and who has not seen a sheet of the *Times* newspaper reduced to the size of a locket?

The *Iliad* in a nutshell is quite outdone by the web given to a prince by the White Cat It was wrapped in a millet seed, and was 400 yards long What was more wonderful was this there were painted on it all sorts of birds, beasts, and fishes, fruits, trees, and plants, rocks and sea-shells, the sun, moon, stars, and planets, the likenesses of all the kings and princes of the world, with their wives, mistresses, and children, all dressed in their proper costume

The prince took out of a box covered with rubies a walnut, which he cracked and saw inside it a small hazel nut, which he cracked also and found inside a kernel of wheat He peeled the kernel, and discovered a corn of wheat, and in the wheat-corn was a grain of millet, which contained a web 400 yards in length.—Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* (The White Cat, 1632)

Iliad of Old English Literature, "The Knight's Tale" of Palamon

and Arcite (2 syl.) in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Iliad of Woes (Latin, *Ilias malo'rum*), a world of disasters (Cicero, *Attic*, viii 11) Homer's *Iliad* is an epic of "woe" from beginning to end

Let others boast of blood and spoils of foes,
Hence ripples murders, *Iliads* of woes
W Drummond *Death of MAtlades* (1612)

Ills'sus, one of the rivers on which Athens was situated Plato lays the scene of many of the best conversations of Socrates on the banks of this river

the thymy vale,
Where oft, enchanted with Socratic sounds
Ills'sus pure derveth his tuneful stream
In gentler murmurs.

Akenside *Pleasures of Imagination* i (1744)

Ill Luck always attended those who possessed the gold of Nibelungen, the gold of Toboso, the sword of Kol called Gray steel, Harmonia's necklace, etc

Ill Wind 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good

Except wind stands as never it stood,
It is an ill wind turns none to good.

T Tupper, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* xiii (1557).

Illuminated Doctor (*The*), Raymond Lull (1235-1315)

John Fauler, the German mystic, is so called also (1294-1361)

Ima'us (3 syl), the Himalaya or snow-hills

The huge incumbrance of horrific woods
From Asian Taurus, from Imaus stretched
Althwart the roving Tartar's sullen bounds.
Thomson *The Seasons* (Autumn 1730)

Imis, the daughter and only child of an island king She was enamoured of her cousin Philax A fay, named Pagan loved her, and, seeing she rejected his suit, shut up Imis and Philax in the "Palace of Revenge" This palace was of crystal, and contained everything the heart could desire except the power of leaving it For a time, Imis and Philax were happy enough, but after a few years they longed as much for a separation as they had once wished to be united—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682)

Imlax of Goiama, near the mouth of the Nile, the son of a rich merchant Imlax was a great traveller and a poet, who accompanied Russelas in his rambles, and returned with him to the "happy valley"—Dr Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759)

Immortal Four of Italy (*The*) Dante (1265-1321), Petrarch (1304-1374),

Ariosto (1474-1533), and Tasso (1541-1595)

The poets read he o'er and o'er
And most of all the immortal Four
Of Italy

Longfellow *The Wayside Inn* (prelude)

Imogen, daughter of Cymbeline (3 syl) king of Britain, married clandestinely Posthumus Leonātus, and Posthumus, being banished for the offence, retired to Rome. One day, in the house of Philario, the conversation turned on the merits of wives, and Posthumus bet his diamond ring that nothing could tempt the fidelity of Imogen. Iachimo accepted the wager, laid his plans, and after due time induced Posthumus to believe that Imogen had played false, showing, by way of proof, a bracelet, which he affirmed she had given him, so Posthumus handed over to him the ring given him by Imogen at parting. Posthumus now ordered his servant Pisanio to inveigle Imogen to Milford Haven, under pretence of seeing her husband, and to murder her on the road, but Pisanio told Imogen his instructions, advised her to enter the service of Lucius, the Roman general in Britain, as a page, and promised that he would make Posthumus believe that she was dead. This was done, and not long afterwards a battle ensued, in which the Romans were defeated, and Lucius, Iachimo, and Imogen were taken prisoners. Posthumus also took part in the battle, and obtained for his services the royal pardon. The captives being brought before Cymbeline, Lucius entreated the king to liberate Imogen. The petition was not only granted, but Imogen was permitted, at the same time, to ask a boon of the British king. She only begged that Iachimo should inform the court how he came by the ring he was wearing on his finger. The whole villainy was thus revealed, a reconciliation took place, and all ended happily. (See ZINEUR.)—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Juliet. "Pocallid," the lady Constance "Portia"
"lady Macbeth" and the divine Imogen "all Shake-
speare" crowd upon our fancy "to have seen Miss Faucit in
these characters is to have seen a whole world of
poetry revealed.—*Dublin University Magazine* 1846

Imogene (*The Fair*), the lady betrothed to Alonzo "the Brave," and who said to him, when he went to the wars "If ever I marry another, may thy ghost be present at the bridal feast, and bear me off to the grave." Alonzo fell in battle, Imogene married another, and, at the

marriage feast, Alonzo's ghost, claiming the fulfilment of the compact, carried away the bride.—M G Lewis, *Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene* (1795)

Imogene (*The lady*), wife of St Aldobrand. Before her marriage, she was courted by count Bertram, but the attachment fell through, because Bertram was outlawed and became the leader of a gang of thieves. It so happened one day that Bertram, being shipwrecked off the coast of Sicily, was conveyed to the castle of lady Imogene, and the old attachment revived on both sides. Bertram murdered St Aldobrand, Imogene, going mad, expired in the arms of Bertram, and Bertram killed himself.—C Maturin, *Bertram* (1816)

Imoin'da (3 syl), daughter of a white man, who went to the court of Angola, changed his religion, and grew great as commander of the forces. His daughter was married to prince Oroonoko. Soon afterwards the young prince was trapped by captain Driver, taken to Surinam, and sold for a slave. Here he met his young wife, whom the lieutenant-governor wanted to make his mistress, and Oroonoko headed a rising of the slaves. The end of the story is that Imoin'da slew herself, and Oroonoko, having stabbed the lieutenant-governor, put an end to his own life.—Thomas Southern, *Oroonoko* (1696)

Impertinent (*The Curious*), an Italian, who, to make trial of his wife's fidelity, persuades his friend to try and seduce her. The friend succeeds in winning the lady's love, and the impertinent curiosity of the husband is punished by the loss of his friend and wife too.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. 5 (an episode, 1605)

Impostors (*Literary*)—

1 BERTRAM (*Dr Charles Julius*), professor of English at Copenhagen. He gave out that he had discovered, in 1747, in the library of that city, a book entitled *De Situ Britannia*, by Richardus Cornensis. He published this with two other treatises (one by Gildas Badonicensis, and the other by Nennius Banchoresensis) in 1767. The forgery was exposed by J E Mayor, in his preface to *Ricardi de Cirencestris Speculum Historiale*.

2 CHATTERTON (*Thomas*) published, in 1777, a volume of poems, which he professed to be from the pen of Thomas Rowley, a monk of the fifteenth century.

The forgery was exposed by Mason and Grav

3 IRELAND (*Samuel William Henry*) published, in 1796, a series of papers which he affirmed to be by Shakespeare, together with the tragedy of *Lear* and a part of *Hamlet*. Dr Parr, Dr Valpy, James Boswell, Herbert Croft, and Pie the poet-laureate, signed a document certifying their conviction that the collection was genuine, but Ireland subsequently confessed the forgery. He also wrote a play entitled *Fortigern and Rowena*, which he asserted was by Shakespeare, but Malone exposed the imposition.

4 LAUDER (*William*) published, in 1751, false quotations from Masenius a Jesuit of Cologne, Taubmann a German, Staphorstius a learned Dutchman, and others, to "prove Milton a gross plagiarist." Dr Douglas demonstrated that the citations were incorrect, and that often several lines had been foisted in to make the parallels. Lauder confessed the fact afterwards (1754).

5 MENTZ, who lived in the ninth century, published fifty-nine decretals, which he ascribed to Isidore of Seville, who died in the sixth century. The object of these letters was either to exalt the papacy, or to enforce some law assuming such exaltation. Among them is the decretal of St Fabian, instituting the rite of the chrism, with the decretals of St Anacletus, St Alexander, St Athanasius, and so on. They have all been proved to be barefaced forgeries.

6 PEREIRA (*Colonel*), a Portuguese, professed to have discovered in the convent of St Maria de Merinhão, nine books of Sanehon'athon, which he published in 1837. It was found that the paper of the MS bore the water-mark of the Osnabrück paper-mills.

7 PSALMANAZAR (*George*), who pretended to be a Japanese, published, in 1704, an *Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, an Island belonging to the Empire of Japan*. He was an Englishman, born in London, name unknown (died 1763).

8 SMITH (*Joseph*) professed that his *Book of Mormon*, published in 1830, was a direct-revelation to him by the angel Mormon, but it was really the work of a Rev Solomon Spalding. Smith was murdered in Carthage jail in 1844.

9 SUTTEES (*Robert*) sent Sir Walter Scott several ballads, which were inserted in good faith in the *Border Minstrelsy*, but were in fact forgeries. For example,

The Death of Featherstonhaugh, a ballad said by Surtees to be taken down from the mouth of an old woman on Alston Moor (1806), Lord Ewrie, said to be taken down from the mouth of Rosa Smith of Bishop Middleham, æt 91 (1807), and *Barthram's Dirge* (1809).

The *Korân* was said by Mahomet to be revealed to him by the angel Gabriel, but it was in reality the work of a Persian Jew, a Jacobite and a Nestorian. The detached parts of the *Korân* were collected into a volume by Abû Bekr in 634. Mahomet died in 632.

Improvisators

ACCOLTI (*Bernardo*), of Arezzo, called the *Unico Aretino* (1465-1535).

AQUILANO (*Scrafino*), born at Aquila (1466-1500).

BANDITINI (*Teresa*), (1763-*) Marone, Quereio, and Silvio ANTONINO (eighteenth century).

BROVICIUS (*P J*), who could convert extempore into Latin or Greek verse, a Dutch newspaper or anything else which he heard (died 1776).

CORILLA (*Maria Maddela*), of Pistoia. Mde de Staël has borrowed her Corrinno from this improvisatrix. Crowned at Rome in 1776 (1740-1800).

GIANNI (*Francesco*), an Italian, made imperial poet by Napoleon, whose victories he celebrated in verse (1759-1822).

JEIRÂN (*Nur*), of Bengal, during the sultanhip of Jehangher. She was the inventor of the otto of roses (died 1645).

KARSHOF (*Anna Louisa*), of Germany. MAZZEL (*Signora*), the most talented of all improvisators.

METASTASIO (*P A D B*), of Assisi, who developed at the age of ten a wonderful talent for extemporizing in verse (1698-1782).

PERFFETTI (*Bernardino*), of Sienna, who received a laurel crown in the capitol, an honour conferred only on Petrarch and Tasso (1681-1747).

PETRARCA (*Francesco*), who introduced the amusement of improvisation (1304-1374).

POSSI, beheaded at Naples in 1799.

SERAFINO D'AQUILA (See above, "Aquilano").

SERIO, beheaded at Naples in 1799.

SGRICCI (*Tommaso*), of Tuscany (1788-1832). His *Death of Charles I*, *Death of Mary Queen of Scots*, and *Fall of Missolonghi* are very celebrated.

TADDEI (*Rosa*), (1801-)

ZUCCHI (*Marco Antonio*), of Verona (*-1764).

To these add Cicconi, Bindocci, Sestini, the brothers Clercq of Holland, Wolf of Altana, Langenschwarz of Germany, Eugene de Pradel of France, and our own Thomas Hood (1793-1815)

Inchcape Rock (*The*), east of the Isle of Alas, twelve miles from all land, in the German Sea. Here a warning bell was floated on a buoy by the forethought of an abbot of Aberbrothok. Southey says that Ralph the Perver, in a mischievous joke, cut the bell from the buoy, and it fell into the sea, but on his return voyage his boat ran on the rock, and Ralph was drowned.

In old times upon the middle rock there was a bell fixed upon a timber which sang continually being raised by the sea, giving notice to sailors of the danger. This bell was put there and maintained by the abbot of Aberbrothok but being taken down by a seaman a year or two thereafter he perished on the same rock with ship and goods in the righteous judgement of God.—Scottish Remarks on Scotland

A similar story is told of St Goven's bell, in Pembrokeshire. The silver bell was stolen one night from the chapel by pirates, but no sooner had their boat put out to sea than all the crew were wrecked. The silver bell was carried by sea-monkeys to a well, and whenever the stone of that well is struck the bell is heard to mourn.

Inconstant (*The*), a comedy by G. Farquhar (1702). "The inconstant" is young Mirabel, who shilly-shallies with Oriana till she saves him from being murdered by four braves in the house of Lamoree (2 syl).

This comedy is a *récliffé* of the *Wild-goose Chase*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1652).

Incorruptible (*The*). Maximilien Robespierre was so called by his friends in the Revolution (1756-1793).

"William Shuppen," says Horace Walpole, "is the only man proof against a bribe."

* * Fabricius, the Roman hero, could not be corrupted by bribes, nor influenced by threats. Pyrrhus declared it would be as easy to divert the sun from its course as Fabricius from the path of duty.—*Roman Story*

In'cubus, a spirit half human and half angelic, living in mid-air between the moon and our earth.—Gossrey, *British History*, vi 18 (1142).

Indian File, one by one. The American Indians, when they go on an attack, march one by one. The one behind carefully steps in the foot-marks of the one before, and the last of the file

obliterates the foot-prints. By this means their direction and number are not detected.

Each man followed his leader in Indian file.—Captain Parry's *On His Back through Asia Minor* (1857)

Indra, god of the elements. His palace is described by Southey in *The Curse of Kêlana*, vii 10 (1809).

Inesilla de Cantarilla, daughter of a Spanish lace-maker. She had the unusual power of charming the male sex during the whole course of her life, which exceeded 75 years. Idolized by the noblemen of the old court, she saw herself adored by those of the new. Even in her old age she had a noble air, an enchanting wit, and graces peculiar to herself suited to her years.—*Leage, Old Blas*, viii 1 (1735).

Inez of Cadiz, addressed in *Child Harold*, i (after stanza 84). Nothing known of her.

Inez (*Donna*), mother of don Juan. She trained her son according to prescribed rules with the strictest propriety, and designed to make him a model of all virtues. Her husband was don Ise, whom she worried to death by her prudery and want of sympathy. *Donna Inez* was a "blue-stocking," learned in all the sciences, her favourite one being "the mathematical." She knew every European language, "a little Latin and less Greek." In a word, she was "perfect as perfect is," according to the standard of Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Trimmer, and Hannah More, but had "a great opinion of her own good qualities." Like Tennyson's "Maud," this paragon of women was, to those who did not look too narrowly, "faultily faultless, idly regular, splendidly null."—Byron, *Don Juan*, i 10-30 (1819).

Inez de Castro, crowned six years after her death. The tale is this: Don Pedro, son of Alfonso IV of Portugal, privately married, in 1315, the "beauty of Castile," and Alfonso was so indignant that he commanded her to be put to death (1355). Ten years afterwards, don Pedro succeeded to the crown, and in 1361 had the body of Inez exhumed and crowned.

Camões, the Portuguese poet, has introduced this story in his *Inez de A Lerrera*, another Portuguese poet, has a tragedy called *Inez de Castro* (1553), Lamotte produced a tragedy with the same title (1723), and Guiraud another in 1826. (See next art.)

Inez de Castro, the bride of prince Pedro of Portugal, to whom she was clandestinely married. The king Alfonso and his minister Gonzalez, not knowing of this marriage, arranged a marriage for the young prince with a Spanish princess, and when the prince refused his consent, Gonzalez ferreted out the cause, and induced Inez to drink poison. He then put the young prince under arrest, but as he was being led away, the announcement came that Alfonso was dead and don Pedro was his successor. The tables were now turned, for Pedro was instantly released, and Gonzalez led to execution.—Ross Neil, *Inez de Castro or The Bride of Portugal* (See previous art.)

Infant Endowed with Speech

The imâm Abzenderoud excited the envy of his confraternity by his superior virtue and piety, so they suborned a woman to father a child upon him. The imâm prayed to Mahomet to reveal the truth, whereupon the new-born infant told in good Arabic who his father was, and Abzenderoud was acquitted with honour.—T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* ("Imâm Abzenderoud," 1723)

Infant of Lubeck, Christian Henry Heineken. At one year old he knew the chief events of the Pentateuch; at thirteen months he knew the history of the Old Testament; at fourteen months he knew the history of the New Testament; at two and a half years he could answer any ordinary question of history or geography; and at three years old he knew German, French, and Latin.

Inferno (The), in thirty-four cantos, by Dantè [Alighieri] (1300). While wandering through a wood (*this life*), the poet comes to a mountain (*fame*), and begins to climb it, but first a panther (*pleasure*), then a lion (*ambition*), and then a she-wolf (*avarice*) stand in his path to stay him. The appearance of Virgil (*human wisdom*), however, encourages him (canto 1), and the Mantuan tells him he is sent by three ladies [Beatrice (*faith*), Lucia (*grace*), and Mercè] to conduct him through the realms of hell (canto 2). On they proceed together till they come to a portal bearing this inscription: ALL HOPE ABANDON YE WHO ENTER HERE, they pass through, and come to that neutral realm, where dwell the spirits of those not good enough for heaven nor bad enough for hell, "the praiseless and the blameless dead." Passing through this

border-land, they command old Charon to ferry them across the Acheron to Limbo (canto 3), and here they behold the ghosts of the unbaptized, "blameless of sin" but not members of the Christian Church. Homer is here, Horace, Ovid, and Lucan, who enroll Dantè "sixth of the sacred band." On leaving Limbo, our adventurer follows his guide through the seven gates which lead to the inferno, an enormous funnel-shaped pit, divided into stages. The outer, or first "circle," is a vast meadow, in which roam Electra (mother of Dardanus, the founder of Troy), Hector, Æneas, and Julius Cæsar, Camilla and Penthesilea, Latins and Junius Brutus, Læretia, Marcia (Cato's wife), Julia (Pompey's wife), and Cornelia, and here "apart retired," they see Saladin, the rival of Richard the Lion-heart. Linos is here and Orpheus, Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato, Democritus who ascribed creation to blind chance, Diogenes the cynic, Heracles, Empedocles, Anaxagoras, Thales, Dioscorides, and Zeno, Cicero and Seneca, Euclid and Ptolemy, Hippocrates and Galen, Aricea, and Averroës the Arabian translator and commentator of Aristotle (canto 4). From the first stage they descend to the second, where Minos sits in judgment on the ghosts brought before him. He indicates what circle a ghost is to occupy by twisting his tail round his body: two twists signify that the ghost is to be banished to the second circle, three twists, that it is to be consigned to the third circle, and so on. Here, says the poet, "light was silent all," but shrieks and groans and blasphemies were terrible to hear. This circle is the hell of carnal and sinful love, where Dante recognizes Semiramis, Dido, Cleopatra, and Helen, Achilles and Paris, Tristan, the lover of his uncle's wife Isolde, Lancelot, the lover of queen Guinevere, and Francesca, the lover of Paolo her brother-in-law (canto 5). The third circle is a place of deeper woe. Here fall in ceaseless showers, hail, black rain, and sleet; a flaw, the air is cold and dun, and a foul stench rises from the soil. Cerberus keeps watch here, and this part of the inferno is set apart for gluttons, like Ciaccio (2 syl). From this stage the two poets pass on to the "fourth steep ledge," presided over by Pluto (canto 6), a realm which "hems in all the woe of all the universe." Here are gathered the souls of the avaricious, who wasted their talents, and made no right use of their

wealth Crossing this region, they come to the "fifth steep," and see the Stygian Lake of ink hue This circle is a huge bog in which "the miry tribe" flounder, and "gulp the muddy lees." It is the abode of those who put no restraint upon their anger (canto vii) Next comes the city of Dis, where the souls of heretics are "interred in vaults" (cantos vii, ix) Here Dant  recognizes Farinata (a leader of the Ghibelline faction), and is informed that the emperor Frederick II and cardinal Ubaldini are amongst the number (canto x) The city of Dis contains the next three circles (canto xi), through which Nessus condemns them, and here they see the Minotaur and the Centaurs, as Chiron who nursed Achilles and Pholus the passionate The first circle of Dis (the sixth) is for those who by force or fraud have done violence to man, as Alexander the Great, Dionysius of Syracuse, Attila, Sextus, and Pirhus (canto xii) The next (the seventh circle) is for those who have done violence to themselves, as suicides, here are the Harpies, and here the souls are transformed to trees (canto xiii) The eighth circle is for the souls of those who have done violence to God, as blasphemers and heretics, it is a hell of burning, where it snows flakes of fire Here is Capaneus (3 syl) (canto xiv), and here Dant  held converse with Brancetto, his old schoolmaster (canto xv) Having reached the confines of the realm of Dis, Ger on carries Dant  into the region of Mal bolg  (4 syl), a horrible hell, containing ten pits or chasms (canto xvi) In the first is Jason, the second is for harlots (canto xvii), in the third is Simon Magus, "who prostituted the things of God for gold," in the fourth, pope Nicholas III (canto xix), in the fifth, the ghosts had their heads "reversed at the neck-bone," and here are Amphiaraus, Tiresias who was first a woman and then a man, Michael Scott the magician, with all witches and diviners (canto xx), in the sixth, Caiaphas and Annas his father-in-law (canto xxii), in the seventh, robbers of churches, as Vanni Fucci, who robbed the sacristy of St James's, in Pistoia, and charged Vanni della Nona with the crime, for which she suffered death (canto xxiii), in the eighth, Ulysses and Diomed, who were punished for the stratagem of the Wooden Horse (cantos xxvi, xxvii), in the ninth, Athomet and Ali, "horribly mangled" (canto xxviii), in

the tenth, alchemists (canto xxix), coiners and forgers, Potiphar's wife, Simon the Greek who deluded the Trojans (canto xxx), Nimrod, Ephialtes, and Ant us, with other giants (canto xxxi) Ant us carries the two visitors into the nethermost gulf, where Judas and Lucifer are confined It is a region of thick-ribbed ice, and here they see the frozen river of Cocytus (canto xxxii) The last persons the poet sees are Brutus and Cassius, the murderers of Julius C sar (canto xxxiv) Dant  and his conductor Virgil then make their exit on the "southern hemisphere," where once was Eden, and where the "moon rises when here evening sets" This is done that the poet may visit Purgatory, which is situate in mid-ocean, somewhere near the antipodes of Judea

* * Canto xvi opens with a description of brand, canto xxxiii contains the tale of Ugolino, and canto xxxiv the description of Lucifer

Ingelram (Abbot), formerly superior of St Mary's Convent—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Inglewood (*Squire*), a magistrate near Osbaldistone Hall—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Inghs (*Corporal*), in the royal army under the leadership of the duke of Monmouth—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Ingoldsby (*Thomas*), the Rev Richard Harris Barham, author of *Ingoldsby Legends* (1788-1845)

Ini, Ine, or Ina, king of Wessex, his wife was Ethelburh, both were of the royal line of Cerdic After a grand banquet, king Ini set forth to sojourn in another of his palaces, and his queen privately instructed his steward to "fill the house they quitted with rubbish and offal, to put a sow and litter of pigs in the royal bed, and entirely dismantle the room" When the king and queen had gone about a mile or so, the queen entreated her husband to return to the house they had quitted, and great was his astonishment to behold the change Ethelburh then said, "Behold what vanity of vanities is all earthly greatness! Where now are the good things you saw here but a few hours ago? See how foul a beast occupies the royal bed So will it be with you, unless you leave earthly things for heavenly" So the king abdicated his kingdom, went to Rome, and

dwelt there as a pilgrim for the rest of his life

In fame great Ina might pretend
With any king since first the Saxons came to shore.
Drayton, *Polyolbion* xl (1613)

Inis-Thona, an island of Scandinavia—Ossian

In'istore, the Orkney Islands

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow [Norway], bound
on the dark rolling waves of Inistore.—Ossian *Fingal* l.

Inkle and Yarico, hero and heroine of a story by sir Richard Steele, in the *Spectator* (No 11) Inkle is a young Englishman who is lost in the Spanish main. He falls in love with Yarico, an Indian maiden, with whom he consorts, but no sooner does a vessel arrive to take him to Barbadoes than he sells Yarico as a slave.

George Colman has dramatized this tale (1787)

Innisfail or **Inisfail**, an ancient name of Ireland (*isle of destiny*)

Oh once the harp of Innisfail
Was strung full high to notes of gladness
But yet it often told a tale
Of more prevailing sadness

Campbell *O'Connor's Child* l.

I raled my calls, and rushing into the bay of Cromag,
into Cromag's sounding bay in lovely Innisfail—Ossian
Cromag

Innocents (*The*), the babes of Bethlehem cut off by Herod the Great
** John Baptist Marino, an Italian poet, has a poem on *The Massacre of the Innocents* (1669-1625)

Innogen or **INOGENE** (3 syl), wife of Brute (1 syl) mythical king of Britain. She was daughter of Pandrasos of Greece.

Thus Brute this realm unto his rule subdued,
And left three sons, his famous progeny
Born of fayre Inogene of Italy

Spenser *Fairy Queen* ll. 10 (1590).

And for a lasting league of amity and peace
Bright Innogen his child for wife to Brutus gave
M. Drayton *Polyolbion* l. (1612)

Insane Root (*The*), hemlock. It is said that those who eat hemlock can see objects otherwise invisible. Thus when Banquo had encountered the witches, who vanished as mysteriously as they appeared, he says to Macbeth, "Were such things [really] here or have we eaten [hemlock] the insane root, that takes the reason prisoner," so that our eyes see things that are not?—Macbeth, act 1 sc 3 (1606)

Insu'bra, the district of Lombardy, which contained Milan, Como, Pa'ria, Lodi, Novara, and Vercelli

Interpreter (*Mr*), in Bunyan's

Pilgrim's Progress, means the Holy Ghost as it operates on the heart of a believer. He is lord of a house a little beyond the Wicket Gate—Pt 1 (1678)

Inveraschal'loch, one of the Highlanders at the Clachan of Aberfoyle—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Invin'ible Doctor (*The*), William of Occam, also called *Doctor Singularis* (1270-1347)

Invisible Knight (*The*), sir Garlon, brother of King Pellam (nigh of kin to Joseph of Arimathy)

He is sir Garlon "said the knight, he with the black face he is the marvellest knight living, for he goeth invisible.—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* l. 39 (1470)

Invisibility is obtained by amulets, dress, herbs, rings, and stones

Amulets as the capon-stone called "Alectoria," which rendered those invisible who carried it about their person—*Mirror of Stones*

Dress as Albric's cloak called "Tarn-happe" (2 syl), which Siegfried got possession of (*The Nibelungen Lied*), the mantle of Hel Keplein (qv), and Jack the Giant-killer had a cloak of invisibility as well as a cup of knowledge. The helmet of Perseus or Hadès (*Greek Fable*) and Mambrino's helmet rendered the wearers invisible. The *mojos musphonon* was a girdle of invisibility (Mrs Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*)

Herbs as fern seed, mentioned by Shakespeare, and Beaumont and Fletcher

Rings as Gyges's ring, taken from the flanks of a brazen horse. When the stone was turned inwards, the wearer was invisible (Plato). The ring of Otmit king of Lombardy, according to *The Heldenbuch*, possessed a similar virtue. Reynard's wonderful ring had three colours, one of which (the green) caused the wearer to be invisible (*Reynard the Fox*, 1498), this was the gem called heliotrope.

Stones as heliotrope, mentioned by Boccaccio in his *Decameron* (day viii 3). It is of a green hue. Solinus attributes this power to the herb heliotrope. "Herba ejusdem nominis eum, a quo eumque gestabitur, subtrahit visibus obviatorum"—*Geog*, vi

Invulnerability Stones taken from the cassan plant, which grows in Panten, will render the possessor invulnerable—*Odoricus In Haktuyt*

A dip in the river Styx rendered Achillès invulnerable

Medea rendered Jason proof against wounds and fire by anointing him with the Promethean unguent — *Greek Fable*

Siegfried was rendered invulnerable by anointing his body with dragon's blood. — *Nibelungen Lied*

Ion, the title and hero of a tragedy by T. N. Talfourd (1835). The oracle of Delphi had declared that the pestilence which raged in Argos was sent by way of punishment for the murder of the race of Argos, and that the vengeance of the gods could be averted only by the extermination of the guilty race. Ion, the son of the king, offered himself a willing sacrifice, and as he was dying, Iru entered and announced that "the pestilence was abating."

Io'na, an island of Scotland south of Staffa, noted for its Culdee institutions, established by St. Columba in 563. It is now called "Icolm-kill," and in *Macbeth*, act ii. sc. 4, "Colmes-kill" (*kull* means "burying-ground").

Un catted they left Ion's strand
When the opal morn first flushed the sky
Campbell *Recitativa*

Io'na's Saint, St. Columba, seen on the top of the church spires, on certain evenings every year, counting the surrounding islands, to see that none of them have been sunk by the power of witchcraft.

As Ionas saint, a giant form
Throned on his towers conversing with the storm
Counts every wave worn life and mountain hoar
From hill to the green leerie's shore from the Hebrides
to Ireland.
Campbell, *The Pleasures of Hope* II. (1799)

I-pal-ne-mo'-ani (i.e. *He by whom we live*), an epithet of God used by the ancient Mexicans.

We know him," they reply
The great Forever One the God of gods
Ipalnemoanli."

Southey *Madoc* I. 8 (1805)

Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon king of Argos. Agamemnon vowed to offer up to Artemis the best possession that came into his hands during the ensuing twelve months. This happened to be an infant daughter, to whom he gave the name of Iphigenia, but he forbore to fulfil his vow. When he went on his voyage to Troy, the fleet was wind-bound at Aulis, and Kalchas the priest said it was because Agamemnon had not earned out his vow, so Iphigenia, then in the pride of womanhood, was bound to the altar. Artemis, being satisfied, carried the maiden off to Tauris where she became a priestess, and substituted a hind in her place.

For parallel instances, such as Abraham and Isaac, Jephthah and his daughter, Idomeneus and his son, etc., see **IDOMENEUS**.

When a new Iphigene she went to Tauris.
Byron, *Don Juan* x. 49 (1821)

Cary, in his translation of *Danê*, accents the name incorrectly on the third syllable.

Whence on the altar Iphigene mourned
Her virgin beauty
Danê, *Paradise* v. (1311)

Iphis, the woman who was changed to a man. The tale is this: Iphis was the daughter of Lygdamis and Telethusa of Crete. Lygdamis gave orders that if the child about to be born was a girl, it was to be put to death. It happened to be a girl, but the mother, to save it, brought it up as a boy. In due time, the father betrothed Iphis to Ianthe, and the mother, in terror, prayed to Isis for help. Her prayer was heard, for Isis changed Iphis into a man on the day of espousals. — Ovid, *Metaph.* ix. 12, vii. 699.

* * Ceneus [*St. nece*] was born of the female sex, but Neptune changed her into a man. Enceus found her in hades changed back again.

Tiresias, the Theban prophet, was converted into a girl for striking two serpents, and married. He afterwards recovered his sex, and declared that the pleasures of a woman were tenfold greater than those of a man.

Iran, the empire of Persia.

Irás, a female attendant on Cleopatra. When Cleopatra had arrayed herself with robe and crown, prior to applying the asp, she said to her two female attendants, "Come, take the last warmth of my lips. Farewell, kind Charman! Irás, farewell!" And having kissed them, Irás fell down dead, either broken-hearted, or else because she had already applied an asp to her arm, as Charman did a little later. — Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra* (1608), and Dryden, *All for Love*.

Ireby (*Mr.*), a country squire — Sir W. Scott, *Two Doctors* (time, George III.).

Ireland (*S. W. H.*), a literary forger. His chief forgery is *Miscellaneous Papers and Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare, including the tragedy of King Lear, and a small fragment of Hamlet, from the original, 1796, folio, £4 4s* (1795).

His most impudent forgery was the production of a new play, which he tried

to palm off as Shakespeare's. It was called *Fortigern and Rouena*, and was actually represented at Drury Lane Theatre in 1796

Weeps o'er fal e Shakesperian lore
Which spring from Malsterre Ireland's store
Whose impudence deserves the rod
For having aped the Muse's god

Chalceographomania

Ireland (The Fair Maid of), the ignis fatuus

He had read of the *ignis fatuus* by
one called Will with the whisp' or Jack with the
lantern and likewise *The Fair Maid of Ireland* *
—R Johnson *The Seven Champions of Christendom* 17
(1617)

Ireland's Scholarships (Dean), four scholarships of £30 a year, in the University of Oxford, founded by Dr Ireland, dean of Westminster, in 1825

Ireland's Three Saints The three great saints of Ireland are St Patrick, St Columb, and St Bridget

Ireland's Three Tragedies (1) *The Death of the Children of Toman*, (2) *The Death of the Children of Lir*, and (3) *The Death of the Children of Usnach* —O'Flanagan, *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, 1

Irem (The Garden of), mentioned in the Koran, إِرَم. It was the most beautiful of all earthly paradises, laid out for Shedad' king of Ad, but no sooner was it finished, than it was struck with the lightning-wand of the death angel, and was never after visible to the eye of man

The paradise of Irem this

(1797)

Ire'na, Ireland personified. Her inheritance was withheld by Grantorto (*rebellion*), and sir Artegal was sent by the queen of Faery-land to succour her. Grantorto being slain, Ire'na was restored, in 1580, to her inheritance —Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v (1596)

Ire'ne (3 syl), daughter of Horush Barbarossa the Greek renegade and corsair-king of Algiers. She was rescued in the siege of Algiers by Selim, son of the Moorish king, who fell in love with her. When she heard of the conspiracy to kill Barbarossa, she warned her father, but it was too late the insurgents succeeded, Barbarossa was slain by Othman, and Selim married Ire'ne —J Brown, *Barbarossa* (1742)

Ire'ne (3 syl), wife of Alexius Com-

nenus emperor of Greece —Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Ire'nus, Peaceableness personified (Greek, *eurênê*, "peace") —Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, x (1633)

Iris, a messenger, a go-between. Iris was the messenger of Juno

Wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe

I'll have an Iris that shall find thee out

Shakespeare *2 Henry VI* act v sc. 2 (1591)

Iris and the Dying One of the duties of Iris was to cut off a lock of hair (claimed by Proserpine) from those devoted to death, and till this was done, Death refused to accept the victim. Thus, when Dido mounted the funeral pile, she lingered in suffering till Iris was sent by Juno to cut off a lock of her hair as an offering to the black queen, but immediately this was done her spirit left the body. Than'atos did the same office to Alcestis when she gave her life for that of her husband. In all sacrifices, a forelock was first cut from the head of the victim as an offering to Proserpine —See Euripides, *Alcestis*, Virgil, *Æneid*, 1v

Hunc ego Dili

Sacrum Iussa fero teque isto corpore solvo *
Sic alt et dextra crinem secant atque in ventos vita
recessit

Virgil *Æneid* 1v 702-703.

Irish Whiskey Drinker (The), John Sheehan, a barrister, 'who, with "Everard Clive of Tipperary Hall," wrote a series of pasquinades in verse, which were published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, in 1846, and attracted considerable attention

Irish Widow (The), a farce by Garriek (1757) Martha Brady, a blooming young widow of 23, is in love with William Whittle, the nephew of old Thomas Whittle, a man 63 years of age. It so happens that William cannot touch his property without his uncle's consent, so the lovers scheme together to obtain it. The widow pretends to be in love with the old man, who proposes to her and is accepted, but she now comes out in a new character, as a loud, vulgar, rollicking, extravagant low Irishwoman. Old Whittle is thoroughly frightened, and not only gets his nephew to take the lady off his hands, but gives him £5000 for doing so

Irol'do, the friend of Prasildo of Babylon. Prasildo falls in love with Tisb'na, his friend's wife, and, to escape infamy, Irol'do and Tisb'na take "poison." Prasildo, hearing from the apothecary

that the supposed poison is innocuous, goes and tells them so, whereupon Iroldo is so struck with his friend's generosity, that he quits Babylon, leaving Tisbura to Prasildo. Subsequently Iroldo's life is in peril, and Prasildo saves his friend at the hazard of his own life—*Bojardo, Orlando Innamorato* (1495)

Irolit'a, a princess in love with prince Parcinius, her cousin. The fury Dan'emo wanted Parcinius to marry her daughter Az'ira, and therefore used all her endearments to marry Irolita to Brutus, but all her plans were thwarted, for Parcinius married Irolita, and Brutus married Az'ira

The beauty of Irolita was worthy the world's admiration. She was about 14 years old. Her hair was brown, her complexion blooming as the spring, her mouth delicate, her teeth white and even, her smile bewitching, her eyes a hazel colour and very piercing, and her looks were darts of love.—*Comtesse D'Aunoy, Fairy Tales* (Perfect Love 162-)

Iron Arm Captain François de Lanoue, a Huguenot, was called *Bras de Fer*. He died at the siege of Lamballe (1531-1591)

Iron Chest (*The*), a drama by G. Colman, based on W. Godwin's novel of *Caleb Williams*. Sir Edward Mortimer kept in an iron chest certain documents relating to a murder for which he had been tried and honourably acquitted. His secretary Wilford, out of curiosity, was prying into this box, when sir Edward entered and threatened to shoot him, but on reflection he spared the young man's life, told him all about the murder, and swore him to secrecy. Wilford, unable to endure the watchful and suspicious eye of his master, ran away, but sir Edward dogged him like a bloodhound, and at length accused him of robbery. The charge could not be substantiated, so Wilford was acquitted. Sir Edward confessed himself a murderer, and died (1796)

Iron Duke (*The*), the duke of Wellington (1769-1852)

Iron Emperor (*The*), Nicholas of Russia (1796, 1826-1855)

Iron Gates or *Demir Kapi*, a celebrated pass of the Teuthras, through which all caravans between Smyrna and Brusa must needs pass

Iron Hand, Goetz von Berlichingen, who replaced his right hand, which he lost at the siege of Landshut, by an iron one (sixteenth century)

* * Goethe has made this the subject of an historical drama

Iron Mask (*The Man in the*). This mysterious man went by the name of Lesang, but who he was is as much in obscurity as the author of the *Lettere di Junius*. The most general opinion is that he was count F'ceolo Antonio Mattheoli, a senator of Mantua and private agent of Ferdinand Charles duke of Mantua, and that his long imprisonment of twenty-four years was for having deceived Louis XIV in a secret treaty for the purchase of the fortress of Casale. M. Loiseau utterly denies this solution of the mystery.—*See Temple Bar*, 182-4, May, 1872

* * The tragedies of Æschylus in German (1795), and L'ourmeric in French, are based on the supposition that the man in the mask was marshal Bénédict, a twin-brother of the *Grand Monarque*, and this is the solution given by the abbé Soult

Ironsides (Sir), called "The Red Knight of the Red Lands." Sir Gareth, after fighting with him from dawn to dewy eve, subdued him. Tennyson calls him Death, and says that Gareth won the victory with a single stroke. Sir Ironside was the knight who kept the lady Laertes (called by Chaucer "Lyonesse") captive in Castle Perilous.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 134-137 (1870)

* * Tennyson seems very grateful to have misconceived the exquisite allegory of Gareth and Lunet. (See *Gareth*, pp 361-5)

Ironsides Edmund II king of the Anglo-Saxons was so called from his iron armour (989, 1016-1017)

Sir Richard Steele signed himself "Deo et Ironside" in the *Guardian* (1671-1729)

Ironsides So were the soldiers of Cromwell called, especially after the battle of Marston Moor, where they displayed their iron resolution (1641)

Ironsides (*Captain*), uncle of Bulfield (*Brothers*), and an old friend of sir Benjamin Dove. He is captain of a privateer, and a fine specimen of an English naval officer

Next to Fugate, and to the effect of him and the other iron-like figure he is.—*Combedard The Ironies* 11 (1766)

Iron Tooth, Frederick II elector of Brandenburg (*Dent d'Ier*), (1657, 1688-1713)

Irrefragable Doctor (*The*) Alex.

ander Hiles founder of the Scholastic theology (*-1245)

Irish (*To cross the ferry of the*), to be "laid on the shelf" The ferry of the Irish is crossed by those who are exiled to Siberia It is regarded in Russia as the ferry of political death

Irus, the beggar of Ithaca, who ran of errands for Penelope's suitors When Ulysses returned home dressed as a beggar, Irus withstood him, and Ulysses broke his jaw with a blow So poor was Irus that he gave birth to the proverb, "As poor as Irus," and "Poorer than Irus" (in French, *Plus pauvre qu' Irus*)

Without respect esteeming equally

King Cressus pompe and Irus poverty

T Sackville *A Mirror for Magistrates*
(Induction 158)

Irus grows rich and Cressus must wax poor

Lord Brooke *Treatise of Warres* (1654-1628)

Irwin (*Mr*), the husband of lady Eleanor daughter of lord Norland His lordship disordered her for marrying against his will, and Irwin was reduced to the verge of starvation In his desperation Irwin robbed his father-in-law on the high road, but relented and returned the money At length the iron heart of lord Norland was softened, and he relieved the necessities of his son-in-law

Lady Eleanor Irwin, wife of Mr Irwin She retains her love for lord Norland, even through all his relentlessness, and when she hears that he has adopted a son, exclaims, "May the young man deserve his love better than I have done! May he be a comfort to his declining years, and never disobey him!"—Inchbald, *Every One has His Fault* (1794)

Irwin (*Hannah*), former confidante of Clara Mowbray—Sir W Scott, *St Roman's Well* (time, George III)

Isaac [*Mendoza*], a rich Portuguese Jew, short in stature, with a snub nose, swarthy skin, and huge beard, very conceited, priding himself upon his cunning, loving to dupe others, but woefully duped himself He chuckles to himself, "I'm cunning, I fancy, a very cunning dog, ain't I? a sly little villain, eh? a bit rogish, he must be very wide awake who can take Isaac in" This conceited piece of goods is always duped by every one he encounters He meets Louisa, whom he intends to make his wife, but she makes him believe she is Clara Guzman He meets his rival Antonio, whom he sends to the supposed Clara, and

he marries her He mistakes Louisa's duenna for Louisa, and elopes with her So all his wit is outwitted—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1775)

Quick's great parts were Isaac," Tony Lumpkin [*She Stoops to Conquer* Goldsmith], Sprado "*Castle of Andalusia* O'Keefe] and Sir Christopher Curry" in *Inkle and Jarico* by Colman (17-2-1831)—*Records of a Stage Veteran*

Isaac of York, the father of Rebecca When imprisoned in the dungeon of Front de Bœuf's castle, Front de Bœuf comes to extort money from him, and orders two slaves to chain him to the bars of a slow fire, but the party is disturbed by the sound of a bugle Ultimately, both the Jew and his daughter leave England and go to live abroad—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Isabel, called the "She-wolf of France," the adulterous queen of Edward II, was daughter of Philippe IV (*le Bel*) of France According to one tradition, Isabel murdered her royal husband by thrusting a hot iron into his bowels, and tearing them from his body

She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
That tear'd the bowels of thy mangled mate

Gray *The Bard* (1757)

Isabell, sister of lady Hartwell, in the comedy of *Wit without Money*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1639)

Isabella or **Isabelle**, a pale brown colour or buff, similar to that of a hare It is so called from the princess Isabella of Austria, daughter of Philip II The tale is, that while besieging Ostend, the princess took an oath that she would not change her body-linen before the town was taken The siege, however, lasted three years, and her linen was so stained that it gave name to the colour referred to (1601-1604)

The same story is related of Isabella of Castile at the siege of Grenada (1483)

The horse that Brightson was mounted on was as black as jet, that of Felix was grey Chery's was as white as milk, and that of the princess Fairstar an Isabella—Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fatry Tales* (Princess Fairstar 1692)

Isabella, daughter of the king of Galicia, in love with Zerbino, but Zerbino could not marry her because she was a pagan Her lament at the death of Zerbino is one of the best parts of the whole poem (bk xi) Isabella retires to a chapel to bury her lover, and is there slain by Rodomont—Anosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Isabella, sister of Claudio, insulted by the base passion of An'gelo deputy of Vienna in the absence of duke Vincentio,

Isabella is delivered by the duke himself, and the deputy is made to marry Mariana, to whom he was already betrothed.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure* (1603)

Isabella, wife of Hieronimo in *The Spanish Tragedy*, by Thomas Kyd (1588)

Isabella, mother of Ludovico Sforza duke of Milan—*Massinger, The Duke of Milan* (1622)

Isabella, a nun who marries Biron eldest son of count Balowin, who disinherits him for this marriage. Biron enters the army, and is sent to the siege of Candy, where he falls, and (it is supposed) dies. For seven years Isabella mourns her loss and is then reduced to the utmost want. In her distress she begs assistance of her father-in-law but he drives her from the house as a dog. Villeroz (2 syl) offers her marriage and she accepts him, but the day after her espousals Biron returns. Carlos, hearing of his brother's return, employs ruffians to murder him, and then charges Villeroz with the crime, but one of the ruffians impeaches and Carlos is apprehended. Isabella goes mad, and murders herself in her distraction.—*Thomas Southern, The Fatal Marriage* (1692)

The part of Isabella's Lord, says for a time actress scarcely inferior in paid or to "Delia"—*P. Campbell, English Literature* 1, 252.

(Mrs E. Barry, says T. Campbell, was unrivalled in this part, 1682-1733)

* * * Wm. Hamilton painted Mrs Siddons as "Isabella," and the picture belongs to the nation.

Isabella, the coadjutor of Zanga in his scheme of revenge against don Alonzo—*Young, The Revenge* (1721)

Isabella, princess of Sicily in love with Roberto il Diavolo, but promised in marriage to the prince of Granada who challenges Roberto to mortal combat, from which he is allured by Bertram his friend-father. Alice tells him that Isabella is waiting for him at the altar, when a struggle ensues between Bertram and Alice, one trying to drag him into hell, and the other trying to recall him to the ways of virtue. Alice at length prevails but we are not told whether Roberto marries the princess.—*Merlebeer, Roberto il Diavolo* (1831)

Isabella (Donna), daughter of don Pedro a Portuguese nobleman, who designed to marry her to don Gazman, a gentleman of large fortune. To avoid this

hateful marriage, she jumps from a window with a view of escaping from the house, and is caught by a colonel Binton, an English officer who conducts her to the house of her friend donna Violante. Here the colonel calls upon her, and don Felix, supposing Violante to be the object of his visits, becomes furiously jealous. After a considerable embroil the mystery is cleared up and a double marriage takes place.—*Mrs. Centlivre, The Wonder* (1714)

Isabella, a lady known, a few years since, as a beautiful and virtuous woman, who was the object of the admiration of the public.

Isabella (*The courtes*) wife of Roberto. After a long series of crimes of infidelity to her husband, and of murder, she is brought to execution.—*John Marston, The Wonder of Women or Epithymia* (1695)

Isabella (*The lady*), a beautiful young girl, who accompanied her father on a chase. Her step-mother requested her to return, and tell the cook to prepare the milk-white doe for dinner. Lady Isabella did as she was told, and the cook replied, "Thou art the doe that I must dress." The scullion-boy exclaimed "O save the lady's life, and make thy pies of me." But the cook heeded him not. When the lord returned and asked for his daughter the scullion-boy made answer, "If my lord would see his daughter let him cut the pasty before him." The father, horrified at the whole affair, advised the step-mother to be burnt alive, and the cook to stand in boiling lead, but the scullion-boy made his hair—*Perce, Riquet in 2*

Isabelle, sister of Leocadia, an orphan brought up by Sganarelle according to his own notions of the best way to make him a good wife. She was to dress in serge, to keep to the house, to occupy herself in domestic affairs to sew, knit, and look after the house to hear no flattery attend no places of public amusement never to be left to her own devices but to run in harness like a mill-horse. The result was that she duped Sganarelle and married Valer.—*(See L'ÉTOILE)*—*Molière, L'École des Maris* (1651)

Isabinda, daughter of sir Isidore Traffick a merchant. Her father is resolved she shall marry don Diego Bonifacio, but she is in love with Charles Gripe and chooses in the dress of a Spaniard, passing herself off as the

Spanish don, marries her—Mrs Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709)

Isenbras (*Sir*), a hero of mediæval romance. Sir Isenbras was at first proud and presumptuous, but adversity made him humble and penitent. In this stage he carried two children of a poor wood-cutter across a ford on his horse.

* * Millais has taken Sir Isenbras carrying the children across the ferry, as the subject of one of his pictures.

I warn you first at the beginning
That I will make no vain carping [prate]
Of Octorlano and Isenbras

William of Nassington

I'sengrin (*Sir*) or SIR ISENGRIN, the wolf, afterwards created earl of Pitwood, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*. Sir I'sengrin typifies the barons, and Reynard the *Church*. The gist of the tale is to show how Reynard over-reaches his uncle Wolf (1498).

Ishah, the name of Eve before the Fall, so called because she was taken out of ish, i.e. "man" (*Gen* ii 23), but after the expulsion from paradise Adam called his wife Eve or Havah, i.e. "the mother of all living" (*Gen* iii 20).

Ishban, meant for Sir Robert Clayton. There is no such name in the Bible as Ishban, but Tate speaks of "extorting Ishban" pursued by "bankrupt heirs." He says he had occupied himself long in cheating, but then undertook to "reform the state."

Ishban of conscience sulted to his trade
As good a saint as usurer e'er made
Could David scandalize our peerage with his name
Hod e'en turn loyal to be made a peer

Tate, *Abalom and Achitophel* II. (1652)

Ish'bosheth, in Dryden's satire of *Abalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Richard Cromwell, whose father Oliver is called "Saul." As Ish'bosheth was the only surviving son of Saul, so Richard was the only surviving son of Cromwell. As Ish'bosheth was accepted king on the death of his father by all except the tribe of Judah, so Richard was acknowledged "protector" by all except the royalists. As Ish'bosheth reigned only a few months, so Richard, after a few months, retired into private life.

They who when Saul was dead without a blow
Made foolish Ish'bosheth the crown forego
Dryden *Abalom and Achitophel* I. (1631)

Ish'monie (3 syl), the petrified city in Upper Egypt, full of inhabitants all turned to stone—Perry, *View of the Le-*

* * Captain Marryatt has borrowed this idea in his *Pacha of Many Tales*.

I'sidore (3 syl), a Greek slave, the concubine of don Pèdre a Sicilian nobleman. This slave is beloved by Adraste (2 syl) a French gentleman, who plots to allure her away. He first gets introduced as a portrait-painter, and reveals his love. Isidore listens with pleasure, and promises to elope with him. He then sends his slave Zaïde to complain to don Pèdre of ill-treatment, and to crave protection. Don Pèdre promises to stand her friend, and at this moment Adraste appears and demands that she be given up to the punishment she deserves. Pèdre intercedes, Adraste seems to relent, and the Sicilian calls to the young slave to appear. Instead of Zaïde, Isidore comes forth in Zaïde's veil. "There," says Pèdre, "I have arranged everything. Take her, and use her well." "I will do so," says the Frenchman, and leads off the Greek slave—Molière, *Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Pèdre* (1667).

Isis, the moon. The sun is Osiris—*Egyptian Mythology*.

They [the priests] wore rich mitres shaped like the moon
To show that Isis doth the moon portend
Like as Osiris signifies the sun

Spenser *Fairy Queen* v 7 (1590)

Iskander Beg=Alexander the Great. George Castriot (1414-1467) (See SKANDERBEG).

Iskander with the Two Horns, Alexander the Great.

This Friday is the 18th day of the moon of Safar. In the year 653 [i.e. of the *hegira* or A.D. 1255] since the retreat of the great prophet from Mecca to Medina and in the year 730 of the epoch of the great Iskander with the two horns.—*Arabian Nights* (The Tailor's Story).

Island of the Seven Cities, a kind of Dixie's land, where seven bishops, who quitted Spain during the dominion of the Moors, founded seven cities. The legend says that many have visited the island, but no one has ever quitted it.

Islands of the Blest, called by the Greeks "Happy Islands," and by the Latins "Fortunate Islands," imaginary islands somewhere in the West, where the favourites of the gods are conveyed at death, and dwell in everlasting joy.

Their place of birth alone is mute
To sounds that echo further west
Than your sire's Islands of the Blest.

Byron.

Isle of Lanterns, an imaginary country, inhabited by pretenders to knowledge, called "Lanternois"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 32, 33 (1545).

head and died—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii 35, etc (1470)

Is'rael, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means England As David was king of Israel, so Charles II was king of England Of his son, the duke of Monmouth, the poet says

Early in foreign fields he won renown
With kings and states allied to Israel's crown
Dryden *Absalom and Achitophel* l. (1681)

Is'raelites (3 syl), Jewish money-lenders

all the Israelites are fit to mob its
Next owner for their post-obits.
Byron *Don Juan* l. 125 (1819)

Is'rafil, the angel who will sound the "Resurrection blast" Then Gabriel and Michael will call together the "dry bones" to judgment When Israfil puts the trumpet to his mouth, the souls of the dead will be cast into the trumpet, and when he blows, out will they fly like hecs, and fill the whole space between earth and heaven Then will they enter their respective bodies, Mahomet leading the way—Sale, *Koran* (Preliminary discourse, iv)

*** Israfil, the angel of melody in paradise It is said that his ravishing songs, accompanied by the daughters of paradise and the clanging of hells, will give delight to the faithful

Is'sachar, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Thomas Thynne of Longleat Hall, a friend to the duke of Monmouth There seems to be a very slight analogy between Thomas Thynne and Issachar son of Jacob If the tribe (compared to an ass overburdened) is alluded to, the poet could hardly have called the rich commoner "wise Issachar"

Mr Thynne and count Koningsmark both wished to marry the widow of Henry Cavendish earl of Ogle Her friends contracted her to the rich commoner, but before the marriage was consummated, he was murdered Three months afterwards, the widow married the duke of Somerset

Hospitable treats did most commend
Wise Issachar his wealthy western friend
Dryden *Absalom and Achitophel* l. (1681)

Issland, the kingdom of Brunhild—*The Nibelungen Lied*

Istakhar, in Fars (Persia), upon a rock (The word means "the throne of Jemshid") It is also called "Chil'-Minar," or the forty pillars The Greeks called it Persepolis Istakhar was the cemetery of the Persian kings, and a treasury

She was fired with impatience to behold the superb
tombs of Istakhar and the palace of forty columns.—W
Beckford *Istakhar* (1766)

Isumbras (Sir) or Ysumbras (See ISENBRA)

Itadach (Colman), surnamed "The Thirsty" In consequence of his rigid observance of the rule of St Patrick, he refused to drink one single drop of water, but his thirst in the harvest-time was so great that it caused his death

Item, a money-broker He was a thorough villain, who could "bully, enjole, curse, fawn, flatter, and filch" Mr Item always advised his clients not to sign away their money, but at the same time stated to them the imperative necessity of so doing "I would advise you strongly not to put your hand to that paper, though Heaven knows how else you can satisfy these duns and escape imprisonment"—Holcroft, *The Deserter's Daughter* (altered into *The Steward*)

Ithacan Suitors During the absence of Ulysses king of Ithaca in the Trojan war, his wife Penelopè was pestered by numerous suitors, who assumed that Ulysses, from his long absence, must be dead Penelopè put them off by saying she would finish a certain robe which she was making for Laërtes, her father-in-law, before she gave her final answer to any of them, but at night she undid all the work she had woven during the day At length, Ulysses returned, and relieved her of her perplexity

All the ladies, each at each
Like the Ithacensian suitors in old time
Stared with great eyes and laughed with alien lips.
Tennyson *The Princess* iv

Ith'oclès (3 syl), in love with Calantha princess of Sparta Ithoclès induces his sister Penthèa to break the matter to the princess, and in time she not only becomes reconciled to his love but also requites it, and her father consents to the marriage During a court festival, Calantha is informed by a messenger that her father has suddenly died, by a second that Penthèa has starved herself to death, and by a third that Ithoclès has been murdered The murderer was Or'gilus, who killed him out of revenge—John Ford, *The Broken Heart* (1633)

Ithu'riel (4 syl), a cherub sent by Gabriel to find out Satan He finds him squatting like a toad beside Eve as she lay asleep, and brings him before Gabriel

(The word means "God's discovery")—
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv 788 (1665)

Ithuriel's Spear, the spear of the angel Ithuriel, whose slightest touch exposed deceit. Hence, when Satan squatted like a toad "close to the ear of Eve," Ithuriel only touched the creature with his spear, and it resumed the form of Satan.

for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper but returns
Of force to its own likeness
Milton *Paradise Lost* iv (1665)

Ithuriel, the guardian angel of Judas Iscariot. After Satan entered into the heart of the traitor, Ithuriel was given to Simon Peter as his second angel—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii and iv (1748, 1771).

Ivan the Terrible, Ivan IV of Russia, a man of great energy, but infamous for his cruelties. It was he who first adopted the title of czar (1529, 1533-1581).

Ivanhoe (3 syl), a novel by Sir W. Scott (1820). The most brilliant and splendid of romances in any language. Rebecca, the Jewess, was Scott's favourite character. The scene is laid in England in the reign of Richard I, and we are introduced to Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest, banquets in Saxon halls, tournaments, and all the pomp of ancient chivalry. Rowena, the heroine, is quite thrown into the shade by the gentle, meek, yet high-souled Rebecca.

Ivanhoe (Sir Wilfred of), the favourite of Richard I, and the disinherited son of Cedric of Rotherwood. Disguised as a palmer, he goes to Rotherwood, and meets there Rowena his father's ward, with whom he falls in love, but we hear little more of him except as the friend of Rebecca and her father Isaac of York, to both of whom he shows repeated acts of kindness, and completely wins the affections of the beautiful Jewess. In the grand tournament, Ivanhoe [*I can ho*] appears as the "Desdichado" or the "Disinherited Knight," and overthrows all comers. King Richard pleads for him to Cedric, reconciles the father to his son, and the young knight marries Rowena—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I).

Ivanovitch (son of Ivan or John), the popular name of a Russian. Similar in construction to our "John-son," the Danish "Jan-sen," and the Scotch "Mac-na."

** The popular name of the English as a people is John Bull, of the Germans, Cousin Michael, of the French, Jean Crapaud, of the Chinese, John Chinaman, of the North American States, Brother Jonathan, of the Welsh, Taffy, of the Scotch, Sandy, of the Swiss, Colin Tampon, of the Russians, Ivan, etc.

Iverach (*Allan*), or steward of Invereschallock with Gallruth, at the Clehan of Aberfoyle—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I).

Ives (*St*), originally called *Siepe*. Its name was changed in honour of St Ives, a Persian missionary.

From Persia led by zeal St Ives this island sought,
And near our ears ere thus a fit place finding taught
To halt
And of

Ivory Gate of Dreams. Dreams which delude pass through the ivory gate, but those which come true through the horn gate. Thus when depends upon two puns. Ivory, in Greek, is *elephas*, and the verb *elephanō* means "to cheat," horn, in Greek, is *leōs*, and the verb *leōanō* means "to accomplish."

Sunt geminae mundi portae quarum altera fertur
Cornu, qua veritas ille datur et us umbrata,
Alteri candentis pe ferat nileus elei hanto
Sed falsa ad eum militat in nula Manes
Virgil *Aeneid* vi. 599-6

From gate of horn or ivory dreams are sent
The one to deceive, and those for warning meant.

Ivory Shoulder. Demeter ate the shoulder of Pelops, served up by Tantalo, so when the gods restored the body to life, Demeter supplied the lacking shoulder by one made of ivory.

Pylgryngoras had a golden thigh, which he showed to Ab'aris the Hyperborean priest.

Nat Pelops' shoul'er whiter than her hands,
Nor snowy swans that jet on Ixion's sands.
Wm. Browne *Priam's Feast* i. li. 3 (1613)

Ivory Tube of prince Ali, a sort of telescope, which showed the person who looked through it whatever he wished most to see—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou").

Ivry, in France, famous for the battle won by Henry of Navarre over the League (1590).

Hurrah! hurrah! a single field
Hath turned the chance of war
Hurrah! hurrah! for Ivry,
And Henry of Navarre

Lord Stanbury, *Lays* (1777, 1847)

Ivy Lane, London, so called from the houses of the prebendaries of St Paul, overgrown with ivy, which once stood there.

I'wein, a knight of the Round Table. He slays the possessor of an enchanted fountain, and marries the widow, whose name is Landine. Gaw'ern or Gawain urges him to new exploits, so he quits his wife for a year in quest of adventures, and as he does not return at the stated time, Landine loses all love for him. On his return, he goes mad, and wanders in the woods, where he is cured by three sorcerers. He now helps a lion fighting against a dragon, and the lion becomes his faithful companion. He goes to the enchanted fountain, and there finds Lunet prisoner. While struggling with the enchanted fountain, Lunet aids him with her ring, and he in turn saves her life. By the help of his lion, Iwein kills several giants, delivers three hundred virgins, and, on his return to King Arthur's court, marries Lunet.—Hartmann von der Aue (thirteenth century).

Ixi'on, king of the Lap'ithæ, attempted to win the love of Hère (*Juno*), but Zeus substituted a cloud for the goddess, and a centaur was born.

* * R. Browning calls the name incorrectly Ixi'on, as

Jays prove cloudlets

Men are the merest Ixi'ons.

Robert Browning *Dramatic Lyrics* (The Globe.)

J

J (in *Punch*), the signature of Douglas Jerrold, who first contributed to No. 9 of the serial (1803-1858).

Jaaser, who carried the sacred banner of the prophet at the battle of Mnta. When one hand was lopped off, he clutched the banner with the other, this hand being also lost, he held it with his two stumps. When, at length, his head was cleft from his body, he contrived so to fall as to detain the banner till it was seized by Abdallah, and handed to Khalid.

CYRÆGIROS, in the battle of Mar'athon, seized one of the Persian ships with his right hand. When this was lopped off, he laid hold of it with his left, and when this was also cut off, he seized it with his teeth, and held on till he lost his head.

ADMIRAL BENVOW, in an engagement with the French near St. Martha, in 1701, was carried on deck on a wooden frame after both his legs and thighs were shivered into splinters by chain-shot.

ALMEYDA, the Portuguese governor of India, had himself propped against the mainmast after both his legs were shot off.

Jabos (*Joek*), postilion at the Golden Arms inn, Kippletrangan, of which Mrs. M'Candlish was landlady.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Ja'chin, the parish clerk, who purchased the sacramental money, and died disgraced.—Crabbe, *Borough* (1810).

Jacinta, a first-rate cook, "who deserved to be housekeeper to the patriarch of the Indies," but was only cook to the lieutenant Sedillo of Valladolid.—Ch. II. 1.

The cook, who was no less dexterous than Dame Jacinta, was assisted by the coachman in dressing the victuals.—Lesage, *Gil Blas* III. 10 (1715).

Jacin'tha, the supposed wife of Octavio, and formerly contracted to don Henrique (2 syl.) an uxorious Spanish nobleman.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Jacin'tha, the wealthy ward of Mr. Strickland, in love with Bellamy. Jacintha is staid but resolute, and though "she elopes down a ladder of ropes" in boy's costume, has plenty of good sense and female modesty.—Dr. Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1747).

Jack (*Colonel*), the hero of Defoe's novel entitled *The History of the Most Remarkable Life and Extraordinary Adventures of the truly Hon. Colonel Jaque*, vulgarly called *Colonel Jack*. The colonel (born a gentleman and bred a pick-pocket) goes to Virginia, and passes through all the stages of colonial life, from that of "slave" to that of an owner of slaves and plantations.

The transition from their refined Orondates and Statius to the society of captain [sic] Jack and Moll Flanders is (to use a phrase of Sterne) like turning from Alexander the Great to Alexander the cooper-smith.—*Encyc. Brit. Art. Romance*.

Jack Amend-all, a nickname given to Jack Cade the rebel, who promised to remedy all abuses (*-1450). As a specimen of his reforms, take the following examples—

I your captain am brave and vow reformation. There shall be in England seven half penny loaves sold for a penny, the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer. When I am king there shall be no money, all shall eat and drink on my score, and I will apparel all in one livery.—Shakespeare *2 Henry VI* act iv. sc. 2 (1591).

Jack and Jill, said to be the Saxon and Norman stocks united

Jack and Jill wen' up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water
Jack fell down and cracked his crown
And Jill came tumbling after

Nursery Rhyme

Or thus

'Twas not on Alpine ice or snow,
But homey English soil
"Excelsior!" their motto was
They spared nor time nor toll
They did not go for fame or wealth
But went at duty's call
And tho' united in their aim,
Were severed in their fall.

Jack and the Bean-Stalk. Jack was a very poor lad, sent by his mother to sell a cow, which he parted with to a butcher for a few beans. His mother, in her rage, threw the beans away, but one of them grew during the night as high as the heavens. Jack climbed the stalk, and, by the direction of a fairy, came to a giant's castle, where he begged food and rest. This he did thrice, and in his three visits stole the giant's red hen which laid golden eggs, his money-bags, and his harp. As he ran off with the last treasure, the harp cried out, "Master! master!" which woke the giant, who ran after Jack, but the nimble lad cut the bean-stalk with an axe, and the giant was killed in his fall.

* * This is said to be an allegory of the Teutonic Al-fader the "red hen" representing the all-producing sun, the "money-bags" the fertilizing rain, and the "harp" the winds.

Jack-in-the-Green, one of the May-day mummers

* * Dr Owen Pugh says that Jack-in-the-Green represents Melvas king of Somersetshire, disguised in green boughs and lying in ambush for queen Guenever the wife of King Arthur, as she was returning from a hunting expedition.

Jack-o'-Lent, a kind of aunt Sally set up during Lent to be pitched at, hence a puppet, a sheepish booby, a boy-page, a scarecrow. Mrs Page says to Robin, Falstaff's page

You'll be Jack a Lent have you been true to us—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor act. iii. sc. 2
(1633)

Jack of Newbury, John Winchcomb, the greatest clothier of the world in the reign of Henry VIII. He kept a hundred looms in his own house at Newbury, and equipped at his own expense a hundred of his men to aid the king against the Scotch in Flodden Field (1513).

Jack Robinson. This famous come song is by Hudson, tobacco st, No 98, Shoe Lane, London, in the early part of the nineteenth century. The last line is, "And he was off before you could say 'Jack Robinson.'" The tune to which the words are sung is the *Sailors' Hornpipe*. Halliwell quotes these two lines from an "old play."

A warkle it ys as easie to be doome
As tye to wye *Jackel roysion.*

Archææ Dictionary

Jack Sprat, of nursery rhymes

Jack Sprat could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean
And so be wixt em both
They licked the platter clean

Jack the Giant-Killer, a series of nursery tales to show the mastery of skill and wit over brute strength. Jack encounters various giants, but outwits them all. The following would illustrate the sort of combat. Suppose they came to a thick iron door, the giant would belabour it with his club hour after hour without effect, but Jack would apply a delicate key, and the door would open at once. This is not one of the stories, but will serve to illustrate the sundry contests. Jack was a "valiant Cornishman," and his first exploit was to kill the giant Cormoran, by digging a deep pit which he filled over with grass, etc. The giant fell into the pit, and Jack knocked him on the head with a hatchet. Jack afterwards obtained a coat of invisibility, a cap of knowledge, a resistless sword, and shoes of swiftness, and, thus armed, he almost rid Wales of its giants.

Our Jack the Giant Killer is clearly the last modern transmutation of the old British legend told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, of Corineus the Trojan, the companion of the Trojan Brutus when he first settled in Britain.—*Masson.*

Jack-with-a-Lantern. This meteoric phenomenon, when seen on the ground or a little above it, is called by sundry names, as Brenning-drake, Burning candle, Corpse candles, Dank Will, Death-fires, Dick-a-Tuesday, Elf-fire, the Fair maid of Ireland, Friars lantern, Gillion-a-burnt-tail, Gyl Burnt-tail, Ignis fatuus, Jack-o'-lantern, Jack-with-a-lantern, Kit-o'-the-canstick, Kitty-wi'-a-wisp, Mad Crisp, Peg-a-lantern, Puck, Polun Goodfellow, Shot stars, Spittle of the stars, Star jelly, a Sylham lamp, a Walking fire, Wandering fires, Wandering wild-fire, Will-with-a-wisp.

Those led astray by these "fool-fires" are said to be Elf-led, Mab-led, or Puck-led.

When seen on the tips of the fingers, the hair of the head, mast-tops, and so on, the phenomenon is called Castor and Pollux (if double), Cuerpo Santo (Spanish), Corpusansc, Dipsas, St Elmo or Fires of St Elmo (Spanish), St Emlyn, Feu d'Helène (French), Fire-drakes, Fuole or Looke Fuole, Higgs, Helen (if single), St Hel'ena, St Helme's fires, Leda's twins, St Peter and St Nicholas (Italian) or Fires of St. Peter and St Nicholas

The superstitions connected with these "fool-fires" are That they are souls broken out from purgatory, come to earth to obtain prayers and masses for their deliverance, that they are the mucus sneezed from the nostrils of rheumatic planets, that they are ominous of death, that they indicate hid treasures

Jack's, a noted coffee-house, where London and country millers used to assemble to examine their purchases after the market was closed It stood in the rear of old 'Change, London

Jack's (*The Two Genial*), Jack Munden and Jack Dowton Planché says "They were never called anything else" The former was Joseph Munden (1758-1832), and the latter, William Dowton (1764-1851) —Planché, *Recollections*, etc., 1 28

Jacob the Scourge of Grammar, Giles Jacob, master of Romsey, in Southamptonshire, brought up for an attorney Author of a *Law Dictionary*, *Lives and Characters of English Poets*, etc (1686-1744)

Jacob's Ladder, a meteoric appearance resembling broad beams of light from heaven to earth A somewhat similar phenomenon may be seen when the sun shines through the chink or hole of a closed shutter The allusion is, of course, to the ladder which Jacob dreamt about (*Gen* xxviii 12)

Jacob's Staff, a mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances

Reach then, a soaring quill, that I may write
As with a Jacob's Staff to take her height.
Cleveland *The Necomb to His Mistriss* (1641)

Jac'omo, an irascible captain and a woman-hater Frank (the sister of Frederick) is in love with him —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613)

Jacques (1 syl), one of the domestic men-servants of the duke of Aranza The duke, in order to tame down the overbearing spirit of his bride, pretends to be a peasant, and deposes Jacques to

represent the duke for the nonce Juliana, the duke's bride, lays her grievance before "duke" Jacques, but of course receives no redress, although she learns that if a Jacques is "duke," the "peasant" Aranza is the better man —J Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804)

Jacques (*Pauvre*), the absent sweet-heart of a love-lorn maiden Marie Antoinette sent to Switzerland for a lass to attend the dairy of her "Swiss village" in miniature, which she arranged in the Little Trianon (Paris) The lass was heard sighing for *pauvre Jacques*, and this was made a capital sentimental amusement for the court idlers The swain was sent for, and the marriage consummated

Pauvre Jacques, quand j'étais près de loi
Je ne sentais pas ma misère
Mals à présent que tu vis loin de moi
Je manque de tout sur la terre.
Marquise de Travanet, *Pauvre Jacques*

Jacques (See JAQUES)

Jac'ulin, daughter of Gerrard king of the beggars, beloved by lord Hubert —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Jaffier, a young man befriended by Priuli, a proud Venetian senator Jaffier rescued the senator's daughter Belvidera from shipwreck, and afterwards married her clandestinely The old man now discarded both, and Pierre induced Jaffier to join a junto for the murder of the senators Jaffier revealed the conspiracy to his wife, and Belvidera, in order to save her father, induced her husband to disclose it to Priuli, under promise of free pardon to the conspirators The pardon, however, was limited to Jaffier, and the rest were ordered to torture and death Jaffier now sought out his friend Pierre, and, as he was led to execution, stabbed him to prevent his being broken on the wheel, and then killed himself Belvidera went mad and died —F Otway, *Venice Preserved* (1682)

T Betterton (1635-1710), Robert Wilks (1670-1732), Spranger Barry (1719-1777), C M Young (1777-1856), and W C Macready (1793-1873), are celebrated for this character

Jaga-naut, the seven-headed idol of the Hindûs, described by Southey in the *Curse of Kehama*, xiv (1809)

Jaggers, a lawyer of Little Britain, London He was a burly man, of an exceedingly dark complexion, with a large head and large hand He had bushy black eyebrows that stood up bristling, sharp

suspicious eyes set very deep in his head, and strong black dots where his beard and whiskers would have been if he had let them. His hands smelt strongly of scented soap, he wore a very large watch-chain, was in the constant habit of biting his fore-finger, and when he spoke to any one, he threw his fore-finger at him pointedly. A hard, logical man was Mr Jaggars, who required an answer to be "yes" or "no," allowed no one to express an opinion, but only to state facts in the fewest possible words. Magwitch appointed him Pip's guardian, and he was Miss Havisham's man of business.—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Jairus's Daughter, restored to life by Jesus, is called by Klopstock Cidli.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iv (1771)

Jalûl, the Arabic name for Goliath.—Sale, *Al Korân*, xvi

James (Prince), youngest son of king Robert III of Scotland, introduced by Sir W Scott in *The Fair Maid of Perth* (1828)

James I. of England, introduced by Sir W Scott in *The Fortunes of Nigel* (1822)

Ja'mie (Don), younger brother of don Henrique (2 syl), by whom he is cruelly treated.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Jamie Duffs. Weepers are so called, from a noted Scotchman of the eighteenth century, whose craze was to follow funerals in deep mourning costume.—Kay, *Original Portraits*, i 7, ii 9, 17, 95

Ja'mieson (Bet), nurse at Dr Gray's, surgeon at Middlemas.—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Jamshid, king of the genu, famous for a golden cup filled with the elixir of life. The cup was hidden by the genu, but found when digging the foundations of Persepolis

I know too where the genil hid
The jewelled cup of their king, Jamshid,
With life's elixir sparkling hid.

T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (Paradise and the Peri) 1217

Jane Eyre, heroine of a novel so called by Currer Bell

Jan'et, the Scotch laundress of David Ramsay the watchmaker.—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Jan'et of Tomahourich (Muhme), aunt of Robin Oig McCombich a Highland

drover.—Sir W Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III)

Jannekin (Little), apprentice of Henry Smith the armourer.—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Jannie Duff, with her little sister and brother, were sent to gather broom, and were lost in the bush (Australia). The parents called in the aid of the native blacks to find them, and on the ninth day they were discovered. "Father," cried the little boy, "why didn't you come before? We coud quite loud, but you never came." The sister only said, "Cold!" and sank in stupor. Jannie had stripped herself to cover little Frank, and had spread her frack over her sister to keep her warm, and there all three were found almost dead, lying under a bush.

Janot (Zha no), a simpleton, one who exercises silly ingenuity or says rapid and silly things.

Without being a Janot, who has not sometimes in conversation committed a Janotism?—Curry Tracts.

January and May. January is an old Lombard baron, some 60 years of age, who marries a girl named May. This young wife loves Damian, a young squire. One day, the old baron found them in close embrace, but May persuaded her husband that his eyes were so dim he had made a mistake, and the old baron, too willing to believe, allowed himself to give credit to the tale.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Merchant's Tale," 1388)

* Modernized by Ogle (1711).

Jaquemart, the automata of a clock, consisting of a man and a woman who strike the hours on a bell. So called from Jean Jaquemart of Dijon, a clock-maker, who devised this piece of mechanism. Menage erroneously derives the word from *jacomarchardus* ("a coat of mail"), "because watchmen watched the clock of Dijon fitted with a jaquemart."

Jaquenetta, a country wench courted by don Adriano de Armado.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594)

Jaques (1 syl), one of the lords attendant on the banished duke in the forest of Arden. A philosophic idler, cynical, sullen, contemplative, and morosely. He could "suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs." Jaques resents Orlando's passion for Rosalind, and quits the duke as soon as

re is restored to his dukedom—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598)

Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word Sir W Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two for example

Whom humorous Jacques with envy viewed (1 syl)
Sir W Scott.

Where Jacques fed his solitary vein ("syl")—C Lamb

The "Jacques" of [Charles M Fourny 1777-1846] is in deed most musical most melancholy attuned to the very wood walks among which he muses—*Leu Montfly Magazine* (1822).

Jacques (1 syl), the miser in a comedy by Ben Jonson, entitled *The Case is Altered* (1574-1637)

Jacques (1 syl), servant to Sulpitia in a bawd (See JACQUES)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Jarley (Mrs), a kind-hearted woman, mistress of a travelling wax-work exhibition, containing "one hundred figures the size of life," the "only stupendous collection of real wax-work in the world," "the delight of the nobility and gentry, the royal family, and crowned heads of Europe" Mrs Jarley was kind to little Nell, and employed her as a decoy-duck to "Jarley's unrivalled collection"

If I know d'n donkey wot would I go
To see Mrs. Jarley's wax work show
Do you think I'd acknowledge him? Oh no no
Then run to Jarley
C Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* xiv. (1840)

Jarnac (*Coup de*), a cut which severs the ham string So called from a cut given by Jarnac to La Châteignerue in a duel fought in the presence of Henri II, in 1547

Jarn'dyce v Jarn'dyce (2 syl), a Chancery suit "never ending, still beginning," which had dragged its slow length along over so many years that it had blighted the prospects and ruined the health of all persons interested in its settlement—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

Jarn'dyce (Mr), client in the great Chancery suit of "Jarn'dyce v Jarn'dyce," and guardian of Esther Summerson He concealed the tenderest heart under a flimsy churlishness of demeanour, and could never endure to be thanked for any of his numberless acts of kindness and charity If anything went wrong with him, or his heart was moved to elting, he would say, "I am sure the

wind is in the east"—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

Jarvie (*Bailie Nicol*), a magistrate at Glasgow, and kinsman of Rob Roy He is petulant, conceited, purse-proud, without tact, and intensely prejudiced, but kind-hearted and sincere Jarvie marries his maid The novel of *Rob Roy* has been dramatized by J Pocock, and Charles Mackay was the first to appear in the character of "Bailie Nicol Jarvie" Talfourd says (1829) "Other actors are sophisticate, but Mackay is the thing itself"—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

The character of Bailie Nicol Jarvie is one of the author's happiest conceptions and the idea of carrying him to the wild rugged mountains, among outlaws and desperadoes—at the same time that he retained a keen relish of the comforts of the Saltmarket of Glasgow and a due sense of his dignity as a magister—complete the ludicrous effect of the picture.—Chambers, *English Literature* ii 257

Jarvis, a faithful old servant, who tries to save his master, Beverley, from his fatal passion of gambling—Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1753)

Jaspar was poor, heartless, and wicked, he lived by highway robbery, and robbery led to murder One day, he induced a poor neighbour to waylay his landlord, but the neighbour relented, and said, "Though dark the night, there is One above who sees in darkness" "Never fear!" said Jaspar, "for no eye above or below can pierce this darkness" As he spoke, an unnatural light gleamed on him, and he became a confirmed maniac—R Southey, *Jaspar* (a ballad)

Jasper (*Old*), a ploughman at Gleadearg Lower—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Jasper (*Sir*), father of Charlotte He wants her to marry a Mr Dapper, but she loves Leander, and, to avoid a marriage she dislikes, pretends to be dumb A mock doctor is called in, who discovers the facts of the case, and employs Leander as his apothecary Leander soon cures the lady with "pills matrimoniales" In Molière's *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (from which this play is taken), sir Jasper is called "Geronte" (2 syl)—H Fielding, *The Mock Doctor*

Jasper Packlemerton, of atrocious memory, one of the chief figures in Mrs Jarley's wax-work exhibition

Jasper courted and married fourteen wives and destroyed them all by tickling the soles of their feet when they were asleep On being brought to the scaffold and asked if he was repented he said Mrs Jarley replied he let this adies to be

particular in the character of the gentleman of their class. On one his fingers are curled as if in the act of ticking, and there is a wrink in his eye."—*C. Dickens, The Old Curiosity Shop*, xxvii, (1849).

Jaup (*Alison*), an old woman at Middlemas village—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Jaup (*Saunders*), a farmer at Old St Ronau's—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Javan lost his father on the day of his birth, and was brought up in the "patriarch's glen" by his mother, till she also died. He then sojourned for ten years with the race of Cain, and became the disciple of Jubal the great musician. He then returned to the glen, and fell in love with Zillah, but the glen being invaded by giants, Zillah and Javan, with many others, were taken captives. Lnoch reproved the giants, and, as he ascended up to heaven, his mantle fell on Javan, who released the captives, and conducted them back to the glen. The giants were panic-struck by a tempest, and their king was killed by some unknown hand—James Montgomery, *The World before the Flood* (1812)

Ja'van's Issue, the Ionians and Greeks generally (*Gen* x 2) Milton uses the expression in *Paradise Lost*, i 508

* In *Isaiah* lxi 19, and in *Ezek* xxvii 13, the word is used for Greeks collectively

Javert, an officer of police, the impersonation of inexorable law—Victor Hugo, *Les Misérables*

Ja'zer, a city of Gad, personified by *Isaiah* "Moab shall howl for Moab, every one shall howl. I will bewail, with the weeping of Jazer, the vine of Sibmah, I will water thee with my tears, O Heshbon"—*Isaiah* xvi 7-9

It did not content the congregation to weep all of them, but they howled with a loud voice weeping with the weeping of Jazer—*Kirkton* 140

Jealous Traffick (*Sir*), a rich merchant, who fancies everything Spanish is better than English, and intends his daughter Isabinda to marry don Diego Barbinetto, who is expected to arrive forthwith. Isabinda is in love with Charles [Gripe], who dresses in a Spanish costume, passes himself off as don Diego Barbinetto, and is married to Isabinda. Sir Jealous is irritable, headstrong, prejudiced, and wise in his own conceit—Mrs Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709)

Jealous Wife (*The*), a comedy by

George Colman (1761) Harriot Russel marries Mr Oakly, and becomes "the jealous wife," but is ultimately cured by the interposition of major Oakly, her brother-in-law.

* This comedy is founded on Fielding's *Tom Jones*

Jeames de la Pluche, a flunky. Jeames means the same thing—Thackeray, *Jeames's Diary* (1849)

Jean des Vignes, a drunken performer of marionettes. The French say, *Il fait comme Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "he is a good-for-nothing fellow"), *Le mariage de Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "a hedge marriage"), *Un Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "an ungainly fellow"), *Plus sot que Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "worse than come out"), etc

Jean! que dire sur Jean! C'est un terrible nom

Qui jamais n'accompagne une épithète honnête.

Jean des Vignes Jean ligne. Où rais-je? Trouvez bon

Qu'en si beau chemin je m'arrête.

Virgil Trucasté (Junio to Enecas") vii.

Jean Folle Farine, a merry Andrew, a poor fool, a Tom Noodle. So called because he comes on the stage like a great loutish boy, dressed all in white, with his face, hair, and hands thickly covered with flour. Scaramouch is a sort of Jean Folle Farine

Ouida has a novel called *Folle Farine*, but she uses the phrase in quite another sense

Jean Jacques So J J Rousseau is often called (1712-1778)

That is almost the only maxim of Jean Jacques to which I can subscribe—Lord Lytton

Jean Paul. J P Friedrich Richter is generally so called (1763-1825)

Jeanne of Alsace, a girl ruined by Dubosc the highway man. She gives him up to justice, in order to do a good turn to Julie Lesnques (2 syl), who had befriended her—E Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852)

Jedburgh, Jeddart, or Jedwood Justice, hang first and try afterwards. The custom rose from the summary way of dealing with border marauders

* Jeddart and Jedwood are merely corruptions of Jedburgh

Cupar Justice is the same thing.

Abingdon Law, the same as "Jedburgh Justice". In the Commonwealth, major-general Brown, of Abingdon, first hanged his prisoners and then tried them

Lynch Law, mob law. So called from James Lynch of Piedmont, in Virginia

It is a summary way of dealing with marauders, etc. Called in Scotland, Burlaw or Byrlaw

Jeddler (Dr), "a great philosopher" The heart and mystery of his philosophy was to look upon the world as a gigantic practical joke, something too absurd to be considered seriously by any rational man. A kind and generous man by nature was Dr Jeddler, and though he had taught himself the art of turning good to dross and sunshine into shade, he had not taught himself to forget his warm benevolence and active love. He wore a pigtail, and had a streaked face like a winter pippin, with here and there a dimple "to express the peckings of the birds," but the pippin was a tempting apple, a rosy, healthy apple after all.

Grace and Marion Jeddler, daughters of the doctor, beautiful, graceful, and affectionate. They both fell in love with Alfred Heathfield, but Alfred loved the younger daughter. Marion, knowing the love of Grace, left her home clandestinely one Christmas Day, and all supposed she had eloped with Michael Warden. In due time, Alfred married Grace, and then Marion made it known to her sister that she had given up Alfred out of love to her, and had been living in concealment with her aunt Martha. Report says she subsequently married Michael Warden, and became the pride and honour of his country mansion.—C. Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846)

Jed'ida and Benjamin, two of the children that Jesus took into His arms and blessed

"Well I remember" said Benjamin "when we were on earth with what loving fondness He folded us in His arms. How tenderly He pressed us to His heart. A tear was on His cheek and I kissed it away. I see it still, and shall ever see it." And I too answered Jedida, remember when His arms were clasped around me how He said to our mothers "Unless ye become as little children ye cannot enter the Kingdom of heaven."—Hilopstock *The Messiah* I. (1743)

Jehoi'achim, the servant of Joshua Geddes the quaker.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Je'hu, a coachman, one who drives at a rattling pace

The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Ninihi for he driveth furiously.—2 Kings ix 20

Jehu (Companions of) The "Chonans" were so called, from a fanciful analogy between their self-imposed task and that appointed to Jehu on his being set over the kingdom of Israel. As Jehu was to cut off Ahab and Jezebel, with all their house, so the Chonans were to cut off

Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and all the Bourbons

Jellicot (Old Goody), servant at the under-keeper's hut, Woodstock Forest.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Jellyby (Mrs), a sham philanthropist, who spends her time, money, and energy on foreign missions, to the neglect of her family and home duties. Untidy in dress, living in a perfect litter, she has a habit of looking "a long way off," as if she could see nothing nearer to her than Africa. Mrs Jellyby is quite overwhelmed with business correspondence relative to the affairs of Borrioboola Gha.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House*, iv (1852)

Jemlikha, the favourite Greek slave of Dakianos of Ephesus. Nature had endowed him with every charm, "his words were sweeter than the honey of Arabia, and his wit sparkled like a diamond." One day, Dakianos was greatly annoyed by a fly, which persisted in tormenting the king, whereupon Jemlikha said to himself, "If Dakianos cannot rule a fly, how can he be the creator of heaven and earth?" This doubt he communicated to his fellow-slaves, and they all resolved to quit Ephesus, and seek some power superior to that of the arrogant of divine honours.—Comte Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("Dakianos and the Seven Sleepers," 1713)

Jemmie Duffs, weepers (See JAMIE DUFFS)

Jemmies, sheep's heads, and also a house-breaker's instrument

Mr Elkes made many pleasant witticisms on Jemmies, "a cant name for sheep's heads and also for an ingenious implement much used in his profession."—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Jemmy This name, found on engravings of the eighteenth century, means James Worsdale (died 1767)

Jemmy Twitcher, a cunning and treacherous highwayman.—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

* * Lord Sandwich, member of the Kit-Kat Club, was called "Jemmy Twitcher" (1765)

Jenkin, the servant of George-a-Green. He says a fellow ordered him to hold his horse, and see that it took no cold. "No, no," quoth Jenkin, "I'll lay my cloak under him." He did so, but "mark you," he adds, "I cut four holes in my cloak first, and made his horse stand

on the bare ground"—Robert Greene, *George-a-Green, the Tinner of Walsfield* (1584)

Jenkin, one of the retainers of Julian Avenel (2 s 1) of Avenel Castle—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Jenkins (Mrs Winifred), Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, noted for her odd spelling, misapplication of words, and ludicrous misnomers. Mrs Winifred Jenkins is the original of Mrs Malaprop—Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker* (1771)

Jenkins, a vulgar lick-spittle of the aristocracy, who relates their prides and witticisms, records their movements and deeds, gives flaming accounts of their dresses and parties either read or in newspaper paragraphs. "Lord and lady Dash attended divine service last Sunday, and were very attentive to the sermon" (wonderful!) "Lord and lady Dash took a drive or walk last Monday in their magnificent park of Snobloodleham. Lady Dash wore a mantle of rich silk, a bonnet rich as rich fustians, and shoes with roses." The name is said to have been given by Punch to a writer in the *Morning Post*.

Jenkinson (Ffraw), a green old errandier, whom Dr Primrose met in a public tavern. Imposed on by his venerable appearance, apparent decency, learned talk about 'cosmogony,' and still more so by his flattery of the doctor's work on the subject of monograms, Dr Primrose sold the swindler his horse, Old Blackberry, for a draft upon Farnham-borough. When the draft was presented for payment, the farmer told the vicar that Iphraim Jenkinson "was the greatest rascal under heaven" and that he was the very rogue who had sold Moses Primrose the spectacles. Subsequently the vicar found him in the county jail, where he showed the vicar great kindness, did him valuable service, became a reformed character and probably married one of the daughters of Farmer Farnborough—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1765)

For our own part, we may as well let the poor creature be able to treat with one party as a party to the learned speech. A man who can do this is a man from the bottom of the sea. I wish the learned creature of Jenkinson—Ffraw—Ffraw. Art. Lomax.

Jennie, housekeeper to the old lord of Dumbiedies—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Jenny [Dr. r.] Captain Machenath says, "What, my pretty Jenny! as prim and demure as ever? Her face is a pride, though ever so much laid, but a more sanctified look with a more ambitious heart." She pretends to be a Machenath, but craftily secures one of his pupils. But his other "pals" may have a ready betrayal into the hands of the constables (act II.)—I. Gray, *The Doctor's Daughter* (1727)

Jenny l'Ouvriere, the type of a hard-working Parisian millow-woman. She is contrasted with a few rascals—flowers which she turns "her garden" a capital and which she calls "her money," and when she gives the fragments of her food to some one poorer than herself, she calls it "her delight."

For a more complete list of the names of the characters in the play, see the list of the characters in the play.

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Jeph'thah's Daughter. When Jeph'thah went forth against the Ammonites, he vowed that if he returned victorious he would sacrifice, as a burnt offering, whatever first met him on his entrance into his native city. He gained a splendid victory, and at the next thereof his only daughter came forth dancing to give him welcome. The miserable father rent his clothes in grief, but the noble spirited maiden would not hear of his violating the vow. She demanded a short respite, to bewail upon the mountains her blighted hope of becoming a mother, and then subjoined to her father—*Judges* xi.

An almost identical tale is told of Idomeneus king of Crete. On his return from the Trojan war, he made a vow as a tempest that, if he escaped, he would offer to Neptune the first living creature that presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. His own son was then to welcome him in honor, and Idomeneus offered him up a sacrificial fire, and accordingly to his son. Euripides has introduced this legend in his *Idomeneus*.

Agamemnon vowed to Athena, if he might be victorious, that he would sacrifice to her the daughter of all his possessions. Iphigenia his infant daughter, was, of course, his "dearest possession," but he refused to sacrifice her, and thus incurred the wrath of the goddess, which resulted in the detention of the Trojan fleet at Aulis. Iphigenia being offered as sacrifice, the offended deity was satisfied.

and interposed at the critical moment, by carrying the princess to Tauris and substituting a stag in her stead

The latter part of this tale cannot fail to call to mind the offering of Abraham As he was about to take the life of Isaac, Jehovah interposed, and a ram was substituted for the human victim — *Gen* 22:13

[He] not bent as Jephthah once
Blindly to execute a rash resolve
Whom better it had suited to exclaim
I have done ill I than to redeem his pledge
By doing worse Not unlike to him
In folly that great leader of the Greeks—
Whereon the altar Iphigenia mourned
Her virgin beauty

Dante's *Paradise* v (1311)

* * Iphigēnia, in Greek Ἰφιγένεια, is accented incorrectly in this translation by Cary

* * Jephthah's daughter has often been dramatized Thus we have in English *Jephthah's Daughter*, by Plessie Morney, *Jephthah* (1546), by Christopherson, *Jephthah*, by Buchanan, and *Jephthah* (an opera, 1752), by Handel

Jepson (Old), a smuggler — Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Jeremi'ah (*The British*), Gildas, author of *De Exidio Britannia*, a book of lamentations over the destruction of Britain He is so called by Gibbon (516-570)

Jer'emy (Master), head domestic of Lord Saville — Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Jeremy Diddler, an adept at raising money on false pretences — Kenney, *Raising the Wind*

Jericho, the manor of Blackmore, near Chelmsford Here Henry VIII had one of his houses of pleasure, and when he was absent on some affair of gallantry, the expression in vogue was, "He's gone to Jericho"

Jerningham (Master Thomas), the duke of Buckingham's gentleman — Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Jerome (Don), father of don Ferdinand and Louisa, pig-headed, passionate, and mercenary, but very fond of his daughter He insists on her marrying Isaac Mendoza, a rich Portuguese Jew, but Louisa, being in love with don Antonio, positively refuses to do so She is turned out of the house by mistake, and her duenna is locked up, under the belief that she is Louisa Isaac, being introduced to the duenna, elopes with her, sup-

posing her to be don Jerome's daughter, and Louisa, taking refuge in a convent, gets married to don Antonio Ferdinand, at the same time, marries Clara the daughter of don Guzman The old man is well content, and promises to be the friend of his children, who, he acknowledges, have chosen better for themselves than he had done for them — Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1775)

Jerome (Father), abbot at St Bride's Convent — Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Jeron'imo, the principal character in *The Spanish Tragedy*, by Thomas Kyd (1597) On finding his application to the king ill-timed, he says to himself, "Go by! Jeronimo," which so tickled the fancy of the audience that it became a common street jest

Jerry, manager of a troupe of dancing dogs He was a tall, black-whiskered man, in a velvet coat — O Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, 2000 (1840)

Jerry Sneak, a hen-pecked husband — Loote, *Mayor of Garratt* (1768)

Jerryman'dering, so dividing a state or local district as to give one part of it a political advantage over the other The word is a corruption of "Gerryman'dering," so called from Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts, member of congress from 1776 to 1784, and vice-president of the United States in 1812 Elbridge Gerry died in 1814

Jeru'salem, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means London, "David" is Charles II, and "Absalom" the duke of Monmouth, etc

Jerusalem Henry IV was told "he should not die but in Jerusalem" Being in Westminster Abbey, he inquired what the chapter-house was called, and when he was told it was called the "Jerusalem Chamber," he felt sure that he would die there "according to the prophecy," and so he did

Pope SILVESTER II was told the same thing, and died as he was saying mass in a church so called at Rome — Brown, *Isaaculus*

CAMBYSES, son of Cyrus, was told that he should die in Ecbat'ana, which he supposed meant the capital of Media, but he died of his wounds in a place so called in Syria

Jerusalem Delivered, an epic

poem in twenty books, by Torquato Tasso (1575)

The crusaders, having encamped on the plains of Tortosa, choose Godfrey for their chief. The overtures of Argantes being declined, war is declared by him in the name of the king of Egypt. The Christian army reaches Jerusalem, but it is found that the city cannot be taken without the aid of Rinaldo, who had withdrawn from the army because Godfrey had cited him for the death of Gernando, whom he had slain in a duel. Godfrey sends to the enchanted island of Armida to invite the hero back, and on his return Jerusalem is assailed in a night attack. The poem concludes with the triumphant entry of the Christians into the Holy City, and their adoration at the Redeemer's tomb.

The two chief episodes are the loves of Orlando and Sophronia, and of Tancred and Corinda.

Jervis (Mrs), the virtuous house-keeper of young squire B. Mrs Jervis protects Pam'ela when her young master assails her—Richardson, *Pamela* or *Virtue Rewarded* (1740)

Jessamy, the son of colonel Oldboy. He changed his name in compliment to lord Jessamy, who adopted him and left him his heir. Jessamy is an affected, conceited prig, who dresses as a fop, carries a muff to keep his hands warm, and likes old china better than a pretty girl. This popinjay proposes to Clarissa Flowerdale, but she despises him, much to his indignation and astonishment—Bickerstaff, *Lionel and Clarissa* (1735-1790)

He's a cormorant a fop a dainty milk-sop
Who essenced and dizen'd from bottom to top
And looked like a doll from a milliner's shop
He shrugs and takes snuff and carries a muff
A minckle snickling French powdered puff

Act I. 1.

Jessamy Bride (The), Mary Horne, with whom Goldsmith fell in love in 1769

Jessica, daughter of Shylock the Jew. She elopes with Lorenzo—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1597)

Jessica cannot be called a sketch or if a sketch she is dashed off in glowing colours from the rainbow palette of a Titian. She has a rich tint of Orientalism shed over her—Mrs. Jameson.

Jesters (See Fools)

Jests (The Father of), Joseph or Joe Miller, an English comic actor, whose name has become a household word for a stale joke (1684-1738). The book of

jestes which goes by his name was compiled by Mr Mottley the dramatist (1739). Joe Miller himself never uttered a jest in his life, and it is a *lucus a non lucendo* to father them on such a taciturn, commonplace dullard.

Jesus Christ and the Clay Bird. The *Korân* says "O Jesus, son of Mary, remember when thou didst create of clay the figure of a bird and did breathe thereon, and it became a bird"—Ch. v.

The allusion is to a legend that Jesus was playing with other children who amused themselves with making clay birds, but when the child Jesus breathed on the one He had made, it instantly received life and flew away—Hone, *Apocryphal New Testament* (1820).

Jew (The), a comedy by R. Cumberland (1776), written to disabuse the public mind of unjust prejudices against a people who have been long "scattered and peeled." The Jew is Sheva, who was rescued at Cadiz from an *auto da fe* by don Carlos, and from a howling London mob by the son of don Carlos, called Charles Ratcliffe. His whole life is spent in unostentatious benevolence, but his modesty is equal to his philanthropy. He gives £10,000 as a marriage portion to Ratcliffe's sister, who marries Frederick Bertram, and he makes Charles the heir of all his property.

Jew (The).

This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew

This couplet was written by Pope, and refers to the "Shylock" of Charles Macklin (1690-1797).

Jew (The Wandering)

1 Of Greek tradition. ARISTEAS, a poet, who continued to appear and disappear alternately for above 400 years, and who visited all the mythical nations of the earth.

2 Of Jewish story. Tradition says that CARTHAPHILOS, the door-keeper of the judgment hall in the service of Pontius Pilate, struck our Lord as he led Him forth, saying, "Get on! Faster, Jesus!" Whereupon the Man of Sorrows replied, "I am going, but tarry thou till I come [again]." This man afterwards became a Christian, and was baptized by Ananias under the name of Joseph. Every hundred years he falls into a trance, out of which he rises again at the age of 30.

* * The earliest account of the Wandering Jew is in the *Book of the Chronicles*.

of the Abbey of St Alban's, copied and continued by Matthew Paris (1228) In 1242 Philip Mouskes, afterwards bishop of Tournay, wrote the "rhymed chronicle"

Another legend is that Jesus, pressed down by the weight of His cross, stopped to rest at the door of a cobbler, named AHASUE'RUS, who pushed Him away, saying, "Get off! Away with you! away!" Our Lord replied, "Truly, I go away, and that quickly, but tarry thou till I come"

* * This is the legend given by Paul von Eitzen, bishop of Schleswig, in 1547—Greve, *Memoirs of Paul von Eitzen* (1744)

A third legend says that it was the cobbler Ahasue'rus who haled Jesus to the judgment seat, and that as the Man of Sorrows stayed to rest awhile on a stone, he pushed Him, saying, "Get on, Jesus! Here you shall not stay!" Jesus replied, "I truly go away, and go to rest, but thou shalt go away and never rest till I come"

3 In German legend, the Wandering Jew is associated with JOHN BUTTADÆUS, seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth century, again in the fifteenth, and again in the sixteenth centuries His last appearance was in 1774, at Brussels

* * Leonard Doldius, of Nurnberg, in his *Praxis Alchymie* (1604), says that the Jew Ahasue'rus is sometimes called "Buttadeus"

Signor GUARDI, who had been dead 180 years, appeared in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and had his likeness taken by Titian One day he disappeared as mysteriously as he had come—*Turkish Spy*, ii (1682)

4 The French legend The French call the Wandering Jew ISAAQ LAKE'DION or Laquedem—Mitternacht, *Dissertation in Johan*, xxi 19

5 Of Dr Croly's novel The name given to the Wandering Jew by Dr Croly is SALATHIEL BEN SADI, who appeared and disappeared towards the close of the sixteenth century at Venice, in so sudden a manner as to attract the attention of all Europe

* * Dr Croly, in his novel called *Salathiel* (1827), traces the course of the Wandering Jew, so does Eugène Sue, in *Le Jusf Errant* (1845), but in these novels the Jew makes no figure of importance

G Doré, in 1861, illustrated the legend of the Wandering Jew in folio wood engravings

6 It is said in legend that GIRSIFS are doomed to be everlasting wanderers, because they refused the Virgin and Child hospitality in their flight into Egypt—*Arctinus, Annatum Boiorum, libri septem*, vii (1554)

The legend of the Wild Huntsman, called by Shakespeare "Herne the Hunter," and by Father Mattheu "St Hubert," is said to be a Jew who would not suffer Jesus to drink from a horse-trough, but pointed out to Him some water in a hoof-print, and made Him go there and drink—Kuhn von Schwarz, *Nordd Sagen*, 499

Jews (*The*), in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means those English who were loyal to Charles II called "David" in the satire (1681-2)

Jewkes (*Mrs*), a detestable character in Richardson's *Pamela* (1710)

Jez'ebel (*A Painted*), a flaunting woman, of brazen face but loose morals So called from Jezebel, the wife of Ahab king of Israel

Jim, the boy of Reginald Lowestoffe the young Templar—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Jim Crow, the name of a popular comic nigger song, brought out in 1836 at the Adelphi Theatre, and popularized by T D Rice The burden of the song is

Wheel about and turn about and do just so
And every time you wheel about, jump Jim Crow

Jim Vin, i.e. Jenkin Vincent, one of Ramsay's apprentices, in love with Margaret Ramsay—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Jim'gle (*Alfred*), a strolling actor, who, by his powers of amusing and sharp-wittedness, imposes for a time on the members of the Pickwick Club, and is admitted to their intimacy, but being found to be an impostor, he is dropped by them The generosity of Mr Pickwick in rescuing Jingle from the Fleet, reclaims him, and he quits England Alfred Jingle talks most rapidly and slipshodly, but not without much native shrewdness, and he knows a "hawk from a hand-saw"—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Jingo, a corruption of Janko, the Basque Supreme Being "By Jingo!" or "By the living Jingo!" is an appeal to deity Edward I had Basque mountaineers conveyed to England to take

part in his Welsh wars, and the Plantagenets hold the Basque provinces in possession. This Basque oath is a landmark of these facts.

Jingoes (*The*), the anti-Russians in the war between Russia and Turkey, hence the English war party. The term arose (1878) from M'Dermott's *War-song*, beginning thus

We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too

(This song has also furnished the words *jingoism* (bragging war spirit, Bobadilism) and the adjective *jingo*.)

Jimiwin (*Mrs*), a widow, the mother of Mrs Quip. A shrewd, ill-tempered old woman, who lived with her son-in-law in Tower Street.—C Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840)

Jinker (*Leutenant Jamie*), horse-dealer at Doune.—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Jinn, plu of *Jinnies*, a sort of fairy in Arabian mythology, the offspring of fire. The jinn propagate their species like human beings, and are governed by kings called sultemans. Their chief abode is the mountain Kaf, and they appear to men under the forms of serpents, dogs, cats, etc., which become invisible at pleasure. Evil jinn are hideously ugly, but good jinn are exquisitely beautiful.

*** **Jinnistan** means the country of the jinn. The connection of Solomon with the jinn is a mere blunder, arising from the similarity of suleyman and Solomon.

J J, in Hogarth's "Gin Lane," written on a gibbet, is sir Joseph Jekyll, obnoxious for his bill for increasing the duty on gin.

*** **Jean Jacques** [Rousseau] was often referred to by these initials in the eighteenth century.

Jo, a poor little outcast, living in one of the back slums of London, called "Tom All-alone's." The little human waif is bounded about from place to place, till he dies of want.—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

Joan Cromwell's wife was always called Joan by the cavaliers, although her real name was Elizabeth.

Joan, princess of France, affianced to the duke of Orleans.—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Joan of Arc, surnamed *La Pucelle*, born in a village upon the marches of Barre, called Domremy, near Vaucoulenrs. Her father was James of Arc, and her mother Isabel, poor country-folk, who brought up their child to keep their cattle. Joan professed to be inspired to liberate France from the English, and actually raised the siege of Orleans, after which Charles II was crowned (1402-1431).

A young wench of an eighteen years' old of favour was
she counted like some of person strong, made and manlike
of courage great, hardie and stout withal she had
great semblance of chastitie both of body and behaviour
—Holinshed *Chronicles* 600 (1577)

there was no bloom of youth
Upon her cheek, yet had the loveliest hues
Of health with lesser fascination fixed
The glow of eye for woe the maiden was
Of saintly paleness, and there seemed to dwell
In the strong beauties of her countenance
Something that was not earthly
Southey, *Joan of Arc* (1799)

*** Schiller has a tragedy on the subject, *Jungfrau von Orleans* (1801), Sonnet another, *Jeanne d'Aro* (1825). Besides Southey's epic, we have one by Francis Czanneux, another by Chapelain, called *La Pucelle* (1656), on which he laboured for thirty years. Casimir Delavigne has an admirable elegy on *She Maid* (1846), and Voltaire a burlesque.

Joanna, the "deserted daughter" of Mr Mordent. Her father abandoned her in order to marry lady Anne, and his money-broker placed her under the charge of Mrs Enfield, who kept a house of intrigue. Cheveril fell in love with Joanna, and described her as having "blue eyes, auburn hair, aquiline nose, ivory teeth, carnation lips, a ravishing mouth, enchanting neck, a form divine, and the face of an angel"—Holerost, *The Deserted Daughter* (altered into *The Steward*).

Job and Elspat, father and mother of sergent Houghton.—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Job's Wife. Some call her Rahmat, daughter of Ephraim son of Joseph, and others call her Makhur, daughter of Manasses.—Sale, *Korân*, cxi note.

Jobhilles (*The*), the small gentry of a village, the squire being the Grand Panjandrum.

There were present the Plantinots and the Jobhilles and the Gargules, and the Grand Panjandrum himself.—S Foote *The Quarterly Review* xcv 616 7

Jobing, medical officer to the "Anglo-Bengalce Company." Mr Jobing was a portentous and most carefully dressed

gentleman, fond of a good dinner, and said by all to be "full of anecdote" He was far too shrewd to be concerned with the Anglo-Bengalee bubble company, except as a paid functionary — C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1811)

Jobson (*Joseph*), clerk to squire Inglewood the magistrate — Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Jobson (*Zekel*), a very masterful cobbler, who ruled his wife with a rod of iron

Neil Jobson, wife of Zekel, a patient, meek, sweet-tempered woman — C Colley, *The Devil to Pay* (died 1715)

Jock o' Dawston Cleugh, the quarrelsome neighbour of Dandie Dinmont, of Charlie's Hope

Jock Jabos, postilion to Mrs M'Candlish the landlady of the Golden Arms inn, Kippletringan

Slounging Jock, one of the men of M'Guffog the jailer — Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Jock o' Hazeldean, the young man beloved by a "lady fair" The lady's father wanted her to marry Frank, "the chief of Errington and laird of Langley Dale," rich, brave, and gallant, but "aye sho let the tears down fa' for Jock of Hazeldean." At length the wedding morn arrived, the kirk was gaily decked, the priest and bridegroom, with damo and knight were duly assembled, but no bride could be seen she had crossed the border and given her hand to Jock of Hazeldean

This ballad, by sir W Scott, is a modernized version of an ancient ballad entitled *Jock o' Hazelgreen*

Jockey of Norfolk, sir John Howard, a firm adherent of Richard III On the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, he found in his tent this warning couplet

Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.

Jodelet, valet of Du Croisy In order to reform two silly girls, whose nends have been turned by novels, Du Croisy and his friend La Grange get their lackeys introduced to them, as the "account of Jodelet" and the "marquis of Mascerville" The girls are delighted with their "aristocratic visitors," but when the game has gone far enough, the masters step in and unmask the trick The two girls are taught a most useful lesson, but are saved from serious ill

consequences — Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659)

Joe, "the fat boy," page in the family of Mr Wardle He has an unlimited capacity for eating and sleeping — C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Joe Gargery, a smith He was a fair man, with curls of flaxen hair on each side of his smooth face, and with eyes of "such very undecided blue, that they seemed to have got mixed with their own whites He was a mild, good-natured, sweet-tempered, easy-going, foolish, dear fellow A Heron's in strength, and in weakness also" He lived in terror of his wife, but loved Pip, whom he brought up His great word was "meantersay" Thus "What I meantersay, if you come a-budgering me, come out Which I meantersay as sech, if you're a man, come on Which I meantersay that what I say I meantersay and stand to it" (ch xviii) His first wife was a shrew, but soon after her death he married Biddy, a young woman wholly suited to him

Mrs Joe Gargery, the smith's first wife, a "rampageous woman," always "on the ram-page" By no means good-looking was Mrs Joe, with her black hair, and fierce eyes, and prevailing redness of skin, looking as if "she scrubbed herself with a nutmeg-grater instead of soap and flannel" She "was tall and bony, and wore a coarse apron fastened over her figure behind with two loops, and having a square bib in front, stuck full of needles and pins" She brought up Pip, but made his home as wretched as she could, always keeping a rod called "Tickler" ready for immediate use Mrs Joe was a very clean woman, and cleanliness is next to godliness, but Mrs Joe had the art of making her cleanliness as disagreeable to every one as many people do their godliness She died after a long illness — C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

John, a proverbially unhappy name for royalty — See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 461

We shall see however that this poor king [*Robert II*] remained as unfortunate as if his name had still been John [*He changed it from John to Robert*] — Sir W Scott *Tales of a Grandfather* 17

John, a Franciscan friar — Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598)

John, the bastard brother of don Pedro — Shakespeare *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

John, the driver of the Queen's Ferry diligence—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

John (Don), brother of Leonato governor of Messina, whom he hates. In order to torment the governor, don John tries to mar the happiness of his daughter Hero, who is about to be married to lord Claudio. Don John tells Claudio that his fiancée has promised him a rendezvous by moonlight, and if Claudio will hide in the garden he may witness it. The villain had bribed the waiting-woman of Hero to dress up in her mistress's clothes and to give him this interview. Claudio believes the woman to be Hero, and when the bride appears at the altar next morning he rejects her with scorn. The truth, however, comes to light, don John takes himself to flight, and Hero is married to lord Claudio, the man of her choice—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

I have seen the great Hendersoh [1747-1785]. His *John* is a comic "Cato" and his *Hamlet* "a mixture of tragedy, comedy, pastoral farce and non sense."—David Garrick (1775).

John (Friar), a tall, lean, wide-mouthed, long-nosed friar of Seville, who despatched his minions and vigils quicker than any of his fraternity. He swore like a trooper, and fought like a Trojan. When the army from Lermé pillaged the convent vineyard, friar John seized the staff of a cross and pummelled the rogues without mercy, beating out brains, smashing limbs, cracking ribs, gashing faces, breaking jaws, dislocating joints, in the most approved Christian fashion, and never was eorn so mauled by the flail as were these pillagers by "the baton of the cross"—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 27 (1533).

** Of course, this is a satire of what are called Christian or religious wars.

John (King), a tragedy by Shakespeare (1508). This drama is founded on *The First and Second Parts of the Troublesome Raigne of John King of England*, etc. As they were sundry tunes publicly acted by the Queenes Majesties players in the Honourable Citie of London (1591).

In *Macbeth* "Hamlet," *Wolsey* "Coriolanus" and *King John* "he [Edmund Kean 1787-1833] never approached within any measurable distance of the learned philosophical, and majestic hembie."—*Quarterly Review* (1833).

W. C. Macready [1793-1873]. In the scene where he suggests to "Hubert" the murder of Arthur "was masterly and his representation of death by poison was raw, forcible and terrific."—*Talfourd*.

** *Kynge Johan*, a drama of the transition state between the moralities and

tragedy. Of the historical persons introduced we have King John, pope Innocent, cardinal Pandulphus, Stephen Langton, etc., and of allegorical personages we have Widowed Britannia, Imperial Majesty, Nobility, Clergy, Civil Order, Treason, Verity, and Sedition. This play was published in 1838 by the Camden Society, under the care of Mr. Collier (about 1550).

John (Little), one of the companions of Robin Hood—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

John (Prester). According to Mandeville, Prester John was a lineal descendant of Ogier the Dane. This Ogier penetrated into the north of India with fifteen barons of his own country, among whom he divided the land. John was made sovereign of Tenedue, and was called Prester because he converted the natives.

Another tradition says he had seventy kings for his vassals, and was seen by his subjects only three times a year.

Mareo Polo says that Prester John was the Khan Ung, who was slain in battle by Jenghiz Khan, in 1202. He was converted by the Nestorians, and his baptismal name was John Gregory Bar-Ihebreus, says that God forsook him because he had taken to himself a wife of the Zimish nation, called Quarakhata.

Otto of Freisingen is the first author who makes mention of Prester John. His chronicle is brought down to the year 1156, and in it we are assured that this most mysterious personage was of the family of the Magi, and ruled over the country of these Wise Men. "He used" (according to Otto) "a sceptre made of emeralds."

Bishop Jordānus, in his description of the world, sets down Abyssinia as the kingdom of Prester John. At one time Abyssinia went by the name of Middle India.

Maimonides mentions Prester John, and calls him Presto-Curan. The date of Maimonides is 1135-1204.

** Before 1241 a letter was addressed by Prester John to Manuel Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople. It is to be found in the *Chronicle of Albericus Trium Fontium*, who gives the date as 1165.

In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xvii, Prester John is called Senn'pus king of Ethiopia. He was blind. Though the richest monarch of the world, he pined "in plenty with endless famine," because harpies carried off his food whenever the

table was spread, but this plague was to cease "when a stranger came to his kingdom on a flying horse" Astolpho came on a flying griffin, and with his magic horn chased the harpies into Cocytus

John (Prince), son of Henry II, introduced by sir W Scott in *The Betrothed* (1825)

John (Prince), brother of Richard I, introduced by sir W Scott in *The Talisman* (1825)

John and the abbot of Canterbury King John, being jealous of the state kept by the abbot of Canterbury, declared he should be put to death unless he answered these three questions (1) "How much am I worth?" (2) how long would it take me to ride round the world? and (3) what are my thoughts?" The king gave the abbot three weeks for his answers. A shepherd undertook to disguise himself as the abbot, and to answer the questions. To the first he said, "The king's worth is twenty-nine pence, for the Saviour Himself was sold for thirty pence, and his majesty is mayhap a penny worse than He." To the second question he answered, "If you rise with the sun and ride with the sun, you will get round the world in twenty-four hours." To the third question he replied, "Your majesty thinks me to be the abbot, but I am only his servant"—Perey, *Reliques*, II in 6

John Blunt, a person who prides himself on his brusqueness, and in speaking unpleasant truths in the rudest manner possible. He not only calls a spade a spade, but he does it in an offensive tone and manner

John Bull, the national name for an Englishman (See **BULL**)

John Chinaman, a Chinese

John Company, the old East India Company

In old times, John Company employed nearly 4000 men in warehouses.—*Old and New London* II. 18.

John Grueby, the honest, faithful servant of lord George Gordon, who wished "the blessed old erectur, named Bloody Mary, had never been born." He had the habit of looking "a long way off." John loved his master, but hated his religious craze

Between Bloody Marys and blue cockades, and glorious queen Besses, and no poperys and protestant associations," said Grueby to himself. "I believe my lord's off his head."—*Dickens, Barnaby Rudge*, xxxv.

John of Bruges (1 syl), John van Eyck, the Flemish painter (1370-1441)

John o' Groat, a Dutchman, who settled in the most northerly part of Scotland in the reign of James IV. He is immortalized by the way he settled an open dispute among his nine sons respecting precedence. He had nine doors made to his cottage, one for each son, and they sat at a round table

From John o' Groat's house to the Land's End, from furthest north to furthest south of the island, &c through its entire length

John of Hexham, Johannes Hagus taldensis, a chronicler (twelfth century)

John of Leyden, John Boekhold or Boecold, a fanatic (1510-1536)

In the opera, he is called "the prophet." Being about to marry Bertha, three anabaptists meet him, and observe in him a strong likeness to a picture of David in Munster Cathedral. Having induced him to join the rebels, they take Munster, and crown him "Ruler of Westphalia." His mother meets him while he is going in procession, but he disowns her, subsequently, however, he visits her in prison, and is forgiven. When the emperor arrives, the anabaptists fall off, and John, setting fire to the banquet-room of the palace, perishes with his mother in the flames.—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophete* (1849)

John with the Leaden Sword The duke of Bedford, who acted as regent for Henry VI in France, was so called by earl Douglas (surnamed Zinc-man)

Johnny, the infant son of Mrs Betty Higden's "daughter's daughter." Mrs Boffin wished to adopt the child, and to call him John Harmon, but it died. During its illness, Bella Wilfer went to see it, and the child murmured, "Who is the boofer lady?" The sick child was placed in the Children's Hospital, and, just at the moment of death, gave his toys to a little boy with a broken leg in an adjoining bed, and sent "a kiss to the boofer lady"—C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Johnny Crapaud. A Frenchman was so called by English sailors in the time of Napoleon I. The Flemings called the French "Crapaud Franchos." The allusion is to the toads borne in the ancient arms of France

Johnson (Dr Samuel), lexicographer, essayist, and poet (1709-1784)

*I own I like not Johnson's turgid style,
That gives an inch the importance of a mile
Casts of manure a wagon-load around,
To raise a simple daisy from the ground
Uplifts the club of Hercules—for what?
To crush a butterfly or brain a snail
Creates a whirlwind from the earth to draw
A goose's feather or emit a straw
Bids ocean labour with tremendous roar
To heave a cockle-shell upon the shore
Alike in every theme his pompous art
Heaven's awful thunder or a humbling cart.
Pe or Pindar (Dr John Wolcott) (1816)*

Johnstone (Auld Willie), an old fisherman, father to Peggy the laundry-maid at Woodburne

Young Johnstone, his son—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Johnstone's Tippet (St), a halter

Joliffe (2 syl), footman to lady Penfeather—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Joliffe (Joceline), under-keeper of Woodstock Forest—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Joliquet (Bibo), the garçon of the White Lion inn, held by Jerome Lescurques (2 syl)—Edward Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852)

Jollup (Sir Jacob), father of Mrs Terry Sneak and Mrs Brown Jollup is the vulgar pomposo landlord of Garratt, who insists on being always addressed as "sir Jacob"

Err Again *err*
Sir J. "Sir!" drab! and why not "sir Jacob"? you rascal! Is that all your manners? Has his majesty dubbed me knight, for you to make me a mister!—S Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt*, 1.1 (1763)

Jolter In the agony of terror, on hearing the direction given to put on the dead-lights in a storm off Calais, Smollett tells us that Jolter went through the steps of a mathematical proposition with great fervour instead of a prayer

Jonas, the name given, in *Absalom and Achitophel*, to sir William Jones, attorney-general, who conducted the prosecution of the popish plot—Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, 1 (1681)

Jonathan, a sleek old widower He was a parish orphan, whom sir Benjamin Dove apprenticed, and then took into his family When Jonathan married, the knight gave him a farm rent free and well stocked. On the death of his wife, he gave up the farm, and entered the knight's service as butler Under the evil influence of lady Dove, this old servant was inclined to neglect his kind master, but sir Benjamin soon showed him that, although the lady was allowed

to peck him, the servants were not.—R. Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1769)

Jon'athan, one of the servants of general Harrison—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Jon'athan, an attendant on lord Saville—Sir W Scott, *Perpet of the Peal* (time, Charles II)

Jonathan (Brother), a national nickname for an American of the United States In the Revolutionary war, Washington used to consult his friend Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, in all his difficulties "We must ask brother Jonathan," was so often on his lips, that the phrase became synonymous with the good genius of the States, and was subsequently applied to the North Americans generally

Jonathan's, a noted coffee-house in 'Change Alley, described in *The Tatler* as the "general mart for stock-jobbers" What is now termed "The Royal Stock Exchange" was at one time called "Jonathan's"

Yesterday the brokers and others came to a resolution that (the new building) instead of being called "New Jonathan's," should be called "The Stock Exchange." The brokers all collected at six o'clock each and changed the house.—Newspaper paragraph (July 12, 1773)

Jones (Tom), the hero of a novel by Fielding, called *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1749) Tom Jones is a model of generosity, openness, and manly spirit, mingled with thoughtless dissipation With all this, he is not to be admired, his reputation is flawed, he sponges for a guinea, he cannot pay his landlord, and he lets out his honour to hire

The romance of *Tom Jones* that exquisite picture of human manners will outline the palace of the Emperor and the Imperial eagle of Austria.—Gibbon.

To *Tom Jones* is added the charm of a plot of unshared skill in which the complex threads of interest are all brought to bear upon the catastrophe in a manner equally unexpected and timely.—Fraser *Brit Art. Literature*.

Jones (Mrs), the waiting-woman of lady Penfeather—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Jonson (Ben), the poet, introduced by sir Walter Scott in his *Woodstock* Shakespeare is introduced in the same novel

Jopson (Jacob), farmer at the village near Chilton

Cicely Jopson, Jacob's daughter She marries Ned Williams—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Jordan (Mrs), the actress, who lived

with the duke of Clarence, was Miss Dorothea Bland. She called herself Dora, first appeared in York as Miss Francis, and changed her name at the request of an aunt who left her a little property. When the change of name was debated between her and the manager, Tate suggested "Mrs Jordan," and gave this very pertinent reason

You have crossed the water "said Tate "so I'll call you Jordan "

Jorkins, the partner of Mr Spcnlow, in *Doctors' Commons*. Mr Jorkins is really a retiring, soft-hearted man, but to clients he is referred to by Spcnlow as the stern martinet, whose consent will be most difficult to obtain — C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Jorworth-ap-Jevan, envoy of Gwynn, prince of Powys-land — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Josaphat, a young Indian prince, of whom it had been predicted that he would embrace Christianity and become a devotee. His father tried to seclude him from all knowledge of misery and evil, and to attach him only to pleasurable pursuits. At length the young prince took three drives, in one of which he saw Old Age, in another Sickness, and in the third Death. This had such an effect upon him that he became a hermit, and at death was canonized both by the Eastern and Western Churches — Johannes Damascenus, *Barlaam and Josaphat* (eighth century)

Josceline (Sir), an English knight and crusader in the army of Richard I — Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

José (Don), father of don Juan, and husband of donna Inez. He was hen-pecked and worried to death by his wife's "proprieties." To the world they were "models of respectability," but at home they were "cat and dog." Donna Inez tried to prove him mad, in order to obtain a divorce, and "kept a journal where all his faults were noted." "She witnessed his agonies with great magnanimity," but, while seeking a divorce, don José died — Byron, *Don Juan*, 1 26, 33 (1819)

Joseph, the old gardener at Shaw's Castle — Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Joseph, a Jew of the noblest type, with unbounded benevolence and most silent charity. He sets a splendid

example of "Christian ethics" to those who despised him for not believing the "Christian creed." Joseph the Jew was the good friend of the Christian minister of Mariendorpt — S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838)

Joseph (A), a young man not to be seduced from his continency by any temptation. The reference is to Joseph in Potiphar's house (*Gen xxxix*)

Joseph (St) of Arimathea, said to have brought to Glastonbury in a mystic vessel some of the blood which trickled from the wounds of Christ at the Crucifixion, and some of the wine left at the Last Supper. This vessel plays a very prominent part in the Arthurian legends

Next holy Joseph came
The Saviour of mankind in sepulchre that laid
That to the Britons was th' apostle. In his aid
St. Durlan and with him St. Fagan both which were
His scholars

Drayton *Polyolbion* xxiv (1600)

** He also brought with him the spear of Longinus, the Roman soldier who pierced the side of Jesus — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 40 (1470)

** The "mystic vessel" brought by Joseph is sometimes called the *San Grial*, but by referring to the word *GRIAL*, it will be seen that the usual meaning of the term in Arthurian romance is very different

Joséphine (3 syl), wife of Werner, and mother of Ulric. Joséphine was the daughter of a dejected Italian exile of noble blood — Byron, *Werner* (1822)

Jos'ian, daughter of the king of Armenia, and wife of sir Bevis of Southampton. It was Josian who gave the hero his sword "Morglay" and his steed "Arundel" — Drayton, *Polyolbion*, 11 (1612)

Josse (1 syl), a jeweller. Lucinde (2 syl), the daughter of Sganarelle, pined and fell away, and the anxious father asked his neighbours what they would advise him to do. Mon Josse replied

Pour moi, Je tiens que la braverie que l'autr tenent
est la chose qui réjouit le plus les filles et si j'étois que
de vous, je lui achèterois dès aujourd'hui une belle gar-
niture de diamants ou de rubis, ou d'émeraudes

Sganarelle made answer

Vous êtes orfèvre Monsieur Josse et votre conseil
sent son homme qui a envie de se désoler de sa marchan-
dise. — Molière, *L'Amour Médecin* 1. 1 (1665)

Vous êtes orfèvre, Mon Josse ("You are a jeweller, Mon Josse, and are not disinterested in your advice") (See above)

Jo'tham, the person who uttered the parable of "The Trees choosing a King," when the men of Shechem made Abimelech king. In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, it stands for George Saville, marquis of Halifax.

Jotham of piercing wit and pregnant thought,
Endued by nature, and by learning taught
To more assemblies turned the balance too,
So much the weight of one brave man can do.
Dryden Absalom and Achitophel, l. (1631)

Jour des Morts (*All Souls' Day*) A Dieppe legend explains the phrase thus

Le gretteur de la jetée voit au milieu de la nuit arriver
un bateau à la hèle il s'empresse de lui jeter la grelle
mais à ce moment même le bateau disparaît on entend
des cris plaintifs qui font frissonner car on les reconnaît
c'est la voix des marins qui ont naufragé dans l'année.—
Chapuis, Dieppe et ses Environs (1833)

Jour king of Mambrant, the person who carried off Jos'ian the wife of sir Bevis of Southampton, his sword "Morglay," and his steed "Ar'undel." Sir Bevis, disguised as a pilgrim, recovered all three—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii (1612)

Jourdain (*Mons*), an elderly tradesman, who has suddenly fallen into a large fortune, and wishes to educate himself up to his new position in society. He employs masters of dancing, fencing, philology, and so on, and the fun of the drama turns on the ridiculous remarks that he makes, and the awkward figure he cuts as the pupil of these professors. One remark is especially noted he says he had been talking prose all his life, and never knew it till his professor told him—Molière, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (1670)

Journalists Napoleon I said

A Journalist is a grumbler a censurer a giver of advice a regent of sovereigns a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more formidable than a thousand bayonets.

Jovian, emperor of Rome, was bathing one day, when a person stole his clothes and passed himself off as the emperor Jovian, naked and ashamed, went to a knight, said he was emperor, and begged the loan of a few garments for the nonce, but the knight called him an impostor, and had him scourged from the gate. He next went to a duke, who was his chief minister, but the duke had him confined, and fed on bread and water as a vagrant and a madman. He then applied at the palace, but no one recognized him there. Lastly, he went to his confessor, and humbled himself, confessing his sins. The priest took him to the palace, and the sham emperor proved to be an angel sent to reform the proud monarch. The story says that Jovian

thenceforth reigned with mercy and justice, till he died.—*Evenings with the Old Story-tellers*

Joyeuse (2 syl), Charlemagne's sword, which bore the inscription *Decem praeceptorum custos Carolus*. It was buried with the king, as Tizo'na (the Cid's sword) was buried with the Cid.

Joyeuse-Garde or **Garde-Joyeuse**, the estate given by King Arthur to sir Launcelot du Lac for defending the queen's honour against sir Mador. Here sir Launcelot was buried.

Joyous Isle, the place to which sir Launcelot retired during his fit of madness, which lasted two years.

Juan (*Don*), a hero of the sixteenth century, a natural son of Charles-quint, born at Ratisbonne, in 1545. He conquered the Moors of Granada, won a great naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto, made himself master of Tunis, and put down the insurgents of the Netherlands (1545-1578).

This is the don Juan of C. Delavigne's drama entitled *Don Juan d'Autriche* (1835).

Juan (*Don*), son of don Louis Tenorio, of Sicily, a heartless roué. His valet says of him

Tu vois en don Juan le plus grand séducteur que la terre ait jamais porté un enragé un chien un démon, un Turc, un hérétique qui ne croit ni ciel ni enfer ni arabe qui passo cette vie en véritable bête brute un pourceau d'Epicure un vrai Sardanapale qui ferme l'oreille à toutes les remontrances qu'on lui peut faire et traite de bille vesettes tout ce que nous croyons.—Molière *Don Juan*, l. 1 (1665)

Juan (*Don*), a native of Seville, son of don José and donna Inez (a blue-stock- ing). When Juan was 16 years old, he got into trouble with donna Julia, and was sent by his mother (then a widow) on his travels. His adventures form the story of a poem so called, but the tale is left incomplete—Lord Byron, *Don Juan* (1819-21).

Juan (*Don*), or don Giovanni, the prince of libertines. The original of this character was don Juan Tenorio, of Seville, who attempted the seduction of the governor's daughter, and the father, forcing the libertine to a duel, fell. A statue of the murdered father was erected in the family vault, and one day, when don Juan forced his way into the vault, he invited the statue to a banquet. The statue accordingly placed itself at the board, to the amazement of the host, and, compelling the libertine to follow, de-

livered him over to devils, who carried him off triumphant

Dramatized first by Gabriel Tellez (1626) Molière (1665) and Thomas Corneille, in *Le Festin de Pierre*, both imitated from the Spanish (1673), have made it the subject of French comedies, Goldoni (1765), of an Italian comedy, Gluck, of a musical ballet (1765), Mozart, of an opera called *Don Giovanni* (1787), a princely work

Juan Fernandez, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili Here Alexander Selkirk, a buccaneer, resided in solitude for four years Defoe is supposed to have based his tale of *Robinson Crusoe* on the history of Alexander Selkirk

* * Defoe places the island of his hero "on the east coast of South America," somewhere near Dutch Guiana

Juba, prince of Numidia, warmly attached to Cato while he lived at Utica (in Africa), and passionately in love with Marcia, Cato's daughter Sempronius, having disguised himself as Juba, was mistaken for the Numidian prince by Marcia, and being slain, she gave free vent to her grief, thus betraying the state of her affection Juba overheard her, and as it would have been mere prudery to deny her love after this display, she freely confessed it, and Juba took her as his betrothed and future wife — J Addison, *Cato* (1713)

Jubal, son of Lamech and Adah The inventor of the lyre and flute — Gen iv 19-21

Then when he [Javan] heard the voice of Jubal's lyre
Instinctive genius caught the ethereal fire
J Montgomery *The World before the Flood* I. (1812)

Judas, in pt ii of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Tate, is meant for Mr Ferguson, a nonconformist, who joined the duke of Monmouth, and afterwards betrayed him

Shall that false Hebronite escape our curse—
Judas that keeps the rebels pension purse
Judas, that pays the treason writer's fee
Judas, that well deserves his namesake's tree?
Absalom and Achitophel II (1682).

Judas Colour In the old mystery-plays, Judas had hair and beard of a fiery red colour

Let their beads be Judas's own colour
Thomas Heyd, *The Spanish Tragedy* (1597).

Judas Iscariot Klopstock says that Judas Iscariot had a heart formed every virtue, and was in youth nated by crime, inasmuch that the

Messiah thought him worthy of being one of the twelve He, however, was jealous of John, because Jesus loved him more than He loved the rest of the apostles, and thus hatred towards the beloved disciple made him hate the lover of "the beloved" Judas also feared (says Klopstock) that John would have a higher post than himself in the kingdom, and perhaps be made treasurer The poet tells us that Judas betrayed Jesus under the expectation that it would drive Him to establish His kingdom at once, and rouse Him into action — Klopstock, *The Messiah*, in (1748)

Judas Tree, a gallows

* * The garden shrub called the Judas tree is a mere blunder for *huamos tree*, i.e. the bean tree, but the corrupt name has given rise to the legend that Judas hanged himself on one of these trees

Judi (Al), the mountain on which the ark rested The word is a corruption of *Al Kurdu*, so called because it was inhabited by the Kurds The Greeks corrupted the name into Gordyri, and the mountain was often called the Gordyrian

The ark rested on the mountain Al Judi—*Al Koran*, xi

Judith, a beautiful Jewess of Bethulia, who assassinated Holofernes, the general of Nebuchadnezzar, to save her native town When Judith showed the head of the general to her countrymen, they rushed on the invading army, and put it to a complete rout — *Judith* vii, x-xx

Judith (Aunt), sister to Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith — Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Judy, the wife of Punch Master Punch, unmoved by the cries of the baby, gives it a knock, which kills it, and, to conceal his crime from his wife, throws the dead body out of the window Judy comes to inquire about the child, and, hearing of its death, upbraids her lord stantly, and tries on him the "reproof of blows" This leads to a quarrel, in which Judy is killed The officers of justice, coming to arrest the domestic tyrant, meet the same fate as his child and wife, but at last the devil outwits him, he is hanged, and carried off to the place of all evil-doers

Juel (Nils), a celebrated Danish admiral, who received his training under

Tromp and De Ruyter He defeated the Swedes in 1677 in several engagements

His Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy
The power?"

Longfellow, *King Christian* [?]

Julet'ta, the witty, sprightly attendant of Alinda — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621)

Julia, a lady beloved by Prothesus Her waiting-woman is Lucetta — Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1591)

Julia, the "ward" of Master Walter "the hunchback" She was brought up by him most carefully in the country, and at a marriageable age was betrothed to sir Thomas Clifford Being brought to London, she was carried away in the vortex of fashion, and became the votary of pleasure and dissipation, abandoned Clifford, and promised to marry the earl of Roehdale As the wedding day drew nigh, her love for Clifford returned, and she implored her guardian to break off her promise of marriage to the earl Walter now showed himself to be the real earl of Roehdale, and father of Julia Her nuptials with the supposed earl fell to the ground, and she became the wife of sir Thomas Clifford — S Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831)

Ju'ha (Donna), a lady of Seville, of Moorish origin, a married woman, "charming, chaste, and twenty-three" Her eye was large and dark, her hair glossy, her brow smooth, her cheek "all purple with the beam of youth," her husband 50, and his name Alfonso Donna Julia loved a lad of 16, named don Juan, "not wisely but too well," for which she was confined in a convent — Byron, *Don Juan*, 1 59-188 (1819)

Tender and impassioned but possessing neither information to occupy her mind nor good principles to regulate her conduct, donna Julia is an illustration of the women of Seville whose minds have but one idea and whose life business is intrigue "The love of every impulse she now prostrates herself before the altar of the Virgin making, the noblest efforts for honour pride religion virtues sake" and then in the full security of innocence she seeks temptation and finds retreat impossible — Flinders *Byron Decretes*.

Julia Melville, a ward of sir Anthony Absolute, in love with Faulkland, who saved her life when she was thrown into the water by the upsetting of a boat — Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775)

Julian (Count), a powerful lord of the Spanish Goths When his daughter Florinda was violated by king Roderick, the count was so indignant that he invited over the Moors to come and push Roderick from the throne, and even

turned renegade the better to effect his purpose The Moors succeeded, but condemned count Julian to death, "to punish treachery, and prevent worse ill" Julian, before he died, sent for "father Maccabee," and said

I would fain
Die in the faith wherein my fathers died
I feel that I have sinned, and from my soul
Renounce the impostor's faith which in my soul
No place obtained.

Southey *Federick etc.*, xlv (1814)

Julian (St), patron saint of hospitality An epicure, a man of hospitality

An householder and that a greet was he,
Saint Julian he was in his countrie

Chaucer *Introduction to Canterbury Tales* (1383)

Julian St Pierre, the brother of Mariana (qv) — S Knowles, *The Wife* (1833)

Juliana, eldest daughter of Balthaza A proud, arrogant, overbearing "Katharine," who marries the duke of Aranza, and intends to be lady paramount The duke takes her to a poor but, which he calls his home, gives her the household duties to perform, and pretends to be a day labourer She chafes for a time, but his manliness, affection, and firmness get the mastery; and when he sees that she loves him for himself, he announces the fact that after all he is the duke and she the duchess of Aranza — J Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1801)

Ju'lance, a grant — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 98 (1470)

Julie (2 syl), the heroine of Molière's comedy entitled *Mons de Pourceaugnac* (1669)

Ju'he (2 syl), the heroine of J J Rousseau's novel entitled *Julie ou la Nouvelle Héloïse* (1760) The prototype was the comtesse d'Iloudetot Julie had a pale complexion, a graceful figure, a profusion of light brown hair, and her near-sightedness gave her "a charming mixture of *gaucherie* and grace" Rousseau went every morning to meet her, that he might receive from her that single kiss with which Frenchwomen salute a friend One day, when Rousseau told her that she might innocently love others besides her husband, she naively replied, "Je pourrais done aimer mon pauvre St Lambert" Lord Byron has made her familiar to English readers

His love was passion's essence
This breathed itself to life in Julie this
Love told her with all that's wild and sweet
This hallowed love —
Which every
From her's

greet

would meet.

Byron *Claire Harold* III. 73 (1811)

Julie de Mortemar, an orphan, ward of Richelieu, and loved by king Louis XIII, count Baradas, and Adrien de Blauprat, the last of whom she married. After many hair-breadth escapes and many a heart-ache, the king allowed the union and blessed the happy pair — Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839)

Ju'liet, daughter of lady Capulet of Verona, in love with Romeo son of Montague (3 syl), a rival house. As the parents could not be brought to sanction the alliance, the whole intercourse was clandestine. In order that Juliet might get from the house and meet Romeo at the cell of friar Laurence, she took a sleeping draught, and was carried to the family vault. The intention was that on waking she should repair to the cell and get married, but Romeo, seeing her in the vault, killed himself from grief, and when Juliet woke and found Romeo dead, she killed herself also — Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598)

C. H. Wilson says of Mrs Baddeley (1742-1780) that her "Juliet" was never surpassed. W. Donaldson, in his *Recollections*, says that "Miss O'Neill made her first appearance in Covent Garden Theatre in 1815 as 'Juliet,' and never was such an impression made before by any actress whatsoever." Miss Fanny Kemble and Miss Helen Faucet were both excellent in the same character. The youngest Juliet was Miss Rosa Kenney (under 18), who made her debut in this character at Drury Lane in 1879.

The darling fondness and silly foolishness of the nurse (sic) to relieve the soft and affectionate character of Juliet "and to give her before the audience in a point of view which those who have seen Miss O'Neill perform Juliet" know how to appreciate — Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Juliet, the lady beloved by Claudio brother of Isabella — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

Ju'lio, a noble gentleman, in love with Lelia a wanton widow — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613)

Julio of Harancour, "the deaf and dumb" boy, ward of Darlemont, who gets possession of Julio's inheritance, and abandons him in the streets of Paris. Julio is rescued by the abbé De l'Epée, who brings him up, and gives him the name of Theodore. Julio grows up a noble-minded and intelligent young man, is recognized by the Frival family, and Darlemont confesses that "the deaf and dumb" boy is the count of Harancour — Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf Dumb* (1785)

Julius (St), a British martyr of Caerleon or the City of Legions (*Newport, in South Wales*). He was torn limb from limb by Maximianus Hercules, general of the army of Diocletian in Britain. Two churches were founded in the City of Legions, one in honour of St Julius, and one in honour of St Aaron his fellow-martyr.

Two other sealed their doctrine with their blood. St. John and with him St. Aaron have their room at Caerleon, suffering death by Diocletian's order. Drayton, *Polydoron* xiv (1621)

Jumps (Jemmy), in *The Farmer*. One of the famous parts of Jos S. Munden (1758-1832)

June (The Glorious First of) was June, 1794, when lord Howe gained a great victory over the French.

Junkerthum, German squirearchy (From *junker*, "a young nobleman," our *youngster*.)

Juno's Birds. Juno is represented in works of art as drawn through fields of air by a pair of peacocks harnessed to her chariot.

Jupe (Signor), clown in Sclairs a circus, passionately attached to his daughter Cecilia. Signor Jupe leaves the circus suddenly, because he is hissed, and is never heard of more.

Cecilia Jupe, daughter of the clown. After the mysterious disappearance of her father, she is adopted and educated by Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., M.P. — C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

Just (The)
ARISTIDES, the Athenian (died n.c. 468)

BUMIYAS, called *Shah endeb* ("the just king"). He was the fifth of the Sassanides (276-296)

CASSIMIR II of Poland (1117, 1177-1194)

FRDINAND I of Aragon (1373, 1412-1416)

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID ("the just"), the greatest of the Abbasside caliphs (763, 786-808)

JAMES II of Aragon (1261, 1285-1327)

KHOSRO or KHOSROWS I, called by the Arabs *Nohal Adel* ("the just king"). He was the twenty-first of the Sassanides (*, 531-579)

MOLAY, counsellor of Feredach an early king of Ireland.

PEDELO I. of Portugal (1320, 1357-1367)

Justinian (*The English*), Edward I. (1239, 1272-1307)

Juvenal (*The English*), John Oldham (1653-1683)

Juvenal (*The Young*) [Dr] Thomas Lodge is so called by Robert Green (1555-1625) — *A Groat'sworth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance*

Juvenal of Painters (*The*), William Hogarth (1697-1794)

J'y suis et j'y reste ("Here am I placed, and here I mean to remain") This was said by marshal de MacMahon, and shows the character of the marshal-president of the French better than a volume (1877). But he resigned in 1879

K.

Kadr (*Al*), the night on which the *Korân* was sent down to Mahomet Al Kadr is supposed to be the seventh of the last ten nights of Ramadân, or the night between the 23rd and 24th days of the month

Verily we sent down the *Korân* on the night of Al Kadr and what can make thee comprehend how excellent the night of Al Kadr is! — *Al Korân* xciii.

Kâf (*Mount*), a mountain encircling the whole earth, said to be a huge table-land which walls in the earth as a ring encircles one's finger It is the home of giants and fairies, jinn, peris, and dees, and rests on the sacred stone called Sakhrat It is fully described in the romance of *Hatim Tai*, the hero of which often visited the region The romance has been translated into English by Duncan Forbes — *Mohammedan Mythology*

The mountain of Kâf

the world. It is
d it there are
s each of the
400 000 gates.
y exempt from
y there has no
t angels who
d his prophet.

white ox named Kirmit. The head of this ox touches the east, and his hind parts the west, and the distance between these horns could not be traversed in 100 000 years. — *Comte de Caylus Oriental Tales* (History of Abdal Mutallib) 1743j

The mountain of Kâf may set bounds to the world but not to the wishes of the ambitious. — *Comte de Caylus Oriental Tales* (Dankianos and the Seven Sleepers, 1743j)

From Kâf to Kâf, from one extremity of the earth to the other The sun was

supposed to rise from one of its eminences and to set on the opposite

The mountain of Kâf may tremble but the power of Allah remaineth fast for ever and ever — *Beckford Vathek* (1784)

Kâf, a fountain, the waters of which confer immortality on the drinker

Sure his lips
Have drunk of Kâf's dark fountain and he comes
Strong in his immortality
Southey, *Roderick etc*, xiv (1814)

Kail, a prince of Ad, sent to Mecca to pray for rain Three clouds appeared, a white one, a red one, and a black one, and Kail was bidden to make his choice He chose the last, but when the cloud burst, instead of rain it cast out lightning, which killed him. — *Sale, Al Korân*, vii note

Kail'yâl (2 syl), the lovely and holy daughter of Ladur'lad, persecuted relentlessly by Ar'vialan, but virtuous and chastity, in the person of Kail'yâl, always triumphed over sin and lust When Ar'vialan "in the flesh" attempted to dishonour Kail'yâl, he was slain by Ladur'lad, but he then continued his attacks "out of the flesh" Thus, when Kail'yâl was taken to the Bower of Bliss by a benevolent spirit, Ar'vialan borrowed the dragon-car of the witch Lor'rimate (3 syl) to drag him thence, the dragons, however, unable to mount to paradise, landed him in a region of thick-ribbed ice Again, Kail'yâl, being obliged to quit the Bower, was made the bride of Jaganaut, and when Ar'vialan presented himself before her again, she set fire to the pagoda, and was carried from the flames by her father, who was charmed from fire as well as water Lastly, while waiting for her father's return from the submerged city, whither he had gone to release Ereen'ra (3 syl), Ar'vialan once more appeared, but was seized by Baly, the governor of hell, and cast into the bottomless pit Having descended to hell, Kail'yâl quaffed the water of immortality, and was taken by Ereen'ra to his Bower of Bliss, to dwell with him for ever in endless joy — Southey, *Curse of Kehama* (1809)

Kaimes (*Lord*), one of the two judges in Peter Peebles's lawsuit — *Sir W Scott, Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Kalas'râde (3 syl), the virtuous wife of Sadak, persecuted by the sultan Am'urath (See SADAK) — *Ridley, Tales of the Genn*, vi (1751).

Kaled, Gulnare (2 syl) disguised as

a page, in the service of Lara After Lara is shot, she haunts the spot of his death as a crazed woman, and dies at length of a broken heart

Light was his form and darkly delicate
That brow whereon his native sun had sate

A—

F

Had tempered with a melancholy tinge.

Byron *Lara* (1814)

Kalemberg (*The curé* of), a recital of facetiae The escapades of a young student made a chaplain in the Austrian court He sets at defiance and torments every one he encounters, and ends in being court fool to Otho the Gay, grandson of Rudolf of Hapsburg — *German Poem* (fifteenth century)

Kalyb, "the Lady of the Woods," who stole St George from his nurse, brought him up as her own child, and endowed him with gifts St George enclosed her in a rock, where she was torn to pieces by spirits — Johnson, *Seven Champions of Christendom*, 1 (1617)

Kâ'ma, the Hundi god of love He rides on a sparrow, the symbol of lust, holds in his hand a bow of sugar-cane strung with bees, and has five arrows, one for each of the five senses

Karûn, son of Yesar or Izhar, uncle of Moses, the most beautiful and wealthy of all the Israelites

Riches of Karun, an Arabic and Jewish proverb The Jews say that Karûn had a large palace, the doors of which were of solid gold — Sale's *Koran*, ١١١١

* * This Karûn is the Korah of the pentateuch

Kashan (*Scorpions* of) Kashan, in Persia, is noted for its scorpions, which are both large and venomous A common curse in Persia is, *May you be stung by a scorpion of Kashan!*

Kate [PLOWDEN], niece of colonel Howard of New York, in love with lieutenant Barnstable of the British navy, but promised by the colonel in marriage to captain Boroughliff, a vulgar, conceited Yankee Ultimately, it is discovered that Barnstable is the colonel's son, and the marriage is arranged amicably between Barnstable and Kate — E Fitzball, *The Pilot*

Katharina, the elder daughter of Baptista of Padua She was of such an ungovernable spirit and fiery temper, that she was nicknamed "The Shrew" As

it was very unlikely any gentleman would select such a spitfire for his wife, Baptista made a vow that his younger daughter Bianca should not be allowed to marry before her sister Petruchio married Katharina and tamed her into a most submissive wife, inasmuch that when she visited her father a bet was made by Petruchio and two other bridegrooms on their three brides First Lucentio sent a servant to Bianca to desire her to come into the room, but Bianca sent word that she was busy Hortensio next sent the servant "to entreat" his bride to come to him, but she replied that Hortensio had better come to her if he wanted her Petruchio said to the servant, "Tell your mistress I command her to come to me at once," she came at once, and Petruchio won the bet — Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Katharine, a lady in attendance on the princess of France Dumain, a young lord in the suite of Ferdinand king of Navarre, asks her hand in marriage, and she replies

A twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that smooth faced wooers say
Come then
And if I have much love I'll give you some.

Shakespeare *Loves Labour's Lost* (1594)

Katharine (*Queen*), the divorced wife of Henry VIII — Shakespeare, *Henry VIII* (1601)

The following actresses are celebrated for their impersonations of this character — Mrs Pritchard (1711-1768), Margaret [Peg] Woffington (1718-1760), Mrs Siddons (1755-1831), Mrs Barley (1785-1850)

Katherine de Medici of China, Voo-chee, widow of King Tae-tsung She was most imperious and cruel, but her energy was irresistible (684-705)

Katin'ka, a Georgian, "white and red, with great blue eyes, a lovely hand and arm, and feet so small they scarce seemed made to tread, but rather skim the earth" She was one of the three beauties of the harem, into which don Juan was admitted in female disguise The other two were Lolah and Dudu — Byron, *Don Juan*, vi 40, 41 (1824)

Katmîr, the dog of the seven sleepers It spoke with a human voice and said to the young men who wanted to drive it out of the cave, "I love those who love God Go to sleep, masters, and I will keep guard" The dog kept guard over them for 309 years, and neither

slept nor ate At death it was taken up into paradise—Sale, *Al Korân*, xiii notes

* * Katmur, in the *Oriental Tales*, is called "Catmur"

The shepherd had a little dog named Catmur [sic] that followed them. They threw a stone at him to drive him back the stone broke his left leg but the dog still followed them, limping. They then threw another stone at the dog and broke his right fore leg. It now followed them on its two hind legs, and a third stone having broken one of these the poor creature could no longer stand. God now gave it the gift of speech at which they were so astonished that they carried it with them by turns—Comte de Cayla's *Oriental Tales* (Duklano and the Seven Sleepers," 1743)

He wouldn't give a bone to Katmur, or He wouldn't throw a bone to the dog of the seven sleepers, an Arabic proverb, applied to a very niggardly man

Kay (Sir), son of sir Ector, and foster-brother of prince Arthur, who made him his seneschal or steward Sir Kay was ill-tempered, mean-spirited, boastful, and overbearing. He had not strength of mind enough to be a villain like Hagen, nor strength of passion enough to be a traitor like Ganelon and Mordred, but he could detract and calumniate, could be envious and spiteful, could annoy and irritate. His wit consisted in giving nicknames. Thus he called young Gareth "Big Hands" (*Beaumains*), "because his hands were the largest that ever any one had seen" He called sir Brevnor "The Shoeing Bad Colt" (*La Côte Male-taile*), because his doublet fitted him so badly, and was full of sword-cuts—Sir F. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 3, 1, 120, etc (1470) (See KRY)

Kayward, the name of the hare in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1198)

Kebelah, the point towards which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer

Kecksey, a wheezy old wittol, who pretends to like a termagant wife who can flirt with other men—ugh, ugh!—he loves high spirits—ugh, ugh!—and to soo his wife—ugh, ugh!—happy and scampering about—ugh, ugh!—to theatres and balls—ugh, ugh!—he likes to hear her laugh—ugh, ugh!—and enjoy herself—ugh, ugh! Oh! this troublesome cough!—ugh, ugh!—Garriek, *The Irish Widow* (1757)

Ke'derli, the St George of Mohammedan mythology. Like St George, he slew a monstrous dragon to save a damsel exposed to its fury, and, having drunk of the water of life, rode through the world to aid those who were oppressed.

Keelavine (Mr), painter at the Spa hotel—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Keene (Abel), a village schoolmaster, afterwards a merchant's clerk. Being led astray, he lost his place and hanged himself—Crabbe, *Borough*, vii (1810)

Keepers, of Piers Plowman's visions, the Malvern Hills. Piers Plowman (W or R Langland, 1362) supposes himself fallen asleep on the Malvern Hills, and in his dream he sees various visions of an allegorical character pass before him. These "visions" he put into poetry, the whole containing 15,000 verses, divided into twenty parts, each part being called a *passus* or separate vision.

Keepers of Piers Plowman's vision thro the sunthre and the snow

Mrs. Browning, *The Lor. House*

Keha'ma, the almighty ruler of earth, and all-powerful in Swerga or heaven. After a long tyranny, he went to Pan'dalon (*hell*) to claim domination there also. Kehama demanded why the throne of Yamen (or Pluto) was supported by only three persons, and was told that he himself must be the fourth. He paid no heed to this prophecy, but commanded the amreeta-enp or draught of immortality to be brought to him, that he might quaff it and reign for ever. Now there are two immortalityes: the immortality of life for the good, and the immortality of death for the wicked. When Kehama drank the amreeta, he drank immortal death, and was forced to bend his proud neck beneath the throne of Yamen, to become the fourth supporter—Southey, *Curse of Kehama* (1809)

* * Ladurlad was the person subjected to the "curse of Kehama," and under that name the story will be found.

Kela, now called Calabar

Sailing with a fair wind we reached Kela in six days and landed. Here we found lead mines, some Indian canes, and excellent camels for—*Arabian Nights* ("Indian land" fourth voyage)

Keltie (Old), innkeeper at Kinross—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Kempfer-Hausen, Robert Pearce Gillies, one of the speakers in the "Noël's Ambrosianæ"—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Kendah, an Arabian tribe, which used to bury alive their female children as soon as they were born. The *Korân* refers to them in ch. vi.

Kenge (1 syl), of the firm of Kenge

and Carboy, Lincoln's Inn, generally called "Conversation Kenge," loving above all things to hear "the dulcet tones of his own voice." The firm is engaged on the side of Mr Jarndyce in the great Chancery suit of "*Jarndyce v Jarndyce*"—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

Kenelm (*St*) was murdered at Clent's-in-Cowbage, near Wincheleumb, in Gloucestershire, but the murder "was miraculously notified at Rome by a white dove," which alighted on the altar of St Peter's, bearing in its beak a scroll with these words

Kenilworth, a novel by sir W Scott (1821). This is very superior to *The Abbot* and *The Monastery*. For interest it comes next to *Ivanhoe*, and the portrait of queen Elizabeth is life-like and correct. That of queen Mary is given in *The Abbot*. The novel is full of courtly gaieties and splendour, but contains the unhappy tale of the beautiful Amy Robsart, which cannot fail to excite our sympathy and pity.

Kenna, daughter of king Oböron, who fell in love with Albion son of the island king. Oböron drove the prince from his empire, and when Albion made war on the fairy king, he was slain. Kenna then poured the juice of moly over him, and the dead body was converted into a snowdrop. According to this fable, "*Kensington Gardens*" is a corruption of Kenna's-town-garden—Tickell, *Kensington Garden* (died 1740).

Kennahtwhar ("I know not where"), the capital of Noman's-land, 91° north lat 161° west long.

A chronicle of Kennahtwhar of history mystery.
The Conquest of Granada left in manuscript for history
The Queen (Doubt & Acrostic, 1801)

* * This chronicle was "Fray Antonio Atapida," the hypothetical author of *The Conquest of Granada*, by Washington Irving.

Konna-quhair (Scotch, "*I don't know where*"), an hypothetical locality.

Melrose may in general pass for Konnaquhair—Sir W Scott.

Kennedy (*Frank*), an excise officer, who shot Mr G Gifford Bertram the laird of Ellangowan (emigrant) the smuggler's vessel chartered by a war sloop. The smugglers afterwards murder him.

—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Kenneth (*Sir*), "Knight of the Leopard," a disguise assumed by David earl of Huntingdon, prince royal of Scotland—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Kenrick (*Felix*), the old foster-father of Caroline Dormer. His wife Judith was her nurse. Kenrick, an Irishman, clings to his mistress in all her misfortunes, and proves himself a most attached, disinterested, and faithful old servant—G Colman, *The Heir at Law* (1797).

Kensington, according to Tickell's fable, is so called from the fairy Kenna, daughter of king Oböron. The tale is that prince Albion was stolen by Milkali, the fairy, and carried to Kensington. When 19 years old, he fell in love with Kenna, but Oberon was so angry at this engagement, that he drove Albion out of the garden, and compelled Kenna to marry Azurick, a fairy from Holland Park. Albion laid his complaint before Neptune, who sent Orisel with a fairy army against Oberon. In this battle Albion was slain, and Neptune, in revenge, utterly destroyed the whole empire. The fairies, being dispersed, betook themselves to the hills and dales, the caves and mines. Kenna poured juice of the herb moly over the dead body of Albion, and the unhappy prince was changed thus into a snowdrop—Tickell, *Kensington Garden* (died 1740).

Kent. According to fable, Kent is so called from Canute, one of the companions of Brute the Trojan wanderer, who, according to Geoffrey's *British History*, settled in England, and founded a dynasty of kings. Canute had that part of the island assigned to him which was called Canutium, contracted into Cantrum, and again into Cant or Kent.

But Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he called Canutium for his hire,
Now Cantrum what he Kent we commonly inquire.
Piercy's Fairy Queen II. c. 12 (1609)

Kent (*Earl of*), under the assumed name of Caius, attended upon the old king Lear, when his two elder daughters refused to entertain him with his suite. He afterwards took him to Dover Castle. When the old king was dying, he could not be made to understand how Caius and Kent could be the same person—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

Kent (*The Fair Maid of*), Joan, only daughter of Edmund Plantagenet earl of Kent. She married thrice (1) William de Montacute earl of Salisbury, from whom she was divorced, (2) sir Thomas Holland, and (3) her second cousin, Edward the Black Prince, by whom she became the mother of Richard II.

Kenwigs (Mr), a turner in ivory, and "a monstrous genteel man." He toadies Mr Lillyvick, his wife's uncle, from whom he has "expectations."

Mrs Kenwigs, wife of the above, considered "quite a lady," as she has an uncle who collects the water-rates, and sends her daughter Moleena to a day school.

The Misses Kenwigs, pupils of Nicholas Nickleby, remarkable for wearing their hair in long braided tails down their backs, the ends being tied with bright ribbons — C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Kera Khan, a gallant and generous Tartar chief in a war between the Poles and the Tartars — J P Kemble, *Lodoiska* (a melodrama).

Kerns, light-armed Irish foot-soldiers. The word (*Kighyren*) means "a hell shower," so called because they were hell-rares or the "devil's black-guard" (See GALLOW GLASSES) — Stanhurst, *Description of Ireland*, viii 28.

Kesche'trouch, the shepherd who joined the six Greek slaves of Ephesus, and was one of the "seven sleepers."

Keschetouch's Dog, Catmer, called by Sale, in his notes to the *Koran*, "Katsmir" — Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Dabianios," 1743).

Kes'teven Lincolnshire is divided into *Lansley*, the highest lands, *Kesteven*, the heaths (west), and *Holland*, the fens.

Quoth Kesteren how I hate
Thus of her fogs fens to hear rude Holland prate I
Dryton, *Polyolbion* xxv (1622)

Kettle of Fish (*A Pretty*), a pretty muddle, a bad job. A corruption of *Kiddle of fish*. A kiddle is a basket set in the opening of a weir for catching fish (French, *quideau*).

Kettle-drum, a corruption of *Kiddle-drum*, a drum in the shape of a kiddle or basket employed for catching fish (See above).

Kettledrummle (*Gabriel*), a covener preacher — Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II).

Keuser, one of the rivers of Mahomet's paradise, the waters whereof are sweeter than new milk.

He who has seen the garden of thy beauty O adorable princess would not change his ravishment for a draught of the water of Keuser — Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Basket" 1743).

Kevin (St), a young man who went to live on a solitary rock at Glendalough, in Wicklow. This he did to flee from Kath'leen, who loved him, and whose eyes he feared his heart would not be able to resist. Kathleen tracked him, and while he slept "bent over him," but, starting from his sleep, the "hoary man" cast the girl from the rock into the sea, which her ghost haunted amidst the sounds of sweet music — T Moore, *Irish Melodies*, iv ("By that Lake" 1814).

Key (St), son of sir Ector the foster-father of prince Arthur. He was Arthur's seneschal, and is represented as rude and boistful. Sir Gaw'ain is the type of courtesy, sir Lancelot of chivalry, sir Mordred of treachery, sir Galahad of chastity, sir Mark of cowardice (See *KAY*).

Key and Bible, used for the detection of thieves. A key is placed over an open Bible at the words, "Whither thou goest, I will go" (*Ruth* i 16), and, the fingers of the person being held so as to form a cross, the text is repeated. The names of suspected persons are then pronounced in succession, and when the name of the thief is uttered, the key jumps and dances about. An instance of this method of thief-finding was brought before the magistrates at the borough petty sessions at Ludlow, in January, 1879.

A married woman named Mary Ann Collier was charged with using abusive and insulting language to her neighbour Eliza Oliver and the complainant, in her statement to the magistrates said that on December 27 she was engaged in carrying water when Mrs. Collier stopped her and stated that another neighbour had had a sheet stolen and had turned the key on the Bible near several houses that when it came to her (Oliver's) house the key moved of itself and that when complainant's name was mentioned the key and the Book turned completely round and fell out of their hands. She also stated that the owner of the sheet then inquired from the key and the Book whether the theft was committed at dark or daylight, and the reply was daylight. Defendant then called complainant A — a daylight thief "and charged her with stealing the sheet. — *Leicester paper* paragraph (January, 1879).

Key of Russia, Smolensk, on the Dnieper famous for its resistance to Napoleon I in 1812.

Key of the Mediterranean, the fortress of Gibraltar, which commands the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea.

Keys of Knowledge Five things

are known to God alone (1) The time of the day of judgment, (2) the time of rain, (3) the sex of an animal before birth, (4) what will happen on the morrow, (5) where any one will die. These the Arabs call *the five keys of secret knowledge*—Sale, *Al Koran*, xxxi note

* * The five senses are called "The five doors of knowledge"

Keyne [*Keen*] or **ST KEYNA**, daughter of Braganus prince of Gorthmatrin or Brecon, called "Keyna the Virgin". Her sister Melaria was the mother of St David. Many nobles sought her in marriage, but she refused them all, being resolved to live and die a virgin. She retired to a spot near the Severn, which abounded with serpents, but at her prayer they were all turned into Ammonites, and "abide to this day." Subsequently, she removed to Mount St Michael, and by her prayer a spring of healing waters burst out of the earth, and whoever drinks first of this water after marriage will become the dominant house-power. "Now," says Southey, "a Cornishman took his bride to church, and the moment the ring was on ran up the mount to drink of the mystic water. Down he came in full glee to tell his bride, but the bride said, 'My good man, I brought a bottle of the water to church with me, and drank of it before you started!'"—Southey, *The Well of St Keyne* (1798)

Khadjah, daughter of Khowaileid, Mahomet's first wife, and one of the four perfect women. The other three are Fatima, the prophet's daughter, Mary, daughter of Imran, and Asia, wife of the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea.

Khawla, one of the sorceresses in the caves of Dom-Daniel, "under the roots of the ocean." She is called "the woman-fiend," "fiercest of the enchanter brood." She had heard that one of the race of Hodeirah (3 syl) would be their destruction, so Okba was sent forth to cut off the whole race. He succeeded in killing eight, but one named Thal'aba escaped. Abdaldar was chosen to hunt him up and kill him. He found the boy in an Arab's tent, and raised the dagger, but ere the blow fell, the murderer himself was killed by the death-angel.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797)

Khud'ir or **CHIDDER**, the tutelary god of voyagers, his brother Elias is the tutelary god of travellers. The two brothers

meet once a year at Mina, near Mecca.—Mouradgea d'Ohsson, *History of the Ottoman Empire* (1821)

Khorassan (*The Veiled Prophet* of), Mokanna, a prophet-chief, who wore a veil under pretence of shading the dazzling light of his countenance. The truth is, he had lost an eye, and his face was otherwise disfigured in battle. Mokanna assumed to be a god, and maintained that he had been Adam, Noah, and other representative men. When the sultan Mahadi envied him so that escape was impossible, the prophet poisoned all his followers at a banquet, and then threw himself into a burning acid which wholly consumed his body.—T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet, etc.," 1817)

Kidney A man of another kidney, a man of a different sort of character. The Greeks, Romans, Jews, etc., supposed the kidneys to be the seat of the affections, and therefore to determine the character.

Kifri, a giant and enchanter, the impersonation of atheism and blasphemy. After some frightful blasphemies, he hurls into the air a huge rock, which falls on himself and kills him, "for self-murderers are generally infidels or atheists"—Sir C Morell [J Ridley], *Tales of the Genu* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi, 1751)

Kil, in the names of places, means a "cell, cloister, or chapel."

Kilbarchan (Scotland), *Kil-bara-cm*, the kill on the hill-top.

Kilcarr (Ireland), the little kil.

Kildare is *Kil-dara*, the "kil of the oak." St Bridget built her first cell under a large oak.

Kilham (Yorkshire), the chapel close. **Kilkenny**, the kill or cloister of St Kenny or Canice.

Kilmore (Ireland), the big kil.

Kilsyth (Ireland), the great 'kil' ("sythe," great).

Icolmkil (Scotland), is *I-columb-kil*, i.e. the "island of St Columba's cell." The Culdee institutions of St Columba were established in 563, for the purpose of converting the Picts to Christianity.

Kildare (2 syl), famous for the fire of St Bridget, which was never allowed to go out. St Bridget returns every twentieth year to tend to the fire herself. Part of the chapel of St Bridget still remains, and is called "The Fire-house."

Like the bright lamp that shines in darkness & light,
And burns as through the ages of darkness and night.
T. Moore, *Irish Melodies* c. ("Ere, O Ere" 1832)

Apud Kildarum occurit una Summa Beata cum
Inexhaustibili vocali—Gildas Cambrensis, *De Exet.*
ll. 34 (1187).

Kilderkin (*Nod*), keeper of an eating-house at Greenwich—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.)

Kilian (*St*), an Irish missionary who suffered martyrdom at Würzburg, in 689. A cathedral was erected to his memory in the eighth century.

Kilian of Kersberg, the 'squire of Sir Archibald von Hagenbach—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Killed by Kindness It is said that the ape not unfrequently strangles its young ones by hugging them too hard.

The Athenians, wishing to show honour to Draco the law-giver, showered on him their caps and cloaks, and he was smothered to death by the pile thus heaped upon him.

Killing no Murder Carpentier de Maigny, the enemy of Mazarin, issued, in 1658, a tract entitled *Tuer un Tyran n'est par un Crime*.

Serbv wrote a tract entitled *Killing no Murder*, generally thought to have been the production of William Allan. The object of the book was to show that it would be no crime to murder Cromwell.

Kilmansegg (*Miss*), an heiress with great expectations, and an artificial leg of solid gold—Thomas Hood, *A Golden Legend* (1828).

King, a title of sovereignty or honour. At one time, crown tenants were called kings or dukes, at the option of the sovereign; thus, Frederick Barbarossa made one of his brothers a king-vassal, and another a duke-vassal, simply by the investiture of a sword. In English history, the lord of Man was styled "king," so was the lord of the Isle of Wight, and the lord of Connaught, as clearly appears in the grants of John and Henry III. Several examples might be quoted of earls conferring the title of "king" on their vassals—See Selden's *Titles of Honour*, iii. (1614).

King (*Like a*) When Porus the Indian prince, was taken prisoner Alexander asked him how he expected to be treated. "Like a king," he replied—and Alexander made him his friend.

King (*The Factory*) Richard Carter

of B-road, the sumptuous abode of the 'Ten Hours Bill' (1788-89).

King (*The Factory*) George Henson; so called by the Rev. Sydney Smith (1809-1871).

King (*The Red*) the king of Persia; so called from his red tartan.

Credo ut Persam nunc propter rubra tegumenta capitis Pubicum Caput vocant, ita reges Moscovice, propter alba tegumenta Alba Reges appellari.—Sigismund.

King (*The Snow*), Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, killed in the 'Thirty Years War' at the battle of Lützen, 1632.

At Vienna he was called 'The Snow King'—in German. Like a snow-ball, he was kept together by the cold, but as he approached a warmer soil he melted away and disappeared.—Dr. Ouchon Scandinavia, ll. 51 (1858).

* * Sweden and Norway are each called "The Snow Kingdom."

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow ('erway), bound on the dark rolling waves of Inletore (the Orkney)—O. L. An. *Angla* l.

King (*The White*) The ancient kings of Muscovy were so called from the white robe which they used to wear. Solomon wore a white robe, hence our Lord, speaking of the lilies of the field, says that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these" (*Luke* xii. 27).

Principum Moscovice Albus Regem nuncupant, Credo ut Persam nunc propter rubra tegumenta capitis Pubicum Caput vocant, ita reges Moscovice, propter alba tegumenta Alba Reges appellari.—Sigismund.

* * Another explanation may be suggested. Muscovy was called "White Russia," as Poland was called "Black Russia." See WHITE QUARRY, p. 806.

King (*Tom*), "the choice spirit of the day for a quiz, a hoax, a joke, a jest, a song, a dance, a race, or a row. A jolly dog, a rare blood, prime buck, rum soul, and funny fellow." He drives M. Morebleu, a French barber, living in the Seven Dials, London, almost out of his senses by inquiring over and over again for Mr. Thompson.—Moneroff, *Mon Tonsor*.

(There is a *Mon Tonsor* by Taylor, 1757.)

King (surnamed *the Affable*), Charles VIII of France (1470, 1483-1498).

King (surnamed *the Amorous*), Philippe I of France (1052, 1059-1108).

King (surnamed *Augustus*)—Philippe II of France. So called because he was born in August (1165, 1180-1223).

Sigismund II of Poland born in the town of August (1520, 1548-1572).

King (surnamed *the*)

XI of Leon and Castile (1310, 1327-1350)

King (surnamed *the Bad*), Charles II of Navarre (1332, 1349-1387)

William I of the Two Sicilies (*, 1154-1166)

King (surnamed *the Bald*), Charles I *le Chauve* of France (823, 875-877)

King (surnamed *Barbarossa* or *Red Beard*), Frederick II of Germany (1121, 1152-1190)

King (surnamed *the Battler*), Alphonso I of Aragon (*, 1104-1135)

King (surnamed *the Bearded*), Baldwin IV earl of Flanders, *The Handsome Beard* (1160-1186)

Constantine IV, *Pogonatus*, emperor of Rome (648, 668-685)

King (surnamed *Beauclerk*), Henry I of England (1068, 1100-1135)

King (surnamed *the Bellicose*), Henri II *le Belliqueux* (1519, 1547-1559)

King (surnamed *the Black*), Heinrich III of Germany (1017, 1046-1056)

King (surnamed *the Bold*), Boleslaus II of Poland (1042, 1058-1090)

King (surnamed *Bomba*), Ferdinand II of the Two Sicilies (1751, 1759-1825)
Francis II *Bombalino* (1860)

King (surnamed *the Brave*), Alphonso VI of Leon and Castile (1030, 1065-1109)

Alphonso IV of Portugal (1290, 1324-1357)

King (surnamed *the Catholic*), Alphonso I of Asturias (693, 739-757)

Ferdinand II of Aragon (1452, 1474-1516)

Isabella queen of Castile (1450, 1474-1504)

King (surnamed *the Ceremonious*), Peter IV of Aragon (1317, 1336-1387)

King (surnamed *the Chaste*), Alphonso II of Leon, etc (758, 791-842)

King (surnamed *the Confessor*), Edward *the Confessor*, of England (1004, 1042-1066)

King (surnamed *the Conqueror*), Alexander the Great, *Conqueror of the World* (B.C. 356, 336-323)

Alfonso of Portugal (1094, 1137-1185)

Aurangzebe the Great, *Alemgir*, the Great Mogul (1618, 1659-1707)

Francisco Pizarro *Conquistador*, of Peru (1475-1541)

James I of Aragon (1206, 1213-1276)

Othman or Osman I of Turkey (1259, 1299-1326)

William I of England (1027, 1066-1087)

King (surnamed *the Cruel*), Pedro of Castile (1334, 1360-1369)

Pedro of Portugal (1320, 1357-1367)

King (surnamed *the Desired*), Louis XVIII of France (1755, 1814-1824)

King (surnamed *the Fair*), Charles IV (1294, 1322-1328)

Philippe IV *le Bel*, of France (1268, 1285-1314)

King (surnamed *the Fat*), Alphonso II of Portugal (1185, 1212-1223)

Charles III of France (832, 884-888)

Louis VI *le Gros*, of France (1078, 1108-1137)

Olaus II of Norway (992, 1000-1030)

King (surnamed *the Father of Letters*), François I of France (1494, 1515-1547)

King (surnamed *the Father of His People*), Louis XII of France (1462, 1498-1515)

Christian III of Denmark (1502, 1534-1559)

King (surnamed *the Fearless*), John duke of Burgundy, *Sanspeur* (1371-1419)

Richard I, *Sanspeur*, duke of Normandy (932, 942-996)

King (surnamed *the Fierce*), Alexander I of Scotland (*, 1107-1124)

King (surnamed *the Gallant*), in Italian *Re Galantuomo*, Victor Emmanuel of Italy (1820, 1849-1878)

King (surnamed *the Good*), Alphonso VIII of Leon and Castile (1155, 1158-1214)

John II of France, *le Bon* (1319, 1350-1364)

John III duke of Brittany (1286, 1312-1341)

John V duke of Brittany (1389, 1399-1442)

Philippe III *le Bon*, duke of Burgundy (1396, 1419, 1467)

Rene titular king of Naples (1409-1452)

Richard II duke of Normandy (*, 996-1026)

William II of the Two Sicilies (*, 1166-1189).

King (surnamed *the Great*), Abbas I of Persia (1557, 1585-1628)

Alexander of Macedon (n c 356, 340-323)

Alfred of England (849, 871-901)

Alphonso III of Asturias, etc (848, 866-912)

Alphonso V count of Savoy (1219, 1285-1323)

Boleslaus I of Poland (*, 992-1025)

Canute of England (995, 1014-1035)

Casimir III of Poland (1309, 1333-1370)

Charlemagne (742, 768-814)

Charles III duke of Lorraine (1543, 1517-1608)

Charles Emmanuel I duke of Savoy (1562, 1580-1630)

Constantine I emperor of Rome (272, 306-337)

Cosmo de' Medici grand-duke of Tuscany (1519, 1537-1571)

Ferdinand I of Castile, etc (*, 1034-1065)

Frederick II of Prussia (1712, 1740-1786)

Frederick William the Great Elector (1620, 1640-1688)

Gregory I pope (544, 590-601)

Henri IV of France (1553, 1589-1610).

Herod I of the Jews (n c 73, 47-4)

Herod Agrippa I the tetrarch (*, *-44)

Hiao-wen-tee of China (n c 206, 179-157)

John II of Portugal (1455, 1481-1495)

Justinian I emperor of the East (483, 527-565)

Khosron or Chosroës I of Persia (*, 531-579)

Leo I pope (390, 440-461)

Louis XIV of France (1638, 1643-1715)

Ludwig of Hungary (1326, 1342-1381)

Mahomet II of Turkey (1130, 1151-1481)

Matteo Visconti lord of Milan (1250, 1295-1322)

Maximilian duke of Bavaria (1673-1651)

Napoleon I of France (1769, 1804-1814, died 1821)

Nicholas I pope (*, 858-867)

Otto I of Germany (912, 936-973)

Pedro III of Aragon (1289, 1276-1285).

Peter I of Russia (1672, 1689-1725).

Sapor II, of Persia (310, 308-380).

Sigismund I of Poland (1166, 1506-1518)

Theoderic of the Ostrogoths (451, 475-526)

Theodosius I emperor (346, 378-397)

Vladimir grand-duke of Russia (*, 978-1014)

Waldemar I of Denmark (1131, 1157-1181)

King (surnamed *the Illustrious*), Albert V emperor of Austria (1398, 1401-1439)

Jam-sheid of Persia (n c 810-800)

Kien-lông of China (1736-1796)

Nicomedes II, Epiphanês, of Bithynia (*, 119-191)

Ptolemy V, Epiphanês, of Egypt (n c 210, 205-181)

King (surnamed *the Infant*), Ludwig IV of Germany (893, 900-911)

Otto III of Germany (980, 983-1002)

King (surnamed *Iron-side*), Edmund II of England (989, 1016-1017)

Frederick II elector of Brandenburg was called "Iron Tooth" (1657, 1688-1713)

Nicholas of Russia was called "The Iron Emperor" (1796, 1826-1852)

King (surnamed *the Just*), Baharam of Persia (276-296)

Casimir II of Poland (1117, 1177-1191)

Ferdinand I of Aragon (1373, 1412-1116)

Haroun-al-Raschid (763, 786-808)

James II of Aragon (1261, 1285-1327)

Khosron or Chosroës I of Persia (*, 531-579)

Louis XIII of France (1601, 1610-1643)

Pedro I. of Portugal (1720, 1357-1367)

King (surnamed *the lame*), Agesilaus of Sparta (n c 444, 398-361)

Albert II of Austria (1289, 1330-1358), duke of Austria

Charles II of Naples (1218, 1289-1309)

Heinrich II of Germany (972, 1002-1021).

King (surnamed *the Lion*), Alep Arslan (*the Lohant Lion*), son of Toghrul Beg, the Perso-Turkish monarch (*, 1066-1072)

Arnoch, called "The Lion King of Assyria" (n c 1927-1897).

Damelowicz prince of Halicz, who founded Lemberg ("the lion city") in 1259.

Gustavus Adolphus, called "The Lion of the North" (1594, 1611-1632)

Heinrich duke of Bavaria and Saxony (1129-1195)

Louis VIII of France (1187, 1223-1226)

Richard I of England, *Cœur de Lion* (1157, 1189-1199)

William of Scotland, so called because he chose for his cognizance a red lion rampant (*, 1165-1214)

King (surnamed *the Little*), Charles III of Naples (1345, 1381-1386)

King (surnamed *the Long-legged*), Edward I, *Longshanks*, of England (1239, 1272-1307)

Philippe V *le Long*, of France (1294, 1317-1322)

King (surnamed *the Magnanimous*), Alphonso V of Aragon and Naples (1385, 1416-1458)

Khosron or Chosroës of Persia, *Noushirvan* (*, 531-579)

King (surnamed *the Magnificent*), Soliman I sultan (1493, 1520-1566)

King (surnamed *the Martyr*), Charles I of England (1600, 1625-1649)

Edward *the Martyr*, of England (961, 975-979)

Louis XVI of France (1754, 1774-1793)

Martin I pope (*, 649-655)

King (surnamed *the Minion*), Henri III of France (1551, 1574-1589)

King (surnamed *the Noble*), Alphonso VIII of Leon and Castile (1155, 1158-1214)

Charles III of Navarre (*, 1387-1425)
Soliman, called *Tchelihi*, Turkish prince at Adrianople (died 1410)

King (surnamed *the Pacific*), Amadeus VIII count of Savoy (1383, 1391-1451)

Frederick III of Germany (1415, 1440-1493)

Olaus III of Norway (*, 1030-1093)

King (surnamed *the Patient*), Albert IV duke of Austria (1377, 1395-1404)

King (surnamed *the Philosopher*), Frederick the Great, called "The Philosopher of Sans Souci" (1712, 1740-1786)

Leo VI emperor of the East (866, 886-911)

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus of Rome (121, 161-180)

King (surnamed *the Pious*), Edward VI. of England (1537, 1547-1553)

Eric IX of Sweden (*, 1155-1161)
Ernst I founder of the house of Gothia (1601-1674)

Robert *le Pieux*, of France (971, 996-1031)

King (surnamed *the Prodigal*), Albert VI of Austria (1118, 1439-1463)

King (surnamed *the Rash*), Charles *le Temeraire*, of Burgundy (1433, 1467-1477), duke

King (surnamed *the Red*), Amadeus VII count of Savoy (1360, 1383-1391)

Otto II of Germany (955, 973-983)

William II, *Rufus*, of England (1057, 1087-1100)

King (surnamed *Red Beard*), Frederick I kaiser of Germany, called *Barbarossa* (1121, 1152-1190)

Horush or Horuc sultan of Algiers (1474, 1516-1518)

Khair Eddin sultan of Algiers (*, 1518-1546)

King (surnamed *the Saint*), Boniface I pope (*, 418-422)

Boniface IV pope (*, 607-615)

Celestine I pope (*, 422-432)

Celestine V pope (1215, 1294-1296)

Charles the Good, count of Flanders (*, 1119-1127)

David of Scotland (*, 1124-1153)

Eric IX of Sweden (*, 1155-1160)

Ethelred I of Wessex (*, 866-871)

Eugenius I pope (*, 654-657)

Felix I pope (*, 269-274)

Ferdinand III of Castile and Leon (1200, 1217-1252)

Heinrich II of Germany (972, 1002-1024)

Julius I pope (*, 337-352)

Kang-he of China (*, 1661-1722)

Ladislaus I of Hungary (1041, 1077-1095)

Leo IX pope (1002, 1049-1054)

Louis IX of France (1215, 1226-1270)

Martin I pope (*, 649-655)

Olaus II of Norway (992, 1000-1030)

Stephen I of Hungary (979, 997-1038)

King (surnamed *the Safe*), Conrad II of Germany (*, 1024-1039)

King (surnamed *the Severe*), Peter I of Portugal (1320, 1357-1367)

King (surnamed *the Silent*), Anastasius I emperor of the East (430, 491-518)

William I. Stadtholder (1533, 1544-1584).

King (surnamed *the Simple*), Charles III of France (879, 893-924)

King (surnamed *the Stammerer*), Louis II *le Bègue*, of France (846, 877-879)

Michael II emperor of the East (*, 820-829)

King (surnamed *the Terrible*), Ivan II of Russia (1529, 1533-1584)

King (surnamed *the Thunderbolt*) Ptolemy king of Macedon, eldest son of Ptolemy Soter I, was so called from his great impetuosity (B C *, 285-279)

King (surnamed *the Thunderer*), Stephen II of Hungary (1100, 1114-1131)

King (surnamed *the Unready*), Ethelred II of England (*, 978-1016) Unready, in this case, does not mean unprepared, but unwise, lacking *rede* ("wisdom or counsel")

King (surnamed *the Valiant*), John IV duke of Brittany (1338, 1364-1399)

King (surnamed *the Victorious*), Charles VII of France (1403, 1422-1461)

King (surnamed *the Well-beloved*), Charles VI of France (1368, 1380-1422)

Louis XV of France (1710, 1715-1774)

King (surnamed *the Wise*), Albert II duke of Austria (1289, 1330-1358)

Alphonso X of Leon and Castile (1203, 1252-1284)

Charles V of France, *le Sage* (1337, 1364-1380)

Che-Tsou of China (*, 1278-1295)

Frederick elector of Saxony (1463, 1544-1554)

James I, *Solomon*, of England (1566, 1603-1625)

John V. duke of Brittany (1389, 1399-1442)

King (surnamed *the Wonder of the World*), Frederick II of Germany (1194, 1215-1250)

Otto III of Germany (980, 983-1002)

King (surnamed *the Young*), Dagobert II of France (652, 656-679)

Leo II pope (470, 474-474)

Louis VII *le Jeune*, of France (1120, 1137-1180)

Ludwig II of Germany (822, 855-875)

Romanus II emperor of the East (939, 959-963)

King Franco'sni, Joachim Murat, so called because his dress was so exceedingly

showy that he reminded one of the fine dresses of Franconi the mountebank (1767-1815)

King Log, a *roi fainéant*, an allusion to the fable of the *Frogs asking for a King* Jupiter threw a log into the pond for their first king, and a stork for their second. The one was too passive, the other was a "devourer of his people"

King Maker (*The*), Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, who fell in the battle of Barnet (1420-1471). So called because when he espoused the Yorkists, Edward IV was set up king, and when he espoused the Lancastrian side, Henry VI was restored

Thus fortune to his end the mighty Warwick brings
This puissant setter up and plucker-down of kings.
Dryden *Polyolbion* xiii. (1622)

King Pétaud, a king whose subjects are all his equals. *The court of King Pétaud* is a board where no one pays any attention to the chairman, a meeting of all talkers and no hearers. The king of the beggars is called king Pétaud, from the Latin, *peto*, "I beg"

King Stork, a tyrant who devours his subjects and makes them submissive from fear. The allusion is to the fable of the *Frogs asking for a King*. Jupiter first sent them a log, but they despised the passive thing, he then sent them a stork, who devoured them.—Æsop

King and the Locusts. A king made a proclamation that, if any man would tell him a story which should last for ever, he would make him his heir and son-in-law, but if any one undertook to do so and failed, he should lose his head. After many failures, came one, and said, "A certain king seized all the corn of his kingdom, and stored it in a huge granary, but a swarm of locusts came, and a small cranny was deserted, through which one locust could contrive to creep. So one locust went in, and carried off one grain of corn, and then another locust went in, and carried off another grain of corn, and then another locust went in," etc., and so the man went on, day after day, and week after week, "and so another locust went in, and carried off another grain of corn." A month passed, a year passed. In six months more, the king said, "How much longer will the locusts be?" "Oh, your majesty," said the story-teller, "they have cleared at present only a cubit, and there are many

thousand cubits in the granary "Man, man!" cried the king, "you will drive me mad Take my daughter, take my kingdom, take everything I have, only let me hear no more of these intolerable boasts!"—*Letters from an Officer in India* (edited by the Rev S A Pears)

King and the Beggar It is said that king Copethua or Cophetua of Africa fell in love with a beggar-girl, and married her The girl's name was Penel'ophoa, called by Shakespeare Zenel'ophon (*Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv sc 1, 1591)

King and the Cobbler The interview between Henry VIII and a merry London cobbler is the subject of one of the many popular tales in which Bluff Hal is represented as visiting a humble subject in disguise

King of Bark, Christopher III of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden So called because, in a time of scarcity, he had the bark of birchwood mixed with meal for food (died 1448)

King of Bath, Beau Nash, who was for fifty-six years master of the ceremonies of the bath-rooms in that city, and conducted the balls with great splendour and judgment (1674-1761)

King of England. This title was first assumed by Egbert in 828

King of Exeter 'Change, Thomas Clark, friend of the famous Abraham Newland (1737-1817)

King of France This title was first assumed by Louis VII (1171) It was changed into "king of the French" by the National Assembly in 1789 Louis XVIII resumed the title "king of France" in 1814, and Louis Philippe again resumed the more republican title, "king of the French" (1830)

King of France Edward III of England assumed the title in 1337, but in 1801 it was relinquished by proclamation (time, George III)

King of Ireland. This title was first assumed by Henry VIII in 1542 The title previously assumed by the kings of England was "lord of Ireland"

King of Painters, a title assumed by Parrhasios Plutarch says he wore a purple robe and a golden crown (fl B C 400)

King of Preachers, Louis Bourdaloue, a French clergyman (1632-1704)

King of Rome, a title conferred by Napoleon I on his son the very day he was born, but he was generally called the duke of Reichstadt

It is thought that this title was given in imitation of Charlemagne If so, it was a blunder, Charlemagne was never "king of Rome," but he was "patrician of Rome" In the German empire, the emperor-elect was "king of the Romans," not "king of Rome," and, after being crowned by the pope, was styled "emperor of the Romans," and from 962 "kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire" After the reign of Frederick II, the second consecration was dispensed with

King of Ships, Carausius, who assumed the purple in A D 287, and, seizing on Britain, defeated the emperor Maximian Herulus in several naval engagements (250, 287-293)

King of Yvetot [*Yv-to*], a king of name only, a mockery king, one who assumes mighty honours without the wherewithal to support them Yvetot, near Rouen, was a seigneurie, on the possessor of which Clotaire I conferred the title of king in 534, and the title continued till the fourteenth century

Il était en roi d'Yvetot
Peu connu dans l'histoire
Se levant tard se couchant tôt
Dormant fort bien sans gloire

Déranger

King of the Beggars, Bampfylde Moore Carew (1693-1770) He succeeded Clause Patch, who died 1730, and was therefore king of the beggars for forty years (1730-1770)

King of the World, the Roman emperor

King Sat on the Rocky Brow (A) The reference is to Xerxes viewing the battle of Salamis from one of the declivities of mount *Agli'cos*

A king sat on the rocky brow

B

18-0)

("Ships by thousands" is a gross exaggeration The original fleet was only 1200 sail, and 400 were wrecked off the coast of Sepsis before the sea-fight of Salamis commenced, thus reducing the number to 800 at most)

King should Die Standing (A) Vespasian said so, and Louis XVIII of

France repeated the same conceit Both died standing

King's Cave (*The*), opposite to Campbelltown (Argvylshire), so called because king Robert Bruce with his retinue lodged in it — *Statistical Account of Scotland*, v 167

King's Chair, the hands of two persons so crossed as to form a seat On Candlemas Day (February 2), it was at one time customary for Scotch children to carry offerings to their schoolmaster, and the boy and girl who brought the richest gift were elected king and queen for the nonce When school was dismissed, each of these two children was carried in a king's chair, by way of triumph

Kings Many lines of kings have taken the name of some famous forefather or some founder of a dynasty as a titular name — See Selden, *Titles of Honour*, v

Alban kings, called *Silvius*
Amalekite kings, *Agag*
Bithynian kings, *Nicomédès*
Constantinopolitan kings, *Constantine*
Egyptian kings (ancient), *Pharaoh*
" " (medieval), *Ptolemy*
Indian kings, called *Palibothri* (from the city of Palibothri)
Parthian kings, *Ar'sūcs*
Roman emperors, *Cæsar*
Servian kings, *Lazar*, i.e. Eleazar Bulk or *Bulk-ogar*, sons of Bulk
Upsala kings, called *Drott*
Royal patronymics — Athenian, *Cærop'*-ide, from *Cærops*
Danish, *Skjold-ungs*, from *Skjold*
Persian, *Achmen'-ide*, from *Achmenēs*
Thessalian, *Aleva-dæ*, from *Alevas*, etc, etc

Kings of Cologne (*The Three*), the three Magi who came from the East to offer gifts to the infant Jesus Their names are Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar The first offered gold, symbolic of kingship, the second, *frankincense*, symbolic of divinity, the third, *myrrh*, symbolic of death, myrrh being used in embalming the dead (See COLOGNE, p 204)

Kings of England. Since the Conquest, not more than three successive sovereigns have reigned without a crisis

William I, William II, Henry I

Stephen usurper

Henry II, Richard I, John

The pope gives the crown to the dauphin.

Henry III, Edward I, Edward II

Edward II. murdered.

Edward III, Richard II

Richard II. deposed

Henry IV, V, VI

Lancaster changed to York.

Edward IV, V, Richard III

Dynasty changed.

Henry VII, VIII, Edward VI

Lady Jane Grey

Mary, Elizabeth

Dynasty changed.

James I, Charles I

Charles I. beheaded.

Charles II, James II

James II. dethroned.

William III, Anne

Dynasty changed.

George I, II, III

Regency

George IV, William IV, Victoria (indirect successions)

Kings of England Except in one instance (that of John), we have never had a great-grandchild sovereign in direct descent The exception is not creditable for in John's reign the kingdom was given away twice, his son Henry III was imprisoned by Leicester, and his great-grandson Edward II was murdered In two other instances a grandchild has succeeded, viz, Henry VI, whose reign was a continued civil war, and Edward VI, the sickly son of Jane Seymour Stephen was a grandchild of William I, but a usurper, Richard II was a grandchild of Edward III, and George III was grandson of George II, but their fathers did not succeed to the throne

William I, his sons, William II, Henry I

Stephen (a usurper)

Henry II, his sons, Richard I, John (disrowned)

From John, in regular succession, we have Henry III (imprisoned), Edward I, Edward II (murdered), Edward III

Richard II, son of the Black Prince, and without offspring

Henry IV, Henry V, Henry VI (civil wars)

Edward IV, Edward V

Richard III (no offspring)

Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI

Mary, Elizabeth (daughters of Henry VIII)

James I, Charles I

Cromwell (called lord protector)

Charles II, James II (two brothers)

William III

Anne
 George I, George II
 George III (great-grandson of George I, but not in direct descent), George IV
 William IV (brother of George IV)
 Victoria (the niece of William IV and George IV)

Kings of England Three seems to be a kind of ruling number in our English sovereigns. Besides the coincidences mentioned above connected with the number, may be added the following — (1) That of the four kings who married French princesses, three of them suffered violent deaths, viz, Edward II, Richard II, and Charles I. (2) The three longest reigns have been three threes, viz, Henry III, Edward III, and George III. (3) We have no instance, as in France, of three brothers succeeding each other.

Kings of France The French have been singularly unfortunate in their choice of royal surnames, when designed to express anything except some personal quality, as *handsome*, *fat*, of which we cannot judge the truth. Thus, Louis VIII, a very feeble man in mind and body, was surnamed *the Lion*, Philippe II, whose whole conduct was overreaching and selfish, was *the Magnanimous*, Philippe III, the tool of Labrosse, was *the Daring*, Philippe VI, the most unfortunate of all the kings of France, was surnamed *the Lucky*, Jean, one of the worst of all the kings, was called *the Good*, Charles VI an idiot, and Louis XV a scandalous debauchee, were surnamed *the Well-beloved*, Henri II, a man of pleasure, wholly under the thumb of Diane de Poitiers, was called *the Warlike*, Louis XIII, most unjust in domestic life, where alone he had any freedom of action, was called *the Just*, Louis XIV, a man of mere ceremony and posture, who lost battle after battle, and brought the nation to absolute bankruptcy, was surnamed *the Great King* (He was little in stature, little in mind, little in all moral and physical faculties, and great only in such little-nesses as posturing, dressing, ceremony, and gormandizing). And Louis XVIII, forced on the nation by conquerors quite against the general will, was called *the Deserved*.

Kings of France The succession of three brothers has been singularly fatal in French monarchism. The Capetian dynasty terminated with three brothers,

sons of Philippe *le Bel* (viz, Louis X, Philippe V, and Charles IV). The Valois dynasty came to an end by the succession of the three brothers, sons of Henri II (viz, François II, Charles IX, and Henri III). The next or Bourbon dynasty terminated in the same manner (Louis XVI, Louis XVIII, and Charles X).

After Charles IV (the third brother of the Capetian dynasty), came Philippe de Valois, a collateral descendant, after Henri III (the third brother of the Valois dynasty), came Henry de Bourbon, a collateral descendant, and after Charles X (the third brother of the Bourbon dynasty), came Louis Philippe, a collateral descendant. With the third of the third the monarchy ended.

Kings Playing with their Children

The fine painting of Bonington represents Henri IV (of France) carrying his children pickaback, to the horror of the Spanish ambassador.

Plutarch tells us that Agesildos was one day discovered riding cock-horse on a walking-stick, to please and amuse his children.

George III was on one occasion discovered on all fours, with one of his children riding astride his back. He is also well remembered by the painting of "George III Playing at Ball with the Princess Amelia."

Kingdom of Snow, Norway
 Sweden also is so called. When these kingdoms had each a separate king, either of them was called "The Snow King" (See KING, SNOW).

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow bound on the dark rolling waves of Inistore [*the Orkneys*].—Osian *Fingal* I.

Kingsale (Lord), allowed to wear his hat in the presence of royalty. In 1203, Hugh de Lacie treacherously seized sir John de Courcy lord of Kingsale, and king John condemned him to perpetual imprisonment in the Tower. When he had been there about a year, king John and Philippe Auguste of France agreed to determine certain claims by combat. It was then that John applied to De Courcy to be his champion, and as soon as the giant knight entered the lists, the French champion ran away panic-struck. John now asked his champion what reward he could give him for his service. "Titles and estates I have now," said De Courcy, and then requested that after having paid

obedience, he and his heirs might stand covered in the presence of the king and his successors

Lord Forester had the same right confirmed to him by Henry VIII

John Pakington, ancestor of lord Hampton, had a grant made him in the 20th Henry VIII "of full liberty during his life to wear his hat in the royal presence"

Kingship (*Disqualifications for*) Any personal blemish disqualified a person from being king during the semi-barbarous stage of society, thus putting out the eyes of a prince, to disqualify him from reigning, was by no means uncommon. It will be remembered that Hubert designed to put out the eyes of prince Arthur, with this object. Witiza the Visigoth put out the eyes of Theodored, "inhabilitandole para la monarchia," says Ferreras. When Albuquerque took possession of Ormuz, he deposed fifteen kings of Portugal, and, instead of killing them, put out their eyes

Yorwerth, son of Owen Gwynedd, was set aside from the Welsh throne because he had a broken nose

Count Oliva of Barcelona was set aside because he could not speak till he had stamped thrice with his foot, like a goat

The son of Henry V was to be received as king of France, only on condition that his body was without defect, and was not stunted — Monstrelet, *Chronique*, v. 190 (1512)

Un Conde de Galicia que fuera tallado
Peayro a nombre ome lo desforzado
Perdio la vision, andaba embozado
Ca ome que non vede, non d' b'le aver nado.
Gonzalez de Berceo. *E. Dom.* 253 (died 1257)

Kinmont Willie, William Armstrong of Kinmonth. This notorious freebooter, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century, is the hero of a famous Scotch ballad

Kinoce'tus, a precious stone, which will enable the possessor to cast out devils — *Mirror of Stones*

Kirk (*Mr John*), foreman of the jury on Effie Deans's trial. — Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Kirkcaldy (Scotland), a corruption of Kirk-Culdee, one of the churches founded in 563 by St Columba and his twelve brethren, when they established the Culdee institutions. The doctrines, discipline, and government of the Culdees resembled presbyterianism

Kirkrapine (3 syl.), a sturdy thief,

"went to rob churches of their ornaments and poor men's boxes." All he could lay hands on he brought to the hut of Abess, daughter of Corceca. While Una was in the hut, Kirkrapine knocked at the door, and as it was not immediately opened, knocked it down, whereupon the lion sprang on him, "under his lordly foot did him suppress," and then "rent him in thousand pieces small"

The meaning is that popery was reformed by the British lion, which slew Kirkrapine, or put a stop to the traffic in spiritual matters. Una represents truth or the Reformed Church — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 3 (1590)

Kiss the Scavenger's Daughter (*To*), to be put to the torture. Strictly speaking, "the scavenger's daughter" was an instrument of torture invented by William Skevington, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII. Skevington became corrupted into scavenger, and the invention was termed his daughter or offspring

Kit [*NUMBER*], the lad employed to wait on little Nell, and do all sorts of odd jobs at the "curiosity shop" for her grandfather. He generally begins his sentences with "Why then." Thus, "I was a long way, wasn't it, Kit?" "Why then, it was a goodish stretch," returned Kit. "Did you find the house easily?" "Why then, not over and above," said Kit. "Of course you have come back hungry?" "Why then, I do think I am rather so." When the "curiosity shop" was broken up by Quilp, Kit took service under Mr Garland, Abel Cottage, Finchley

Kit was a shock-headed chumbling awkward lad with an uncommonly wide mouth, very red cheeks, a turned-up nose, and a most comical expression of face. He stopped short at the door on seeing a stranger, twisted in his hand an old round hat without a vestige of brim, and looking with a most extraordinary leer. He was evidently the comedy of little Nell's life. — G. Dickens, *The Old Currier* p. 57 op. 1 (1847)

Kite (*Sergeant*), the "recruiting officer." He describes his own character thus

I was born a gipsy and bred among that crew till I was 10 years old, there I learnt canting and lying. I was bought from my mother by a certain noblemen for three pistoles who made me his page, there I learnt impudence and pimping. Being turned off for wearing my lord's linnen and drinking my lady's ratafia, I turned ballad-seller. There I learnt bullying and swearing. I ran into the army and there I learnt drinking. So that the whole sum is canting lying, impudence, pimping, bullying, swearing, drinking and a halberd. — G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* III. 1 (1706)

Sergeant Kite is an original picture of low life and humor rarely surpassed. — Chambers, *Fn.*, l. 1, 1706, figure L. 229

The original "sergeant Kite" was R Eastcourt (1668-1713)

Kitely (2 syl), a rich City merchant, extremely jealous of his wife — Ben Jonson, *I terry Man in His Humour* (1598)

Kit-Cat Club, held in Shire Lane, now called Lower Serle's Place (London) The members were whig "patriots," who, at the end of William III's reign, met to secure the protestant succession Joseph Addison, Steele, Congreve, Garth, Vanbrugh, Mainwaring, Walpole, Pulteney, etc., were members

Kit-Cat Pictures, forty-two portraits, painted by sir Godfrey Kneller, three-quarter size, to suit the walls of Tonson's villa at Barn Elms, where, in its latter days, the Kit-Cat Club was held

* * "Kit-Cat" derives its name from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who served the club with mutton pies

Kitt Henshaw, boatman of sir Patrick Charteris of Kinfauns, provost of Perth — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Kittlecourt (Sir Thomas), M P, neighbour of the laird of Ellangowan — Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Kitty, one of the servants of Mr Peregrine Lovel She spoke French like a native, because she was once "a half-boarder at Chelsea" Being asked if she had read Shakespeare "Shakspear, Shakspear!" she replied "Who wrote it? No, I never read that book, but I promise to read it over one afternoon or other" — Rev James Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759)

Kitty, younger daughter of sir David and lady Dunder of Dunder Hall, near Dover She is young, wild, and of exuberant spirits, "her mind full of fun, her eyes full of fire, her head full of novels, and her heart full of love" Kitty fell in love with Random at Calais, and agreed to clope with him, but the fugitives were detected by sir David during their preparations for flight, and, to prevent scandal, the marriage was sanctioned by the parents, and duly solemnized at Dunder Hall — G Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788)

Kitty Pry, the waiting-maid of Melissa Very impertinent, very inquisitive, and very free in her tongue

She has a partiality to Timothy Sharp "the lying valet" — Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1741)

Kitty Willis, a "soiled dove," employed by Saville to attend a masquerade in the same costume as lady Francis, in order to dupe Courtall — Mrs Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780)

Klabot'ermann, a ship-kobold of the Baltic, sometimes heard, but rarely seen Those who have seen him say he sits on the bowsprit of a phantom ship called *Carmilhan*, dressed in yellow, wearing a night-cap, and smoking a cutty pipe

Klās (Kaiser), a nickname given to Napoleon I (1769, 1804-1814, 1821)

Hort mál lúd en bligen stúll
Hort wat íck vertellen wíl
Van den gróten kaiser Klās
Dát wár mal en fízen Klās
Ded von Korsík her tén
Wál de welt mál recht bezehn

Helena de Jumer ís
Nu stn Brút sln Parádis

Kaiser Klās

Klaus (Doctor), hero and title of a comedy by Herr Adolph l'Arronge (1878) Dr Klaus is a gruff, but noble-minded and kind-hearted man, whose niece (a rich jeweller's daughter) has married a poor nobleman of such extravagant notions that the wife's property is soon dissipated, but the young spendthrift is reformed The doctor has a coachman, who invades his master's province, and undertakes to cure a sick peasant.

Klaus (Peter), the prototype of Rip van Winkle Klaus [Klows] is a goat-herd of Sittendorf, who was one day neccosted by a young man, who beckoned him to follow Peter obeyed, and was led into a deep dell, where he found twelve knights playing skittles, no one of whom uttered a word Gazing around, he noticed a can of wine, and, drinking some of its contents, was overpowered with sleep When he awoke, he was amazed at the height of the grass, and when he entered the village everything seemed strange to him One or two companions encountered him, but those whom he knew as boys were grown middle-aged men, and those whom he knew as middle-aged were grey-headed After much perplexity, he discovered he had been asleep for twenty years (See SLEEPERS)

Your Epimenides your somnolent Peter Klaus since named Rip van Winkle — T Carlyle.

Kleiner (*Général*), governor of Prague, brave as a lion, but tender-hearted as a girl. It was Kleiner who rescued the infant daughter of Mahidenau at the siege of Magdeburg. A soldier seized the infant's nurse, but Kleiner smote him down, saved the child, and brought it up as his own daughter, Mahidenau being imprisoned in Pragno as a spy, Meeta his daughter came to Prague to beg for his pardon, and it then came to light that the governor's adopted daughter was Meeta's sister.—S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838)

Knag (*Miss*), forewoman of Mde Mantalinn, milliner, near Cavendish Square, London. After doting on Kate Nickleby for three whole days, this spiteful creature makes up her mind to hate her for ever.—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xviii (1838)

Knickerbocker (*Diedrich*), nom de plume of Washington Irving, in his *History of New York* (1809)

Knight of Arts and Industry, the hero of Thomson's *Castle of Indolence* (canto ii 7-13, 1748)

Knight of La Mancha, don Quixote de la Mancha, the hero of Cervantes's novel called *Don Quixote*, etc (1605, 1615)

Knight of the Blade, a bully, so called because when swords were worn, a bully was for ever asserting his opinions by an appeal to his sword

Knight of the Ebon Spear, Brütomart. In the great tournament she "sends sir Artagal over his horse's tail," then disposes of Cambel, Tri'amond, Blan'damour, and several others in the same summary way, for "no man could bide her enchanted spear"—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, iv 4 (1596)

Knight of the Fatal Sword, Emedörus of Grina'da. Known for his love to the incomparable Alazay'da

See "said the lady your name is so celebrated in the world, that I am persuaded nothing is impossible for your arm to execute.—Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* (The Nights-Errant," 1682)

Knight of the Invincible Sword So Amadis of Gaul styled himself.—Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul* (fourteenth century)

Knight of the Leopard David earl of Huntingdon, prince royal of Scotland, assumed the name and disguise of

sir Kenneth, "Knight of the Leopard," in the crusade—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Knight of the Lions, the appellation assumed by don Quixote after his attack upon the van containing two lions sent by the general of Oran as a present to the king of Spain—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II : 17 (1615)

Knight of the Pestle, an apothecary or druggist

Knight of the Post, one who haunted the purveys of the courts, ready to be hired to swear anything. So called because these mercenaries hung about the posts to which the sheriffs affixed their announcements

I'll be no knight of the post to sell my soul for a bribe
Tho' all my fortunes be crossed yet I scorn the cheater's
tribe

Ragged and Torn and True (a ballad)

Also a man in the pillory, or one that has been publicly tied to a post and whipped

Knight of the Rainbow, a footman, so called from his gorgeous raiment

Knight of the Roads, a foot-pid or highwayman, so termed by a pun on the military order entitled "The Knights of Rhodes"

Knight of the Rueful Countenance Don Quixote de la Mancha, the hero of Cervantes's novel, is so called by Sancho Panza his 'squire

Knight of the Shears, a tailor. Shires (*counties*), pronounced *shears*, gives birth to the pun

Knight of the Sun, Almanzor prince of Tunis. So called because the sun was the device he bore on his shield.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Zamea," 1682)

Knight of the Swan, Lohengrin, son of Parzival. He went to Brabant in a ship drawn by a swan. Here he liberated the princess Elsen, who was a captive, and then married her, but declined to tell his name. After a time, he joined an expedition against the Hungarians, and after performing miracles of valour, returned to Brabant covered with glory. Some of Elsen's friends laughed at her for not knowing her husband's name, so she implored him to tell her of his family, but no sooner was the question asked than the white swan reappeared and conveyed him away.—

Wolfram von Eschenbach (a minnesinger), *Lohengrin* (thirteenth century) (See KNIGHTS OF THE SWAN)

Knight of the Tomb (*The*), sir James Douglas, usually called "The Black Douglas"—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Knight of the Whip, a coachman

Knight of the White Moon, the title assumed by Samson Carraseo, when he tilted with don Quixote, on the condition that if the don were worsted in the encounter he should quit knighterrantry and live peaceably at home for twelve months—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II iv 12-14 (1615)

Knight of the Woeful Countenance, don Quixote de la Mancha

Knight with Two Swords, sir Balin le Sauvage, brother of sir Balan—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 27, 33 (1470)

Knights The three bravest of king Arthur's knights were sir Launcelot du Lac, sir Tristram de Lionés or Lyons, and sir Lamerake de Galis (i.e. Wales)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 132 (1470)

* * The complement of the knights of the Round Table was 150 (ditto, i 120) But in *Lancelot of the Lake*, ii 81, they are said to have amounted to 250

Knights (*Prentice*), a secret society established to avenge the wrongs of apprentices on their "tyrant masters" Mr. Sim Tappertit was captain of this "noble association," and their meetings were held in a cellar in Stagg's house, in the Barbican The name was afterwards changed into "The United Bull-dogs," and the members joined the anti-popery rout of lord George Gordon—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge*, viii (1841)

Knights of Alcántara, a military order of Spain, which took its name from the city of Alcántara, in Estremadura These knights were previously called "Knights of the Pear Tree," and subsequently "Knights of St. Julian." The order was founded in 1156 for the defence of Estremadura against the Moors In 1197, pope Celestine III raised it to the rank of a religious order of knighthood

Knights of Calatrava, a military order of Spain, instituted by Sancho

III of Castile When Sancho took the strong fort of Calatrava from the Moors, he gave it to the Knights Templars, who, wanting courage to defend it, returned it to the king again Then don Raymond of the Cistercian order, with several caballeros of quality, volunteered to defend the fort, whereupon the king constituted them "Knights of Calatrava"

Knights of Christian Charity, instituted by Henri III of France, for the benefit of poor military officers and maimed soldiers This order was founded at the same time as that of the "Holy Ghost," which was meant for princes and men of distinction The order was completed by Henri IV, and resembled our "Poor Knights of Windsor," now called "The Military Knights of Windsor"

Knights of Malta, otherwise called "Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem," a religious military order, whose residence was in the island of Malta Some time before the journey of Godfrey of Bouillon into the Holy Land, some Neapolitan merchants built a house for those of their countrymen who came thither on pilgrimage Afterwards they built a church to St. John, and an hospital for the sick, whence they took the name of "Hospitallers" In 1104 the order became military, and changed the term "Hospitallers" into that of "Knights Hospitallers" In 1310 they took Rhodes, and the order was then called "The Knights of Rhodes" In 1523 they were expelled from Rhodes by the Turks, and took up their residence in Malta

Knights of Montesa, a Spanish order of knighthood, instituted by James II of Aragon in 1317

Knights of Nova Scotia, in the West Indies, created by James I of Great Britain These knights wore a ribbon of an orange tawny colour

Knights of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de Notre Dame du Mont Carmel*), instituted by Henri IV of France in 1607, and consisting of a hundred French gentlemen

N.B.—These knights must not be confounded with the Carmelites or *L'Ordre des Carmes*, founded by Bertbolde count of Limoges in 1156, said by legend to have been founded by the prophet Elijah, and to have been revived by the Virgin Mary

The religious house of Carmel was founded in 400 by John patriarch of Jerusalem, in honour of Elijah, and thus gave rise to the legend

Knights of Rhodes The "Knights of Malta" were so called between 1310 and 1523 (See KNIGHTS OF MALTA)

Knights of St Andrew, instituted by Peter the Great of Moscow, in 1698 Their badge is a gold medal, having St Andrew's cross on one side, with these words, *Cazar Pierre monarque de tout le Russie*

Knights of St Genette (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de St Genette*), the most ancient order of knighthood in France, instituted by Charles Martel, after his victory over the Saracens in 752, where a vast number of *gennets*, like Spanish cats (*civet cats*), were found in the enemy's camp

Knights of St George There are several orders so called

1 St George of Alfama, founded by the kings of Aragon

2 St George of Austria and Corinth, instituted by the emperor Frederick III first archduke of Austria

3 Another founded by the same emperor in 1470, to guard the frontiers of Bohemia and Hungary against the Turks

4 St George, generally called "Knights of the Garter" (*q v*)

5 An order in the old republic of Genoa

6 The Teutonic Knights were originally called "Knights of St George"

Knights of St Jago, a Spanish order, instituted under pope Alexander III, the grand-master of which is next in rank to the sovereign St Jago or James (the Greater) is the patron saint of Spain

Knights of St John at Jerusalem, instituted in 1120 This order took its name from John patriarch of Alexandria, and from the place of their abode (*Jerusalem*) These knights subsequently resided at Rhodes (between 1310 and 1523) Being driven out by the Turks in 1523, they took up their abode in Malta, and were called "Knights of Malta"

Knights of St Lazare (2 *syl*), a religious and military order of Knights Hospitaliers, established in the twelfth century, and confirmed by the pope in

1255 Their special mission was to take care of lepers The name is derived from Lazarus the beggar who lay at the gate of Divès The order was introduced into France under Louis VII, and was abolished in the first Revolution

Knights of St Magdalene (3 *syl*), a French order, instituted by St Louis (IX), to suppress duels

Knights of St Maria de Mercede (3 *syl*), a Spanish order, for the redemption of captives

Knights of St Michael the Archangel (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de St Michel*), a French order, instituted by Louis XI in 1469 The king was at the head of the order M Bouillet says "St Michel est regardé comme le protecteur of l'ange tutélaire de la France"

Knights of St Patrick, instituted in 1783 The ruling sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, are *ex officio* members of this order The order is named after St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland

Knights of St Salvador, in Aragon, instituted by Alphonso I in 1118

Knights of Windsor, formerly called "Poor Knights of Windsor," but now entitled "The Military Knights of Windsor," a body of military pensioners, who have their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle

Knights of the Bath, an order of knighthood derived from the ancient Franks, and so termed because the members originally "bathed" before they performed their vigils The last knights created in this ancient form were at the coronation of Charles II in 1661

G C B stands for *Grand Cross of the Bath* (the first class), K C B for *Knight Commander of the Bath* (the second class), and C B for *Companion of the Bath* (the third class)

Knights of the Blood of Our Saviour, an order of knighthood in Mantua, instituted by duke Vincent Gonzaga in 1608, on his marriage It consisted of twenty Mantuan dukes The name originated in the belief that in St Andrew's Church, Mantua, certain drops of our Saviour's blood are preserved as a relic

Knights of the Broom Flower (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de la Geneste*), insti-

tuted by St Louis (IX) of France on his marriage. The collar was decorated with broom flowers, intermixed with *fleurs de lys* in gold. The motto was *Exaltat humiles*.

Knights of the Carpet or CARPET KNIGHTS, i.e. non-military or civil knights, such as mayors, lawyers, authors, artists, physicians, and so on, who receive their knighthood kneeling on a *carpet*, and not in the tented field.

Knights of the Chamber or CHAMBER KNIGHTS, knights bachelors made in times of peace in the *presence chamber*, and not in the camp. These are always military men, and therefore differ from "Carpet Knights," who are always civilians.

Knights of the Cock and Dog, founded by Philippe I, *Auguste*, of France.

Knights of the Crescent, a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily, etc., in 1448. So called from the badge, which is a crescent of gold enamelled. What gave rise to this institution was that Renatus took for his device a crescent, with the word *lor* ("praise"), which, in the style of *Jobus*, makes *lor in crescent*, i.e. "by advancing in virtue one merits praise."

Knights of the Dove, a Spanish order, instituted in 1379 by John I of Castile.

Knights of the Dragon, created by the emperor Sigismund in 1417, upon the condemnation of Huss and Jerome of Prague "the heretics."

Knights of the Ermine (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de l'Ermine*), instituted in 1450 by François I, duc de Bretagne. The collar was of gold, composed of ears of corn in saltire, at the end of which hung an *ermine*, with the legend *a ma vie*. The order expired when the dukedom was annexed to the crown of France.

Knights of the Garter, instituted by Edward III of England in 1344. According to Selden, "it exceeds in majesty, honour, and fame, all chivalrous orders in the world." The story is that Joan countess of Salisbury, while dancing with the king, let fall her garter, and the gallant Edward, perceiving a smile on the face of the courtiers, picked it up, bound it round his own knee, and exclaimed, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

The blue garter and the motto of the order are thus accounted for.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, a military order of knighthood, instituted by Philippe le Bon of Burgundy in 1429. It took its name from a representation of the golden fleece on the collar of the order. The king of Spain is grand-master, and the motto is *Ante feret quam flamma micet*.

Knights of the Golden Shield, an order instituted by Louis II of France, for the defence of the country. The motto is *Allons* (i.e. "Let us go in defence of our country").

Knights of the Hare, an order of twelve knights, instituted by Edward III while he was in France. The French raised a tremendous shout, and Edward thought it was the cry of battle, but it was occasioned by a hare running between the two armies. From this incident the knights created on the field after this battle were termed "Knights of the Order of the Hare."

Knights of the Holy Ghost (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Saint Esprit*), instituted by Henri III of France on his return from Poland. Henri III was both born and crowned on Whit-Sunday, and hence the origin of the order.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an order of knighthood founded by St Helena, when she visited Jerusalem at the age of 80, and found (as it is said) the cross on which Christ was crucified in a cavern under the temple of Venus, A.D. 328. This order was confirmed by pope Pascal II in 1114.

Knights of the Lily, an order of knighthood in Navarre, founded by Garcia in 1048.

Knights of the Order of Fools, established November, 1381, and continued to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The insignia was a jester or fool embroidered on the left side of their mantles, cap and bells, yellow stockings, a cup of fruit in the right hand, and a gold key in the left. It resembled the "Oddfellows" of more modern times.

Knights of the Porcupine (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Porc-épine*), a French order of knighthood. The original motto was *Communis et cernuus*, changed by Louis XII into *Ultus avos Troja*.

Knights of the Red Staff, an order instituted by Alfonso XI of Castile and Leon in 1330

Knights of the Round Table King Arthur's knights were so called, because they sat with him at a round table made by Merlin for king Leodegrance. This king gave it to Arthur on his marriage with Guinever, his daughter. It contained seats for 150 knights, 100 of which king Leodegrance furnished when he sent the table

Knights of the Shell The argonauts of St. Nicholas were so called from the shells worked on the collar of the order

Knights of the Ship, an order of knighthood founded by St. Louis (IX) of France in his expedition to Egypt.

Knights of the Star (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de l'Etoile*), an ancient order of knighthood in France. The motto of the order was *Monstrant regibus astra viam*

Knights of the Swan (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Cygne*), an order of knighthood founded in 1443 by the elector Frederick II of Brandenburg, and restored in 1843 by Frederick William IV of Prussia. Its object is the relief of distress generally. The king of Prussia is grand-master. The motto is *Gott mit uns* ("God be with you"), and the collar is of gold. The white swan is the badge of the house of Cleves (Westphalia).

Lord Berners has a novel called *The Knight of the Swan* (sixteenth century)

Knights of the Thistle, said to be founded by Archaicus king of the Scots in 809, revived in 1540 by James V of Scotland, again in 1687 by James II of Great Britain, and again by queen Anne, who placed the order on a permanent footing. The decoration consists of a collar of enamelled gold, composed of sixteen thistles interlaced with sprigs of rue, and a small golden image of St. Andrew within a circle. The motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The members are sometimes called "Knights of St. Andrew."

The *rue* mixed with the thistles is a pun on the word "Andrew," *thistles And-rue*

* * There was at one time a French "Order of the Thistle" in the house of Bourbon, with the same decoration and motto

Knights of the Virgin's Look-

ing-glass, an order instituted in 1410 by Ferdinand of Castile

Knights Teutonic, originally called "Knights of St. George," then "Knights of the Virgin Mary," and lastly "Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin." This order was instituted by Henry king of Jerusalem, in compliment to the German volunteers who accompanied Frederick Barbarossa on his crusade. The knights were soon afterwards placed under the tutelage of the Virgin, to whom a hospital had been dedicated for the relief of German pilgrims, and in 1191 pope Celestine III confirmed the privileges, and changed the name of the order into the "Teutonic Knights," etc. Abolished by Napoleon in 1809

Knighton, groom of the duke of Buckingham—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Knockwinnock (*Sybil*), wife of sir Richard of the Redhand, and mother of Malcolm Misbegot—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Know Not to know me argues yourself unknown. The words of Satan to Zephon and Ithuriel, when they discovered him lurking in the garden of Eden—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv 830 (1665)

Kochla'ni, a race of Arabian horses, whose genealogy for 2000 years has been most strictly preserved. They are derived from Solomon's studs. This race of horses can bear the greatest fatigue, can pass days without food, show undaunted courage in battle, and when their riders are slain will carry them from the field to a place of safety.—Niebuhr

(The *Adachi* is another celebrated race of horses, but not equal to the *Kochlani*.)

Koh-i-noor ("mountain of light"), a diamond once called "The Great Mogul." Held in the fourteenth century by the rajah of Malwa. Later it fell into the hands of the sultans of Delhi, after their conquest of Malwa. It belonged in the seventeenth century to Aurungzebe the Great. The shah Jihan sent it to Hortensio Borgio to be cut, but the Venetian lapidary reduced it from 793 carats to 186, and left it dull and lustreless. It next passed into the hands of Aurungzebe's great-grandson, who hid it in his turban. Nadir Shah invited the possessor to a feast, and insisted on changing turbans, "to cement their love,"

and thus it fell into Nadir's hands, who gave it the name of "Koh-i-noor." It next passed into the hands of Ahmed Shah, founder of the Cabul dynasty, was extorted from Shah Shuja by Runjet Singh, who wore it set in a bracelet. After the murder of Shu Singh, it was deposited in the Lahore treasury, and after the annexation of the Punjab was presented to Queen Victoria in 1849. It has been recut, and, though reduced to 106 carats, is supposed to be worth £140,000.

* * There is another diamond of the same name belonging to the Shah of Persia.

Kohlhaas (*Michael*), an excellent historical novel of the Lutheran period, by Henry Kleist, a German (1776-1811).

Kolao, the wild man of Misamis. He had a son who died in early youth, and he went to Pat-Koot-Parout to crave his son's restoration to life. Pat-Koot-Parout put the soul of the dead boy in a leather bag, which he fastened with pickthread, and hung round the neck of Kolao, telling him to lay the body in a new hut, put the bag near the mouth, and so let the soul return to it, but on no account to open the bag before everything was ready. Kolao placed the bag in his wife's hands while he built the hut, strictly enjoining her not to open it, but curiosity led her to open the bag, and out flew the soul to the country of Pat-Koot-Parout again. — T. S. Guelette, *Chinese Tales* ("Kolao, the Wild Man," 1723).

* * Orpheus, having lost his wife Eurydice by the bite of a serpent, obtained permission of Pluto for her restoration, provided he looked not back till he reached the upper world. He had got to the end of his journey when he turned round to see if Pluto had kept his word. As he turned he just caught sight of Eurydice, who was instantly caught back again to the infernal regions.

Koppenberg, the mountain of Westphalia to which the pied piper (Bunting) led the children, when the people of Hameln refused to pay him for killing their rats.

* * The Old Man of the Mountain led the children of Loreh into the Tannenberg, for a similar offence.

Korrigans or *Korrigan*s, nine fays of Brittany, who can predict future events, assume any shape, and move from place to place as quick as thought. They do not exceed two feet in height, sing like

syrens, and comb their long hair like mermaids. They haunt fountains, flee at the sound of bells, and their breath is deadly. — *Breton Mythology*.

Kosciusko (*Thaddeus*), the Polish general, who contended against the allied army of Russia under the command of Suwarow, in 1794. He was taken prisoner and sent to Russia, but in 1796 was set at liberty by the czar.

Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked—as Kosciusko fell.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope* I. (1.89).

Krakamal, the Danish death-song.

Kriemhild [*Kriemhild*], daughter of Dancrat, and sister of Günther king of Burgundy. She first married Siegfried king of the Netherlands, who was murdered by Hagan. Thirteen years afterwards, she married Etzel (*Attila*) king of the Huns. Some time after her marriage, she invited Günther, Hagan, and others to visit her, and Hagan slew Etzel's young son. Kriemhild now became a perfect fury, and cut off the head of both Günther and Hagan with her own hand, but was herself slain by Hildebrand. Till the death of Siegfried, Kriemhild was gentle, modest, and lovable, but afterwards she became vindictive, bold, and hateful. — *The Nibelungen Lied* (by the German minnesingers, twelfth century).

Krook, proprietor of a rag and bone warehouse, where everything seems to be bought and nothing sold. He is a grasping drunkard, who eventually dies of spontaneous combustion. Krook is always attended by a large cat, which he calls "Lady Jane," as uncanny as her master. — C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

Krutz'ner, or the "German's Tale," in Miss H. Lee's *Canterbury Tales*. Lord Byron founded his tragedy of *Werner* on this tale.

The drama [*of Werner*] is taken entirely from the *German's Tale*. [*Krutz'ner*], published in Lee's *Canterbury Tales* written by two sisters. I have adopted the characters, plan, and even the language of many parts of the story. — Lord Byron, *Preface to Werner* (1812).

Kubla Khan. Coleridge says that he composed this fragment from a dream, after reading Purchas's *Pilgrimage*, a description of Khan Kubla's palace, and he wrote it down on awaking.

Kudrun, called the German *Odyssey* (thirteenth century), divided into three parts called *Hagen*, *Hilde* (2 syl), and *Kudrun*.

Hagen is the son of Siegebrand king of Irlind, and is carried off by a griffin to a distant island, where three princesses take charge of him. In due time a ship touches on the island, takes all the four to Irlind, and Hagen marries Hilda, the youngest of the three sisters.

Hilda In due time Hilda has a daughter, who is called by the surname, and at a marriageable age she becomes the wife of Hedel king of Friesland.

Kudrun Hilda has two children, Otwein [*Ot vine*] a son, and Kudrun a daughter. Kudrun is affianced to Herwig, but, while preparing the wedding dresses, is carried off by Hartmut, son of Ludwig king of Normandy. Her father goes in pursuit, but is slain by Ludwig. On reaching Normandy, Gerlinde (3 syl), the queen-mother, treats Kudrun with the greatest cruelty, and puts her to the most menial work, because she refuses to marry her son. At length, succour is at hand. Her lover and brother arrive and slay Ludwig. Gerlinde is just about to put Kudrun to death, when Watt Long-beard rushes in, slays the queen, and rescues Kudrun, who is forthwith married to Herwig her affianced lover.—Author unknown (some of the minnesingers).

Kwa'sind, the strongest man that ever lived, the Hercules of the North American Indians. He could pull up cedars and pines by the roots, and toss huge rocks about like playthings. His wondrous strength was "seated in his crown," and there of course lay his point of weakness, but the only weapon which could injure him was the "blow of the fir tree," a secret known only to the pygmies or Little-folk. This mischievous race, out of jealousy, determined to kill the strong man, and one day, finding him asleep in a boat, pelted him with fir cones till he died, and now, whenever the tempest rages through the forests, and the branches of the trees creak and groan and split, they say "Kwasind is gathering in his fire-wood."

Dear too unto Hiawatha
Was the very strong man Kwasind
He the strongest of all mortals
Longfellow *Hiawatha*, vi and xviii

Kyrle Elyson de Montalban (*Don*) or "don Quirleyson de Montalban," brother of Thomas de Montalban, in the romance called *Tirante le Blanc*, author unknown.

* Dr Warburton, in his essay on the old romances, falls into the strange error of calling this character an "early

romance of chivalry." As well might he call Claudius king of Denmark a play of Shakespeare's, instead of a character in the tragedy of *Hamlet*.

A large quarto dropped at the barber's feet. It was the history of that famous knight *Tirante le Blanc*. "Pray let me look at that book," said the priest. "we shall find in it a fund of amusement. Here shall we find the famous knight don Kyrle Elyson de Montalban and his brother Thomas. This is one of the most amusing books ever written."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I 16 (1605).

L

Lab'arum, the imperial standard carried before the Roman emperors in war. Constantine, having seen a luminous cross in the sky the night before the battle of Saxa Rubra, added the sacred monogram XP (*Christos*)—Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, etc., xx note (1788).

It Browning erroneously calls the word *labā'um*.

stars would write his will in heaven,
As once when a lab'arum was not deemed
Too much for the old founder of these walls [Constantine].

R. Browning, *Paracelsus* II

Labe (2 syl), the sorceress-queen of the Island of Enchantments. She tried to change Beder, the young king of Persia, into a halting, one-eyed haeck, but Beder was forewarned, and changed Labe herself into a mare.—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giauharê").

Labe'rius, a Roman writer of pantomimes, contemporary with Julius Caesar.

Labe'rius would be always sure of more followers than Sophocles.—J. Macpherson *Dissertation on Ovidian*.

La Creevy (*Miss*), a little talkative, bustling, cheery miniature-painter. Simple-minded, kind-hearted, and bright as a lark. She marries Tim Linkinwater, the old clerk of the brothers Cheeryble.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Lackitt (*Widow*), the widow of an Indian planter. This rich vulgar widow falls in love with Charlotte Weldon, who assumes the dress of a young man and calls herself Mr Weldon. Charlotte even marries the widow, but then informs her that she is a girl in male apparel, engaged to Mr Stanmore. The widow consoles herself by marrying Jack Stanmore.—Thomas Southern, *Oriconole* (1696).

Lacy (*Sir Hugo de*), constable of Chester, a crusader

Sir Damian de Lacy, nephew of sir Hugo He marries lady Eveline

Randal de Lacy, sir Hugo's cousin, introduced in several disguises, as a merchant, a hawk-seller, and a robber-captain—*Sir W Scott, The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

La'das, Alexander's messenger, noted for his swiftness of foot

Ladislaus, a cynic, whose humour is healthy and amusing—*Massinger, The Picture* (1629)

Ladon, the dragon or hydra that assisted the Hesperidæ in keeping watch over the golden apples of the Hesperian grove

So oft th' unamiable dragon hath slept,
That the garden's imperfectly watched after all.
T Moore *Irish Melodies* (1814)

Ladrone Islands, i.e. "thieves' islands," so called by Magellan in 1519, from the thievish disposition of the natives

Ladur'lad, the father of Kail'jal (2 syl) He killed Ar'valan for attempting to dishonour his daughter, and thereby incurred the "curse of Keha'ma" (Arvalan's father) The curse was that water should not wet him nor fire consume him, that sleep should not visit him nor death release him, etc After enduring a time of agony, these curses turned to blessings Thus, when his daughter was exposed to the fire of the burning pagoda, he was enabled to rescue her, because he was "charmed from fire" When her lover was carried by the witch Lorrinite (3 syl) to the city of Baly under the ocean, he was able to deliver the captive, because he was "charmed from water, the serpent's tooth, and all beasts of blood" He could even descend to the infernal regions to crave vengeance against Kehama, because "he was charmed against death" When Kehama drank the eup of "immortal death," Ladur'lad was taken to paradise—*Southey, The Curse of Kehama* (1809)

Lady (A) This authoress of *A New System of Domestic Cookery* (1808) is Mrs Rundell

Lady (A), authoress of *The Diary of an Ennuyee* (1826), is Mrs Anna Jameson

Several other authoresses have adopted the same signature, as Miss Gunn of Christchurch, *Conversations on Church*

Polity (1833), Mrs Palmer, *A Dialogue in the Devonshire Dialect* (1837), Miss S Fenimore Cooper, *Rural Hours* (1854), Julia Ward, *Passion-flowers, etc* (1854), Miss E. M Sewell, *Amy Herbert* (1865), etc

Lady Bountiful (A) The benevolent lady of a village is so called, from "lady Bonntiful" in the *Beaux' Stratagem*, by Farquhar (See BOUNTIFUL, p 125)

Lady Freemason, the Hon Miss Elizabeth St Leger, daughter of lord Doneraile The tale is that, in order to witness the proceedings of a Freemasons' lodge, she hid herself in an empty clock-case when the lodge was held in her father's house, but, being discovered, she was compelled to submit to initiation as a member of the craft

Lady Magistrate, lady Berkley, made justice of the peace for Gloucestershire by queen Mary She sat on the bench at assizes and sessions girt with a sword

Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII She founded a professorship of divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1502, and a preachership in both universities

Lady in the Sacque The appropriation of this hag forms the story of the *Tapestried Chamber*, by sir W Scott

Lady of England, Maud, daughter of Henry I The title of *Domina Anglorum* was conferred upon her by the council of Winchester, held April 7, 1141—See Rymer's *Fœdera*, i (1703)

Lady of Lyons (The), Pauline Deschappelles, daughter of a Lyonesse merchant She rejected the suits of Beauseant, Glavis, and Claude Melnotte, who therefore combined on vengeance To this end, Claude, who was a gardener's son, aided by the other two, passed himself off as prince Como, married Pauline, and brought her home to his mother's cottage The proud beauty was very indignant, and Claude left her to join the French army In two years and a half he became a colonel, and returned to Lyons He found his father-in-law on the eve of bankruptcy, and that Beauseant had promised to satisfy the creditors if Pauline would consent to marry him Pauline was heart-broken, Claude revealed himself, paid the money required, and carried home

Pauline as his loving and true-hearted wife—Lord L. B. Litton, *Lady of Lyons* (1838)

Lady of Mercy (Our), an order of knighthood in Spain, instituted in 1218 by James I of Aragon, for the deliverance of Christian captives amongst the Moors. As many as 100 captives were rescued in six years by these knights

Lady of Shalott, a maiden who died for love of Sir Lancelot of the Lake. Tennyson has a poem so entitled

"The story of Llaune, 'the hily maid of Astolat,' in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, is substantially the same

Lady of the Bleeding Heart, Ellen Douglas. The cognizance of the Douglas family is a "bleeding heart"—Sir W. Scott, *Lady of the Lake* (1810)

Lady of the Lake (A), a harlot (Anglo-Saxon, *lac*, "a present") A "guinea-fowl" or "guinea-hen" is a similar term

But for the difference marriage makes
Takes wives and ladies of the lake"
S. Butler *Hudibras* III. 1 (1638)

Lady of the Lake (The), Nimue [sic], one of the damsels of the lake, that king Pellinore took to his court. Merlin, in his dotage, fell in love with her, when she heedled him out of all his secrets, and enclosed him in a rock, where he died (pt. 1 60). Subsequently, Nimue married Sir Pelleas (pt. 1 81, 82) (See next art)

So upon a time it happened that Merlin shewed his love to a rock whereas was a great wonder and wrought by enchantment, which went under a stone. So by her subtle craft and wo king she made Merlin go under that stone, and so wrought that he never came o' again. So she departed and left Merlin.—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* I. 63 (1470)

"Tennyson in his *Idylls of the King* ('Merlin and Vivien'), makes Vivien the enchantress who wheedled old Merlin out of his secrets, and then, 'in a hollow oak,' she shut him fast, and there 'he lay as dead, and lost to life, and use, and name, and fame.'"

This seems to bear error. At any rate, it is not in accordance with the *Mort d'Arthur* of Chretien renoué

Lady of the Lake (The), Nineve. It is not evident from the narrative whether Nineve is not the same person as Nimue, and that one of the two (probably the latter) is not a typographical error

Then the Lady of the Lake this was always a matter of King Arthur and good for her subtle craft that King Arthur was like to have been deceived and therefore the Lady of the Lake that might have been called

the forest to seek Sir Lancelot du Lake.—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* I. 67 (1470)

The feasts that underground the fairy did him [Arthur] make,

And there how he enjoyed the Lady of the Lake
Dryden *Polyolbon* II. (1612).

Lady of the Lake (The) Vivienne (3 syl) is called *La Dame du Lac*, and dwelt *en la marche de la petite Bretagne*. She stole Lancelot in his infancy, and plunged with him into her home lake, hence was Lancelot called *du Lac*. When her protégé was grown to manhood, she presented him to King Arthur

Lady of the Lake (The), Ellen Douglas, once a favourite of King James, but when her father fell into disgrace, she retired with him into the vicinity of Loch Katrine.—Sir W. Scott, *Lady of the Lake* (1810)

Lady of the Lake and Arthur's Sword. The Lady of the Lake gave to King Arthur the sword "Excalibur" "Well," said she, "go into yonder barge and row yourself to the sword, and take it." So Arthur and Merlin came to the sword that a hand held up, and took it by the handles, and the arm and hand went under the lake again (pt. 1 23)

This Lady of the Lake asked in recompense the head of Sir Balin, because he had slain her brother, but the king refused the request. Then said Balin, "Evil be ye found! Ye would have my head, therefore ye shall lose thine own." So saying, with his sword he smote off her head in the presence of King Arthur.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 23 (1470)

Lady of the Mercians, Ethelfleda or Elfhild, daughter of King Alfred. She married Ethelred chief of that portion of Mercia not claimed by the Danes

Lady of the Sun, Alice Perrers (or Pierce), a mistress of Edward III of England. She was a married woman, and had been lady of the bed-chamber to Queen Philippa. Edward lavished on her both riches and honours, but when the king was dying, she stole his jewels, and even the rings from his fingers

Lady with a Lamp, Florence Nightingale (1820—)

On England's annual
A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
A noble type of good
Heroic womanhood.

Longfellow *Sarah Flower's*

Ladies' Rock, Stirling (Scotland)

In the castle hill is a hollow called *The Valley*—comprehending about an acre—for jousting and tournaments. (Locally called *the Lady's Rock*—)

mount called The Ladies Hill, where the fair ones of the court took their station to behold these feats—*Alfano History of Stirlingshire* 282

Laer'tes (3 syl), son of Polonius lord chamberlain of Denmark, and brother of Ophelia. He is induced by the king to challenge Hamlet to a "friendly" duel, but poisons his own rapier. He wounds Hamlet, and in the scuffle which ensues, the combatants exchange swords, and Hamlet wounds Laer'tes, so that both die—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Laer'tes (3 syl), a Dane, whose life Gustavus Vasa had spared in battle. He becomes the trusty attendant of Christina, daughter of the king of Sweden, and never proves ungrateful to the noble Swede—H Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730)

Laer'tes's Son, Ulysses

But when his strings with mournful magic tell
What dire distress Laer'tes's son befall
The streams, meandering thro' the maze of woe,
Bid sacred sympathy the heart o'erflow
Falconer *The Shipwreck*, III 1 (1756)

Lafau, an old French lord, sent to conduct Bertram count of Rousillon to the king of France, by whom he was invited to the royal court—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598)

Lafontaine (*The Danish*), Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875)

Lafontaine of the Vaudeville
So C F Panard is called (1691-1765)

Lag'ado, capital of Balmibarhi, celebrated for its grand school of projectors, where the scholars have a technical education, being taught to make pineushions from softened granite, to extract from cuneumbers the sunbeams which ripened them, and to convert ice into gunpowder—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Laputa," 1726)

La Grange and his friend Du Croisy pay their addresses to two young ladies whose heads have been turned by novels. The girls think their manners too natural to be aristocratic, so the gentlemen send to them their lackeys, as "the marquis of Maserille" and "the viscount of Jodelet." The girls are delighted with their "aristocratic visitors," but when the game has been played far enough, the masters enter and unmask the whole trick. By this means the girls are taught a most useful lesson, without suffering any serious ill consequences—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Laidier (*Donald*), one of the prisoners at Portanferry—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Laila (2 syl), a Moorish maiden, of great beauty and purity, who loved Manuel, a youth worthy of her. The father disapproved of the match, and they eloped, were pursued, and overtaken near a precipice on the Guadalupe (1 syl). They climbed to the top of the precipice, and the father bade his followers discharge their arrows at them. Laila and Manuel, seeing death to be inevitable, threw themselves from the precipice, and perished in the fall. It is from this incident that the rock was called "The Lovers' Leap."

And every Moorish maid can tell
Where Laila lies who loved so well
And every youth who passes there
Says for Manuel's soul a prayer

Southey *The Lover's Rock* (a ballad 1798, taken from Mariana *De la Peña de los Enamorados*)

Laila, daughter of Okba the sorcerer. It was decreed that either Laila or Thalabi must die. Thalabi refused to redeem his own life by killing Laila, and Okba exultingly cried, "As thou hast disobeyed the voice of Allah, God hath abandoned thee, and this hour is mine." So saying, he rushed on the youth, but Laila, intervening to protect him, received the blow, and was killed. Thalabi lived on, and the spirit of Laila, in the form of a green bird, conducted him to the simorg (q v), which he sought, that he might be directed to Dom-Daniel, the cavern "under the roots of the ocean"—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, & (1797)

La'is (2 syl), a generic name for a courtesan. La'is was a Greek hetæra, who sold her favours for £200 English money. When Demosthenes was told the amount of the fee, he said he had "no mind to buy repentance at such a price." One of her great admirers was Diogenes the cynic.

This is the cause
That La'is leads a lady's life aloft
G Gascogne, *The Steele Atlas* (died 17—)

Lake Poets (*The*), Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, who lived about the lakes of Cumberland. According to Mr Jeffrey, the conductor of the *Lancashire Review*, they combined the sentimentality of Rousseau with the simplicity of Kotzebue and the homeliness of Cowper. Of the same school were Lamb, Lloyd, and Wilson. Also called "Lakers" and "Lakists."

Laked'ion (*Isaac*), the name given in France to the Wandering Jew (*q v*)

Lalla Rookh, the supposed daughter of Aurungzebe emperor of Delhi. She was betrothed to Aliris sultan of Lesser Bucharra. On her journey from Delhi to Cashmere, she was entertained by Fer'amorz, a young Persian poet, with whom she fell in love, and unbounded was her delight when she discovered that the young poet was the sultan to whom she was betrothed.—T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817)

Lambert (*General*), parliamentary leader—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Lambert (*Sir John*), the dupe of Dr Cantwell "the hypocrite." He entertains him as his guest, settles on him £400 a year, and tries to make his daughter Charlotte marry him, although he is 59 and she is under 20. His eyes are opened at length by the mercenary and licentious conduct of the doctor. Lady Lambert assists in exposing him, but old lady Lambert remains to the last a believer in the "saint." In Molière's comedy, "Orgon" takes the place of Lambert, "Mlle Parnelle" of the old lady, and "Tartuffe" of Dr Cantwell.

Lady Lambert, the gentle, loving wife of sir John. By a stratagem, she convinces her husband of Dr Cantwell's true character.

Colonel Lambert, son of sir John and lady Lambert. He assists in unmasking "the hypocrite."

Charlotte Lambert, daughter of sir John and lady Lambert. A pretty, bright girl, somewhat giddy and fond of teasing her sweetheart Darnley (see act i 1).—I Bickerstaff, *The Hypocrite* (1769)

Lambourne (*Michael*), a retainer of the earl of Leicester—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Lambro, a Greek pirate, father of Haidée (*q v*).—Byron, *Don Juan*, iii 26, etc (1820)

We confess that our sympathy is most excited by the allent wolf like suffering of Lambro when he experiences the solitude of passing his own door without a welcome and finds the innocence of that sweet child "polluted."—Finden *Byron Beauties*.

* * The original of this character was major Lambro, who was captain (1791) of a Russian piratical squadron, which plundered the islands of the Greek Archipelago, and did great damage. When his squadron was attacked by seven Algerine corsairs, major Lambro was

wounded, but escaped. The incidents referred to in canto vi, etc, are historical.

Lamderg and Gelchossa. Gelchossa was beloved by Lamderg and Ullin son of Cairbar. The rivals fought, and Ullin fell. Lamderg, all bleeding with wounds, just reached Gelchossa to announce the death of his rival, and expired also. "Three days Gelchossa mourned, and then the hunters found her cold," and all three were buried in one grave.—Ossian, *Fingal*, ii

Lame (*The*)

Jehan de Meung, called "Clopinel," because he was lame and hobbled.

Tyrtans, the Greek poet, was called the lame or hobbling poet, because he introduced the pentameter verse alternately with the hexameter. Thus his distich consisted of one line with six feet and one line with only five.

The Lame King, Charles II of Naples, *Boiteux* (1248, 1289-1309)

Lamech's Song. "Ye wives of Lamech, hearken unto my speech for I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt. If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and sevenfold"—*Gen* iv 23, 24

As Lamech grew old his eyes became dim and finally all sight was taken from them and Tubal-cain his son led him by the hand when he walked abroad. And it came to pass that he led his father into the fields to hunt and said to his father. "Lo! yonder is a bea.t of prey shoot thine arrow in that direction." Lamech did as his son had spoken and the arrow struck Cain who was walking afar off and killed him. Now when Lamech saw [sic] that he had killed Cain he trembled exceedingly and being blind he saw not his son but struck the bull's head between his hands, and killed him. And he cried to his wives Ada and Zillah. Listen to my voice ye wives of Lamech. I have slain a man to my hurt and a child to my wounding"—*The Talmud* l.

Lamin'ak, Basque faeries, little folk, who live under ground, and sometimes come into houses down the chimney, in order to change a fairy child for a human one. They bring good luck with them, but insist on great cleanliness, and always give their orders in words the very opposite of their intention. They hate church bells. Every Basque Lamin'ak is named Guillen (William). (See *SAR AND MEAN*)

Lamington, a follower of sir Geoffroy Peveril—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Lami'ra, wife of Champnerel, and daughter of Vertaigné (2 syl.) a nobleman and a judge.—Berumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Lamkin (*Mrs Alice*), companion to Mrs Bethune Bahol — Sir W Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II)

Lammas At latter Lammas, never, equivalent to Suetonius's "Greek kalends"

Lammikin, a blood-thirsty builder, who built and baptized his castle with blood He was long a nursery ogre, like Lunsford — *Scotch Ballad*

Lammle (*Alfred*), a "mature young gentleman, with too much nose on his face, too much ginger in his whiskers, too much torso in his waistcoat, too much sparkle in his studs, his eyes, his buttons, his talk, his teeth" He married Miss Akershem, thinking she had money, and she married him under the same delusion, and the two kept up a fine appearance on nothing at all Alfred Lammle had many schemes for making money one was to oust Rokesmith from his post of secretary to Mr Boffin, and get his wife adopted by Mrs Boffin in the place of Bella Wilfer, but Mr Boffin saw through the scheme, and Lammle, with his wife, retired to live on the Continent In public they appeared very loving and amiable to each other, but led at home a cat-and-dog life

Sophronia Lammle, wife of Alfred Lammle "A mature young lady, with raven locks, and complexion that lit up well when well powdered" — C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Lamoracke (*Sir*), LAMEROCKE, LAMORAKE, LAMOROCK, or LAMARECK, one of the knights of the Round Table, and one of the three most noted for deeds of prowess The other two were sir Lancelot and sir Tristram Sir Lamoracke's father was king Pellinore of Wales, who slew king Lot His brothers were sir Aglavar and sir Percival, sir Tor, whose mother was the wife of Aries the cowherd, was his half-brother (pt II 108) Sir Lamoracke was detected by the sons of king Lot in adultery with their mother, and they conspired his death

Sir Gawain and his three brethren sir Aglavar, sir Gaheris, and sir Modred met him [sir Lamoracke] in a privy place and there they slew his horse then they fought with him on foot for more than three hours both before him and behind his back and all to hewed him in pieces. — Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* II 143 (1470).

Peter A cham says The whole pleasure of *La Mort d'Arthur* standeth in two special poyntes In open man slaughter and bold hardye in which booke they are count the noblest knyghts that doe kill mo t men with out any q rrrall and commit foulest adulteries by subtilties as sir Lancelote with the wife of King Arthur his sir Tristram with the wife of King Marke his

uncle and sir Lamerocke with the wife of king Lots that was his aunt. — *Works* 254 (fourth edit.)

Lamorce' (2 syl), a woman of bad reputation, who inveigles young Mirabel into her house, where he would have been murdered by four bravoos, if Oriana, dressed as a page, had not been by — G Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702)

Lamourette's Kiss (*A*), a kiss of peace when there is no peace, a kiss of apparent reconciliation, but with secret hostility On July 7, 1792, the abbé Lamourette induced the different factions of the Legislative Assembly of France to lay aside their differences, so the deputies of the Royalists, Constitutionalists, Girondists, Jacobins, and Orleanists, rushed into each others' arms, and the king was scut for, that he might see "how these Christians loved one another," but the reconciliation was hardly made when the old animosities burst forth more furiously than ever

Lampad'ion, a lively, petulant courtizan A name common in the later Greek comedy

Lam'pedo, of Lacedæmon She was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king Agrippina was granddaughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king — Tacitus, *Annales*, xii 22, 37

* * The wife of Raymond Ber'enger (count of Provence) was grandmother of four kings, for her four daughters married four kings Margaret married Louis IX king of France, Eleanor married Henry III king of England, Sanche married Richard king of the Romans, and Beatrice married Charles I king of Naples and Sicily

Lam'pedo, a country apothecary-surgeon, without practice, so poor and ill-fed that he was but "the sketch and outline of a man" He says of himself

Altho
Tis he

Lamplugh (*Will*), a smuggler — Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Lance (1 syl), falconer and ancient servant to the father of Valentino the gallant who would not be persuaded to keep his estate — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1622)

Lancelot or **LAUNCELOT** **GOBBO**, servant of Shylock, famous for his soliloquy whether or not he should run away

to wait on them, with the same object in view

Language Characteristics

Charles Quint used to say, "I speak German to my horses, Spanish to my household, French to my friends, and Italian to my mistress"

The Persians say, the serpent in paradise spoke Arabic (the most suasive of all languages), Adam and Eve spoke Persian (the most poetic of all languages), and the angel Gabriel spoke Turkish (the most menacing of all languages) —Chardin, *Travels* (1686)

Language given to Man to Conceal His Thoughts Said by Montrond, but generally ascribed to Talleyrand (See TALLEYRAND)

Langush (*Lydia*), a romantic young lady, who is for ever reading sensational novels, and moulding her behaviour on the characters which she reads of in these books of fiction Hence she is a very female Quixote in romantic notions of a sentimental type (see act 1 2) —Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775)

Mrs Mellon [1775-1837] called on Sheridan and was requested to read the scenes of Lydia Langush and Mrs. Malaprop from *The Rivals*. She felt frightened and answered with the naive unaffected manner which she retained through life. I dare not stir I would rather read to all England. But suppose sir you do me the honour of reading them to me? There was something so unassuming and childlike in the request that the manager entered into the oddity of it, and read to her nearly the whole play —Boswell.

Lan'o, a Scandinavian lake, which emitted in autumn noxious vapours

He dwells by the waters of Lano which sends forth the vapour of death —Osian *The War of Inis Thona*

Lanternize (*To*) is to spend one's time in literary trifles, to write books, to waste time in "brown studies," etc —Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v 33 (1545)

Lantern-Land, the land of authors, whose works are their lanterns. The inhabitants, called "Lanterners" (*Lanternois*), are bachelors and masters of arts, doctors, and professors, prelates and divines of the council of Trent, and all other wise ones of the earth. Here are the lanterns of Aristotle, Epicurus, and Aristophanes, the dark earthen lantern of Epictetus, the duplex lantern of Martial, and many others. The sovereign was a queen when Pantagruel visited the realm to make inquiry about the "Ordeal of the Holy Bottle" —Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v 32, 33 (1545)

Lanternois, pretenders to science, of all sorts, and authors generally

They are the inhabitants of Lantern-land, and their literary productions are "lanterns" —Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v 32, 33 (1545)

Laocoon [*La ok'oon*], a Trojan priest, who, with his two sons, was crushed to death by serpents Thomson, in his *Liberty*, ii, has described the group, which represents these three in their death agony. It was discovered in 1506, in the baths of Titus, and is now in the Vatican. This exquisite group was sculptured at the command of Titus by Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, in the fifth century B.C. —Virgil, *Aeneid*, ii 201-227

Laodamia, wife of Protesilaos who was slain at the siege of Troy. She prayed that she might be allowed to converse with her dead husband for three hours, and her request was granted, but when her husband returned to hades, she accompanied him thither

* * Wordsworth has a poem on this subject, entitled *Laodamia*

Laodice'a, now *Latah'a*, noted for its tobacco and sponge —See Rev iii 14-18

Lapet (*Mons*), a model of politeness, the very "Ereles' Vein" of fanatical cowardice. M. Lapet would fancy the world out of joint if no one gave him a tweak of the nose or lug of the ear. He was the author of a book on the "punctilios of duelling" —Beaumont and Fletcher, *Nice Valour* or *The Passionate Madman* (1647)

Lappet, the "glory of all chambermaids" —H. Fielding, *The Miser*

Lapraick (*Laurie*), friend of Steeno Steenson, in Wandering Willie's tale —Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Laprel, the rabbit, in the beast-epic entitled *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Lapu'ta, the flying island, inhabited by scientific quacks. This is the "Lantern-land" of Rabelais, where wise ones lanternized, and were so absorbed in thought, that certain attendants, called "Flappers," were appointed to flap them on the mouth and ears with blown bladders, when their attention to mundane matters was required —Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Laputa," 1726)

Lara, the name assumed by Conrad the corsair after the death of Medora. On his return to his native country, he was recognized by sir Ezzelin at the table of lord Otho, and charged home by him. Lara arranged a duel for the day following, but sir Ezzelin disappeared mysteriously. Subsequently, Lara headed a rebellion, and was shot by Otho — Byron, *Lara* (1814)

Lara (*The Seven Sons of*), sons of Gonzalez Gustios de Lara, a Castilian hero, brother of Ferdinand Gonzalez count of Castile. A quarrel having arisen between Gustios and Rodrigo Velasquez his brother-in-law, Rodrigo caused him to be imprisoned in Cordova, and then allied his seven nephews into a ravine, where they were all slain by an ambuscade, after performing prodigies of valour. While in prison, Zaida, daughter of Almanzor the Moorish prince, fell in love with Gustios, and became the mother of Mudarra, who avenged the death of his seven brothers (A.D. 993)

* * * * * Lope de Vega has made this the subject of a Spanish drama, which has several imitations, one by Mallefille, in 1836 — See Ferd Denis, *Chroniques Chatelesques d'Espagne* (1839)

Larder (*The Douglas*), the flour, meal, wheat, and malt of Douglas Castle, emptied on the floor by good lord James Douglas, in 1307, when he took the castle from the English garrison. Having staved in all the barrels of food, he next emptied all the wine and ale, and then, having slain the garrison, threw the dead bodies into this disgusting mess, "to eat, drink, and be merry" — Sir W Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, ix

Wallace's *Larder* is a similar mess. It consisted of the dead bodies of the garrison of Ardsrossan, in Ayrshire, cast into the dungeon keep. The castle was surprised by him in the reign of Edward I.

Lardoon (*Lady Bab*), a caricature of fine life, the "princess of dissipation," and the "greatest gamester of the times." She becomes engaged to sir Charles Dupely, and says, "to follow fashion where we feel shame, is the strongest of all hypocrisy, and from this moment I renounce it" — J Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks*

La Roche, a Swiss pastor, travelling through France with his daughter Margaret, was taken ill, and like to die. There was only a wayside inn in the

place, but Hume the philosopher heard of the circumstance, and removed the sick man to his own house. Here, with good nursing, La Roche recovered, and a strong friendship sprang up between the two. Hume even accompanied La Roche to his manse in Berne. After the lapse of three years, Hume was informed that Mademoiselle was about to be married to a young Swiss officer, and hastened to Berne to be present at the wedding. On reaching the neighbourhood, he observed some men filling up a grave, and found on inquiry that Mademoiselle had just died of a broken heart. In fact, her lover had been shot in a duel, and the shock was too much for her. The old pastor bore up heroically, and Hume admired the faith which could sustain a man in such an affliction — H Mackenzie, "Story of La Roche" (in *The Mirror*)

Lars, the emperor or over-king of the ancient Etruscans. A khedive, satrap, or under-king, was called *licimo*. Thus the king of Prussia, as emperor of Germany, is *lars*, but the king of Bavaria is a *licimo*.

There be thirty chosen prophets
The wisest of the land
Who always by Lars for ever
Both morn and evening stand

Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome*
(Horatius, bk. 184)

Larthmor, petty king of Berrathon, one of the Scandinavian islands. He was dethroned by his son Uthal, but Fingal sent Ossian and Toscar to his aid. Uthal was slain in single combat, and Larthmor was restored to his throne — Ossian, *Berrathon*

Larthon, the leader of the Fir-bolg or Belgæ of Britain who settled in the southern parts of Ireland.

Larthon the first of Belgæ race who travelled in the winds. White bosomed spread the sails of the king towards streamy Lutsfall (Ireland). Dun night was rolled before him with its skirts of mist. Uncon tant blew the winds and rolled him from wave to wave — Ossian, *Temora* ciii.

Lascaris, a citizen — Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Las-Ca'sas, a noble old Spaniard, who vainly attempted to put a stop to the barbarities of his countrymen, and even denounced them (act i. 1) — Sheridan, *Pizarro* (1799, altered from Kotze bue)

Lascelles (*Lady Caroline*), supposed to be Miss M E Braddon — *Athenæum*, 2073, p 82 (C R Jackson)

Last Man (*The*), Charles I., so

called by the parliamentarians, meaning *the last man who would wear a crown in Great Britain* Charles II was called "The Son of the Last Man"

Last of the Fathers, St Bernard abbot of Clairvaux (1091-1153)

Last of the Goths, Roderick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Visigothic line of kings in Spain (414-711) He was dethroned by the African Moors

* * Southey has an historical tale in blank verse, entitled *Roderick, the Last of the Goths*

Last of the Greeks (*The*), Philo-pæmen of Arcadia (B.C. 253-183)

Last of the Knights, Maximilian I *the Penniless*, emperor of Germany (1459, 1493-1519)

Last of the Mo'heans Uncas the Indian chief is so called by F Cooper in his novel of that title

* * The word ought to be pronounced *Mo hee' lanz*, but custom has ruled it otherwise

Last of the Romans, Marcus Junius Brutus, one of the assassins of Cæsar (B.C. 85-42)

Carus Cassius Longinus is so called by Brutus (B.C. 42)

Actius, a general who defended the Gauls against the Franks, and defeated Attila in 451, is so called by Procopius

Congreve is called by Pope, *Ultimus Romanus* (1670-1729)

Horace Walpole is called *Ultimus Romanorum* (1717-1797)

François Joseph Terrasse Desbillons was called *Ultimus Romanus*, from his elegant and pure Latinity (1751-1789)

Last of the Tribunes, Cola di Rienzi (1313-1354)

* * Lord Lytton has a novel so entitled (1835)

Last of the Troubadours, Jacques Jasmin of Gascony (1798-1864)

Last who Spoke Cornish (*The*), Doll Pentreath (1686-1777)

Last Words (See Dying Sings)

Lath'eum, the barber at the Black Bear inn, at Darlington—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Lathmon, son of Nuath a British rince He invades Morven while Fingal is in Ireland with his army, but Fingal

returns unexpectedly At dead of night, Ossian (Fingal's son) and his friend Gaul the son of Morni go to the enemy's camp, and "strike the shield" to arouse the sleepers, then rush on, and a great slaughter ensues in the panic Lathmon sees the two opponents moving off, and sends a challenge to Ossian, so Ossian returns, and the duel begins Lathmon flings down his sword, and submits, and Fingal, coming up, conducts Lathmon to his "feast of shells" After passing the night in banquet and song, Fingal dismisses his guest next morning, saying, "Lathmon, retire to thy place; turn thy battles to other lands The race of Morven are renowned, and their foes are the sons of the unhappy"—Ossian, *Lathmon*

* * In *Oithona* he is again introduced, and Oithona is called Lathmon's brother

[*Dunrommalt*] feared the returning Lathmon the brother of unhappy Oithona.—Ossian *Oithona*

Latimer (*Mrs Ralph*), the supposed father of Darsie Latimer, alias sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet

Darsie Latimer, alias sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, supposed to be the son of Ralph Latimer, but really the son of sir Henry Darsie Redgauntlet, and grandson of sir Redwald Redgauntlet—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Latin Church (*Fathers of the*) Laetantius, Hilary, Ambrose of Milan, Jerome, Augustin of Hippo, and St Bernard "Last of the Fathers"

Lat'nius, king of the Laurentians, who first opposed Æne'as, but afterwards formed an alliance with him, and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage—Virgil, *Æneid*

Lat'nius, an Italian, who went with his five sons to the siege of Jerusalem His eldest son was slain by Solyman, the second son, Arimantès, running to his brother's aid, was next slain, then the third son, Sab'nius, and lastly Prens and Lanrentès, who were twins The father, having lost his five sons, rushed madly on the souldan, and was slain also In one hour fell the father and his five sons—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Latmian Swain (*The*), Endymion So called because it was on mount Latmos, in Caria, that Cynthia (*the moon*) descended to hold converse with him

Thou didst not, Cynthia scorn the Latmian swain
Ovid, *Art of Love* III

Lato'na, mother of Apollo (*the sun*) and Diana (*the moon*). Some Latin

hinds jeered at her as she knelt by a fountain in Delos to drink, and were changed into frogs

As when those hinds that were transformed to frogs,
Railed at Latona's twin born progeny
Which after held the sun and moon in sea.
Milton *Sonnets*.

Latorch, duke Rollo's "earwig," in the tragedy called *The Bloody Brother*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1639)

Latro (*Marcus Porcius*), a Roman rhetorician in the reign of Augustus, a Spaniard by birth

I became as mad as the disciples of Porcius Latro who when they had made themselves as pale as their master by drinking decoctions of cuculi imagined themselves as learned.—Lesage *Gu Gias* vii 9 (1735)

Laud (*Archbishop*) One day, when the archbishop was about to say grace before dinner, Arelius Armstrong, the royal jester, begged permission of Charles I to perform the office instead. The request being granted, the wise fool said, "All praise to God, and little *Laud* to the devil!" the point of which is much increased by the fact that the archbishop was a very small man

Lauderdale (*The duke of*), president of the privy council—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Laugh (*Jupiter's*) Jupiter, we are told, laughed incessantly for seven days after he was born—Ptol Hephæstion, *Nov Hist*, vii

Laugh where you Must, be Canned where you Can—J Burcove, *The Maid of the Oaks*, i 2

Laughing Philosopher (*The*), Democritus of Abdera (B.C. 460–357)

He laughed or jeered at the feeble powers of man so wholly in the hands of fate, that nothing he did or said was uncontrolled. The "Crying Philosopher" was Heraclitus

Dr Jeddler, the philosopher, who looked upon the world as a "great practical joke, something too absurd to be considered seriously by any rational man"—C Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846)

Laughter is situated in the midriff

Here sportful laughter dwells, here ever sitting
Defies all lumpish griefs and wrinkled care.

Ph Fletcher *The Purple Island* (1633)

Laughter (*Death from*) A fellow in rags told Chalchas the soothsayer that he would never drink the wine of the grapes growing in his vineyard, and added, "If these words do not come true, you may claim me for your slave." When

the wine was made, Chalchas made a feast, and sent for the fellow to see how his prediction had failed, and when he appeared, the soothsayer laughed so immoderately at the would-be prophet that he died—Lord Lytton, *Tales of Miletus*, iv

Somewhat similar is the tale of Anææus. This king of the Lelæges, in Samos, planted a vineyard, but was warned by one of his slaves that he would never live to taste the wine thereof. Wine was made from the grapes, and the king sent for his slave, and said, "What do you think of your prophecy now?" The slave made answer, "There's many a slip 'twixt the eup and the lip," and the words were scarcely uttered, when the king rushed from table to drive out of his vineyard a boar which was laying waste the vines, but was killed in the encounter—Pausanias

Cassus died from laughter on seeing an ass eat thistles. Margutte the giant died of laughter on seeing an ape trying to pull on his boots. Philemon or Philoménès died of laughter on seeing an ass eat the figs provided for his own dinner (*Lucian*, i 2). Zeus died of laughter at sight of a bag which he had just depieted

Launay (*Vicomte de*), pseudonym of Mde Emile de Girardin (*née* Delphine Gay)

Launce, the clownish servant of Protheus one of the two "gentlemen of Verona." He is in love with Julia. Launce is especially famous for soliloquies to his dog Crab, "the sourest-natured dog that lives." Speed is the serving-man of Valentine the other "gentleman"—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594)

Launcelot, bard to the countess Brehilda's father—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Launcelot (*Sir*), originally called Galaad, was the son of Ban king of Benwick (*Brittany*) and his wife Elaine (pt i 60). He was stolen in infancy by Vivienne the Lady of the Lake, who brought him up till he was presented to King Arthur and knighted. In consequence, he is usually called Sir Launcelot du Lac. He was in "the eighth degree [or generation] of our Saviour" (pt iii 35), was uncle to Sir Bors de Ganis (pt iii 4), his brother was Sir Ector de Maris (pt ii 127), and his son, by

Elaine daughter of king Pelles, was sir Galahad, the chastest of the 150 knights of the Round Table, and therefore allotted to the "Siege Perilous" and the quest of the holy grail, which he achieved. Sir Launcelot had from time to time a glimpse of the holy grail, but in consequence of his amours with queen Guenever, was never allowed more than a distant and fleeting glance of it (pt iii 18, 22, 45).

Sir Launcelot was the strongest and bravest of the 150 knights of the Round Table, the two next were sir Tristram and sir Lancelot. His adultery with queen Guenever was directly or indirectly the cause of the death of king Arthur, the breaking up of the Round Table, and the death of most of the knights. The tale runs thus: Mordred and Agravain hated sir Launcelot, told the king he was too familiar with the queen, and, in order to make good their charge, persuaded Arthur to go a-hunting. While absent in the chase, the queen sent for sir Launcelot to her private chamber, when Mordred, Agravain, and twelve other knights beset the door, and commanded him to come forth. In coming forth he slew sir Agravain and the twelve knights, but Mordred escaped, and told the king, who condemned Guenever to be burnt to death. She was brought to the stake, but rescued by sir Launcelot, who carried her off to Joyous Guard, near Carlisle. The king besieged the castle, but received a bull from the pope, commanding him to take back the queen. This he did, but refused to be reconciled to sir Launcelot, who accordingly left the realm and went to Benwick. Arthur crossed over with an army to besiege Benwick, leaving Mordred regent. The traitor Mordred usurped the crown, and tried to make the queen marry him, but she rejected his proposal with contempt. When Arthur heard thereof, he returned, and fought three battles with his nephew, in the last of which Mordred was slain, and the king received from his nephew his death-wound. The queen now retired to the convent of Almesbury, where she was visited by sir Launcelot, but as she refused to leave the convent, sir Launcelot turned monk, died "in the odour of sanctity," and was buried in Joyous Guard (pt iii 143-175).

When sir Launcelot, said sir Ector, thou were [sic] head of all Christian knights. I dare say said sir Bors, sir Launcelot there thou liest thou were never of none earthly knights band and thou were court-oust knight that ever bare shield, and thou were

the truest friend to thy lover that ever bestrode horse, and thou were the truest lover of sinfull man that ever loved woman and thou were the kindest man that ever struck with sword and thou were the goodliest person that ever came among press of knights and thou were the meekest man and the gentlest that ever eat in hall among ladies and thou were the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put spear in rest.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* ill. 176 (1470).

N B.—The Elaine above referred to is not the Elaine of Astolat, the heroine of Tennyson's *Idyll*. Sir Ector de Maris is not sir Ector the foster-father of king Arthur, and sir Bors de Ganis must be kept distinct from sir Bors of Ganis, and also from sir Borre or sir Bors a natural son of king Arthur by Lynors daughter of the evil Saman (pt i 15).

Sir Launcelot and Elaine. The Elaine of Tennyson's *Idyll*, called the "fair maid of Astolat," was the daughter of sir Bernard lord of Astolat, and her two brothers were sir Tirre (not sir Torre, as Tennyson writes the word) and Lavaine (pt iii 122). The whole tale, and the beautiful picture of Elaine propelled by the old dumb servitor down the river to the king's palace, is all borrowed from sir T. Malory's compilation. "The fair maid of Astolat" asked sir Launcelot to marry her, but the knight replied, "Fair damsel, I thank you, but certainly cast me never to be married," and when the maid asked if she might be ever with him without being wed, he made answer, "Mersey defend me, no!" "Then," said Elaine, "I needs must die for love of you," and when sir Launcelot quitted Astolat, she drooped and died. Before she died she called her brother, sir Tirre (not sir Lavaine, as Tennyson says, because sir Lavaine went with sir Launcelot as his 'quire), and dictated the letter that her brother was to write, and spake thus:

While my body is whole let this letter be put into my right hand and my hand bound fast with this letter until that I be cold and let me be put in a fair bed with all my richest clothes and be laid in a christ to the next place whereas the Thames is and there let me be put in a barge and but one man with me to steer me thither and that my barge be covered with black samite. So her father granted that all this should be done and she died. And so when she was dead the corpse and the bed were put in a barge and the man steered the barge to Westminster.—Pt. ill. 123.

The narrative then goes on to say that king Arthur had the letter read, and commanded the corpse to be buried right royally, and all the knights then present made offerings over her grave. Not only the tale, but much of the verbiage has been appropriated by the laureate.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Launce'ot and Guinever—Sir Launce'ot was chosen by King Arthur to conduct Guinever (his bride) to court, and then began that arduous journey between them which lasted to the end. Gottfried, the German nunne's tale (twelfth century), who wrote the tale of sir Tristan (*four Tristan*), makes King Mark send Tristan to Ireland, to conduct Yseult to Cornwall, and then commenced that disloyalty between sir Tristan and his uncle's wife, which also lasted to the end, and was the death of both.

Launce'ot Mad—Sir Launce'ot, having offended the queen, was so vexed, that he went mad for two years, half raving and half melancholy. Being partly cured by a vision of the holy grail, he settled for a time in Jovous Isle, under the assumed name of *Le Chevalier Mal-Fet*. His deeds of prowess soon got blazed abroad, and brought about him certain knights of the Round Table, who prevailed on him to return to court. Then followed the famous quest of the holy grail. The quest of the grail is the subject of a romance by Wolfram (thirteenth century), entitled *Parzival*. (In the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory, it is Golahad son of sir Launce'ot, not Percival, who accomplished the quest.)

* * The madness of Orlando, by Ariosto, resembles that of sir Launce'ot.

Launce'ot a Monk.—When sir Launce'ot discovered that Guinever was resolved to remain a nun, he himself retired to a monastery, and was consecrated a hermit by the bishop of Canterbury. After twelve months, he was miraculously summoned to Almesbury, to remove to Glastonbury the queen, who was at the point of death. Guinever died half an hour before sir Launce'ot arrived, and he himself died soon afterwards (pt iii 173). The bishop in attendance on the dying knight affirmed that "he saw angels heave sir Launce'ot up to heaven, and the gates of paradise open to receive him" (pt iii 173). Sir Bors, his nephew, discovered the dead body in the cell, and had it buried with all honours at Jovous Guard (pt iii 175).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470), and also Walter Mapes.

When sir Bors and his fellows came to Sir Launce'ot's bed they found him stark dead, and so lay as he lay until the sweetest favour about him that ever they smelt.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, bk. 176 (14 0).

N.B.—Sir Launce'ot intended, when he quitted the court of Arthur and re-

tired to Benwick, to found religious houses every ten miles between Sandwich and Carlisle, and to visit every one of them barefoot, but King Arthur made war upon him, and put an end to this intention.

* * *Other particulars of sir Launce'ot*.—The tale of sir Launce'ot was first composed in monkish Latin, and was translated by Walter Mapes (about 1180). Robert de Borron wrote a French version, and sir T. Malory took his *History of Prince Arthur* from the French, the third part being chiefly confined to the adventures and death of this favourite knight. There is a mutual romance called *La C'arrille*, begun by Chrestien de Troyes (twelfth century), and finished by Geoffrey de Ligny.

Launce'ot, the man of Monks Thomas (See *LAUNCE'OT*)—Beauport and Icelier, *Monks Thomas* (1619).

Launfal (Sir), steward of King Arthur. Deceiving queen Guinevere, he retired to Carlowan, and fell in love with a lady named Brianor. She gave him an unfailling purse, and told him if he ever wished to see her, all he had to do was to retire into a private room, and she would be instantly with him. Sir Launfal now returned to court, and excited much attention by his great wealth. Guinevere made advances to him, but he told her she was not worthy to kiss the feet of the lady to whom he was devoted. At this repulse, the angry queen complained to the king, and declared to him that she had been most grossly insulted by his steward. Arthur bade sir Launfal produce this paragon of women. On her arrival, sir Launfal was allowed to accompany her to the tale of Ole'ron, and no one ever saw him afterwards.—Thomas Chestre, *Sir Launfal* (a mutual romance, time, Henry VI).

* * James Russell Lowell has a poem entitled *The Visitation of Sir Launfal*.

Laura, niece of duke Gondibert, loved by two brothers, Arnold and Hugo, the latter dwarfed in stature. Laura herself loved Arnold, but both brothers were slain in the faction fight stirred up by prince Oswald against duke Gondibert, his rival in the love of Rhodanthe only child of Albert King of Lombardy. On the death of Arnold and Hugo, Laura became attached to Tybalt. As the tale was never finished, we have no key to the poet's intention respecting Laura and

Tybalt—Sir Wm Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Laura, a Venetian lady, who married Beppo Beppo, being taken captive, turned Turk, joined a band of pirates, and grew rich. He then returned to his wife, made himself known to her, and "had his claim allowed." Laura is represented as a frivolous mixture of millinery and religion. She admires her husband's turban, and dreads his new religion. "Are you really, truly now a Turk?" she says. "Well, that's the prettiest shawl! Will you give it me? They say you eat no pork. Bless me! Did I ever? No, I never saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver?" and so she rattles on.—Byron, *Beppo* (1820)

We never read of Laura without being reminded of Addison's *Dissection of a Coquette's Heart*. In the endless intricacies of which nothing could be distinctly made out but the image of a flame coloured hood.—Finden *Byron Beauties*

Laura and Petrarch. Somo say *La belle Laure* was only an hypothetical name used by the poet to hang the incidents of his life and love on. If a real person, it was Laura de Noves, the wife of Hugues de Sade of Avignon, and she died of the plague in 1348.

Think you if Laura had been Petrarch's wife,
He would have written sonnets all his life?
Byron *Don Juan* III. 8 (1820)

Laurana, the lady-love of prince Parismus of Bohemia.—Emanuel Koord, *The History of Parismus* (1598)

Laureate of the Gentle Craft, Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet of Nuremberg. (See TWELVE WISE MASTERS)

Laurence (*Friar*), the good friar who promises to marry Romeo and Juliet. He supplies Juliet with the sleeping draught, to enable her to quit her home without arousing scandal or suspicion. (See LAWRENCE).—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1597)

Laurringtons (*The*), a novel by Mrs Trollope, a satire on "superior people," the bustling Bothebys of society (1843)

Lauzun (*The duke de*), a courtier in the court of Louis XIV. Licentious, light-hearted, unprincipled, and extravagant. In order to make a market, he supplanted La Vallière by Mde de Montespan in the king's favour. Montespan thought he loved her, but when he proposed to La Vallière the discarded favourite, Montespan kicked him over

The duke, in revenge, persuaded the king to banish the lady, and when La Vallière took the veil, the king sent Mde de Montespan this cutting epistle

We do not blame you blame belongs to love
And love had nought with you.
The duke de Lauzun of these lines the bearer
Confirms their purport. From our royal court
We do excuse your presence

Lord E. L. B. Lytton *The Duchess de la Valliere* v. 6 (1836).

Lavaune (*Sir*), brother of Elaine, and son of the lord of Astolat. Young, brave, and knightly. He accompanied sir Lanciot when he went to tilt for the ninth diamond.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Elaine")

Lavalette (3 syl), condemned to death for sending to Napoleon secret intelligence of Government despatches. He was set at liberty by his wife, who took his place in prison, but became a confirmed lunatic.

Lord Nithsdale escaped in a similar manner from the Tower of London. His wife disguised him as her maid, and he passed the sentries without being detected.

La Vallière (*Louise duchess de*), betrothed to the marquis de Bragelonné (4 syl), but in love with Louis XIV, whose mistress she became. Conscience accused her, and she fled to a convent, but the king took her out, and brought her to Versailles. He soon forsook her for Mde de Montespan, and advised her to marry. This message almost broke her heart, and she said, "I will choose a bridegroom without delay." Accordingly she took the veil of a Carmelite nun, and discovered that Bragelonné was a monk. Mde de Montespan was banished from the court by the capricious monarch.—Lord E. L. B. Lytton, *The Duchess de la Valliere* (1836)

Lavender's Blue

'Lavender's blue little finger rosemary's green
When I am king, little finger you shall be queen'
'Who told you so thumbly? Thumbly who told you so?'
'Twas my own heart, little finger that told me so'

hsp
tap"
why!"

"That you may drink, little finger when you are dry"
An Old Nursery Ditty

Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, betrothed to Turnusking of the Rutuli. When Aeneas landed in Italy, Latinus made an alliance with him, and promised to give him Lavinia to wife. This brought on a war between Turnus and Aeneas, that was decided by single combat, in which Aeneas was the victor.—Virgil, *Aeneid*

Lavinia, daughter of Titus Andronicus a Roman general employed against the Goths. She was betrothed to Bassianus, brother of Sittulus emperor of Rome. Being defiled by the sons of Tamora queen of the Goths, her hands were cut off and her tongue plucked out. At length her father Titus killed her, saying, "I am as woeful as Virginus was, and have a thousand times more cause than he to do this outrage"—(?) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus* (1593).

In the play, Andronicus is always called *Andronicus*, but in classic authors it is *Andronikos*.

Lavinia, sister of lord Al'tamont, and wife of Horatio—N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

Lavinia and Palemon Lavinia was the daughter of Acosto patron of Palemon, from whom his "liberal fortune took its rise." Acosto lost his property, and dying, left a widow and daughter in very indigent circumstances. Palemon often sought them out, but could never find them. One day, a lovely modest maiden came to glean in Palemon's fields. The young squire was greatly struck with her exceeding beauty and modesty, but did not dare ally himself with a pauper. Upon inquiry, he found that the beautiful gleaner was the daughter of Acosto, he proposed marriage, and Lavinia "blushed assent"—Thomson, *Seasons* ("Autumn," 1730).

* * * The resemblance between this tale and the Bible story of Ruth and Boaz must be obvious to every one.

Lavinian Shore (*The*), Italy Lavinium was a town of Latium, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia.

From the rich Lavinian shore,
Your market come to store.

Shakespeare.

Law of Athens (*The*) By Athenian law, a father could dispose of his daughter in marriage as he liked. Egus pleaded this law, and demanded that his daughter Hermia should marry Demetrius or suffer the penalty of the law, if she will not.

Consent to marry with Demetrius
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens
As she is mine I may dispose of her
Which shall be either to this gentleman
Or to her death; according to our law
Shakespeare *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
act I. sc. 1 (1592)

Law of Flanders (*The*) Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders made a law that a serf, unless legally emancipated, was

always a serf, and that whoever married a serf became a serf. S. Knowles has founded his tragedy called *The Provost of Bruges* on this law (1836).

Law of Lombardy (*The*)

We have a law peculiar to this realm,
That subjects to a mortal penalty
All women nobly born who to the shame
Of chastity o'erstep its thorny bounds
To wand'ron in the flowery path of pleasure
Act II. —

On this law Robert Jephson has founded the following tragedy. The duke Bireno, heir to the crown, falsely charges the princess Sophia of incontinence. The villainy of the duke being discovered, he is slain in combat by a Briton named Paladore, and the victor marries the princess (1779).

Law's Bubble, the famous Mississippi scheme, devised by John Law (1716-1720).

Law's Tale (*The Man of*), the tale about Custance, daughter of the emperor of Rome, affianced to the sultan of Syria. On the wedding night the sultan's mother murdered all the bridal party for apostasy, except Custance, whom she turned adrift in a ship. The ship stranded on the shores of Britain, where Custance was rescued by the lord-constable of Northumberland, whose wife, Hermegild, became much attached to her. A young knight wished to marry Custance, but she declined his suit, whereupon he murdered Hermegild, and then laid the knife beside Custance, to make it appear that she had committed the deed. King Alla, who tried the case, soon discovered the truth, executed the knight, and married Custance. Now was repeated the same infamy as occurred to her in Syria: the queen-mother Donegild disapproved of the match, and, during the absence of her son in Scotland, embarked Custance and her infant son in the same ship, which she turned adrift. After floating about for five years, it was taken in tow by the Roman fleet on its return from Syria, and Custance was put under the charge of a Roman senator. It so happened that Alla was at Rome at the very time on a pilgrimage, met his wife, and they returned to Northumberland together.

This story is found in Gower, who probably took it from the French chronicle of Nicholas Trivet.

A similar story forms the outline of *Emäré* (3 syl), a romance in Ritson's collection.

The knight murdering Hermegild, etc., resembles an incident in the French *Roman de la Violette*, the English metrical romance of *Le Bone Florence of Rome* (in Ritson), and also a tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, 69

Lawford (*Mr*), the town clerk of Middlemas—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Lawrence (*Friar*), a Franciscan who undertakes to marry Romeo and Juliet (See LAURENCE)

Lawrence (*Tom*), alias "Ty burn Tom" or Tuck, a highwayman (See LAURENCE)—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

La Writ, a little wrangling French advocate—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1617)

Lawson (*Sandie*), landlord of the Spa hotel—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Lawyers' Bags In the Common Law bar, barristers' bags are either red or dark blue "Red bags" are reserved for queen's counsel and sergeants, but a stuff-gownsmen may carry one "if presented with it by a 'silk'." Only red bags may be taken into Common Law courts, blue ones must be carried no further than the robing-room In Chancery courts the etiquette is not so strict

Lay of the Last Minstrel Ladye Margaret [Scott] of Branksome Hall, the "flower of Teviot," was beloved by baron Henry of Cranstown, but a deadly feud existed between the two families One day, an elfin page allured ladye Margaret's brother (the heir of Branksome Hall) into a wood, where he fell into the hands of the Southerners At the same time an army of 3000 English marched to Branksome Hall to take it, but hearing that Douglas, with 10,000 men, was on the march against them, the two chiefs agreed to decide the contest by single combat The English champion was sir Richard Musgrave, the Scotch champion called himself sir William Deloraine Victory fell to the Scotch, when it was discovered that "sir William Deloraine" was in reality lord Cranstown, who then claimed and received the hand of ladye Margaret as his reward—Sir W Scott, *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805)

Layers-over for Meddlers,

nothing that concerns you Said to children when they want to know something which the person asked does not think proper to explain to them A *layer-over* means "a whip," and a *layer-over* for meddlers means a "rod for the meddlesome"

Lazarillo, a humoursome varlet, who serves two masters, "don Felix" and Octavio Lazarillo makes the usual quota of mistakes, such as giving letters and money to the wrong master, but it turns out that don Felix is donna Clara, the fiancée of Octavio, and so all comes right—Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792)

Joseph Munden [1753-183.] was the original Lazarillo—*Memoirs of J B Munden* (1837)

Lazarillo de Tormes, the hero of a romance of roguery by don Diego do Mendoza (1553) Lazarillo is a compound of poverty and pride, full of stratagems and devices The "hidalgo" wall's the streets (as he says) "like the duke of Arcos," but is occupied at home "to procure a crust of dry bread, and, having munched it, he is equally puzzled how to appear in public with due decorum He sits out a ruffie so as to suggest the idea of a shirt, and so adjusts a cloak as to look as if there were clothes under it" We find him begging bread, "not for food," but simply for experiments He eats it to see "if it is digestible and wholesome," yet is he gay withal and always rakish

Lazarus and Divès Lazarus was a blotched beggar, who implored the aid of Divès At death, Lazarus went to heaven, and Divès to hell, where he implored that the beggar might be suffered to bring him a drop of water to cool his lips withal—*Luke xii 19-31*

* * Lazarus is the only proper name given in any of the New Testament parables

Lazy Lawrence of Lubber-land, the hero of a popular tale He served the schoolmaster, the squiro's cook, the farmer, and his own wife, all which was accounted treason in Lubber-land

Lea, one of the "daughters of men," beloved by one of the "sons of God" The angel who loved her ranked with the least of the spirits of light, whose post around the throne was in the outermost circle Sent to earth on a message, he saw Lea bathing, and fell in love with her, but Lea was so heavenly minded

that her only wish was to "dwell in purity and serve God in singleness of heart." Her angel lover, in the madness of his passion, told Lea the spell-word that gave him admittance into heaven. The moment Lea uttered it, her body became spiritual, rose through the air, and vanished from sight. On the other hand, the angel lost his ethereal nature, and became altogether earthly, like a child of clay.—T. Moore, *Loves of the Angels*, 1 (1822)

Lead Apes in Hell, i.e. die an old maid

And now Tatlanté, thou art all my care
Pity that you who've served so long and well
Should die a virgin, and lead apes in hell.
Choose for yourself dear girl, our empire round
Your portion is twelve hundred thousand pound.
Carey *Chrononhotontologies*.

League (The), a league formed at Peronne in 1576, to prevent the accession of Henri IV. to the throne of France, because he was of the reformed religion. This league was mainly due to the Guises. It is occasionally called "The Holy League," but the "Holy League" strictly so called is quite another thing, and it is better not to confound different events by giving them the same name (See LEAGUE, HOLY)

League (The Achaean), B.C. 281-146. The old league consisted of the twelve Achaean cities confederated for self-defence from the remotest times. The league properly so called was formed against the Macedonians.

League (The Aetolian), formed some three centuries B.C., when it became a formidable rival to the Macedonian monarchs and the Achaean League.

League (The Grey), 1424, called *Lia Grischa* or *Graubünd*, from the grey homespun dress of the confederate peasants, the Grisons, in Switzerland. This league combined with the League Caddee (1401) and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions (1436), in a perpetual alliance in 1471. The object of these leagues was to resist domestic tyranny.

League (The Hanse or Hansatic), 1241-1630, a great commercial confederation of German towns, to protect their merchandise against the Baltic pirates, and defend their rights against the German barons and princes. It began with Hamburg and Lübeck, and was joined by Bremen, Bruges, Bergen, Novogorod, London, Cologne, Brunswick, Danzig, and, afterwards by Dunkerque, Amvers, Ostend,

Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, etc.; still later by Calais, Rouen, St. Malo, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Marseilles, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, and Lisbon, and lastly by Messina, Naples, etc., in all eighty cities.

League (The Holy). Several leagues are so denominated, but that emphatically so called is the league of 1511 against Louis XII., formed by pope Julius II., Ferdinand "the Catholic," Henry VIII., the Venetians, and the Swiss. Gaston de Foix obtained a victory over the league at Ravenna in 1512, but died in the midst of his triumph.

League (The Solemn), 1638, formed in Scotland against the episcopal government of the Church.

League Caddee (The) or *Ligue de la Maison de Dieu* (1401), a confederation of the Grisons for the purpose of resisting domestic tyranny (See LEAGUE, GREY)

League of Augsburg (1686), a confederation of the house of Austria with Sweden, Saxony, Bavaria, the circles of Swabia and Franconia, etc., against Louis XIV. This league was the beginning of that war which terminated in the peace of Ryswick (1698).

League of Cambray (1508), formed by the emperor Maximilian I., Louis XII. of France, Ferdinand "the Catholic" and pope Julius II., against the republic of Venice.

League of Ratisbonne (1524), by the catholic powers of Germany against the progress of the Reformation.

League of Smalkalde (December 31, 1530), the protestant states of Germany leagued against Charles Quint. It was almost broken up by the victory obtained over it at Mühlberg in 1547.

League of Wurtzburg (1610), formed by the catholic states of Germany against the "Protestant Union" of Hail Maximilian I. of Bavaria was at its head.

League of the Beggars (1560), a combination formed against the Inquisition in Flanders.

League of the Cities of Lombardy (1167), under the patronage of pope Alexander III., against Frederick Barbarossa emperor of Germany. In 1225, the cities combined against Frederick II. of Germany.

League of the Public Weal

(*Ligue du Bun Public*), 1464, a league between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, Bourbon, and other princes, against Louis XI of France

Lean'der (3 syl), a young man of Abydos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit his lady-love, Hero a priestess of Sestos. One night he was drowned in his attempt, and Hero leaped into the Hellespont and died also

The story is told by Musæus in his poem called *Hero and Leander*. Schiller has made it the subject of a ballad

* * Lord Byron and lieutenant Ekenhead repeated the feat of Leander, and accomplished it in 1 hr 10 min, the distance (allowing for drifting) would be about four miles

A young native of St Croix, in 1817, swam across the Sound in 2 hr 40 min, the distance being six miles

Captain Webb, August 24, 1875, swam from Dover to Calais in 22 hr 40 min, the distance being thirty miles, including drifting

Lean'der, a young Spanish scholar, smitten with Leonora, a maiden under the charge of don Diego, and whom the don wished to make his wife. The young scholar disguised himself as a minstrel to amuse Mungo the slave, and with a little flattery and a few gold pieces lulled the vigilance of Ursula the duenna, and gained admittance to the lady. As the lovers were about to elope, don Diego unexpectedly returned, but being a man of 60, and, what is more, a man of sense, he at once perceived that Leander was a more suitable husband for Leonora than himself, and accordingly sanctioned their union and gave the bride a handsome dowry.—I Bickerstaff, *The Padlock*

Leandra, daughter of an opulent Spanish farmer, who eloped with Vincent de la Rosa, a heartless adventurer, who robbed her of all her money, jewels, and other valuables, and then left her to make her way home as best she could. Leandra was placed in a convent till the scandal had blown over.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I iv 20 ("The Goat-herd's Story," 1605)

Leandre (2 syl), son of Geronte (2 syl). During the absence of his father, he fell in love with Zerbinette, whom he supposed to be a young gipsy, but who was in reality the daughter of Argante (2 syl) his father's friend. Some gipsies had stolen the child when only four

years old, and required £30 for her ransom—a sum of money which Scapin contrived to obtain from Léandre's father under false pretences. When Geronte discovered that his son's bride was the daughter of his friend Argante, he was quite willing to excuse Scapin for the deceit practised on him.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671)

(In Otway's version of this comedy, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, Léandre is Anglified into "Leander," Geronte is called "Gripe," Zerbinette is "Lucia," Argante is "Thrifty," and the sum of money is £200)

Léandre, the lover of Lucinde daughter of Geronte (2 syl). Being forbidden the house, Lucinde pretended to be dumb, and Léandre, being introduced in the guise of an apothecary, effects a cure by "pills matrimoniales"—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666)

Lean'dro, a gentleman who wantonly loves Amaranta (the wife of Bar'tolus a covetous lawyer)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Lean'dro the Fair (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*, pertaining to "Am'ndus of Gaul." This part was added by Pedro de Lujan

Lear, mythical king of Britain, son of Bladud. He had three daughters, and when four score years old, wishing to retire from the active duties of sovereignty, resolved to divide his kingdom between them in proportion to their love. The two older said they loved him more than their tongue could express, but Cordelia the youngest said she loved him as it became a daughter to love her father. The old king, displeased with her answer, disinherited Cordelia, and divided his kingdom between the other two, with the condition that each alternately, month by month, should give him a home, with a suite of a hundred knights. He spent the first month with his eldest daughter, who showed him scant hospitality. Then going to the second, she refused to entertain so large a suite, whereupon the old man would not enter her house but spent the night abroad in a storm. When Cordelia, who had married the king of France, heard of this, she brought an army over to dethrone her sisters, but was taken prisoner and died in jail. In the mean time, the elder sister (Goneril) first poisoned her younger sister from jealousy, and after-

wards put an end to her own life Lear also died — Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605)

(The best performers of "King Lear" were David Garrick (1716-1779) and W C Macready (1793-1873) The stage *Lear* is a corrupt version by Nahum Tate (Tate and Brady), as the stage *Richard III* is Colley Cibber's travesty.)

* * Percy, in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, has a ballad about "King Lear and His Three Daughters" (series I. ii)

The story is given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, in his *British History* Spenser has introduced the tale in his *Faery Queen* (ii 10)

Camden tells a similar story of Ina the king of the West Saxons (*Remains*, 306) See *Gesta Romanorum*, Intro. xxxix

Lear (King), Shakespeare's drama, first printed in quarto (1608), is founded on *The True Chronicle History of King Lear and His Three Daughters, Gonorill, Ragan, and Cordelia* (1605)

Learned (*The*), Coloman king of Hungary (*, 1095-1114)

Learned Blacksmith (*The*), Elihu Burnett, the linguist (1811-1879)

Learned Painter (*The*), Charles Lebrun, noted for the accuracy of his costumes (1619-1690)

Learned Tailor (*The*), Henry Wild of Norwich, who mastered, while he worked at his trade, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic (1684-1734)

Learned Theban (*A*), a guesser of riddles or dark sayings, in allusion to Oedipus king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx

I'll talk a word with this same learned Theban
Shakespeare *King Lear*, act III. sc. 4 (1605)

Leather-stockings, the nickname of Natty Bumppo, a half-savage and half-Christian cavalier of American wild life He re-appears and closes his career in *The Prairie* — F Cooper, *The Pioneers*

Leather stockings stands half way between savage and civilized life. He has the freshness of nature and the first fruits of Christianity the seed dropped into vigorous soil. These are the elements of one of the most original characters in fiction. — Duyckinck.

Le Castre, the indulgent father of Mirabel "the wild goose" — Beaumont and Fletcher *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652)

L'Eclair (*Philippe*), orderly of captain Morran L'Eclair is a great boaster, who masks his brag under the guise of modesty He pays his court to Rosabelle, the lady's-maid of lady Geraldine — W Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*

Led Captain (*A*), an obsequious person, who styles himself "Captain," and, out of cupboard love, dances attendance on the master and mistress of a house

Mr Wagg the celebrated wit, and a led captain and trencherman of my lord Steyne was caused by the ladies to make the assault. — Thackeray *Panthy Fair*, II. (1848).

Lee (*Sir Henry*), an officer in attendance at Greenwich Palace — Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Lee (*Sir Henry*), an old royalist, and head-ranger of Woodstock Forest

Alice Lee, daughter of the old knight She marries Markham Everard

Colonel Albert Lee, her brother, the friend of Charles II — Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Leek, worn on St David's Day The general tale is that king Cadwallader, in 640, gained a complete victory over the Saxons by the special interposition of St David, who ordered the Britons to wear leeks in their caps, that they might recognize each other The Saxons, for want of some common cognizance, often mistook friends for foes Drayton gives another version He says the saint lived in the valley Ewins (2 syl), situate between the Hatterill Hills, in Monmouthshire It was here "that reverend British saint to contemplation lived,"

and did so truly fast.
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the leeks he gathered in the fields.
In memory of whom in each revolving year
The Welshmen on his day [March 1] that sacred herb do wear

Polydoron iv (1612)

Lefevre (*Lieutenant*), a poor officer dying from want and sickness His pathetic story is told by Sterne, in a novel called *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759)

Mr Fulmer I have borrowed a book from your shop 'Tis the sixth volume of my deceased friend Tristram The divine story of Lefevre which makes part of this book does honour not to its author only, but to human nature. — Cumberland, *The West Indian* II. 1

Legend (*Sir Sampson*), a foolish, testy, prejudiced, and obstinate old man, between 50 and 60 His favourite oath is "Odd!" He tries to disinhernt his elder son Valentine, for his favourite son Ben, a sailor, and he fancies Angelica

is in love with him, when she only intends to fool him

He says I know the length of the emperor of China's foot, have kissed the Great Mogul's slipper and have rid a hunting upon an elephant with the clam of Tartary"—W Congreve, *Love for Love* II. (1694)

Sir Humphrey Legend is such another lying overbearing character but he does not come up to Sir Fiebreu Maumoun [Ben Jonson *The Alchemist*].—C Lamb

Legend (The Golden), a semi-dramatic poem by Longfellow, taken from an old German tale by Hartmann von der Aue [*Ow*], called *Poor Henry* (1851) Hartmann was one of the minnesingers, and lived in the twelfth century (See *Henry, Poor*)

Legend of Montrose, a novel by Sir W Scott (1819) This brief, imperfect story contains one of Scott's best characters, the redoubted Rittmaster, Dugald Dalgetty, a combination of soldado and pedantic student of Mareschal College, Aberdeen

Legends (Golden), a collection of monkish legends, in Latin, by Jacob de Voragine or Varagine, born at Varaggio, in Genoa He wrote *Legenda Sancta*, which was so popular that it was called "*Legenda Aurea*" (1230-1298)

Legion of Honour, an order of merit, instituted by Napoleon I when "first consul," in 1802 The undress badges are, for

Chevaliers, a bow of red ribbon in the button-hole of their coat, to which a medal is attached

Officers, a rosette of red ribbon, etc., with medal

Commanders, a collar-ribbon

Grand-officers, a broad ribbon under the waistcoat

Grand-cross, a broad ribbon, with a star on the breast, and a jewel-cross pendent

* Napoleon III instituted a lower degree than *Chevalier*, called *Médaille Militaire*, distinguished by a yellow ribbon

Legree, a slave-dealer and hideous villain, brutalized by slave-dealing and slave-driving—Mrs Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1853)

Leicester (The earl of), in the court of queen Elizabeth

The countess of Leicester (born Amy Robsart), but previously betrothed to Edmund Pressilhan—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Leigh (Aurora), the heroine and title

of a poem by Mrs Browning The design of this poem is to show the noble aim of true art

Leila, the young Turkish child rescued by don Juan at the siege of Ismail (canto viii 93-102) She went with him to St Petersburg, and then he brought her to England As *Don Juan* was never completed, the future history of *Leila* has no sequel

at his side

Byron *Don Juan* x. 51 (154)

Leila (2 syl), the beautiful slave of the caliph Hassan She falls in love with "the Ginour" [*djou' er*], flees from the seraglio, is overtaken, and cast into the sea

Her eyes dark charm (were vain to tell
But gaze on that of the gazelle—
It will assist thy fancy well

Byron *The Giaour* (1813)

Leilah, the Oriental type of female loveliness, chastity, and impassioned affection Her love for Mejnoun, in Mohammedan romance, is held in much the same light as that of the bride for the bridegroom in Solomon's song, or Cupid and Psyche among the Greeks

When he sang the loves of Mejnoun and Ledeh [*etc*]
tears insensibly overflowed the cheeks of his auditors
—W Beckford *Vathek* (1786)

Leipsic So-and-so was my Leipsic, my fall, my irrevocable disaster, my ruin, referring to the battle of Leipsic (October, 1813), in which Napoleon I was defeated and compelled to retreat This was the "beginning of his end"

Juan was my Moscow [turning point], and Fallero (3 syl)
My Leipsic.

Byron *Don Juan* xl. 56 (1844)

L E L, initialism of Letitia Eliza Leth Landon (afterwards Mrs Maclean), poetess (1802-1838)

Lela Marien, the Virgin Mary

In my childhood my father kept a slave who in my own tongue [*Arabic*] instructed me in the Christian worship and informed me of many things of Lela Marien.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* I iv 10 (1605)

Leila, a cunning, wanton widow, with whom Julio is in love—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613)

Lélie (2 syl), a young man engaged to Célie daughter of Gorgibus, but Gorgibus insists that his daughter shall give up Lélie for Valère, a much richer man Célie faints on hearing this, and drops the miniature of Lélie, which is picked up by Sganarelle's wife Sganarelle finds it, and, supposing it to be a

lover of his wife, takes possession of it, and recognizes Lelie as the living original. Lelie asks how he came by it, is told he took it from his wife, and concludes that he means Célie. He accuses her of infidelity in the presence of Sganarelle, and the whole mystery is cleared up — *Molière, Sganarelle* (1660)

Lelie, an inconsequential, light-headed, but gentlemanly coxcomb — *Molière, L'Etourdi* (1658)

Le'man (*Lake*), the lake of Geneva, called in Latin *Lemannus*

Lal e Leman woo's me with its crystal face
The mirror where the stars and mountains view
The stillness of their aspect in each trace
Its clear depth yields of their fair height and hue
Byron *Childe Harold* III. 63 (1816)

Lemnian Deed (*A*), one of unparalleled cruelty and barbarity. This Greek phrase owes its origin to the legend that the Lemnian women rose one night, and put to death every man and male child in the island.

On another occasion they slew all the men and all the children born of Athenian parents.

Lenore, a name which Edgar Poe has introduced in two of his poems, one called *The Raven*, and the other called *Lenore* (1811-1849).

Lenore, the heroine of Bürger's ballad of that name, in which a spectral lover appears after death to his mistress, and carries her on horseback behind him to the graveyard, where their marriage is celebrated amid a crew of howling goblins. Based on a Dutch ballad.

* * *The Suffolk Miracle* is an old English ballad of like character.

Lenormand (*Mdlle*), a famous *trousse de cartes*. She was a squat, fussy, little old woman, with a gnarled and knotted visage, and an imperturbable eye. She wore her hair cut short and parted on one side, like that of a man, dressed in an odd-looking *casagun*, embroidered and frogged like the jacket of an hussar, and snuffed continually. This was the little old woman whom Napoleon I regularly consulted before setting out on a campaign. *Mdlle* Lenormand foretold to Josephine her divorce, and when Murat king of Naples visited her in disguise, she gave him the cards to cut, and he cut four times in succession *le grand pendu* (king of diamonds), whereupon *Mdlle* rose and said, "Là s'enace est terminée, c'est dix louis pour les

rois," pocketed the fee, and left the room taking snuff.

(In cartomancy, *le grand pendu* signifies that the person to which it is dealt, or who cuts it, will die by the hands of the executioner. See *GRAND PENDU*.)

Lent (*Galcazzo's*), a form of torture devised by Galeazzo Visconti, calculated to prolong the victim's life for forty days.

Len'ville (2 syl), first tragedian at the Portsmouth Theatre. When Nicholas Nickleby joined the company, Mr Len'ville was jealous, and attempted to pull his nose, but Nicholas pulled the nose of Mr Lenville instead — *C. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Leodegaurance or **LEODOGRAN**, king of Camelyard, father of Guenever (King Arthur's wife). Uther the pendragon gave him the famous Round Table, which would seat 150 knights (pt 1 45), and when Arthur married Guenever, Leodegaurance gave him the table and 100 knights as a wedding gift (pt 1 46). The table was made by Merlin, and each seat had on it the name of the knight to whom it belonged. One of the seats was called the "Siege Perilous," because no one could sit on it without "peril of his life" except Sir Galahad the virtuous and chaste, who accomplished the quest of the holy grail — *Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Leodogran the king of Camelard [sic]
Had one fair daughter and none other child,
And she was fairest of all flesh on earth
Guinevere and in her his one delight.

Tennyson *Coming of Arthur*

Le'olne (3 syl), one of the male attendants of Dionysus's wife of Cleon, governor of Tarsus, and employed by his mistress to murder Marina the orphan daughter of prince Pericles, who had been committed to her charge to bring up. Leoline took Marina to the shore with this view, when some pirates seized her, and sold her at Matal'ne for a slave. Leoline told his mistress that the orphan was dead, and Dionysus roused a splendid sepulchre to her memory — *Shakespeare, Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Leon, son of Constantine the Greek emperor. Amon and Beatrice, the parents of Bradamant, promise to him their daughter Bradamant in marriage, but the lady is in love with Rogéro. When Leon discovers this attachment, he withdraws his suit, and Bradamant mar-

rics Rogero—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Leon, the hero who rules Margaritta his wife wisely, and wins her esteem and wisely obedience. Margaritta is a wealthy Spanish heiress, who married in order to indulge in wanton intrigues more freely. She selected Leon because he was supposed to be a milksop whom she could bend to her will, but no sooner is she married than Leon acts with manly firmness and determination, but with great affection also. He wins the esteem of every one, and Margaritta becomes a loving, devoted, virtuous, and obedient wife—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640)

Isabel Kynaston (1619-1657) executed the part of Leon "with a determined manliness well worth the best actors' imitation. He had a piercing eye, and a quick imperious vivacity of voice."—Colley Cibber

Leonard, a real scholar, forced for duty bread to keep a common school—Crabbe, *Borough*, XIV (1810)

Leonardo [GONZAGA], duke of Mantua. Travelling in Switzerland, an avalanche fell on him, and he was nursed through a severe illness by Mariana the daughter of a Swiss burgher, and they fell in love with each other. On his return home, he was entrapped by brigands, and kept prisoner for two years. Mariana, seeking him, went to Mantua, where count Florio fell in love with her, and obtained her guardian's consent to their union, but Mariana refused to comply. The case was referred to the duke (Ferrardo), who gave judgment in favour of the count. Leonardo happened to be present, and, throwing off his disguise, assumed his rank as duke, and married Mariana, but, being called away to the camp, left Ferrardo regent. Ferrardo laid a most villainous scheme to prove Mariana guilty of adultery with Julian St Pierre, but Leonardo refused to credit her guilt. Julian turned out to be her brother, exposed the whole plot, and amply vindicated Mariana of the slightest indiscretion—S Knowles, *The Wife* (1833)

Leona'to, governor of Messina, father of Hero, and uncle of Beatrice—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Leonesse (8 syl), LEONESS, LEONNAIS, LEONFS, LEONNOYS, LEONNOIS, etc., a mythical country belonging to Cornwall, supposed to have been sunk

under the sea since the time of King Arthur. It is very frequently mentioned in the Arthurian romances

Leonidas of Modern Greece, Mareo Bozzaris, a Greek patriot, who, with 1200 men, put to rout 4000 Turkish Albanians, at Kerpenisi, but was killed in the attack (1823). He was buried at Mesolonghi

Le'onine (8 syl), servant to Dionysa—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Leonine Verse. So called from Leonius, a canon of the church of St Victor, in Paris, in the twelfth century, who first composed them. It is a verse with a rhyme in the middle, as

Pepper is black though it hath a good smack.
Est aris in dextra mellor quam quatuor extra.

Leonnoys or Leonesse (q v), a country once joining Cornwall, but now sunk in the sea full forty fathoms deep. Sir Tristram was born in Leoncs or Leonnoys, and is always called a Cornish knight

* * Tennyson calls the word "Lyonnesse," but sir T Malory "Leoncs"

Leo'no's Head (or Lion's Head), Porto Leone, the ancient Pirens. So called from a huge lion of white marble, removed by the Venetians to their arsenal

Unknown to modern natives whence it came
Falconer *The Shipwreck*, III 3 (1756)

Léonor, sister of Isabelle, an orphan, brought up by Ariste (2 syl) according to his notions of training a girl to make him a good wife. He put her on her honour, tried to win her confidence and love, gave her all the liberty consistent with propriety and social etiquette, and found that she loved him, and made him a fond and faithful wife (See ISABELLE) —Molière, *L'Ecole des Maris* (1661)

Leono'ra, the usurping queen of Aragon, betrothed to Bertran a prince of the blood-royal, but in love with Torrismond general of the forces. It turns out that Torrismond is son and heir of Saneho the deposed king. Saneho is restored, and Torrismond marries Leonora—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680)

Leono'ra, betrothed to don Carlos, but don Carlos resigned her to don Alonzo,

to whom she proved a very tender and loving wife Zanga the Moor, out of revenge, poisoned the mind of Alonzo against his wife, by insinuating her criminal love for don Carlos Out of jealousy, Alonzo had his friend put to death, and Leonora, knowing herself suspected, put an end to her life—Edward Young, *The Revenge* (1721)

Leonora, the daughter of poor parents, who struck the fancy of don Diego The don made a compact with her parents to take her home with him and place her under a duenna for three months, to ascertain if her temper was as sweet as her face was pretty, and at the expiration of that time, either to return her spotless or to make her his wife At the end of three months, don Diego (a man of 60) goes to arrange for the marriage, locking his house and garden, as he supposes, securely, but Leander, a young student, smitten with Leonora, makes his way into the house, and is about to elope with her when the don returns Like a man of sense, don Diego at once sees the suitability of the match, consents to the union of the young people, and even settles a marriage portion on Leonora, his ward if not his wife—I Biekerstaff, *The Padlock*

Leonora, betrothed to Ferdinand a fiery young Spaniard (jealous of donna Clara, who has assumed boy's clothes for a time) Ferdinand despises the "amphibious coxcomb," and calls his rival "a vile compound of fringe, lace, and powder"—Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792)

Leonora, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel of the same name The object of the tale is to make the reader feel what is good, and desirous of being so (1806)

Leonora, wife of Fernando Florestan a State prisoner in Seville In order to effect her husband's release, she assumed the attire of a man, and the name of Fidelio In this disguise she entered the service of Rocco the jailer, and Marcelina the jailer's daughter fell in love with her Pizarro, the governor of the prison, resolving to assassinate Fernando Florestan, sent Rocco and Fidelio to dig his grave in the prison-cell When Pizarro descended to perpetrate the deed of blood, Fidelio drew a pistol on him, and the minister of state, arriving at this crisis, ordered the prisoner to be released.

Leonora (*Fidelio*) was allowed to unlock her husband's chains, and Pizarro's revenge came to naught—Beethoven, *Fidelio* (an opera, 1791)

Leonora, a princess, who falls in love with Manrico, the supposed son of Azucena a gipsy, but in reality the son of Garzia (brother of the conte di Luna) The conte di Luna entertains a base passion for the princess, and, getting Manrico into his power, is about to kill him, when Leonora intercedes, and promises to give herself to the count if he will spare his nephew's life The count consents, but while he goes to release Manrico, Leonora kills herself by sucking poison from a ring, and Manrico dies also—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (an opera, 1853)

Leonora (*The History of*), an episode in the novel of *Joseph Andrews*, by Fielding (1742)

Leonora [d'ESTRE] (2 syl), sister of Alfonso II reigning duke of Ferrara The poet Tasso conceived a violent passion for this princess, but "she knew it not or viewed it with disdain" Leonora never married, but lived with her eldest sister, Lauretta duchess of Urbino, who was separated from her husband The episode of Sophronia and Olindo (*Jerusalem Delivered*, ii) is based on this love incident The description of Sophronia is that of Leonora, and her ignorance of Olindo's love points to the poet's unregarded devotion

But thou shalt have
One half the laurel which overshades my grave
Yes Leonora, it shall be our fate
To be entwined for ever—but too late

Byron *The Lament of Tasso* (1817)

Leonora de Guzman, the "favourite" of Alfonso XI of Castile Ferdinand, not knowing that she was the king's mistress, fell in love with her, and Alfonso, to reward Ferdinand's services, gave her to him in marriage No sooner was this done, than the bridegroom learned the character of his bride, rejected her with scorn, and became a monk Leonora became a novice in the same convent, obtained her husband's forgiveness, and died—Donizetti, *La Favorita* (an opera, 1842)

Leontes (3 syl), king of Sicily He invited his old friend Polixenes king of Bohemia to come and stay with him, but became so jealous of him that he commanded Camillo to poison him Instead of doing so, Camillo warned

Polixen^{us} of his danger, and fled with him to Bohemia. The rage of Leont^{us} was now unbounded, and he cast his wife Hermion^e into prison, where she gave birth to a daughter. The king ordered the infant to be cast out on a desert shore, and then brought his wife to a public trial. Hermion^e fainted in court, the king had her removed, and Paulina soon came to announce that the queen was dead. Ultimately, the infant daughter was discovered under the name of Perdita, and was married to Florizel the son of Polixen^{us}. Hermion^e was also discovered to the king in a *tableau vivant*, and the joy of Leont^{us} was complete — Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604)

Leon'tius, a brave but merry old soldier — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647)

Le'opold, a sea-captain, enamoured of Hippolyta, a rich lady wantonly in love with Arnol'do. Arnol'do, however, is contracted to the chaste Zeno'eia, who is basely pursued by the governor count Clodio — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Leopold, archduke of Austria, a crusader who arrested Richard I on his way home from the Holy Land — Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Leopold, nicknamed *Peu-a-peu* by George IV. Stein, speaking of Leopold's vacillating conduct in reference to the Greek throne, says of him "He has no colour," i. e. no fixed plan of his own, but only reflects the colour of those around him, in other words, he is "blown about by every wind"

Lepol'emo (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*, pertaining to "Amadis of Gaul." This part was added by Pedro de Lujan

Leporello, in *The Libertine*, by Shadwell (1676)

The following advertisement from *Liston* appeared in June, 1817 —

My benefit takes place this evening at Covent Garden Theatre and I doubt not will be splendidly attended. I shall perform *Foggy in The Slave*, and *Leporello in The Libertine*. In the former I shall be accompanied by a chorus of eight persons, and in the latter by a quartet of four persons. I shall be assisted by a number of the most celebrated artists of the day. I shall be assisted by a number of the most celebrated artists of the day. I shall be assisted by a number of the most celebrated artists of the day.

Leporello, the valet of don Giovanni — Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (an opera, 1787),

Lermites and Martafax, two rats that conspired against the White Cat — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682)

Lesbia, the poetic name given by the poet Catullus to his favourite lady Clodia

Lesbian Kiss (A), an immodest kiss. The ancient Lesbians were noted for their licentiousness, and hence to "Lesbianize" became synonymous with licentious sexual indulgence, and "Lesbian" meant a harlot

Lesbian Poets (*The*), Terpander, Alcaeus, Arion, and the poetess Sappho

Lesbian Rule, squaring the rule from the act, and not the act from the rule, like correcting a sun-dial by a clock, and not the clock by the sun-dial. A Jesuit excuse for doing or not doing as inclination dictates

Lesley (*Captain*), a friend of captain McIntyre — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Leslie (*General*), a parliamentary leader — Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Lesly (*Ludovic*), surnamed *Le Balafre*, an old archer in the Scotch guard of Louis XI of France. Uncle of Quentin Durward — Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Lesurques (*Jerome*), a solicitor, who, being in greatly reduced circumstances, holds the White Lion inn, unknown to his son (act 1, 2)

Joseph Lesurques (2 syl), son of the solicitor, and father of Julie. He is so like Dubosc the highway man, that he is accused of robbing the night-mail from Lyons, and murdering the courier

Julie Lesurques, daughter of Joseph Lesurques, in love with Didier. When her father is imprisoned, she offers to release Didier from his engagement, but he remains loyal throughout — Edward Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852)

Le'the (2 syl), one of the five rivers of hell. The word means "forgetfulness." The other rivers are Styx, Ach'eron, Cocytus, and Phleg'ethon. Dant^e makes L^eth^e the boundary between purgatory and paradise

Far off from these [four] a slow and silent stream

Leth^e the river of oblivion rolls

Her watery labyrinth whereof who drinks

Forthwith his former state and being forgets —

Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ll. 583, etc. (1665)

Lethe'an Dewes, that which produces a dreamy languor and obliviousness of the troubles of life L  th   personified oblivion in Grecian mythology, and the soul, at the death of the body, drank of the river L  th   that it might carry into the world of shadows no remembrance of earth and its concerns

The soul with tender luxury you [the Muses] fill,
And o'er the sense Leth  an dew distill.
Falconer *The Shipwreck*, III. 4 (1766)

Letters (*Grec*) Cadmus, the Phoenician, introduced sixteen, Simonid  s and Epicharmos (the poets) introduced six or eight others, but there is the greatest diversity upon what letters, or how many, are to be attributed to them Aristotle says Epicharmos introduced θ, χ , others ascribe to him ξ, η, ψ, ω Dr Smith, in his *Classical Dictionary*, tells us Simonid  s introduced "the long vowels and doubleletters" ($\eta, \omega, \theta, \chi, \phi, \psi$) Lempriere, under "CADMUS," ascribes to him θ, ξ, ϕ, χ , and under "SIMONIDES," η, ω, ξ, ψ Others maintain that the Simonid  s' letters are η, ω, ξ, ψ

Letters (*Father of*), Fran  ois I of France, *Peu des Lettres* (1494, 1515-1547) Lorenzo de' Medici, "the Magnificent" (1448-1492)

Letters of the Sepulchre, the laws made by Godfrey and the patriarchs of the court of Jerusalem There were two codes, one respecting the privileges of the nobles, and the other respecting the rights and duties of burghers These codes were laid up in a coffer with the treasures of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre

Leuca'dia's Rock, a promontory, the south extremity of the island Leucas or Leucadia, in the Ionian Sea Sappho leapt from this rock when she found her love for Pha'on unrequited At the annual festival of Apollo, a criminal was hurled from Leucadia's Rock into the sea, but birds of various sorts were attached to him, in order to break his fall, and if he was not killed he was set free The leap from this rock is called "The Lovers' Leap"

All those may leap who rather would be neuter
(Leucadia's Rock still overlooks the wave)
Byron *Don Juan*, II. 205 (1819)

Leucip'pe (3 syl), wife of Menippus, a bawd who caters for king Antigonus, who, although an old man, indulges in the amorous follies of a youth — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647)

Leucoth'ea, once called "Ino" Athamas son of   olus had by her two sons, one of whom was named Melicert  s Athamas being driven mad, Ino and Melicert  s threw themselves into the sea, Ino became Leucoth  a, and Melicert  s became Palemon or Portumnus the god of ports or strands Leucoth  a means the "white goddess," and is used for "Matuta" or the dawn, which precedes sunrise, i.e. Aurora

By Leucoth  a's lovely hands
And her son that rules the strands
Milton *Comus* 63 (1634)

To resolute the world with sacred light,
Leucoth  a waded and with fresh dew embalm'd
The earth.

Milton *Paradise Lost*, XI. 135 (1665)

Lev'ant Wind (*The*), the east wind, from *levant* ("the sunrise") Ponent is the west wind, or wind from the sunset

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds
Milton *Paradise Lost* x 704 (1665)

Leven (*The earl of*), a parliamentary leader — Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Leviathan of Literature (*The*), — Dr Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

Levites (*The*), in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means the nonconformist ministers expelled by the Act of Conformity (1681-2).

Levitt (*Frank*), a highwayman — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

L  wis (*Don*), brother of Antonio, and uncle of Carlos the bookworm, of whom he is dotingly fond Don Lewis is no scholar himself, but he adores scholarship He is headstrong and testy, simple-hearted and kind

John Quicks great parts were I don Lewis." Tony Lumpkin and Bob Acres" (1749-1831) — *Records of a Stage Veteran*

* * "Tony Lumpkin" in *She Stoops to Conquer* (Goldsmith), "Bob Acres" in *The Rivals* (Sheridan)

Lew'is (*Lord*), father of Angelina — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637)

Lewis (*Matthew Gregory*), generally called "Monk Lewis," from his romance *The Monk* (1794) His best-known verses are the ballads of *Alonzo the Brave* and *Bill Jones* He also wrote a drama entitled *Timour the Tartar* (1775-1818)

O! wonder working Lewis! Monk or bard
Who fain would make Parnassus a churchyard!
Lo! wreaths of yew not laurel bind thy brow,
Thy Muse a sprite Apollo's sexton thou
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Lewis Baboon Louis XIV of France is so called by Dr Arbuthnot in his *History of John Bull*. Baboon is a pun on the word *Bourbon*, specially appropriate to this royal "posture-master" (1712)

Lewkner's Lane (London), now called Charles Street, Drury Lane, always noted for its "soiled doves"

The nymphs of chaste Diana's train
The same with those in Lewkner's Lane.
S. Butler, *Hudibras* III 1 (1678)

Lew'some (2 syl), a young surgeon and general practitioner. He forms the acquaintance of Jonas Chuzzlewit, and supplies him with the poison which he employs—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Lewson, a noble, honest character. He is in love with Charlotte Beverley, and marries her, although her brother has gambled away all her fortune—Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1753)

Leyceppes and Clitophonta, a romance in Greek, by Achilles Tatius, in the fifth century, borrowed largely from the *Theag'enes and Chariclea* of Heliodorus bishop of Trikka

Liar (*The*), a farce by Samuel Foote (1761). John Wilding, a young gentleman fresh from Oxford, has an extraordinary propensity for romancing. He invents the most marvellous tales, utterly regardless of truth, and thereby involves both himself and others in endless perplexities. He pretends to fall in love with a Miss Grantam, whom he accidentally meets, and, wishing to know her name, is told it is Godfrey, and that she is an heiress. Now it so happens that his father wants him to marry the real Miss Grantam, and, in order to avoid so doing, he says he is already married to a Miss Sibthorpe. He afterwards tells his father he invented this tale because he really wished to marry Miss Godfrey. When Miss Godfrey is introduced, he does not know her, and while in this perplexity a woman enters, who declares she is his wife, and that her maiden name was Sibthorpe. Again he is dumfounded, declares he never saw her in his life, and rushes out, exclaiming, "All the world is gone mad, and is in league against me!"

* * The plot of this farce is from the Spanish. It had been already taken by Corneille in *Le Menteur* (1642), and by Steele in his *Lying Lover* (1701)

Liar (*The*), Al Aswad, also called "The Impostor," and "The Weathercock." He set himself up as a prophet against Mahomet, but frequently changed his creed.

Mosëlma was also called "The Liar." He wrote a letter to Mahomet, which began thus "From Mosëlma prophet of Allah, to Mahomet prophet of Allah," and received an answer beginning thus "From Mahomet the prophet of Allah, to Mosëlma the Liar."

Liars (*The Prince of*), Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese traveller, whose narratives deal so much in the marvellous that Cervantes dubbed him "The Prince of Liars." He is alluded to in the *Tatler* as a man "of infinite adventure and unbounded imagination."

Sir John Mandeville is called "The Lying Traveller" (1800-1872)

Liban'iel (4 syl), the guardian angel of Philip the apostle—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, III (1748)

Libec'hio, the *ventus Lybicus* or south-west wind, called in Latin *A'fer*. The word occurs in *Paradise Lost*, v 706 (1665)

Liberator (*The*) Daniel O'Connell was so called because he was the leader of the Irish party, which sought to sever Ireland from England. Also called "The Irish Agitator" (1776-1847)

Simon Bolivar, who established the independence of Peru, is so called by the Peruvians (1785-1831)

Liberator of the New World (*The*), Dr Franklin (1706-1790)

Liberty (*Goddess of*) On December 20, 1793, the French installed the worship of reason for the worship of God, and M Chaumette induced Mlle Mallard, an actress, to personify the "goddess of Liberty." She was borne in a palanquin, dressed with buskins, a Phrygian cap, and a blue chlamys over a white tunic. Being brought to Notre Dame, she was placed on the high altar, and a huge candle was placed behind her. Mlle Mallard lighted the candle, to signify that liberty frees the mind from darkness, and is the "light of the world," then M Chaumette fell on his knees to her and offered incense as to a god.

Liberty (*The goddess of*) The statue so called, placed over the entrance of the Palais Royal, represented Mde Talien.

Liberty Hall Squire Hardcastle

says to young Marlow and Hastings, when they mistake his house for an "inn," and give themselves airs, "This is Liberty Hall, gentlemen, you may do just as you please here"—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, 1 2 (1773)

Libitina, the goddess who presides over funerals, and hence in Latin an undertaker is called *libitina'rius*

He brought two physicians to visit me, who by their appearance seemed zealous ministers of the goddess Libitina.—Lodge *Gilt Bias* ix. 8 (1733)

Library (*St Victor's*), in Paris Joseph Scaliger says "it had absolutely nothing in it but trash and rubbish" Rabelais gives a long list of its books, amongst which may be mentioned the *Tumbril of Salvation*, the *Pomegranate of Vice*, the *Hembane of Bishops*, the *Mus-tard-pot of Penance*, the *Crucible of Contemplation*, the *Goat of Wine*, the *Spur of Cheese*, the *Cobbled-Shoe of Humility*, the *Trivet of Thought*, the *Cure's Rap on the Knuckles*, the *Pilgrims' Spectacles*, the *Prelates' Bagpipes*, the *Lawyers' Furred Cat*, the *Cardinals' Rasp*, etc.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii 7 (1533)

Lichas, servant of Herenlès, who brought to him from Dejanira the poisoned shirt of Nessus. He was thrown by Herenlès from the top of mount Etna into the sea. Seneca says (*Hercules*) that Lichas was tossed aloft into the air, and sprinkled the clouds with his blood. Ovid says "He congealed, like hail, in mid-air, and turned to stone, then, falling into the Lucrine Sea, became a rock, which still bears his name and retains the human form" (*Mt*, ix)

Let me lodge Lichas on the horns of the moon.
Shakespeare *Antony and Cleopatra*, act iv. sc. 10 (1603)

Licked into Shape According to legend, the young bear is born a shapeless mass, and the dam licks her cub into its proper shape

The she-bear licks her cubs into a sort of shape.

Byron *The Deformed Transformed* l. 1 (1821)

Lickitup (*The laird of*), friend of Neil Blane the town piper—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Lie The four P's disputed as to which could tell the greatest lie. The Palmer asserted that he had never seen a woman out of patience, the other three P's (a Pardoner, a Potheary, and a Pedlar) were so taken aback by this assertion that they instantly gave up the contest, saying that it was certainly the greatest false-

hood they had ever heard—John Heywood, *The Four P's* (1520).

Lie Tennyson says

A lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.

A lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with out-right

But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.
The Grandmother

Liebenstein and Sternfels, two ruined castles on the Rhine. Leoline the orphan was the sole surviving child of the lord of Liebenstein, and two brothers (Warbeck and Otto) were the only surviving children of the lord of Sternfels. Both these brothers fell in love with Leoline, but as the lady gave Otto the preference, Warbeck joined the crusades. Otto followed his brother to Palestine, but the war was over, and Otto brought back with him a Greek girl, whom he had made his bride. Warbeck now sent a challenge to his brother for this insult to Leoline, but Leoline interposed to stop the fight. Soon after this the Greek wife eloped, and Otto died childless. Leoline retired to the adjacent convent of Bornhofen, which was attacked by robbers, and Warbeck, in repelling them, received his death-wound, and died in the lap of Leoline—*Traditions of the Rhine*

Life (*The Battle of*), a Christmas story, by C Dickens (1846). It is the story of Grace and Marion, the two daughters of Dr Jeddler, both of whom loved Alfred Herthfield, their father's ward. Alfred loved the younger daughter, but Marion, knowing of her sister's love, left her home clandestinely, and all thought she had eloped with Michael Warden. Alfred then married Grace, and in due time Marion made it known to her sister that she had given up Alfred to her, and had gone to live with her aunt Martha till they were married. It is said that Marion subsequently married Michael Warden, and found with him a happy home.

Ligea, one of the three syrens. Milton gives the classic syrens combs, but this is mixing Greek syrens with Scandinavian mermaids (Ligca or Ligeia means "shrill," or "sweet-voiced")

[By] fair Ligeia's golden comb
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sweeping her soft alluring locks.

Milton *Comus* 830 (1634)

(The three syrens were Parthen'opis, Ligca and Leucos'ia, not *Leucothea*, q v)

Light of the Age, Maimon'idès or Rabbi Moses ben Maimon of Cordova (1135-1201).

Light of the Haram [*sic*], the sultana Nour'mahal', afterwards called Nourjaham ("light of the world") She was the bride of Schim son of Acbar — T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817)

Light o' Heel (*Janet*), mother of Godfrey Bertram Hewit — Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Lightbody (*Luckie*), alias "Marian Loup-the-Dyke," mother of Jean Garder the cooper's wife — Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Lightborn, the murderer who assassinated Edward II — C Marlowe, *Edward II* (1592)

Lightfoot, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio So swift was he of foot, that he was obliged to tie his legs when he went hunting, or else he always outran the game, and so lost it — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682)

Lightning Benjamin Franklin invented lightning conductors, hence Campbell says it is allotted to man, with Newton to mark the speed of light, with Herschel to discover planets, and

With Franklin grasp the lightning's fiery wing
Pleasures of Hope I. (1799)

Lightning (*Lovers killed by*) (See under **LOVERS**)

Lightning Protectors Jupiter chose the eagle as the most approved preservative against lightning, Augustus Caesar the sea-calf, and Tiberius the laurel — *Collumella*, &c., Suetonius, *In Vit Aug*, &c., Suetonius, *In Vita Tib*, &c.

Houseleek, called "Jupiter's Beard," is a defence against lightning and evil spirits, hence Charlemagne's edict

Et habeat quisque supra domum suam Jovis barbam.

Lightwood (*Mortimer*), a solicitor, who conducts the "Harmon murder" case He is the great friend of Eugene Wrayburn, barrister-at-law, and it is the great ambition of his heart to imitate the nonchalance of his friend At one time Mortimer Lightwood admired Bella Wilfer — C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Ligurian Republic (*The*), Venetia, Genoa, and part of Sardinia, formed by Napoleon I in 1797

Ligurian Sage (*The*), Aulus Persius Flaccus, the satirist (34-62).

Likeness Strabo (father of Pompey) and his cook were exactly alike

Sura (pro-consul of Sicily) and a fisherman were so much alike that Sura asked the fisherman if his mother had ever been in Rome "No," said the man, "but my father has"

Walter de Hempsbam abbot of Canterbury and his shepherd were so alike that when the shepherd was dressed in the abbot's gown, even King John was deluded by the resemblance — Percy, *Reliques* ("King John and the Abbot of Canterbury")

* * * The brothers Antipholus, the brothers Dromio, the brothers Menæchmus (called by Plautus Sosicles and Menæchmus), etc

Lik'strond, the abode, after death, of perjurers, assassins, and seducers The word means "strand of corpses" Nestron is the strand or shore of the dead — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Lilburn (*John*), a contentious leveler in the Commonwealth, of whom it was said, *If no one else were alive, John would quarrel with Lilburn* The epigrammatic epitaph of John Lilburn is as follows —

Is John departed and is Lilburn gone?
Farewell to both to Lilburn and to John!
Yet being gone take this advice from me
Let them not both in one grave buried be
Here lay ye John lay Lilburn thereabout
For if they both should meet, they would fall out

Lili, immortalized by Goethe, was Anna Elizabeth Schonemann, daughter of a Frankfort banker She was 16 when Goethe first knew her

Lilies (*City of*), Florence

Lilinau, a woman wooed by a phantom that lived in her father's pines At night-fall the phantom whispered love, and won the fair Lilinau, who followed his green waving plume through the forest, but never more was seen — *American-Indian Legend*

Told she the tale of the fair Lilinau who was wooed by a phantom
That through the pines o'er her father's lodge, in the hush of the twilight
Breathed like the evening wind and whispered love to the maiden
Till she followed his green and waving plume thro the forest
And never more returned, nor was seen again by her people.

Longfellow *Engelina* II. 4 (1849)

Lilis or **Lilith**, Adam's wife before Eve was created Lilis refused to submit to Adam, and was turned out of paradise, but she still haunts the air, and is especially hostile to new-born children

* * * Goethe has introduced her in his *Faust* (1790)

Lillia-Bianca, the bright and daughter of Nantoleet, beloved by Pinac the fellow-traveller of Mirabel "the wild goose"—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-geese Chase* (1652)

Lilliput, the country of the Lilliputians, a race of pygmies of very diminutive size, to whom Gulliver appeared a monstrous giant—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726)

* * The voyage to Lilliput is a satire on the manners and habits of George I

Lilly, the wife of Andrew Andrew is the servant of Charles Brisac a scholar—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637)

Lilly (William), an English astrologer, who was employed during the Civil Wars by both parties, and even Charles I consulted him about his projected escape from Carisbrooke Castle (1602-1681)

He talks of Raymond Lilly (q v) and the ghost of Lilly—W Congreve *Love for Love* III. (1692)

Lillywick, the collector of water-rates, and uncle to Mrs Kenwigs He considered himself far superior in a social point of view to Mr Kenwigs, who was only an ivory turner, but he deigned to acknowledge the relative, and confessed him to be "an honest, well-behaved, respectable sort of a man" Mr Lillywick looked on himself as one of the elite of society "If ever an old gentleman made a point of appearing in public shaved close and clean, that old gentleman was Mr Lillywick If ever a collector had borne himself like a collector, and assumed a solemn and portentous dignity, as if he had the whole world on his back, that collector was Mr Lillywick" Mr Kenwigs thought the collector, who was a bachelor, would leave each of the Kenwigs £100, but he "had the baseness" to marry Miss Petowker of the Theatre Royal, and "swindle the Kenwigs of their golden expectations"—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Lily (The), the French king for the time being So called from the lilies, which, from the time of Clovis, formed the royal device of France Tasso (*Jerusalem Delivered*) calls them *gigli d'oro* ("golden lilies"), but lord Lytton calls them "silver lilies"

Lord of the silver lilies canst thou tell

If the same fate await not thy descendant?

Lord F L B Lytton, *The Duchess de la Pallière* (1835)

Lily Maid of Astolat, Elaine (q v). (See also LAUNCELOT AND ELAINE)

Lily of Medicine (The), a treatise written by Bernard Gordon, called *Lilium Medicinæ* (1480) (See GORDONIVS)

Limberham, a tame, foolish keeper. Supposed to be meant for the duke of Lauderdale—Dryden, *Limberham* or *The Kind Keeper*

Limbo (Latin, *limbus*, "an edge"), a sort of neutral land on the confines of paradise, for those who are not good enough for heaven and not bad enough for hell, or rather for those who cannot (according to the Church "system") be admitted into paradise, either because they have never heard the gospel or else have never been baptized.

There's a sign
Wee blame him and if aught they merited
It profits not since baptism was not the rite
If they before
The gospel lived they merited not God aught
For these delinquents
And for no other evil we are lost—
Dante, *Inferno* IV. (1304)

Limbo of the Moon Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*, CANTO 70, says, in the moon are treasured up the precious time misspent in play, all vain efforts, all vows never paid, all counsel thrown away, all desires that lead to nothing, the vanity of titles, flattery, great men's promises, court services, and death-bed alms Pope says

There heroes' wills are kept in ponderous vaults,
And beats in swift boxes and sweetenered cells
There broken vows and death-bed alms are found
And lovers' hearts with ends of ribbon bound
The courtiers' promises and sick men's prayers
The riddles of harlots and the tears of heirs
Curses for cursers and chains to yoke a flea
Dried butterflies and torres of casuality
Pope of the Lock v. (1714)

Limbus Patuorian or the "Fools Paradise," for idiots, madmen, and others who are not responsible for their sins, but yet have done nothing worthy of salvation Milton says, from the earth fly to the Paradise of Fools

All things transitory and vain the fruits
Of painful superstition and blind zeal
All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand,
Abortive monstrous or unkindly mixed
The builders here of Babel
Others come single He who to be deemed
A god leaped fondly into Etna's flames
Empedocles and he who to enjoy
His to a clysium leaped into the sea
Embryos and idiotic eremites and friars—
Paradise Lost III. 4-8 (1633)

Limbus Patrum, that half-way house between purgatory and paradise, where patriarchs and prophets, saints, martyrs, and confessors, await the "second coming" This, according to some, is the

hadēs or "hell" into which Christ descended when "Ho preached to the spirits in prison" Dantē places Limbo on the confines of hell, but tells us those doomed to dwell there are "only so far afflicted as that they live without hope" (*Inferno*, 11)

I have some of them in Limbo Patrum and there they are like to dance these three days.—Shakespeare *Henry VIII* act v sc. 3 (1601)

Limbo Puerōrum or "Child's Paradise," for unbaptized infants too young to commit actual sin but not eligible for heaven because they have not been baptized

** According to Dantē, Limbo is between hell and that border-land where dwell "the praiseless and the blameless dead" (See *INFERNO*, p. 472)

Limisso, the city of Cyprus called Caria by Ptolemy—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Lincius (See *LANCEUS*)

Lincoln (*The bishop of*), in the court of queen Elizabeth He was Thomas Cowper—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Lincoln Green Lincoln at one time dyed the best green of all England, and Coventry the best blue

and girls in Lincoln green.
Dryden *Polyolion* xxv (1676).

** Kendal was also at one time noted for its green Hence Falstaff speaks of "three misbegotten knaves in Kendal green"—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV* act ii sc. 4 (1597)

Here be a sort of ragged knaves come in
Clothed all in Kendale greene
Play of Pobyh Hood.

Lincolnshire Grazier (*A*) The Rev Thomas Hartwell Horne published *The Complete Grazier* under this pseudonym (1805)

Linco'ya (3 syl), husband of Co'atel, and a captive of the Aztecas "Once, when a chief was feasting Madoc, a captive served the food" Madoc says, "I marked the youth, for he had features of a gentler race, and oftentimes his eye was fixed on me with looks of more than wonder" This young man, "the flower of all his nation," was to be immolated to the god Tezcalipōca, but on the eve of sacrifice he made his escape, and flew to Madoc for protection The fugitive proved both useful and faithful, but when he heard of the death of Coatel, he was quite heart-broken Azyāca, to

divert him, told him about the spirit-land, and Lincoya asked, "Is the way thither long?"

The old man replied "A way of many moons."
I know a shorter path," exclaimed the youth -
And up he sprang and from the precipice
Darted. A moment and Azyca heard
His body fall upon the rocks below
Southey *Madoc* ll 22 (1805)

Landabrides (4 syl), a euphemism for a female of no repute, a courtesan Landabridēs is the heroine of the romance entitled *The Mirror of Knighthood*, one of the books in don Quixote's library (pt I i 6), and the name became a household word for a mistress It occurs in two of Sir W. Scott's novels, *Kenilworth* and *Woodstock*

Landesay, an archer in the Scotch guard of Louis XI of France—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Landesay (*Lord*), one of the embassy to queen Mary of Scotland—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Linder, a poetic swain or lover *en bergere*

Do not, for Heaven's sake bring down Corydon and
Linder upon us.—Sir W. Scott

Lindsay (*Margaret*), the heroine of a novel by professor John Wilson, entitled *Trials of Margaret Lindsay*, a very pathetic story (1785-1854)

Linnet, daughter of Sir Persaunt, and sister of Lions of Castle Perilous (ch 131) Her sister was held captive by Sir Ironside, the Red Knight of the Red Lands Linnet went to King Arthur to entreat that one of his knights might be sent to liberate her, but as she refused to give up the name of her sister, the king said no knight of the Round Table could undertake the adventure At this, a young man nicknamed "Beaumains" (*Gareth*), who had been serving in the kitchen for twelve months, entreated that he might be allowed the quest, which the king granted Linnet, however, treated him with the utmost contumely, calling him dish-washer, kitchen knave, and lout, but he overthrew all the knights opposed to him, delivered the lady Lions, and married her (See *LINETTE*)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 120-153 (1470)

** Some men nicknamed her "The Savage" (ch 151) Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, makes Gareth marry Lynette, which spoils the allegory (See p. 365.)

Lingo, in O'Keefe's comedy *Agreeable Surprise* (1798)

Linkinwater (*Tim*), confidential clerk to the brothers Cheeverble. A kind-hearted old bachelor, fossilized in ideas, but most kind-hearted, and devoted to his masters almost to idolatry. He is much attached to a blind blackbird called "Dick," which he keeps in a large cage. The bird has lost its voice from old age, but, in Tim's opinion, there is no equal to it in the whole world. The old clerk marries Miss La Creevy, a miniature-painter.

Punctual as the counting house dial, he performed the minutest actions, and arranged the minutest articles of his little room in a precise and regular order. Paper pens, ink, ruler, sealing wax, wafers, Tim's hat, Tim's scrupulously folded gloves, Tim's other coat, all had their accurate niches of space. There was not a more accurate instrument in existence than Tim Linkinwater.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xxviii (1855)

Linklater (*Laurie*), yeoman of the king's kitchen. A friend to Ritchie Moniphies—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.)

Linne (*The Heir of*), a great spendthrift, who sold his estates to John-o'-the-Scales, his steward, reserving for himself only a "poor and lonesome lodge in a lonely glen." Here he found a rope, with a running noose, and put it round his neck, with the intention of hanging himself. The weight of his body broke the rope, and he fell to the ground. He now found two chests of gold and one of silver, with this inscription: "Once more, my son, I set thee clear. Amend thy life, or a rope must end it." The heir of Linne now went to the steward for the loan of forty pence, which was denied him. One of the guests said, "Whiv, John, you ought to lend it, for you had the estates cheap enough." "Cheap," said John, "Whiv, he shall have them back for a hundred marks less than the money I gave for them." "Done!" said the heir of Linne, and counted out the money. Thus he recovered his estates, and made the kind guest his forester—Perey, *Reliques*, II. ii 5.

Lion (*A*), emblem of the tribe of Judah. In the old church at Totnes is a stone pulpit divided into compartments containing shields, decorated with the several emblems of the Jewish tribes, of which this is one.

Judah is a lion's whelp, he couched as a lion and as an old lion, who shall rouse him up!—Gen. xlix. 9.

Lion (*The*), symbol of ambition. When Dante began the ascent of fame, he was

met first by a panther (*pleasure*), and then by a lion (*ambition*), which tried to stop his further progress.

A lion came
With head erect and hunger mad.
Dante, *Hell*, l. (130.)

Lion (*The*), Henry, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, son of Henry "the Proud" (1120-1195).

Louis VIII of France, born under the sign *Leo* (1187, 1223-1226).

William of Scotland, who chose a red lion rampant for his cognizance (*), 1165-1214).

Lion (*The Golden*), emblem of ancient Assyria. The bear was that of ancient Persia.

Where is the Assyrian lion's golden hide
That all the beasts once graced in lordly pride?
Where that great Persian bear, whose sweating pride
The lion's self tore out with raw paw's jaw?
Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vii (1635).

Lion (*The Valiant*), Alep Arslan, son of Togrul Beg the Perso-Turkish monarch (*), 1063-1072).

Lion Attending on Man

Una was attended by a lion. Spenser says that Una was seeking St. George, and as she sat to rest herself, a lion rushed suddenly out of a thicket, with gaping mouth and lashing tail, but as it drew near, it was awe-struck, licked her feet and hands, and followed her like a dog. Sansloy slew the faithful beast—*Fairy Queen*, I. iii 12 (1590).

* * * This is an allegory of the Reformation. The "lion" means England, and "Una" means truth or the reformed religion. England (*the lion*) waited on truth or the Reformation. "Sansloy" means queen Mary or false faith, which killed the lion, or separated England from truth (or the true faith). It might seem to some that Sansloy should have been substituted for Sansloy, but this could not be, because Sansloy had been slain already.

Sir Livan de Gallis or Iwan de Gallis was attended by a lion, which, in gratitude to the knight, who had delivered it from a serpent, ever after became his faithful servant, approaching the knight with tears, and rising on its hind feet.

Sir Geoffrey de Latour was aided by a lion against the Saracens, but the faithful brute was drowned in attempting to follow the vessel in which the knight had embarked on his departure from the Holy Land.

St. Jerome is represented as attended by a lion. (See ANDROCCLUS, p. 37.)

Lion of God (*The*), Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet. He was called at birth "The Rugged Lion" (*al Haidara*) (607-655-661)

Hamza, called "The Lion of God and of His Prophet." So Gabriel told Mahomet his uncle was registered in heaven.

Lion of Janina, Ali Pasha, overthrown in 1822 by Ibrahim Pasha (1741, 1788-1822)

Lion of the North (*The*), Gustavus Adolphus (1594, 1611-1632)

Lion-Heart Richard I was called *Cœur de Lion* because he plucked out a lion's heart, to which beast he had been exposed by the duke of Austria, for having slain his son.

It is said that a lion was put to Lynce Pluchard bying in prison to devour him, and when the lion was gayning he put his arms in his mouth and pulled the lion by the harts so hard that he slew the lion, and therefore he is called *Richard Cœur de Lion*.—*Rail Chronicle* (163.)

Lion King of Assyria, Arioch *al Asser* (B.C. 1927-1897)

Lion Rouge (*Le*), marshal Ney, who had red hair and red whiskers (1769-1815)

Lion-Tamer One of the most remarkable was Ellen Bright, who exhibited in Wombwell's menagerie. She was killed by a tiger in 1850, aged 17 years.

Lions (*White and Red*) Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, says his land is the "home of white and red lions" (1160)

Lion's Provider (*The*), the jackal, which often starts prey that the lion appropriates.

the poor jackals are less foul
(As being the brave lion's keen providers)
Than human insects catering for spiders
Byron *Don Juan* ix. 27 (1804)

Lionel and Clarissa, an opera by Bickerstaff. Sir John Flowerdale has a daughter named Clarissa, whose tutor is Lionel, an Oxford graduate. Colonel Oldboy, his neighbour, has a son named Jessamy, a noodle and a fop, and a daughter, Diana. A proposal is made for Clarissa Flowerdale to marry Jessamy, but she despises the prig, and loves Lionel. After a little embroglio, Sir John gives his consent to this match. Now for Diana Harman, a guest of Oldboy's, tells him he is in love, but that the father of the lady will not consent to his marriage. Oldboy advises him to clope, lends his

carriage and horses, and writes a letter for Harman, which he is to send to the girl's father. Harman follows this advice, and elopes with Diana, but Diana repents, returns home unmarried, and craves her father's forgiveness. The old colonel yields, the lovers are united, and Oldboy says he likes Harman the better for his pluck and manliness.

Lionell (*Sir*), brother of sir Launcelet, son of Ban King of Benwick (*Brittany*)

Liones (3 syl), daughter of sir Perisant of Castle Perilous, where she was held captive by sir Ironside, the Red Knight of the Red Lands. Her sister Linct went to the court of king Arthur to request that some knight would undertake to deliver her from her oppressor, but as she refused to give up the name of the lady, the king said no knight of the Round Table could undertake the quest. On this, a stranger, nicknamed "Bernmain" from the unusual size of his hands, and who had served in the kitchen for twelve months, begged to be sent, and his request was granted. He was very scornfully treated by Linct, but succeeded in overthrowing every knight who opposed him, and, after combating from dawn to sunset with sir Ironside, made him also do homage. The lady, being now free, married the "kitchen knight," who was, in fact, sir Gareth, son of Lot king of Orkney, and Linct married his brother Gareth. (See *LIONS* of Castle Perilous).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120-153 (1470)

Lionesse (3 syl), *Lyonesse*, or *Lionès*, a tract of land between Land's End and the Scilly Isles, now submerged "full forty fathoms under water." It formed a part of Cornwall. Thus sir Tristram de Lionès is always called a Cornish knight. When asked his name, he tells sir Kay that he is sir Tristram de Lionès, to which the seneschal answers, "Yet heard I never in no place that any good knight came out of Cornwall."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 56 (1470). (See *LIONESSE*, p. 548.)

* * * Respecting the knights of Cornwall, sir Mark the king of Cornwall had thrown the whole district into bad odour. He was false, cowardly, mean, and most unknighly.

LII *The Death of the Children of Lir*. This is one of the three tragic stories of the ancient Irish. The other two are *The*

Death of the Children of Iouran and The Death of the Children of Usnach (See FIONNÜALA) — O'Flanagan, *Transactions of the Gaelic Society*, 1

* * * Lir (King) father of Fionnuala. On the death of Fingula (the mother of his daughter), he married the wicked Aoife, who, through spite, transformed the children of Lir into swans, doomed to float on the water for centuries, till they hear the first mass-bell ring. Tom Moore has versified this legend.

Silent, O Moyle be the roar of thy water
Break not, ye breezes, your chain of repose—
While murmuring mournfully Lir's lonely daughter
Tells to the night-star her tale of woe.

Moore, *Irish Melodies* (Song of Fionnuala "1814)

Liris, a proud but lovely daughter of the race of man, beloved by Rabi, first of the angel host. Her passion was the love of knowledge, and she was captivated by all her angel lover told her of heaven and the works of God. At last she requested Rabi to appear before her in all his glory, and, as she fell into his embrace, was burnt to ashes by the rays which issued from him — T. Moore, *Loves of the Angels*, ii (1822)

Lisa, an innkeeper's daughter, who wishes to marry Elvino a wealthy farmer, but Elvino is in love with Ami'na. Suspicious circumstances make Elvino renounce his true love and promise marriage to Lisa, but the suspicion is shown to be baseless, and Lisa is discovered to be the paramour of another. So Elvino returns to his first love, and Lisa is left to Alessio, with whom she had been living previously — Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula* (1831)

Lis'boa or Lisbo'a, Lisbon

Lisette *Les Infidélités de Lisette* and *Les Gueux* are the two songs which, in 1813, gained for Béranger admission to the "Caveau," a club of Paris, established in 1729 and broken up in 1749, but re-established in 1806 and finally closed in 1817.

Les Infidélités supposes that Béranger loved Lisette, who bestowed her favours on sundry admirers, and Béranger, at each new proof of infidelity, "drowned his sorrow in the bowl."

Lisette, ma Lisette,
Tu m'as troupé toujours
Mals vire la Lisette!
Je veux, Lisette,
Boire à nos amours

Les Infidélités de Lisette.

Lismaha'go (Captain), a superannuated officer on half-pay, who marries Miss Tabitha Bramble for the sake of

her £4000. He is a hard-featured, forbidding Scotchman, singular in dress, eccentric in manners, self-conceited, pedantic, disputatious, and rude. Though most tenacious in argument, he can yield to Miss Tabitha, whom he wishes to conciliate. Lismaha'go reminds one of don Quixote, but is sufficiently unlike to be original — T. Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771)

Lissardo, valet to don Felix. He is a conceited high-life-below-stairs fop, who makes love to Inis and Flora — Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1713)

Lee Lewis (1730-1833) played "Lissardo" in the style of his great master (Woodward), and most divertingly — Boaden *Life of Mrs Siddons*.

Lisuarte (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series of *Le Roman des Romains*, or that pertaining to "Amadis of Gaul." This part was added by Juan Diaz.

Literary Forgers (See FORGERS)

Literature (*Father of Modern French*), Claude de Seyssel (1150-1520)

Literature (*Father of German*), Gottfried Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781)

Littamer, the painfully irreproachable valet of Steerforth, in whose presence David Copperfield feels always most uncomfortably small. Though as a valet he is propriety in Sunday best, he is nevertheless cunning and deceitful. Steerforth, tired of "Little Em'ly," wishes to marry her to Littamer, but from this lot she is rescued, and migrates to Australia — C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Little (Thomas) Thomas Moore published, in 1808, a volume of amatory poems under this nom de plume. The preface is signed J H H H.

"Th. Little" — young Catullus of his day
"is sweet but as immoral as his lay

Eyton *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1800)

Little Britain, Brittany, also called Armorica, and in Arthurian romance Benwick or Benwick.

* * * There is a part of London called "Little Britain." It lies between Christ's Hospital (the Bine-court School) and Aldersgate Street. It was here that Mr Jagers had his chambers (See JAGGERS p. 486)

Little Corporal (*The*) General Bonaparte was so called after the battle of Lodi in 1796, from his youthful age and low stature.

Little Dorrit, the heroine and title of a novel by C. Dickens (1857). Little Dorrit was born and brought up in the Marshalsea prison, Bermondsey, where her father was confined for debt, and when about 11 years of age she used to do needlework, to earn a subsistence for herself and her father. The child had a pale, transparent face, quick in expression, though not beautiful in feature. Her eyes were a soft hazel, and her figure slight. The little dove of the prison was idolized by the prisoners, and when she walked out, every man in Bermondsey who passed her, touched or took off his hat out of respect to her good works and active benevolence. Her father, coming into a property, was set free at length, and Little Dorrit married Arthur Clennam, the marriage service being celebrated in the Marshalsea, by the prison chaplain.

Little-Endians and Big-Endians, two religious factions, which waged incessant war with each other on the right interpretation of the fifty-fourth chapter of the *Blind's* "All true believers break their eggs at the convenient end." The godfather of Calin Desir Plume, the reigning emperor of Lilliput, happened to cut his finger while breaking his egg at the *big* end, and therefore commanded all faithful Lilliputians to break their eggs in future at the *small* end. The Blefusendians called this decree rank heresy, and determined to exterminate the believers of such an abominable practice from the face of the earth. Hundreds of treatises were published on both sides, but each empire put all those books opposed to its own views into the *Index Expurgatorius*, and not a few of the more zealous sort died as martyrs for daring to follow their private judgment in the matter.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726).

Little French Lawyer (*The*), a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647). The person so called is La Wint, a wrangling French advocate.

Little Gentleman in Velvet (*To the*), a favourite Jacobite toast in the reign of queen Anne. The reference is to the mole that raised the hill against which the horse of William III. stumbled while riding in the park of Hampton Court. By this accident the king broke his collar-bone, a severe illness ensued, and he died in 1702.

Little John (whose surname was

Naylor), the *fidus Achat's* of Robin Hood. He could shoot an arrow a measured mile and somewhat more. So could Robin Hood, but no other man ever lived who could perform the same feat. In one of the Robin Hood ballads we are told that the name of this free-shooter was John Little, and that William Stutely, in merry mood, reversed the names.

O here is my hand "the stranger replied
I'll serve you with all my whole heart
My name is John Little, a man of good mettle;
He or doubt me for I'll play my part."
He was, I must tell you, full seven foot high,
And may be an ell in the waste
Brave Stutely said then

Oh he;

he goes

Johnson *Robin Hood Ballads* II. 21 (before 1600)

* * A bow (says Ritson) which belonged to Little John, with the name *Naylor* on it, is now in the possession of a gentleman in the west riding of Yorkshire. Scott has introduced Little John in *The Lullian* (time, Richard I.)

Little John (*Hugh*). John Hugh Lockhart, grandson of sir W. Scott, is so called by sir Walter in his *Tales of a Grandfather*, written for his grandson.

Little Marlborough, count von Schwerin, a Prussian field-marshal and a companion of the duke of Marlborough (1684-1757).

Little Nell, a child distinguished for her purity of character, though living in the midst of selfishness, impurity, and crime. She was brought up by her grandfather, who was in his dotage, and having lost his property, tried to eke out a narrow living by selling lumber or curiosities. At length, through terror of Quilp, the old man and his grandchild stole away, and led a vagrant life, the one idea of both being to get as far as possible from the reach of Quilp. They finally settled down in a cottage overlooking a country churchyard, where Nell died.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Little Peddington, an imaginary place, the village of quackery and cant, egotism and humbug, affectation and flattery.—John Pools, *Little Peddington*.

Little Queen, Isabella of Valois, who was married at the age of eight years to Richard II. of England, and was a widow at 13 years of age (1387-1410).

Little Red Riding-Hood (*Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*), from *Les Contes* of

Charles Perrault (1697). Ludwig Tieck reproduced the same tale in his *Volks-märchen* (Popular Stories), in 1795, under the German title *Leben und Tod des Klemen Rothhappchen*. A little girl takes a present to her grandmother, but a wolf has assumed the place of the old woman, and, when the child gets into bed, devours her. The brothers Grimm have reproduced this tale in German in the Swedish version, Red Riding-Hood is a young woman, who takes refuge in a tree, the wolf gaws the tree, and the lover arrives just in time to see his mistress devoured by the monster.

Littlejohn (*Baile*), a magistrate at Fairport—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Live to Please Dr. Johnson, in the prologue spoken by Garrick at the opening of Drury Lane in 1747, says

The drama's laws the drama's patrons give
For we that live to please must please to live.

Livy (*The Russian*), Nicholas Michaelovitch Karamzin (1765-1826)

Livy of France, Jura de Marianna (1587-1624)

Livy of Portugal, Joao de Barros (1496-1570)

Lizard Islands, fabulous islands, where damsels, outcast from the rest of the world, find a home and welcome—Torquemada, *Garden of Flowers*

Lizard Point (Cornwall), a corruption of *Lazar's Point*, being a place of retirement for lepers or leprosy

Llaian, the unwed mother of prince Hoel. His father was prince Hoel, the illegitimate son of king Owen of North Wales. Hoel the father was slain in battle by his half-brother David, successor to the throne, and Llaian, with her young son, also called Hoel, accompanied prince Madoc to America—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Llewellyn, son of Iorwerth, and grandson of Owen king of North Wales. Iorwerth was the eldest son, but was set aside because he had a blemish in the face, and his half-brother David was king. David began his reign by killing or banishing all the family of his father who might disturb his succession. Amongst those he killed was Iorwerth, in consequence of which Llewellyn resolved to avenge his father's death, and his hatred against his uncle was unbounded—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Lloyd with an "L."

One morning a Welsh coach maker came with his bill to my lord (the earl of Brentford). You are called I think Mr Lloyd? "At your lordship's service," my lord. What! Lloyd with an L? "It was with an 'L'." In your part of the world I have heard that Lloyd and Filloyd are synonymous, is it so? "I inquired his lordship." "Very often indeed, my lord," was the reply. "You say that you spell your name with an L?" "Always," my lord. "That, Mr Lloyd is a little unlucky, for I am paying my debts alphabetically, and in four or five years you might have come in with the 'F's' but I am afraid I can give you no hopes for your 'L'." Good morning—S. Foote, *The Lame Lover*

Lloyd's Books, two enormous ledger-looking volumes, raised on desks at right and left of the entrance to Lloyd's Rooms. These books give the principal arrivals, and all losses by wreck, fire, or other accident at sea. The entries are written in a fine, bold, Roman hand, legible to all readers.

* * *Lloyd's List* is a London periodical, in which the shipping news received at Lloyd's Rooms is regularly published.

L. N. R., initialism of Mrs Ranyard, authoress of *The Pool and Its Story*, *The Missing Link*, etc. Died 1879.

Loathly Lady (*The*), a hideous creature, whom Sir Gawain marries, and who immediately becomes a most beautiful woman—*The Marriage of Sir Gawain* (a ballad).

The walls were clothed with grim old tapestry, representing the memorable story of Sir Gawain's wedding with the Loathly Lady—Sir W. Scott.

Loba'ba, one of the sorecreers in the caverns of Dom-Daniel, "under the roots of the ocean." These spirits were destined to be destroyed by one of the race of Hoderah, and, therefore, they persecuted the whole of that race even to death. Thal'aba, however, escaped their malice, and became their destroyer. Okba tried to kill him, but failed. Abdalrah was next sent against him, and would have struck the lad in prayer, but was himself killed by a simoom. Lob'aba was the third envoy sent to compass his death. He assumed the guise of an old merchant, and beguiled the young man into the wilderness where he roused up a furious whirlwind, but Thalaba was saved, and Lob'aba himself fell a victim to the storm which he had raised—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797).

Local Designations and Lancashire Manufactures, etc

ARMCHAIR, *see* *see* *see* or *fell* &c.

BURT muffers

DUKE cymblins

CHEABLE, *swingers* (a peculiar coat)

atoes)

DOVGLETON points
 ECCLES cakes
 EFFRON coffers
 GLASGOW cottons
 GORTON bull-dogs
 LIVERPOOL gentlemen
 LONDON gents
 MANCHESTER men
 MANCHESTER cottons
 MIDDIFTON moons
 ORMSKIRK gingerbread
 OW DAN (Oldham), chaps
 PAISLEY bottles
 RADCLIFFE, napers
 ROLLDALF gawbles
 STRETFORD black puddings
 WARRINGTON ale

Manchester Guardian

Lochaw *It's a far cry to Lochaw,*
 as his lands are very extensive Lochaw
 was the original seat of the Campbells,
 and so extensive were their possessions,
 that no cry or challenge could reach from
 one end of them to the other

Lochiel (2 syl) Sir Ewan Cameron,
 lord of Lochiel, surnamed "The Black"
 and "The Ulysses of the Highlands,"
 died 1719 His son, called "The
 Gentle Lochiel," is the one referred to
 by Thomas Campbell in *Lochiel's Warn-
 ing* He fought in the battle of Culloden
 for prince Charles, the Young Pretender
 (1746)

Lochiel Lochiel beware of the day
 When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array!
 For a field of the dead rushes red on my sight
 And the clans of Culloden are scattered in flight
 Campbell *Lochiel's Warning*

And Cameron In the shock of steel,
 Die like the offspring of Lochiel.
 Sir W. Scott *Field of Waterloo*

Lochinvar, a young Highlander,
 in love with a lady at Netherby Hall
 (condemned to marry a "laggard in
 love and a dastard in war") Her
 young cavalier induced the too-willing
 lassie to be his partner in a dance, and
 while the guests were intent on their
 amusements, swung her into his saddle
 and made off with her before the bride-
 groom could recover from his amaze-
 ment—Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1808)

Lochleven (*The lady of*), mother of
 the regent Murray—Sir W. Scott, *The
 Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Lochlin, the Gaelic name for Scan-
 dinavian It generally means Denmark
 —Ossian, *Fingal*

Lockit, the jailer in Gay's *Beggar's
 Opera* He was an inhuman brute, who
 refused to allow captain Macheath any
 more candles in his cell, and threatened to
 elap on extra fetters, unless he supplied
 him with more "garnish" (*jail fees*)
 Lockit loaded his prisoners with fetters

in inverse proportion to the fees which
 they paid, ranging "from one guinea to
 ten" (See *LUCY*)—J. Gay, *The Beggar's
 Opera* (1727)

The quarrel between Peichum and Lockit was an
 allusion to a personal collision between Walpole and his
 colleague lord Townshend.—R. Chambers *English Litera-
 ture* i 67L

Locksley, in Nottinghamshire, the
 birthplace of Robin Hood

In Locksley town In merry Nottinghamshire

In merry sweet Locksley town

There bold Robin Hood was born and was bred,

Bold Robin of famous renown

Ritson *Robin Hood* ii 1 (1793)

Locksley, alias "Robin Hood," an
 archer at the tournament (chap. viii)
 Said to have been the name of the village
 where the outlaw was born—Sir W.
 Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Locksley Hall The lord of Locks-
 ley Hall loves his cousin Amy, but Amy
 marries a rich clown The lord of Locks-
 ley Hall, indignant, says he will marry
 some savage, but, on reflection, adds,
 "Better fifty years of Europe than a
 cycle of Cathay"—Tennyson, *Locksley
 Hall*

Loegrin (2 syl), father of Sabri'na, and
 eldest son of the mythical Brutus king of
 ancient Britain On the death of his
 father, Loegrin became king of Loegrin
 (England)—Geoffrey, *Brit Hist*, ii 5

Locusta, a by-word of infamy She
 lived in the early part of the Roman
 empire Locusta poisoned Claudius and
 Britannicus, and attempted to destroy
 Nero, but, being found out, was put to
 death

Loda or **Cruth-Loda**, a Scandi-
 navian god, which dwelt "on the misty
 top of U-thorno the house of the
 spirits of men" Fingal did not worship
 at the "stone of this power," but looked
 on it as hostile to himself and friendly
 to his foes Hence, when Loda appeared
 to him on one occasion, Fingal knew it
 was with no friendly intent, and with his
 sword he cleft the intrenchant spirit in
 twain Whereupon it uttered a terrible
 shriek, which made the island tremble,
 and, "rolling itself up, rose upon the
 wings of the wind," and departed (See
MAKS WOUNDED)—Ossian, *Carnio-
 Thura*

(In *Oma-Moul*, "Loda" seems to be a
 place)

They stretch their hands to the shells in Loda)

Lodbrog, king of Denmark (eighth

century), famous for his wars and victories. He was also an excellent scald or bard, like Ossian. Falling into the hands of his enemies, he was cast into jail, and devoured by serpents.

Lodging "My lodging is on the cold ground"—W B Rhodes, *Bombastes Furioso* (1790)

Lodoiska (4 syl), a beautiful Polish princess, in love with count Floreski. She is the daughter of prince Lupauski, who places her under the protection of a friend (baron Lovinski) during a war between the Poles and Tartars. Here her lover finds her a prisoner at large, but the baron seeks to poison him. At this crisis, the Tartars arrive and invade the castle. The baron is killed, the lady released, and all ends happily.—J P Kemble, *Lodoiska* (a melodrame)

Lodona, a nymph, fond of the chase. One day, Pan saw her, and tried to catch her, but she fled, and implored Cynthia to save her. Her prayer was heard, and she was instantly converted into "a silver stream, which ever keeps its virgin coolness." Lodona is an affluent of the Thames.—Pope, *Windsor Forest* (1713)

Lodore (2 syl), a cataract three miles from Greta Hall, Keswick, rendered famous by Southey's piece of word-painting called *The Cataract of Lodore* (1820). Flus and Edgar Poe's *Bells* are the best pieces of word painting in the language, at least of a similar length.

Lodovico, kinsman to Brabantio the father of Desdemona.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611)

Lodovico and Piso, two cowardly gulls.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613)

Lodowick, the name assumed by the duke of Vienna, when he retired for a while from State affairs, and dressed as a friar, to watch the carrying out of a law recently enforced against prostitution.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

Loe'gria (4 syl), England, the kingdom of Logris or Loerine, eldest son of Brute the mythical king of Britain.

Thus Cambria [Wales] to her right that would herself restore
And rather than to lose Lo'gria looks for more
M Dryton, *Polyolbion*, iv (1612)

Il est écrit qu'il est une heure
Où tout le royaume de Logres,
Qui jadis fut la terre des ogres
Sera détruit par cette lance
Chrétien de Troyes, *Parzival* (1170).

Lofty, a detestable prig, always boasting of his intimacy with people of quality.—Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1767)

Lofty (*Sir Thomas*), a caricature of lord Melcombe. Sir Thomas is a man utterly destitute of all capacity, yet sets himself up for a Meccenas, and is well sponged by needy scribblers, who ply him with fulsome dedications.—Samuel Foote, *The Patron*

Log (*King*), a roi fâmeant. The frogs prayed to Jove to send them a king, and the god threw a log into the pool, the splash of which terribly alarmed them for a time, but they soon learnt to despise a monarch who allowed them to jump upon its back, and never resented their familiarities. The croakers complained to Jove for sending them so worthless a king, and prayed him to send one more active and imperious, so he sent them a stork, which devoured them.—*Aesop's Fables*

Logistilla, a good fairy, sister of Aler'na the sorceress. She taught Ruggiero (3 syl) to manage the hippogriff, and gave Astolfo a magic book and horn. Logistilla is human reason personified.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Logothete (*The*), or chancellor of the Grecian empire.—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Logres (2 syl) England is so called from Logris or Loerine, eldest son of the mythical king Brute.

le royaume de Logres
Qui jadis fut la terre des ogres
Chrétien de Troyes, *Parzival* (1170)

Logria, England (See LOGRES)

Logris or Loeris, same as Loerin or Loerine, eldest son of Brute the mythical king of Britain.

Logris, England

I am banished out of the country of Logris for ever that is to say out of the country of England.—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* iii 19 (1470)

Lohengrin, "Knight of the Swan," son of Parzival. He came to Brabant in a ship drawn by a swan, and having liberated the duchess Elsen, who was a captive, he married her, but declined to reveal his name. Not long after his marriage, he went against the Huns

and Saracens, performed marvels of bravery, and returned to Germany covered with glory. Elsen, being laughed at by her friends for not knowing the name of her husband, resolved to ask him of his family, but no sooner had she done so than the white swan re-appeared and carried him away — Wolfram von Eschenbach (a minnesinger, thirteenth century)

L'Oiseleur ("the bird-catcher"), the person who plays the magic flute — Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791)

Loki, the god of strife and spirit of all evil. His wife is Angerbode (4 syl), i. e. "messenger of wrath," and his three sons are Fenris, Midgard, and Hela. Loki gave the blind god Höder an arrow of mistletoe, and told him to try it, so the blind Höder discharged the arrow and slew Baldr (the Scandinavian Apollo). This calamity was so grievous to the gods, that they unanimously agreed to restore him to life again — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Lolah, one of the three beauties of the harem, into which don Juan in female disguise was admitted. She "was dusk as India and as warm." The other two were katin'ka and Dudu — Byron, *Don Juan*, vi 40, 41 (1824)

Lollius, an author often referred to by writers of the Middle Ages, but probably a "Mrs Harris" of Kennotwhere

Lollius, if a writer of that name existed at all was a somewhat somewhere — Coleridge.

London Antiquary (4) John Camden Hotten published his *Dictionary of Modern Slang, etc.*, under this pseudonym

London Bridge is Built on Woolpacks. In the reign of Henry II, Pious Peter, a chaplain of St Mary Colechurch, in the Poultry, built a stone bridge in lieu of the wooden one which had been destroyed by fire. The king helped him by a *tax on wool*, and hence the saying referred to above

Long (Tom), the hero of an old popular tale entitled *The Merry Conceits of Tom Long the Carrier, etc.*

Long Peter, Peter Aartsen, the Flemish painter. He was so called from his extraordinary height (1507-1573)

Long-Sword (Richard), son of the "fair Rosamond" and Henry II. His brother was Geoffrey archbishop of York

Long sword the brave son of beautiful Rosamond
Dryden, *Polyolbon* xiii (1613)

Long-Sword, William I. of Normandy,

son of Rollo, assassinated by the count of Flanders (920-913)

Long Tom Coffin, a sailor of heroic character and most amiable disposition, introduced by Fenimore Cooper of New York in his novel called *The Pilot*. Fitzball has dramatized the story

Longaville (3 syl), a young lord attending on Ferdinand king of Navarre. He promises to spend three years in study with the king, during which time no woman is to approach the court, but no sooner has he signed the compact than he falls in love with Maria. When he proposes to her, she defers his suit for twelve months, and she promises to change her "black gown for a faithful friend" if he then remains of the same mind

A man of sovereign parts he is esteemed
Well fitted in arts, glorious in arms
Nothing becomes him ill, that he would well
The only roll of his fair virtue's gloss
Is a sharp wit matched with too blunt a will
Whose edge none sures that come within his power
Shakespeare *Love's Labour's Lost* act II. sc. 1 (1594)

Longchamp, bishop of Ely, high justiciary of England during the absence of king Richard Cœur de Lion — Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Longevity. The following have exceeded a hundred years —

THOMAS CARN (207!!), according to the parish register of St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, died January 22, 1588, aged 207 years. If so, he was born 1381, in 4th Richard II, and died 13th Elizabeth

THOMAS PARR (152), born 1483, died 1635

HENRY JENKINS (169), born 1591, died 1760

CATHARINE countess of DESMOND (140), fifteenth century

HENRY HASTINGS (102), forester to Charles I (1587-1639)

HENRY EVANS (129), a Welshman (1642-1771)

JANE SCRIMSHAW (127) lived in the reigns of eight sovereigns (1584-1711)

ALICE of Philadelphia (116), born 1686, died 1802

THOMAS LAUGHEN of Markley, Worcestershire (107), born 1700, died 1807. His mother died at the age of 108

MARGARET PATTER or Batten of Glasgow (136). She was born in the reign of Elizabeth (1603), and died 1739. She was buried at Margaret's, Westminster, and a portrait of her is in St Margaret's workhouse

In Shifford (Salop) St Andrew's Church are these tablets

WILLIAM WARLEY (124), baptized at Ideall, otherwise Shiffnal, May 1, 1690, and was buried at Adbaston, November 28, 1714. He lived in the reign of eight sovereigns

MARY YATES (127) wife of Joseph Yates of Lizard Common, Shiffnal, was born 1649, and buried August 7, 1776. She walked to London just after the fire in 1666, was hearty and strong at 120 years, and married, at 92 years of age, her third husband

Longius, the name of the Roman soldier who pierced the crucified Saviour with a spear. The spear came into the possession of Joseph of Arimathea—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 41 (1470). Often called Longinus

Longomontanus (Christian), of Julinad, a Danish astronomer (1562-1647)

What did your Cardan [an Italian astronomer], and your Tolomy your [terrestrial] and your Longomontanus, your harmony of chronology with astrology—II Con. *First Love* iv (1623)

Lonna, that is, Colonna, the most southern point of Attica, called "Sunum's marbled steep." Here once stood a temple to Minerva, called by Falconer, in *The Shipwreck*, "Tritonia's sacred lane." The ship *Britannia* struck against "the cape's projecting verge," and was wrecked

Yet at the dead of night, by Lonna's steep
The seaman's cry was heard along the deep
Canto-ii, *The Pleasures of Hope* ii (1793).

Loose-Coat Field. The battle of Stamford (1470) was so called, because the men led by Lord Wells, being attacked by the Yorkists, threw off their coats, that they might flee the faster

Cast off their country's coats, to haste their speed away
Which Loose-Coat Field is called even to this day
Dryden, *Polyolbion* xiii (1622).

Lope de Vega (Flix), a Spanish poet, born at Madrid. He was one of those who came in the famous "Armada" to invade England. Lope (2 syl) wrote altogether 1690 tragedies, comedies, dramas, or religious pieces called *autos sacramentales* (1562-1635)

Her memory was a mine, Fire knew by heart
All Calderon and greater part of Lope
Byron *Don Juan*, l. 11 (1818).

Lopez, the "Spanish curate"—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Lopez (Don), a Portuguese nobleman, the father of don Iehv and donna

Isabella—Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Lorbrul'grud, the capital of Broddingnag. The word is humorously said to mean "Pride of the Universe"—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Broddingnag," 1726)

Lord, a hunchback (Greek, *lordos*, "crooked")

Lord Peter. The pope is so called in Dr Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*. Swift, in his *Tale of a Tub*, introduces the three brothers Peter, John, and Martin meaning the pope, Calvin, and Luther

Lord Strutt. Charles II of Spain is so called by Dr Arbuthnot, in his *History of John Bull* (1712)

Every one must remember the paroxysm of rage into which poor Lord Strutt fell, on hearing that his runaway servant Nic. Frog, his clothier John Bull, and his old enemy Lewis Baboon had come with quadrants, poles, and ink horns, to survey his estate, and to draw his will for him.—Macaulay

Lord Thomas and Annet had a lovers' quarrel, whereupon, Lord Thomas, in his temper, went and offered marriage to the nut-brown maid who had houses and lands. On the wedding day, Annet went to the church, and Lord Thomas gave her a rose, but the nut-brown maid killed her with a "bodkin from her head-gear." Lord Thomas, seeing Annet fall, plunged his dagger into the heart of the murderess, and then stabbed himself. Over the graves of Lord Thomas and the fair Annet grew "a bonny briar, and by this ye may ken that they were lovers dear." In some versions of this story Annet is called "Linor"—Percy, *Reliques*, etc., III. iii

Lord of Crazy Castle, John Hall Stevenson, author of *Crazy Tales* (in verse). J. H. Stevenson lived at Skelton Castle, which was nicknamed "Crazy Castle" (1718-1758)

Lord of the Isles, Donald of Islay, who in 1346 reduced the Hebrides under his sway. The title of "lord of the Isles" had been borne by others for centuries before, was borne by Stevenson's successors, and is now one of the titles of the prince of Wales

Sir W. Scott has a metrical romance entitled *The Lord of the Isles* (1815)

Loredani (Giacomo) interpreter of King Richard I—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Loredano (James), a Venetian patrician, and one of the Council of

Ten Loredano was the personal enemy of the Los'cari — Byron, *The Two Foscari* (1820)

Loren'zo, a young man with whom Jessica, the daughter of the Jew Shylock, elopes — Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (1698)

Lorenzo, an atheist and reprobate, whose remorse ends in despair — Dr Young, *Night Thoughts* (1742-6)

* * Some affirm that Lorenzo is meant for the poet's own son

Lorenzo (Colonel), a young libertine in Dryden's drama, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680)

Loretto (*The House of*) The Santa Casa is the reputed house of the virgin Mary at Nazareth. It was miraculously translated to Lume, in Dalmatia, in 1291, thence to Recanati in 1294, and finally to Macerata, in Italy, to a plot of land belonging to the lady Loretto

Our house may have travelled through the air like the house of Loretto for aught I care — Gosmith, *The Good-natured Man* iv 1 (1768)

Loretto of Austria, Mariazel ("Mary in the cell"), in Styria. So called from the miracle-working image of the Virgin. The image is old and very ugly. Two pilgrimages are made to it yearly

Loretto of Switzerland. Einsiedlen, a village containing a shrine of the "Black Lady of Switzerland." The church is of black marble, and the image of ebony

Lorimer, one of the guard at Ardenorville Castle — Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

Loriot, "the confidante and servant" of Louis XV. Loriot was the inventor of lifts, by which tables descended, and rose again covered with vands and wines

The shifting eld-board plays its humble part
Beyond the triumphs of a Loriot's art

E. Rogers, *I just came to a Friend* (1798)

Lorma, wife of Erragon king of Sora, in Scandinavia. She fell in love with Aldo, a Caledonian officer in the king's army. The guilty pair escaped to Morven, which Erragon forthwith invaded. Erragon encountered Aldo in single combat, and slew him, was himself slain in battle by Gaul son of Morni, and Lorma died of grief — Ossian, *The Battle of Lora*

Lorn (*McDougal of*), a Highland in the army of Montrose — Sir W.

Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

Lornequei (*Harry*), the hero and title of a military novel by Charles Lever

Lor'rimite (3 syl), a malignant witch, who abetted and aided Arvalan in his persecutions of Kail'yal the beautiful and holy daughter of Ladur'lad — Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, vi (1809)

Lorry (*Jarvis*), one of the firm in Tellson's bank, Temple Bar, and a friend of Dr Manette. Jarvis Lorry was orderly, precise, and methodical, but tender-hearted and affectionate

He had a good leg and was a little vain of it and his little sleek, crisp, flaxen wig looked as if it was spun silk. His face habitually suppressed and quiet was lighted up by a pair of moist bright eyes — Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* l. 4 (1853)

Losberne (2 syl), the medical man called in by Mrs Maylie to attend Oliver Twist, after the attempted burglary by Bill Sikes and his associates — Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Lost Island. Cephalonia is so called, because "it was only by chance that those who visited it could find it again." It is sometimes called "The Hidden Island."

Lot, consul of Londonesia, and afterwards king of Norway. He was brother of Urian and Angusel, and married Anne (own sister of King Arthur), by whom he had two sons, Walgan and Modred — Geoffrey, *British History*, viii 21, ix 9, 10 (1142)

* * This account differs so widely from that of Arthurian romance, that it is not possible to reconcile them. In the *History of Prince Arthur*, Lot king of Orkney marries Margawse the "sister of King Arthur" (pt 1 2). Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, says that Lot's wife was Bellicent. Again, the sons of Lot are called, in the *History*, Gaw'nin, Agravain, Gaheris, and Gareth, Mordred is their half-brother, being the son of King Arthur and the same mother — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 2, 36, 36 (1476)

Lot, king of Orkney. According to the *Morte d'Arthur*, king Lot's wife was Margawse or Morgawse, sister of King Arthur, and their sons were Sir Gaw'nin, Sir Agravain, Sir Gaheris, and Sir Gareth — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 36 (1470)

Once or twice Blain is called the wife

of Lot, but this is a mistake. Flain was Arthur's sister by the same mother, and was the wife of sir Nentres of Calot. Mordred was the son of Morgause by her brother Arthur, and consequently Gawain, Agravain, Gaheris, and Gareth were his half-brothers.

Lot, king of Orkney. According to Tennyson, king Lot's wife was Bellicent, daughter of Gorlois lord of Tintagel Castle, in Cornwall, and Lot was the father of Gawain (2 syl) and Modred. This account differs entirely from the *History of Prince Arthur*, by sir T. Malory. There the wife of Lot is called Margause or Morgause (Arthur's sister). Geoffrey of Monmouth, on the other hand, calls her Anne (Arthur's sister). The sons of Lot, according to the *History*, were Gawain, Agravain, Gaheris, and Gareth, Modred or Mordred being the offspring of Morgause and Arthur. This ignoble birth the *History* assigns as the reason of Mordred's hatred to king Arthur, his adulterous father and uncle. Lot was subdued by king Arthur, fighting on behalf of Leodogran or Leodogranee king of Cam'elard—See Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Lot's Wife, Wihela, who was confederate with the men of Sodom, and gave them notice when any stranger came to lodge in the house. Her sign was smoke by day and fire by night. Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt—Jallalo'ddin, *Al Zama'h*.

Lothario, a noble cavalier of Florence, the friend of Anselmo. Anselmo induced him to put the fidelity of his wife Camilla to the test, that he might rejoice in her incorruptible virtue, but Camilla was not trial-proof, and eloped with Lothario. Anselmo then died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I iv 5, 6 ("Fatal Curiosity," 605).

Lothario, a young Genoese nobleman, "braght, gallant, gay, and perfidious." He seduced Calista, daughter of Sciolto (3 syl) a Genoese nobleman, and was killed in a duel by Altramont the husband. This is the "gay Lothario," which has become a household word for a libertine and male coquette—N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

Is this the haughty gallant, gay Lothario?
Rowe *The Fair Penitent*

* * * *The Fair Penitent* is taken from

Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*, in which Lothario is called "Novall, Junior."

Lothian (Scotland). So named from Llew, second son of Arthur, also called Lotus and Lotius. Arthur's eldest son was Urian, and his youngest Arwun.

* * * In some legends, Lothian is made the father of Modred or Medrunt, leader of the rebellious army which fought at Camlann, A.D. 537, in which Arthur received his death-wound, but in Malory's collection, called *The History of Prince Arthur*, Modred is called the son of Arthur by his own sister the wife of king Lot.

Lotte (2 syl), a young woman of strong affection and domestic winning ways, the wife of Albert a young German farmer. Werther loved Lotte when she was only betrothed to Albert, and continued to love her after she became a young wife. His mewing and pining after this "forbidden fruit," which terminates in suicide, make up the sum and substance of the tale, which is told in the form of letters addressed to divers persons—Goethe, *Sorrows of Werther* (1774).

"Lotte" was Charlotte Buff, who married Kestner, Goethe's friend, the "Albert" of the novel. Goethe was in love with Charlotte Buff, and her marriage with Kestner soured the temper of his over-sensitive mind.

Lotus-Eaters or *Lotophagi*, a people who ate of the lotus tree, the effect of which was to make them forget their friends and homes, and to lose all desire of returning to their native land. The lotus-eater only cares to live in ease, luxury, and idleness—Homer, *Odyssey*, vi.

* * * Tennyson has a poem called *The Lotus-Eaters*, a set of islanders who live in a dreamy idleness, weary of life, and regardless of all its stirring events.

Louis, duc d'Orléans—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV).

Louis de Bourbon, the prince-bishop of Liège [*Le aye*]—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV).

Louis IX. The sum of the figures which designate the birth-date of this king will give his titular number. Thus, he was born in 1215, the sum of which figures is 9. This is true of several other kings. The discovery might form an occasional diversion on a dull evening (See Louis XVIII.)

Louis XI of France, introduced by sir W Scott in two novels, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

* * In *Quentin Durward* he appears first disguised as Maitre Pierre, a merchant

Louis XIII of France, "infirm in health, in mind more feeble, and Richelieu's plaything"—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839)

Louis XIV It is rather remarkable that the number 14 is obtained by adding together the figures of his age at death, the figures which make the date of his coronation, and the figures of the date of his death For example

Age 77 which added together = 14
Crowned 1641 which added together = 14
Died 1715 which added together = 14

Louis XIV and La Vallière Louis XIV fell in love with La Vallière, a young lady in the queen's train He overheard the ladies chatting One said, "How handsome looks the duke de Guiche to-night!" Another said, "Well, to my taste, the graceful Grammont bears the bell from all" A third remarked, "But, then, that charming Lauzun has so much wit" But La Vallière said, "I scarcely marked them When the king is by, who can have eyes, or ears, or thought for others?" and when the others chaffed her, she replied

Who spoke of love?
The sunflower gazing on the lord of heaven
Asks but its sun to shine. Who spoke of love?
And who would wish the bright and lofty Louis
To stoop from glory!

Act I 5

Louis degraded this ethereal spirit into a "soiled dove," and when she fled to a convent to quiet remorse, he fetched her out and took her to Versailles Wholly unable to appreciate such love as that of La Vallière, he discarded her for Mde de Montespan, and bade La Vallière marry some one She obeyed the selfish monarch in word, by taking the veil of a Carmelite nun—Lord Lytton, *The Duchess de la Vallière* (1836)

Louis XIV and his Coach It was lord Stair and not the duke of Chesterfield whom the *Grand Monarque* commended for his tact in entering the royal carriage before his majesty, when politely bidden by him so to do

Louis XVIII, nicknamed *Des-lustres*, because he was a great feeder, like all the Bourbons, and especially fond of oysters Of course the pun is on *dix-huit* (18)

As in the case of Louis IX (*q v*), the sum of the figures which designate the birth-date of Louis XVIII give his titular number Thus, he was born 1755, which added together equal 18

Louis Philippe of France It is somewhat curious that the year of his birth, or the year of the queen's birth, or the year of his flight, added to the year of his coronation, will give the year 1848, the date of his abdication He was born 1773, his queen was born 1782, his flight was in 1809, whence we get

1830	1830	1830	year of coronation.
1 7 3	1 7 8	1 5 0	
} birth		} flight	
1848	1848	1848	year of abdication.

(See NAPOLEON III for a somewhat similar coincidence)

Louisa, daughter of don Jerome of Seville, in love with don Antonio Her father insists on her marrying Isaac Mendoza, a Portuguese Jew, and, as she refuses to obey him, he determines to lock her up in her chamber In his blind rage, he makes a great mistake, for he locks up the duenna, and turns his daughter out of doors Isaac arrives, is introduced to the locked-up lady, elopes with her, and marries her Louisa takes refuge in St Catherine's Convent, and writes to her father for his consent to her marriage with the man of her choice As don Jerome takes it for granted she means Isaac the Jew, he gives his consent freely At breakfast-time it is discovered by the old man that Isaac has married the duenna, and Louisa don Antonio, but don Jerome is well pleased and fully satisfied—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1775)

Mrs Mattocks (1745-1826) was the first "Louisa"

Louisa, daughter of Russet bailiff to the duchess She was engaged to Henry, a private in the king's army Hearing a rumour of gallantry to the disadvantage of her lover, she consented to put his love to the test by pretending that she was about to marry Simkin When Henry heard thereof, he gave himself up as a deserter, and was condemned to death Louisa then went to the king to explain the whole matter, and returned with the young man's pardon just as the muffled drums began the death march—Dibdin, *The Deserter* (1770)

Louise (2 syl), the glee-maiden—

Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Louise [de Lascours], wife of Ralph captain of the *Urama*, and mother of Martha (afterwards called Organita) Louise de Lascours sailed with her infant daughter and her husband in the *Urama* Louise and the captain were drowned by the breaking up of an iceberg, but Martha was rescued by some wild Indians, who brought her up, and called her name Organita ("withered wheat")—E Stirling, *Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856)

Loupgarou, leader of the army of giants in alliance with the Dipsodes (2 syl) As he threatened to make mincemeat of Pantagruel, the prince gave him a kick which overthrew him, then, lifting him up by his ankles, he used him as a quarter-staff Having killed all the giants in the hostile army, Pantagruel hung the body of Loupgarou on the ground, and, by so doing, crushed a tom-cat, a tabby, a duck, and a brindled goose—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii 29 (1533)

Louponheight (*The young laird of*), at the ball at Middlemas—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Lourdís, an idiotic scholar of Sorbonne

De la Sorbonne un Docteur amoureux
Disoit ung jour á sa dame rebelle
Je ne puis rien meriter de vous belle"
Arguo sir Si magister Lourdís
De sa Catlin merlier ne peut rien
Ergo ne peut meriter paradis,
Car pour le moins, paradis lá vaut bien "
Marot, *Epigram*.

When Doctor Lourdís cried in humble spirit,
The hand of hath rive he could never merit
Then heaven to thee "said Kate, can ne'er be given
For less my worth, you must allow than heaven "

Lourie (*Tam*), the innkeeper at Marchthorn—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Louvre (*The*), a corruption of *lupara*, as it is called in old title-deeds Dagobert built here a hunting-box, the nucleus of the present pile of buildings

Louvre of St Petersburg (*The*), the Hermitage, an imperial museum

Love, a drama by S Knowles (1840) The countess Catherine is taught by a serf named Huon who is her secretary, and falls in love with him, but her pride struggles against such an unequal match The duke, her father, hearing of his daughter's love, commands Huon, on pain

of death, to marry Catherine a freed serf. He refuses, but the countess herself bids him obey He plights his troth to Catherine, supposing it to be Catherine the quondam serf, rushes to the wars, obtains great honours, becomes a prince, and then learns that the Catherine he has wed is the duke's daughter

Love, or rather affection, according to Plato, is disposed in the liver

With-
Ne
For
But this, more sure, much character than the other
Ph. Fletcher *The Purple Island* (1633)

Love "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart, 'his woman's whole existence"—Byron, *Don Juan*, i. 191 (1819).

Love

It is better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xiv

Thomas Moore, in his *Irish Melodies*, expresses an opposite opinion

Better far to be
In endless darkness lying
Than be in light and see
That light for ever flying.
All that a bright man's fade

Love All for Love or the World Well Lost, a tragedy by Dryden, on the same subject as Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* (1679)

Love à-la-Mode, by C Macklin (1779) The "love a-la-mode" is that of fortune-hunters Charlotte Goodchild is courted by a Scotchman "of ponderous descent," an Italian Jew broker of great fortune, and an Irishman in the Prussian army It is given out that Charlotte has lost her money through the bankruptcy of sir Theodore Goodchild, her guardian Upon this, the *a-la-mode* suitors withdraw, and leave sir Callaghan O'Brallighan, the true lover, master of the situation The tale about the bankruptcy is of course a mere myth

Love cannot Die

They sin who tell us Love can die
With life all other pa dons fy
They perish where they have their birth,
But Love is indestructible.
His holy flame for ever burneth,
From heaven it came to heaven returneth
It soweth here in toil and care
But the harvest time of Love is there.
Southey, *Curse of Kehama* x. 10 (1825)

Love-Chase (*The*), a drama by S. Knowles (1837) Three lovers chased three beloved ones with a view to marriage (1) Waller loves Lydia, lady's-maid to Widow Green, but in reality the sister of Truworth. She quitted home

to avoid a hateful marriage, and took service for the nonce with Widow Green. (2) Willrake loves Constance, daughter of sir William Fondlove. (3) Sir William Fondlove, aged 60, loves Widow Green, aged 10. The difficulties to be overcome were these. The social position of Lady galled the aristocratic pride of Waller, but love won the day. Willrake and Constance spinned with each other, and hardly knew they loved till it dawned upon them that each might prefer some other, and then they felt that the loss would be irreparable. Widow Green set her heart on marryin, Waller, but as Waller preferred Lady, she accepted sir William for better or worse.

Love Doctor (*Thc*), *L'Amour Médecin*, a comedy by Molière (1665). Lucinde, the daughter of Sganarelle, is in love, and the father calls in four doctors to consult upon the nature of her malady. They see the patient, and retire to consult together, but talk about Paris, about their visits, about the topics of the day, and when the father enters to know what opinion they have formed, they all prescribe different remedies, and pronounce different opinions. Tisette then calls in a "quack" doctor (Clitandre, the lover), who says that he must act on the imagination, and proposes a seeming marriage, to which Sganarelle assents, saying, "Voilà un grand médecin." The assistant being a notary, Clitandre and Lucinde are formally married.

* * This comedy is the basis of the *Quack Doctor*, by Foote and Bickerstaff, only in the English version Mr Ailwood is the patient.

Love in a Village, an opera by Isaac Bickerstaff. It contains two plots: the loves of Rosetta and young Meadows, and the loves of Lucinda and Jack Justace. The entanglement is this: Rosetta's father wanted her to marry young Meadows, and sir William Meadows wanted his son to marry Rosetta, but as the young people had never seen each other, they turned restive and ran away. It so happened that both took service with justice Wandcoek—Rosetta as chamber-maid, and Meadows as gardener. Here they fell in love with each other, and ultimately married, to the delight of all concerned. The other part of the plot is this:

Lucinda was the daughter of justice

Wandcoek, and fell in love with Jack Justace while nursing her sick mother, who died. The justice had never seen the young man, but resolutely forbade the connection, whereupon Jack Justace entered the house as a music-master, and, by the kind offices of friends, all came right at last.

Love Makes a Man, a comedy connected by Colley Cibber by welding together two of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, viz., the *Old Brother* and the *Custom of the Country*. Carlos, a young student (son of Antonio), sees Angelina, the daughter of Charino, and falls in love with her. His character instantly changes, and the modest, diffident boy soon becomes energetic, manly, and resolute. Angelina is persuaded by her father to Clodio a coxcomb, the younger brother of Carlos, but the student elopes with her. They are taken captives, but meet after several adventures, and become duly engaged. Clodio, who goes in search of the fugitives, meets with Iliara, to whom he engages himself, and thus leaves the field open to his brother Carlos.

Love-Producers

It is a Basque superstition that yellow hair in a man is irresistible with women, hence every woman who set eyes on Irlabi Iudel, the golden-haired, fell in love with him.

It is a West Highland superstition that a beauty spot cannot be resisted, hence Diarmid inspired masterless love by a beauty spot.

In Greek fable, a cestus worn by a woman inspired love, hence Aphrodite was irresistible on account of her cestus.

In the Middle Ages, love-powders were advertised for sale, and a wise senator of Venice was not ashamed to urge on his reverend brethren, as a fact, that Othello had won the love of Desdemona "by foul charms," drugs, minerals, spells, potions of mountebanks, or some dram "powerful o'er the blood" to awaken love.

Theocritus and Virgil have both introduced in their pastorals women using charms and incantations to inspire or recover the affection of the opposite sex.

Gai, in the *Shepherd's Week*, makes the mistress of Lubberkin spend all her money in buying a love-powder. Froissart says that Gaston, son of the count de Lora, received a bag of powder from his uncle (Charles the Bad) for restoring

the love of his father to his mother. The love of Tristram and Isold is attributed to their drinking on their journey a love-potion designed for king Mark, the intended husband of the fair princess.

An Irish superstition is that if a lover will run a hair of the object beloved through the fleshy part of a dead man's leg, the person from whom the hair was taken will go mad with love.

We are told that Charlemagne was bewitched by a ring, and that he followed any one who possessed this ring as a needle follows a loadstone (see p. 177).

** To do justice to this subject would require several pages, and all that can be done here is to give a few brief hints and examples.

Love's Labour's Lost Ferdinand king of Navarre, with three lords named Biron, Dumain, and Longaville, agreed to spend three years in study, during which time no woman was to approach the court. Scarcely had they signed the compact, when the princess of France, attended by Rosaline, Maria, and Katharine, besought an interview respecting certain debts said to be due from the king of France to the king of Navarre. The four gentlemen fell in love with the four ladies: the king with the princess, Biron with Rosaline, Longaville with Maria, and Dumain with Katharine. In order to carry their suits, the four gentlemen, disguised as Muscovites, presented themselves before the ladies, but the ladies, being warned of the masquerade, disguised themselves also, so that the gentlemen in every case addressed the wrong lady. However, it was at length arranged that the suits should be deferred for twelve months and a day, and if, at the expiration of that time, they remained of the same mind, the matter should be taken into serious consideration.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Loves of the Angels, the stories of three angels, in verse, by T. Moore (1822). The stories are founded on the Eastern tale of *Harut and Marut*, and the rabbinical fictions of the loves of *Uzziel* and *Shamchazon*.

1 The first angel fell in love with Lea, whom he saw bathing. She returned love for love, but his love was carnal, hers heavenly. He loved the woman, she loved the angel. One day, the angel told her the spell-word which opens the gates

of heaven. She pronounced it, and rose through the air into paradise, while the angel became imbruted, being no longer an angel of light, but "of the earth, earthy."

2 The second angel was Rubi, one of the seraphs. He fell in love with Liris, who asked him to come in all his celestial glory. He did so, and she, rushing into his arms, was burnt to death, but the kiss she gave him became a brand on his face for ever.

3 The third angel was Zaraph, who loved Nama. It was Nama's desire to love without control, and to love holily, but as she fixed her love on a creature, and not on the Creator, both she and Zaraph were doomed to live among the things that perish, till this mortal is swallowed up of immortality, when Nama and Zaraph will be admitted into the realms of everlasting love.

Love's White Star, the planet Venus, which is silvery white.

Till every daisy leapt and Love's white star
Beamed thro' the thickened cedar in the dusk.
Tennyson *The Gardener's Daughter*

Loved Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?—Marlowe, *Hero and Leander* (1637).

Lovegold, the miser, an old man of 60, who wants to marry Marriana, his son's sweetheart. In order to divert him from this folly, Marriana pretends to be very extravagant, and orders a neck-lace and ear-rings for £3000, a petticoat and gown from a fabric £12 a yard, and besets the house with duns. Lovegold gives £2000 to be let off the bargain, and Marriana marries the son.—A. Fielding, *The Miser* (a *réchauffé* of *L'Avare*, by Molière).

John Emery (1777-1822) made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1793 in very opposite characters. "Frank Oakland" in *A Cure for the Heart ache* (by Morton) and in "Lovegold." In both which parts he obtained great applause.—*Memoir* (1822).

Love'good (2 syl), uncle to Valentine the gallant who will not be persuaded to keep his estate.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1639).

Lovel, once the page of lord Beaufort, in love with lady Frances, but he concealed his love because young Beaufort "cast his affections first upon the lady"—Murphy, *The Citizen* (1757).

Lorel (*Lord*), the bridegroom who lost his bride on the wedding day from playing hide-and-seek. The lady hid in an old oak chest, the lid of which fell on her and closed with a spring-lock. Many

years afterwards the chest was sold, and the skeleton of the maiden revealed the mystery of her disappearance—T H Bayley, *The Mistletoe Bough*.

Samuel Rogers has introduced this story in his *Italy* (pt 1 18, 1822). He says the bride was Ginevra, only child of Orsini "an indulgent father," and that the bridegroom was Francesco Doria, "her playmate from birth, and her first love." The chest, he says, was an heirloom, "richly carved by Antony of Trent, with Scripture stories from the life of Christ." It came from Venice, and had "held the ducal robes of some old ancestor." After the accident, Francesco, weary of life, flew to Venice, and "slung his life away in battle with the Turk." Orsini went deranged, and spent the life-long day "wandering in quest of something he could not find." It was fifty years afterwards that the skeleton was discovered in the chest.

Collet, in his *Relics of Literature*, gives a similar story.

In the *Causes Célèbres* is another example.

A similar story is attached to Marwell Old Hall, once the residence of the Seymours, and subsequently of the Daere family, and "the very chest is now the property of the Rev J Haygarth, rector of Upham"—*Post-Office Directory*.

The same tale is told of a chest in Bramishall, Hampshire, and also of a chest in the great house at Malsanger, near Basingstoke.

Lovel (Lord), in Clara Reeve's tale called *The Old English Baron*, appears as a ghost in the obscurity of a dim religious light (1777).

Lovel (Percy), a wealthy commoner, who suspects his servants of wasting his substance in riotous living, so, giving out that he is going down to his country seat in Devonshire, he returns in the disguise of an Essex bumpkin, and places himself under the care of Philip, the butler, to be wretched the duties of a gentleman's servant. Lovel finds that Philip has invited a large party to supper, that the servants assembled assume the titles and airs of masters and mistresses, and that the wines of the cellar are set before him. In the midst of the banquet, he hears before the party in his real character, breaks up the revel, and dismisses the household except Tom, whom he leaves in charge of the cellar and plate—

Rev J Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759).

Lovel (William), the hero of a German novel so called, by Ludwig Tieck (1778-1853) (See LOVELL).

Love'lace (2 syl), the chief male character in Richardson's novel of *Clarissa Harlowe*. He is rich, proud, and crafty, handsome, brave, and gay, the most unscrupulous but finished libertine, always self-possessed, insinuating, and polished (1749).

Love'lace "is as great an improvement on Lothario from which it was drawn, as Rowe's hero (in the *Fair Penitent*) had been on the vulgar rake of Massinger—*Encyc Brit., Art. Romance*."

Love'lace (2 syl), a young aristocrat, who angles with flattery for the daughter of Mr Drugget, a rich London tradesman. He fools the vulgar tradesman to the top of his bent, and stands well with him, but, being too confident of his influence, demurs to the suggestion of the old man to cut two fine yew trees at the head of the carriage drive into a Gog and Magog. Drugget is intensely angry, throws off the young man, and gives his daughter to a Mr Woodley—A Murphy, *Three Weeks after Marriage*.

Love'less (The Elder), suitor to "The Scornful Lady" (no name given).

The Younger Loveless, a prodigal—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Loveless (Edward), husband of Amanda. He pays undue attention to Berinthia, a handsome young widow, his wife's cousin, but, seeing the folly of his conduct, he resolves in future to devote himself to his wife with more fidelity—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

Lovell (Benjamin), a banker, proud of his ancestry, but with a weakness for gambling.

Else Lovell, his daughter, in love with Victor Orme the poor gentleman—Wybert Reeve, *Parted*.

Lovell (Lord). Sir Giles Overreach fully expected that his lordship would marry his daughter Margaret, but he married Lady Allworth, and assisted Margaret in marrying Tom Allworth, the man of her choice (See LOVELL)—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628).

Lovely Obscure (The), Am'adis of Gaul. Same as Belten'ebros.

The great Amadis, when he assumed the name of The Lovely Obscure, dwelt either eight years or eight months. I forget which upon a naked rock, doing penance for

some unkindness shown him by the lady Oriana. [*The rock is called The Poor Rock*].—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I. III. 1 (1605)

Love'more (2 syl), a man fond of gaiety and pleasure, who sincerely loves his wife, but, finding his home dull, and that his wife makes no effort to relieve its monotony, seeks pleasure abroad, and treats his wife with cold civility and formal politeness. He is driven to intrigue, but, being brought to see its folly, acknowledges his faults, and his wife resolves "to try to keep him" by making his home more lively and agreeable.

Mrs Love-more (2 syl), wife of Mr Love-more, who finds if "she would keep her husband" to herself, it is not enough to "be a prudent manager, careless of her own comforts, not much given to pleasure, grave, retired, and domestic, to govern her household, pay the tradesmen's bills, and love her husband," but to these must be added some effort to please and amuse him, and to make his home bright and agreeable to him.—A. Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him* (1760)

Lovers (Romantic)

ALFRED and Louisa countess of Albany
ARISTOTEL and Hepyllis
BOCCACCIO and Frammetta [*Maria* daughter of Robert of Naples]
BUYS and Highland Mary [either *Mary Campbell* or *Mary Robinson*]
BARON and Teresa [Guiccioli]
CATULLUS and the lady Clodia called "Lesbia"

CHARLES II of England and Barbara Villiers [duchess of Cleveland], Louise Renee de Kerouaille [duchess of Portsmouth], and Nell Gwynne

CHARLES VII of France and Agnes Sorel

CHARLES EDWARD the pretender, and Miss Walsingham

DANTE and Beatrice [Portinari]

EPICURUS and Leontium

FRANÇOIS I and la duchesse d'Etampes [*Mdlle d'Heilly*]

GEORGE I and the duchess of Kendal [*Erangard Melrose de Schuemburg*]

GEORGE II and Henrietta Hobart countess of Suffolk

GEORGE III and the fair quakeress [*Hannah Lightfoot*]

GEORGE IV and Mrs Mary Darby Robinson called "Perdita" (1758-1800), Mrs Fitzherbert, to whom he was privately married in 1785, and the countess of Jersey

GOETHE and the frau von Stein

HABINGTON, the poet, and Castara

[*Lucy Herbert*, daughter of lord Powis], afterwards his wife

HAZLITT and Sarah Walker

HENRI II and Diane de Poitiers

HENRI IV and La Belle Gabrielle [*d'Estrées*]

HENRY II and the fair Rosamond [*Jane Clifford*]

HORACE and Lesbia

JOHNSON (*Dr*) and Mrs Thrale

LAMARTINE and Elvire the Creole girl

LOUIS XIV and Mdlle de la Valliere, Mde de Montespan, Mdlle de Fontange

LOVELACE and the divine Althea, also called Luensta [*Lucy Sachverell*]

MIRABEAU and Mde Nehra

NELSON and lady Hamilton

PERICLES and Aspasia

PETRARCH and Laura [*wife of Hugues de Sade*]

PLATO and Archimandusa

PRIOR and Chloe or Cloe the cobbler's wife of Linden Grove

RAPHAEL and Julie Fornarina the baker's wife

ROUSSIEU and Julie [*la comtesse d'Houdetot*]

SCARROU and Mde Maintenon, afterwards his wife

SIDNEY and Stella [*Penelope Devereux*]

SINSLY and Rosalind [*Rose Lynde*, of Kent]

STEVEN (in his old age) and Eliza [*Mrs Draper*]

STRICHOROS and Hymira

SURRY (*Henry Howard*, earl of) and Geraldine, who married the earl of Lincoln (See *GERALDINE*)

SWIFT and (1) Stella [*Hester Johnson*], (2) Vanessa [*Esther Vanhomrigh*]

TASSO and Leonora or Lleanora [*d'Este*] METASTASIO and Marianna (actress)

THEOCRITOS and Myrto

WALLER and Sacharissa [*lady Dorothea Sidney*]

WILLIAM IV as duke of Clarence and Mrs Jordan [*Dora Bland*]

WOLSEY and Mistress Winter

VOLTAIRE and Madame Châtelet, "divine Emile"

Lovers Struck by Lightning, John Hewitt and Sarah Drew of Stanton Hareourt, near Oxford (July 31, 1718). Gay gives a full description of the incident in one of his letters. On the morning that they obtained the consent of their parents to the match, they went together into a field to gather wild flowers, when a thunderstorm overtook them and both were killed. Pope wrote their epitaph

* * Probably Thomson had this incident in view in his tale of *Caladon and Armelia*—See *Seasons* ("Summer," 1727)

Lovers' Leap The leap from the *Leuca'di* in promontory into the sea. This promontory is in the island of *Leuca* or *Leuca'di*, in the *Ionian Sea*. *Sappho* threw herself therefrom when she found her love for *Phaon* was not requited.

A precipice on the *Guadalupe* (1 syl), from which *Mannet* and *Laila* cast themselves, is also called "The Lovers' Leap" (See *LAILA*.)

Lovers' Vows, altered from Kotzebue's drama by Mrs. Inchbald (1800). *Baron Wildenbrum*, in his youth, seduced *Agatha Irburg*, and then forsook her. She had a son *Frederick* who in due time became a soldier. While on furlough, he came to spend his time with his mother, and found her reduced to abject poverty and almost starved to death. A poor cottager took her in, while *Frederick*, who had no money, went to beg charity. Count *Wildenbrum* was out with his gun, and *Frederick* asked alms of him. The count gave him a shilling, *Frederick* demanded more, and, being refused, seized the baron by the throat. The keepers soon came up, collared him, and put him in the castle dungeon. Here he was visited by the chaplain, and it came out that the count was his father. The chaplain being appealed to, told the count the only reparation he could make would be to marry *Agatha* and acknowledge the young soldier to be his son. This advice he followed, and *Agatha Irburg*, the beggar, became the baroness *Wildenbrum* of *Wildenbrum Castle*.

Love-rule (*Sir John*), a very pleasant gentleman, but wholly incapable of ruling his wife, who led him a miserable dance.

Lady Lovemore, a violent termagant, who beat her servants, scolded her husband, and kept her house in constant hot water, but was reformed by *Isabel Jobson* the cobbler. (See *DRYIN TO PAY*)—C. Coffey, *The Devil to Pay* (died 1715).

Love'well, the husband of *Fanny Blerling*, to whom he has been clandestinely married for four months—*Colman* and *Garriek*, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766).

Loving-Land, a place where *Neptune* held his "nymphall" or feast given to his nymphs,

(See his *Trifles*, made proclain a nymphall to be held in honour of himself in *Loving-Land*, where he The most selected nymphs were invited to be. *Drayton* *Polycrion*, xi. (1622).

Lovinski (Baron), the friend of prince *Lupanski*, under whose charge the princess *Iodora* (1 syl) is placed during a war between the *Poles* and the *Tartars*. *Lovinski* betrays his trust by keeping the princess a virtual prisoner because she will not accept him as a lover. The count *Iloreski* makes his way into the castle, and the baron seeks to poison him, but at this crisis the *Tartars* invade the castle, the baron is slain, and *Iloreski* marries the princess—J. P. Kemble, *Iodora* (a melodrama).

Low-Heels and High-Heels, two factions in *Lilliput*. The *High-heels* were opposed to the emperor, who wore low heels and employed *Low-heels* in his cabinet. Of course the *Low-heels* are the whigs and low-church party, and the *High-heels* the tories and high-church party. (See *BIR-ROBINS*)—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1727).

Lowestoffe (Reginald), a young Templar—*Sir W. Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Lowthor (Jack), a smuggler—*Sir W. Scott*, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Loyal Subject (The), *Archias* general of the *Muscovites*, and the father of colonel *Theodore*—*Beumont* and *Iletcher*, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Loyale Epée (La), "the honest soldier," marshal de *MacMahon* (1808, president of France from 1873 to 1879, died)

Loys de Dreux, a young Breton nobleman, who joined the *Druses*, and was appointed their prefect.

Loys (1 syl) the boy stood on the leading prow conspicuous in his gay attire.

Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses* I.

Lunath (2 syl), *Cuthullin's* "swift-footed hound"—*Ossian*, *Ingulf*, ii. *Ingulf* had a dog called "Lunath" and another called "Bran."

In *Robert Burns's* poem, called *The Two Dogs*, the poor man's dog which represents the peasantry is called "Lunath," and the gentleman's dog is "Cæsar."

Lubar, a river of *Ulster*, which flows between the two mountains *Cromlech* and *Crommull*—*Ossian*.

Lubber-Land or Cognac (2 syl), London

The golden age was represented in the same ridiculous mode of description as the *Pays de la Cognac* of the French minstrels, or the popular ideas of Lubber land in England.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Lucan (Sir), sometimes called "sir Lucas," butler of king Arthur, and a knight of the Round Table—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* ("Lucan," ii 160, "Lucas," ii 78, 1470)

Lucasta, whom Richard Lovelace celebrates, was Lucy Sichel crell (*Lucy-casta* or *Lux casta*, "chaste light")

Lucentio, son of Vicentio of Pisa. He marries Bianca sister of Katharina "the Shrew" of Padua—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Lucetta, waiting-woman of Julia the lady-love of Protheus (one of the heroes of the play)—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594)

Lu'cia, daughter of Lucius (one of the friends of Cato at Utica, and a member of the mimic senate). Lucia was loved by both the sons of Cato, but she preferred the more temperate Porcius to the chement Marcus. Marcus being slain, left the field open to the elder brother—Addison, *Cato* (1713)

Lu'cia, in *The Cheats of Scapin*, Otrav's version of *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, by Molière. Lucia, in Molière's comedy, is called "Zerbinette," her father Thrifty is called "Argante," her brother Octavian is "Octave," and her sweetheart Leander son of Gripe is called by Molière "Leandre son of Géronte" (2 syl)

Lucia (St) *Struck on St Lucia's thorn*, on the rack, in torment, much perplexed and annoyed. St Lucia was a virgin martyr, put to death at Syracuse in 304. Her fete-day is December 13. "the thorn" referred to is in reality the point of a sword, shown in all paintings of the saint, protruding through the neck.

If I don't recruit I shall be struck upon St. Lucia's thorn.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* II. I. 3 (1613)

Lucia di Lammermoor, called by sir W. Scott "Lucy Ashton," sister of lord Henry Ashton of Lammermoor. In order to retrieve the broken fortune of the family, lord Henry arranged a marriage between his sister and lord Arthur Bucklaw, alias Frank Hayston laird of Bucklaw. Unknown to the brother, Edgardo (*Lady*) master of Ravenswood (whose family had long had a feud with

the Lammermoors) was betrothed to Lucy. While Edgardo was absent in France, Lucia (*Lucy*) is made to believe that he is unfaithful to her, and in her temper she consents to marry the laird of Bucklaw, but on the wedding night she stabs him, goes mad, and dies—Donizetti, *Lucia di Lammermoor* (an opera, 1835), sir W. Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.)

Lucia'na, sister of Adrian'a. She marries Antipholus of Syracuse—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593)

Lu'cida, the lady-love of sir Ferramont—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II. 5 (1596)

Lucifer is described by Danté as a huge giant, with three faces: one red, indicative of anger, one yellow, indicative of envy, and one black, indicative of melancholy. Between his shoulders, the poet says, there shot forth two enormous wings, without plumage, "in texture like a bat's." With these "he flapped 'r' the air," and "Cocytus to its depth was frozen." "At six eyes he wept," and at every mouth he chimped a sinner—Danté, *Hell*, XXXIV (1301)

Lucif'era (Pride), daughter of Pluto and Proserpina. Her usher was Vanity. Her chariot was drawn by six different beasts, on each of which was seated one of the queen's counsellors. The foremost beast was an ass, ridden by Idleness who resembled a monk, paired with the ass was a swine, on which rode Gluttony clad in vine leaves. Next came a goat, ridden by Lechery arrayed in green, paired with the goat was a camel, on which rode Avarice in threadbare coat and cobbled shoes. The next beast was a wolf, bestrid by Envy arrayed in a kirtle full of eyes, and paired with the wolf was a lion, bestrid by Wrath in a robe all blood-stained. The coachman of the team was Satan.

Lo! underneath her cornful feet was lain

A dreadful dragon with a hideous train

And in her hand she held a mirror bright

Wherein her face she often viewed again.

Spenser *Faery Queen*, I. 4 (1590)

Lucinda, the daughter of opulent parents, engaged in marriage to Cardenio, a young gentleman of similar rank and equal opulence. Lucinda was, however, promised by her father in marriage to don Fernando, youngest son of the duke Ricardo. When the wedding day arrived, the young lady fell into a swoon, and a letter informed don Fernando that

the bride was married already to Cardenio. Next day, she left the house privately, and took refuge in a convent, whence she was forcibly abducted by don Fernando. Stopping at an inn, the party found there Dorothea the wife of don Fernando, and Cardenio the husband of Lucinda, and all things arranged themselves satisfactorily to the parties concerned — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I iv (1605)

Lucin'da, the bosom friend of Rosetta, merry, coquettish, and fit for any fun. She is the daughter of justice Woodcock, and falls in love with Jack Eustace, against her father's desire. Jack, who is unknown to the justice, introduces himself into the house as a music-master, and sir William Meadows induces the old man to consent to the marriage of the young people — I Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*

Lucinda, referred to by the poet Thomson in his *Spring*, was Lucy Forteseue, daughter of Hugh Forteseue of Devonshire, and wife of lord George Lyttelton

O Lyttelton

Courting the Muse thro Hagley Park thou strayst

Perhaps thy loved Lucinda shares thy walk,

With soul to thine attuned.

Thomson, *The Seasons* (Spring "1723).

Lucinde (2 syl), daughter of Sganarelle. As she has lost her spirit and appetite, her father sends for four physicians, who all differ as to the nature of the malady and the remedy to be applied. Lisette (her waiting-woman) sends in the mean time for Clitandre, the lover of Lucinde, who comes under the guise of a mock doctor. He tells Sganarelle the disease of the young lady must be reached through the imagination, and prescribes the semblance of a marriage. As his assistant is in reality a notary, the mock marriage turns out to be a real one — Molière, *L'Amour Médecin* (1665)

Lucinde (2 syl), daughter of Géronte (2 syl). Her father wanted her to marry Horace, but as she was in love with Léandre, she pretended to have lost the power of articulate speech, to avoid a marriage which she abhorred. Sganarelle, the faggot-maker, was introduced as a famous dumb doctor, and soon saw the state of affairs, so he took with him Léandre as an apothecary, and the young lady received a perfect cure from "pills matrimoniales" — Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666)

Lu'cio, a fantastic, not absolutely

bad, but vicious and dissolute. He is unstable, "like a wave of the sea, driven by the wind and tossed," and has no restraining principle — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

Lucip'pe (3 syl), a woman attached to the suite of the princess Calis (sister of Astorax king of Paphos) — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1618)

Lu'cius, son of Coillus, a mythical king of Britain. Geoffrey says he sent a letter to pope Eleutherius (177-193) desiring to be instructed in the Christian religion, whereupon the pope sent over Dr Faganus and Dr Duvanns for the purpose. Lucius was baptized, and "people from all countries" with him. The pagan temples in Britain were converted into churches, the archflamens into archbishops, and the flamens into bishops. So there were twenty-eight bishops and three archbishops — *British History*, iv 19 (1470)

He our flamens' seats who turned to bishops sees,
Great Lucius, that good king to whom we chiefly owe
This happiness we have—Christ crucified to know
Dryden *Polyolbion*, viii (1619)

Nennius says that king Lucius was baptized in 167 by Evaristus, but this is a blunder, as Evaristus lived a century before the date mentioned.

The archflamens were those of London, York, and Newport (the City of Legions or Caerleon-on-Usk).

Drayton calls the two legates "Fugatus and St Damian"

Those goodly Romans who
Wan good king Lucius first to embrace the Christian
faith
Fugatus and his friend St. Damian
have their remembrance here.
Dryden *Polyolbion*, xiv (1620)

After baptism, St Lucius abdicated, and became a missionary in Switzerland, where he died a martyr's death.

Lucius (Caius), general of the Roman forces in Britain in the reign of king Cymbeline (3 syl) — Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Lucius Tiberius, general of the Roman army, who wrote to king Arthur, commanding him to appear at Rome to make satisfaction for the conquests he had made, and to receive such punishment as the senate might think proper to pass on him. This letter induced Arthur to declare war with Rome. So, committing the care of government to his nephew Modred, he marched to Lyonaise (in Gaul), where he won a complete victory, and left Lucius dead on the field.

He now started for Rome, but being told that Modred had usurped the crown, he hastened back to Britain, and fought the great battle of the West, where he received his death-wound from the hand of Modred — Geoffrey, *British History*, ix 15-20, x (1142)

Great Arthur did advance
To meet, with his allies, that puissant force in France
By Lucius thither led.

Drayton *Polyolbon*, iv (1612).

Lucretia, daughter of Spurius Lucretius prefect of Rome, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. She was dishonoured by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus. Having avowed her dishonour in the presence of her father, her husband, Junius Brutus, and some others, she stabbed herself.

This subject has been dramatized in French by Ant. Vincent Arnault, in a tragedy called *Lucrece* (1792), and by François Ponsard in 1843. In English, by Thomas Heywood, in a tragedy entitled *The Rape of Lucrece* (1630), by Nathaniel Lee, entitled *Lucius Junius Brutus* (seventeenth century), and by John H. Payne, entitled *Brutus or The Fall of Tarquin* (1820). Shakespeare selected the same subject for his poem entitled *The Rape of Lucrece* (1594).

Lucrezia di Borgia, daughter of pope Alexander VI. She was thrice married, her last husband being Alfonso duke of Ferrara. Before this marriage, she had a natural son named Gennaro, who was brought up by a Neapolitan fisherman. When grown to manhood, Gennaro had a commission given him in the army, and in the battle of Rimini he saved the life of Orsini. In Venice he declaimed freely against the vices of Lucrezia di Borgia, and on one occasion he mutilated the escutcheon of the duke by knocking off the B, thus converting Borgia into Orgia. Lucrezia insisted that the perpetrator of this insult should suffer death by poison, but when she discovered that the offender was her own son, she gave him an antidote, and released him from jail. Scarcely, however, was he liberated, than he was poisoned at a banquet given by the princess Negroni. Lucrezia now told Gennaro that he was her own son, and died as her son expired — Donizetti, *Lucrezia di Borgia* (an opera, 1834).

** Victor Hugo has a drama entitled *Lucrece Borgia*.

Lucullus, a wealthy Roman, noted for his banquets and self-indulgence. On

one occasion, when a superb supper had been prepared, being asked who were to be his guests, he replied, "Lucullus will sup to-night with Lucullus" (B.C. 110-57).

He er Falerian threw a richer

Light upon Lucullus' tables.

Longfellow *Drinking Song*

Luc'umo, a satrap, chieftain, or khedive among the ancient Etruscans. The over-king was called Lars. Servius the grammarian says "Lūcūmo rex erat lingua Etruscā," but it was such a king as that of Bavaria in the empire of Germany, where the king of Prussia is the lars.

And plainly and more plainly

Now might the burghers know

By port and vest, by horse and crest,

Each warlike lucumo.

Lord Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome*

(Horatius "xiii. 1642")

Lucy, a dowdless girl betrothed to Amidas. Being forsaken by him for the wealthy Philtra, she threw herself into the sea, but was saved by clinging to a chest. Both being drifted ashore, it was found that the chest contained great treasures, which Lucy gave to Bracidas, the brother of Amidas, who married her. In this marriage, Bracidas found "two goodly portions, and the better she" — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 4 (1596).

Lucy, daughter of Mr. Richard Wealthy, a rich London merchant. Her father wanted her to marry a wealthy tradesman, and as she refused to do so, he turned her out of doors. Being introduced as a *filles de joie* to sir George Wealthy "the minor," he soon perceived her to be a modest girl who had been entrapped, and he proposed marriage. When the facts of the case were known, Mr. Wealthy and the sir William (the father of the young man) were delighted at the happy termination of what might have proved a most untoward affair — S. Foote, *The Minor* (1760).

Lucy [GOODWILL], a girl of 16, and a child of nature, reared by her father who was a widower. "She has seen nothing," he says, "she knows nothing, and, therefore, has no will of her own." Old Goodwill wished her to marry one of her relations, that his money might be kept in the family, but Lucy had "will" enough of her own to see that her relations were boobies, and selected for her husband a big, burly footman named Thomas — Fielding, *The Virgin Unmasked*.

Lucy [LOCKIT], daughter of Lockit the

jailer A foolish young woman, who, decoyed by captain Maheath under the specious promise of marriage, effected his escape from jail. The captain, however, was recaptured, and condemned to death, but being reprieved, confessed himself married to Polly Peachum, and Lucy was left to seek another mate.

How happy could I be with either [*Lucy or Polly*]

Were I other dear charmer away!

J. Gay *The Beggar's Opera*, II. 2 (1727)

Miss Fenton (duchess of Bolton) was the original "Lucy Lockit" (1708-1760)

Lucy and Colin. Colin was betrothed to Lucy, but forsook her for a bride "thrice as rich as she." Lucy drooped, but was present at the wedding, and when Colin saw her, "the damps of death bedewed his brow, and he died." Both were buried in one tomb, and many a hind and plighted maid resorted thither, "to deck it with garlands and true-love knots"—T. Tickell, *Lucy and Colin*.

* * Vincent Bourne has translated this ballad into Latin verse.

Through all Tickell's works there is a strain of ballad.

Lucylius (B.C. 148-103), the father of Roman satire.

I have presumed my lord for to present

With this poor Chase which is of trustle Steele [*satire*].

And came to me by will and testament

Of one that was a Glassmaker [*satirist*]. Indeed so

Lucylius this worthy man was named.

G. Gascoigne *The Steele Glas* (died 1577)

Lud, son of Heh, who succeeded his father as king of Britain. "Lud rebuilt the walls of Trinovantum, and surrounded the city with innumerable towers for which reason it was called Kaer-lud, Anglicized into Lud-ton, and softened into London. When dead, his body was buried by the gate. Parth-lud, called in Saxon Ludes-gate"—Geoffrey, *British History*, III. 20 (1142).

that mighty Lud in whose eternal name

Great London still shall live (by him rebuilded)

Drayton *Polyolbion* VIII. (1612)

("Parth-lud," in Latin *Porta-Lud*)

Lud (General), the leader of distressed and riotous artisans in the manufacturing districts of England, who, in 1811, endeavoured to prevent the use of power-looms.

Luddites (2 syl), the riotous artisans who followed the leader called general Lud.

Above thirty years before this time an imbecile named Ned Lud, living tormented by some
a hoxe, and,

was taken by those who broke power looms—II. Mar
tineau

Lud's Town, London, as if a corruption of Lud-ton. Similarly, Ludgate is said to be Lud's-gate, and Ludgate prison is called "Lud's Bulwark." Of course, the etymologies are only suitable for fable.

King Lud repairing the city called it after his name, "Lud's town," the strong gate which he built in the west part he named "Lud gate." In 1200 the gate was beautified with images of Lud and other kings. Those images, in the reign of Edward VI. had their heads smitten off. Queen Mary did set new heads upon their old bodies again. The 28th of queen Elizabeth, the gate was newly beautified with images of Lud and others, as before—Stow, *Survey of London* (1593).

Ludovico, chief minister of Naples. He had a conspiracy to murder the king and seize the crown. Ludovico is the craftiest of villains, but, being caught in his own guile, he is killed—Shenl, *Liadine or The Statue* (1820).

Ludwal or Idwal, son of Roderick the Great, of North Wales. He refused to pay Edgar king of England the tribute which had been levied ever since the time of Ethelstan. William of Malmesbury tells us that Edgar commuted the tribute for 300 wolves' heads yearly, the wolf-tribute was paid for three years, and then discontinued, because there were no more wolves to be found.

O Edgar! who compelledst our Ludwal hence to pay

Three hundred wolves a year for tribute unto thee

Drayton *Polyolbion* IX. (1612)

Lufra, Douglas's dog, "the fleetest hound in all the North"—Sir W. Scott, *Lady of the Lake* (1810).

Ellen the while with bursting heart,

Remained in lordly bower apart.

do

pride.

c. VI. 23 (1810)

Luggnagg, an island where the inhabitants never die. Swift shows some of the evils which would result from such a destiny, unless accompanied with eternal youth and freshness—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Lu'gier, the rough, confident tutor of Oriana, etc., and chief engine whereby "the wild goose" Mirabel is entrapped into marriage with her—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-geese Chase* (1652).

Luke, brother-in-law of "the City madam." He was raised from a state of indigence into enormous wealth by a deed of gift of the estates of his brother, sir John Frugal, a retired merchant. While dependent on his brother, lady Frugal ("the City lady") treated Luke with great scorn and rudeness, but

when she and her daughter became dependent on him, he cut down the superfluities of the fine lady to the measure of her original state—as daughter of Goodman Humble, farmer—Massinger, *The City Madam* (1639)

Massinger's best characters are the hypocritical 'Luke' and the heroic Marullo —W Spalding

Luke, patriarch's nuncio, and bishop of the Druses He terms the Druses

the docile crew

My bezants went to make me bishop of.
Robert Browning *The Return of the Druses*, v

Luke (*Sir*) or *SIR LUKE LIMP*, a tuft-hunter, a devotee to the bottle, and a hanger-on of great men for no other reason than mere snobbism Sir Luke will "cling to sir John till the baronet is superseded by my lord, quitting the puny peer for an earl, and sacrificing all three to a duke"—S Foote, *The Lame Lover*

Luke's Bud (*St*), the ox

Luke's Iron Crown George and Luke Dosa headed an unsuccessful revolt against the Hungarian nobles in the sixteenth century Luke was put to death by a red-hot iron crown, in mockery of his having been proclaimed king

This was not an unusual punishment for those who sought regal honours in the Middle Ages Thus, when Tancred usurped the crown of Sicily, kaiser Heinrich VI of Germany set him on a red-hot iron throne, and crowned him with a red-hot iron crown (twelfth century)

* * The "iron crown of Lombardy" must not be mistaken for an iron crown of punishment The former is one of the nails used in the Crucifixion, beaten out into a thin rim of iron, magnificently set in gold, and adorned with jewels Charlemagne and Napoleon I were both crowned with it

Luke's Summer (*St*), or *L'été de St Martin*, a few weeks of fine summerly weather, which occur between St Luke's Day (October 18) and St Martin's Day (November 11)

In such St. Luke's short summer lived these men,
Nearing the goal of three score years and ten

W Morris *The Earthly Paradise* (March)

Lully (*Raymond*), an alchemist who searched for the philosopher's stone by distillation, and made some useful chemical discoveries Lully was also a magician and a philosophic dreamer He is generally called *Doctor Illuminatus* (1235-1315)

He talks of Raymond Lully and the ghost of Lully [q v]
W Congreve, *Lovers for Love* III (1695)

Lumbercourt (*Lord*), a voluptuary, greatly in debt, who consented, for a good money consideration, to give his daughter to Egerton McSycophant Egerton, however, had no fancy for the lady, but married Constantia, the girl of his choice His lordship was in alarm lest this *contretemps* should be his ruin, but sir Pertinax told him the bargain should still remain good if Egerton's younger brother, Sandy, were accepted by his lordship instead To this his lordship readily agreed

Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt, daughter of lord Lumbereourt, who, for a consideration, consented to marry Egerton McSycophant, but as Egerton had no fancy for the lady, she agreed to marry Egerton's brother Sandy on the same terms

As I have reason to have the least affection till my cousin Egerton and as my intended marriage with him was entirely an act of obedience till my grandmother provided my cousin Sandy will be as agreeable till her ladyship as my cousin Charles here would have been I have none the least objection till the change Ay ay one brother is as good to Rodolpha as another —C Macklin, *The Man of the World* v (1764)

Lumbey (*Dr*), a stout, bluff-looking gentleman, with no shirt-collar, and a beard that had been growing since yesterday morning, for the doctor was very popular, and the neighbourhood prolific —C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Lumley (*Captain*), in the royal army under the duke of Montrose —Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Lumon, a hill in Inis-Huna, near the residence of Sulmalli Sulmalli was the daughter of Connor (king of Inis-Huna) and his wife Clann'-galo —Ossian, *Temora*

Where art thou beam of light? Hunters from the mossy rock saw you the blue eyed fur? Are her steps on grassy Lumon near the bed of roe? Ah me! I beheld her bow in the hall Where art thou beam of light?

Bishop has selected these words from *Temora* for a glee of four voices.

Lumpkin (*Tony*), the rough, good-natured booby son of Mrs Hardcastle by her first husband Tony dearly loved a practical joke, and was fond of low society, where he could air his conceit and self-importance He is described as "an awkward booby, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron-string" (act 1, 2), and "if burning the footman's shoes, fighting [sic] the maids, and worrying the kittens, be humorous," then Tony was humorous to a degree (act 1, 1).—

O Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773)

I feel as Tony Lumpkin felt, who never had the least difficulty in reading the outside of his letters, but who found it very hard work to decipher the inside — A. A. H. Boyd.

Quick's great parts were Isaac," Tony Lumpkin "Spardo," and "sir Christopher Curry." — *Records of a Stage Yeoman*.

Quick (1748-1831) was the original Tony Lumpkin "Acres," and Isaac Mendoza. — *Memoir of John Quick* (1839).

* * "Isaac" in *The Duenna*, by Sheridan, "Spardo" in *The Castle of Andalusia*, by O'Keefe, "sir C Curry" in *Intle and Yarico*, by Colman

Lun. So John Rich called himself when he performed "harlequin" It was John Rich who introduced pantomime (1681-1761)

On one side Folly sits by some called Fun
And on the other his archpatron Lun.

Churchill

Luna (*Il conté di*), uncle of Manrico. He entertains a base passion for the princess Leonora, who is in love with Manrico, and, in order to rid himself of his rival, is about to put him to death, when Leonora promises to give herself to him if he will spare her lover. The count consents, but while he goes to release his captive, Leonora poisons herself — Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (an opera, 1853)

Lundin (*Dr Luke*), the chamberlain at Kinross — Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Lundin (*The Rev. sir Louis*), town clerk of Perth — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Lunsford (*Sir Thomas*), governor of the Tower. A man of such vindictive temper that the name was used as a terror to children

Made children with your tones to run for't,

As bad as Bloody bones or Lunsford.

8 Butler *Hudibras* lib 2, line 1112 (1678).

From Fielding and from Larasour

Both ill affected men

From Lunsford eke deliver us,

That catch children.

Lupański (*Prince*), father of princess Lodoiska (4 syl) — J P Kemble, *Lodoiska* (a melodrama)

Lu'pin (*Mrs*), hostess of the Blue Dragon. A buxom, kind-hearted woman, ever ready to help any one over a difficulty — C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Lu'ria, a noble Moor, single-minded, warm-hearted, faithful, and most generous, employed by the Florentines to lead their army against the Pisans (14th century) Luria was entirely

successful, but the Florentines, to lessen their obligation to the conqueror, hunted up every item of scandal they could find against him, and, while he was winning their battles, he was informed that he was to be brought to trial to answer these floating censures. Luria was so disgusted at this, that he took poison, to relieve the state by his death of a debt of gratitude which the republic felt too heavy to be borne — Robert Browning, *Luria*

Lu'siad, the adventures of the Lusians (*Portuguese*), under Vasquez da Gama, in their discovery of India. Bæchus was the guardian power of the Mohammedans, and Venus or Divine Love of the Lusians. The fleet first sailed to Mozambique, then to Quiloa, then to Melinda (in Africa), where the adventurers were hospitably received and provided with a pilot to conduct them to India. In the Indian Ocean, Bæchus tried to destroy the fleet, but the "silver star of Divine Love" calmed the sea, and Gama arrived at India in safety. Having reconquered his object, he returned to Lisbon — Camoens, *The Lusiad*, in ten books (1572)

* * Vasquez da Gama sailed thence to India (1) In 1497, with four vessels. This expedition lasted two years and two months (2) In 1502, with twenty ships. In this expedition he was attacked by Zamorin king of Calicut, whom he defeated, and returned to Lisbon the year following (3) When John III appointed him viceroy of India. He established his government at Cochim, where he died in 1525. The story of *The Lusiad* is the first of these expeditions

Lusignan [D'OUTREMER], king of Jerusalem, taken captive by the Saracens, and confined in a dungeon for twenty years. When 80 years old, he was set free by Osman the sultan of the East, but died within a few days — A Hill, *Zara* (adapted from Voltaire's tragedy)

Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal, so called from Lus, the companion of Bæchus in his travels. This Lus colonized the country, and called it "Lusitania," and the colonists "Lusians" — Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, in 1

Lute'tia (4 syl), ancient Latin name of Paris (*Lutetia Parisiorum*, "the mud-town of the Parisii")

Luther (*The Danish*), Hans Tansen. There is a stone in Viborg called "Tau-

sensumde," with this inscription "Upon this stone, in 1528, Hans Tausen first preached Luther's doctrine in Viborg"

Lutin, the gipsy page of lord Dril-gamo—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Lux Mundi, Johann Wessel, also called *Magister Contradictionum*, for his opposition to the Scholastic philosophy. He was the predecessor of Luther (1419-1489)

Luz, a bone which the Jews affirm remains uncorrupted till the last day, when it will form the nucleus of the new body. This bone Mahomet called *Al Ajb* or the rump-bone

Then Ezra and Manasseh ben Israel say this bone is in the rump

The learned rabbins of the Jews
Write there's a bone which they call Luz (124)
1 the rump of man.

B. Butler *Hudibras* III. 2 (175).

Lyæus ("spleen-meller"), one of the names of Bacchus

He per chance the g'its
Of young Lyæus, and the dread exploit,
May think

Aken's *Hyman to the Valada* (176)

Lyb'ius (Sr), a very young knight, who undertook to rescue the lady of Sinadone. After overcoming sundry knights, giants, and enchanters, he entered the palace, when the whole edifice fell to pieces, and a horrible serpent coiled about his neck and lissed him. The spell being broken, the serpent turned into the lady of Sinadone, who became sir Lyb'ius's bride—*Libaux* (a romance)

Lyca'on, king of Arcadia, instituted human sacrifices, and was metamorphosed into a wolf. Some say all his sons were also changed into wolves, except one named Nictimus. Oh that

O' Arms! the bears
Might take away thine ears
The while we're dead

—*Libaux* the thy lack-bone I
J. Evelyn, *Philip Sparrow* (time Henry VIII)

For proof when with Lyca'on's tyranny
I an' durr' n' deal, I an' did Jove
Him fly to the greedy wolf transform
Lord E. Lear, *Declination of Monarchy* (1633)

Lyce'um, a gymnasium on the banks of the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy as he paced the walks

Call me my way

Through fair Lyceum's walks,
Aken's *Licatures of Ima Anation* I. 715 (1744)

Lychor'ida, nurse of Marina who was born at sea. Marina was the daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre and his wife Thais'a—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Lyc'idas, the name under which Milton celebrates the untimely death of Edward King, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Edward King was drowned in the passage from Chester to Ireland August 10, 1637. He was the son of sir John King, secretary for Ireland

* * Lycidas is the name of a shepherd in Virgil's *Eclogue*, III

Lycome'des (4 syl), king of Scyros, to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a maiden, by his mother Thetis, who was anxious to prevent his going to the Trojan war

Lycore'a (*He has slept on Lycorëa*), one of the two chief summits of mount Parnassus. Whoever slept there became either inspired or mad

Lydford Law "First hang and draw, then hear the cause by Lydford law" Lydford, in the county of Devon

I left have I heard of Lydford law
How in the more they hang and draw
And I sit in judgment after

A Devonish re poet (anon.)

Jedburgh Justice, Cupar Justice, and Abingdon Law, mean the same thing

Lynch Law, Burlaw, Mob Law, and Club Law, mean summary justice dealt to an offender by a self-constituted judge

Lydia, daughter of the king of Lydia, was sought in marriage by Alcestis a Threian knight. His suit being rejected, he repaired to the king of Armenia, who gave him an army, with which he besieged Lydia. He was persuaded to raise the siege, and the lady tested the sincerity of his love by a series of tasks, all of which he accomplished. Lastly, she set him to put to death his allies, and, being powerless, mocked him. Alcestis pined and died, and Lydia was doomed to endless torment in hell—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, XIII (1516)

Lydia, lady's-maid to Widow Green. She was the sister of Truworth, ran away from home to avoid a hateful marriage, took service for the nonce, and ultimately married Waller. She was "a miracle of virtue, as well as beauty," warm-hearted, and wholly without artifice—S Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837)

Lydia Languish, niece and ward of Mrs Malaprop. She had a fortune of £50,000, but, if she married without her aunt's consent, forfeited the larger part thereof. She was a great novel reader, and was courted by two rival lovers—Bob Acres, and captain Absolute whom

she knew only as ensign Beverley. Her aunt insisted that she should throw over the ensign and marry the son of sir Anthony Absolute, and great was her joy to find that the man of her own choice was that of her aunt's *nomine mutato* Bob Acres resigned all claim on the lady to his rival — Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1776)

Lydian Poet (*The*), Aleman of Lydia (fl n o 670)

Lygo'nes, father of Spree'nia — Beaumont and Fletcher, *A King or No King* (1611)

Lying Traveller (*The*), sir John Mandeville (1800-1872)

Lying Valet (*The*), Timothy Sharp, the lying valet of Charles Gayless. He is the Mercury between his master and Melissa, to whom Gayless is about to be married. The object of his lying is to make his master, who has not a sixpence in the world, pass for a man of fortune — D Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1741)

Lyle (*Annot*), daughter of sir Duncan Campbell the knight of Ardenvoehr. She was brought up by the M'Aulays, and was beloved by Allan M'Aulay, but she married the earl of Menteith — Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Lyn'ceus, one of the Argonauts, so sharp-sighted that he could discern objects at a distance of 180 miles. Varro says he could "see through rocks and trees," and Pliny, that he could see "the infernal regions through the earth."

Strange tale to tell all officers be blynde
And yet their one eye sharpe as Lyn ceus sight.
G Gascoigne, *The Steele Glas* (died 1577)

Lynch (*Governor*) was a great name in Galway (Ireland). It is said that he hanged his only son out of the window of his own house (1526). The very window from which the boy was hung is carefully preserved, and still pointed out to travellers — *Annals of Galway*

Lynch Law, law administered by a self-constituted judge. Webster says James Lynch, a farmer of Piedmont, in Virginia, was selected by his neighbours (in 1688) to try offences on the frontier summarily, because there were no law courts within seven miles of them.

Lynchno'bians, lantern-sellers, that is, booksellers and publishers. Rabelais says they inhabit a little hamlet near

Lantern-land — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v 33 (1546)

Lyndon (*Barry*), an Irish sharper, whose adventures are told by Thackeray. The story is full of spirit, variety, and humour, reminding one of *Gil Blas*. It first came out in *Fraser's Magazine*.

Lynette, sister of lady Lyonors of Castle Perilous. She goes to king Arthur, and prays him to send sir Lancelot to deliver her sister from certain knights. The king assigns the quest to Beaumains (the nickname given by sir Kay to Gareth), who had served for twelve months in Arthur's kitchen. Lynette is exceedingly indignant, and treats her champion with the utmost contumely, but, after each victory, softens towards him, and at length marries him — Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Gareth and Lynette")

* * This version of the tale differs from that of the *History of Prince Arthur* (sir T Malory, 1470) in many respects (See LIVER, p 556)

Lyonnesse (3 syl), west of Camelot. The battle of Lyonnesse was the "last great battle of the West," and the scene of the final conflict between Arthur and sir Modred. The land of Lyonnesse is where Arthur came from, and it is now submerged full "forty fathoms under water."

Until king Arthur's table [knights] man by man,
Had fallen in Lyonnesse about their lord.
Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur*

Lyonors, daughter of earl Sanam. She came to pay homage to king Arthur, and by him became the mother of sir Borre (1 syl), one of the knights of the Round Table — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 15 (1470)

* * Lions, daughter of sir Persaunt, and sister of Linct of Castle Perilous, married sir Gareth. Tennyson calls this lady "Lyonors," and makes Gareth marry her sister, who, we are told in the *History*, was married to sir Gaheris (Gareth's brother)

Lyonors, the lady of Castle Perilous, where she was held captive by several knights called Morning Star or Phosphorus, Noonday Sun or Mercuries, Evening Star or Hesperus, and Night or Nox. Her sister Lynette went to King Arthur, to crave that sir Lancelot might be sent to deliver Lyonors from her oppressor. The king gave the quest to Gareth, who was knighted, and accompanied Lynette, who

used him very scornfully at first, but at every victory which he gained she abated somewhat of her contempt, and married him after he had succeeded in delivering Lyons. The lot of Lyons is not told (See LIONS)—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Gareth and Lynette")

** According to the collection of tales edited by sir T Malory, the lady Lyons was quite another person. She was daughter of earl Sinam, and mother of sir Borre by King Arthur (pt 1 15). It was Lionés who was the sister of Linet, and whose father was sir Persaunt of Castle Perilous (pt 1 153). The *History* says that Lionés married Gareth, and Linet married his brother, sir Gaheris (See GARETH, p 364.)

Lyrists (*Prince of*), Franz Schubert (1797-1828)

Lysander, a young Athenian, in love with Hermia daughter of Egeus (3 syl). Egeus had promised her in marriage to Demetrius, and insisted that she should either marry him or suffer death "according to the Athenian law." In this dilemma, Hermia fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius went in pursuit, and was followed by Helena, who doted on him. All four fell asleep, and "dreamed a dream" about the fairies. When Demetrius awoke, he became more reasonable, for, seeing that Hermia disliked him and Helena loved him sincerely, he consented to forego the former and wed the latter. Egeus, being informed thereof, now readily agreed to give his daughter to Lysander, and all went merry as a marriage bell.—Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Lysimachus, governor of Metaliné, who marries Marina the daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre and his wife Thaisa.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Lysimachus, the artist, a citizen—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Lyttelton, addressed by Thomson in "Spring," was George lord Lyttelton of Hagley Park, Worcestershire, who procured for the poet a pension of £100 a year. He was a poet and historian (1703-1778)

O Lyttelton from "—"
You
And t
You t
Or to
The Muses charm
Thomson *The Seasons* (Spring "1723)

M.

M, said to represent the human face without the two eyes. By adding these, we get O m O, the Latin *homo*, "man." Dante, speaking of faces gaunt with starvation, says

Who reads the name
For man upon his forehead there the M
Had traced most plainly
Dante *Purgatory* xxiii (1308).

** The two downstrokes stand for the contour, and the V of the letter for the nose. Thus 19v!

M This letter is very curiously coupled with Napoleon I and III
1 NAI OLLON I

- (a) MACK (*General*) capitulated at Ulm (October 19 1805)
MAITLAND was the person
MALET
MALLIEU was one of his ministers with Maret and Montalivet.
MARBEUF was the first to recognize his genius at the military college (1779)
MARCHANT was his valet accompanied him to St. Helena and assisted Montalivet in his *Mémoires*.
MARTEY duke of Laxano was his most trusted councillor (1804-1814)
MARIE LOUISE was his wife the mother of his son and shared his highest fortunes. His son was born in March 20 was the son of Napoleon III
MARMONT was the second to desert him. Murat the first (both in 1814)
6 Marshals and 20 generals of division had M for their initial letter
MASSÉNA was the general who gained the victory of Eylau (1797) and Napoleon gave him the sobriquet of *l'Infant Chéri de la Victoire*.
MELAS was the Austrian general conquered at Marengo and forced back to the Minio (June 14, 1800)
MENOU lost him Egypt (1801)
METTERNICH vanquished him in diplomacy
MILLIS was employed by him to take Pluss VII prisoner (1809)
MONTALIVET was one of his ministers with Maret and Mallieu
MONTREL wrote the life of his son "the king of Rome" (1833)
MONTESQUIEU was his first chamberlain.
MONTMORIN was his minister of foreign affairs and (res.)
MOREAU
MORTIER
MOURAD the battle of
MURAT was his brother in law. He was the first martyr in his cause and was the first to desert him then Marmont.
Murat was made by him 110g of Naples (1805)
(2) MADRID capitulated to him (December 4 1808)
MACCHIANI was one of his famous victories (April 15 1796)
MAJMAISON was his last halting place in France. Here the empress Jo éphine lived after her divorce and here she died (1814)
MALTA taken (June 11 1797) and while there he established the order called The Knights of Malta (1798)
MANTUA was surrendered to him by Wurmser, in 1797
MARENGO was his first great victory (June 14 1800)
MARSHALLS is the place he retired to when proscribed by Paoli (1792). Here too, was his first exploit when captain, in reducing the Federalists (1793)

MERT was a battle gained by him (February 22, 1814)

MILAN was the first enemy's capital (1806) and Moscow the last, into which he walked victorious (1812)

It was at Milan he was crowned king of Italy (May 20 1805)

MILLESIMO a battle won by him (April 14 1796)

MONDOVI a battle won by him (April 28 1796)

MONTENOTTE was his first battle (1796) and Mont St. Jean his last (1815)

1815)

MONT THABOR was where he vanquished 20 000 Turks with an army not exceeding 2000 men (July 25 1799)

MORAVIA was the site of a victory (July 11 1809)

MOSCOW was his pitfall. (See Milan.)

(c) MAY In this month he quitted Corvica, married Joséphine took command of the army of Italy,

St. Helena.

MARCEL In this month he was proclaimed king of Italy made his brother Joseph king of the Two Sicilies married Marie Louise by proxy his son was born and he arrived at Paris after quitting Elba.

MAY 2 1813 battle of Lützen.

3 1793 he quits Corsica

4 1814 he arrives at Elba

5 1821 he dies at St. Helena.

6 1800 he takes command of the army of Italy

9 1796 he marries Joséphine.

10 1796 battle of Lodi.

13 1809 he enters Vienna.

15 1796 he enters Milan.

16 1797 he defeats the arch-duke Charles.

17 1800 he begins his passage across the Alps.

17 1809 he annexes the States of the Church.

18 1804 he assumes the title of emperor

19 1798, he starts for Egypt.

19 1809 he crosses the Danube.

20 1800 he finishes his passage across the Alps.

21 1813 battle of Bautzen.

22 1803 he declares war against England.

22 1809 he was defeated at A. pern.

26 1803 he was crowned at Milan.

30 1805 he annexes Lisbon

31 1803 he seizes Hanover

MARCH 1 1815 he lands on French soil after quitting Elba.

3, 1806 he makes his brother Joseph king of the Two Sicilies.

4 1799 he invests Jaffa.

6 1799 he takes Jaffa.

11, 1810 he marries by proxy Marie Louise.

13, 1805 he is proclaimed king of Italy

16 1799 he invests Acre.

20 1812 birth of his son

20 1815 he reaches Paris after quitting Elba.

21 1804 he shoots the due d'Enghien

25 1802, peace of Amiens.

31, 1814 Paris entered by the allies.

2 NAPOLEON III

(c) MACMAGON duke of Magenta his most distinguished marshal and after a few months succeeded him as ruler of France (1873-1879)

MALAKOFF (Duke of) next to MacMahon his most distinguished marshal.

MARIA of Portugal was the lady his friends wanted him to marry but he refused to do so

MAXIMILIAN and Mexico his evil stars (1864 1867)

MENSHIKOFF was the Russian general defeated at the battle of the Alma (September 20 1854)

MICHAUD MICNET MICHELET and MERIMEE were distinguished historians in the reign of Napoleon III.

MOLTKE was his destiny

MONTGLOU was one of his companions in the expedition at Boulogne and was condemned to imprisonment for twenty years

MONTMO (Countess of) his wife. Her name is Marie

Fugénie and his son was born in March so was the son of Napoleon I

MORAY his greatest friend.

(6) MAGENTA a victory won by him (June 4 1859)

MALAKOFF Taking the Malakoff tower and the Mamelon vert were the great exploits of the Crimean war (September 8 1855)

MAMIFLOU VERT (See above)

MANTUA He turned back before the walls of Mantua after the battle of the Mincio

MARENGO Here he planned his first battle of the battle of Marengo

out of this place

METZ, the "maiden fortress" was one of the most important sieges and losses to him in the Franco-Prussian war

MEXICO and Maximilian his evil stars

MILAN He made his entrance into Milan and drove the Austrians out of Marignano

MINCIO (The battle of the) called also Solferino a great victory Having won this, he turned back at the walls of Mantua (June 24 1859)

MONTBELLLO a victory won by him (June 1859)

••• The mitrailleuse was to win him Prussia, but it lost him France

(c) MARCH In this month his son was born he was deposed by the National Assembly and was set at liberty by the Prussians. The treaty of Paris was March 20 1856 Savoy and Nice were annexed in March 1860

MAY In this month he made his escape from Ham. The great French Exhibition was opened in May 1855

By far his best publication is his *Manual of Artillery*

MAB, queen of the faeries, according to the mythology of the English poets of the fifteenth century Shakespeare's description is in *Romeo and Juliet*, act 1 sc 4 (1598)

Queen Mab's Maids of Honour They were Hop and Mop, Drap, Pip, Trip, and Skip Her train of waiting-maids were Fib and Tib, Pinck and Pin, Tiek and Quick, Jill and Jin, Tit and Nit, Wap and Win — M Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1563-1631)

Queen Mab, the Faeries' Midwife, that is, the midwife of men's dreams, employed by the faeries Thus, the queen's or king's judges do not judge the sovereign, but are employed by the sovereign to judge others

Mabinogion A series of Welsh tales, chiefly relating to Arthur and the Round Table A MS volume of some 700 pages is preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, and is known as the *Red Book of Ihergest*, from the place where it was discovered Lady Charlotte Guest published an edition in Welsh and English, with notes, three vols (1838-49) The word is the Welsh *mabnogi*, "juvenile instruction" (*mabin*, "juvenile," *mab*, "a boy," and *ogi*, "to use the harrow")

Does he (Tennyson) make no use of the *Mabinogion* in his Arthurian series?—*Notes and Queries* November 23 1878

Maca'ber (*The Dance*) or the "Dance of Death" (Arabic, *ma'abur*, "a

churchyard') The dance of death was a favourite subject in the Middle Ages for wall-paintings in cemeteries and churches, especially in Germany. Death is represented as presiding over a round of dancers, consisting of rich and poor, old and young, male and female. A work descriptive of this dance, originally in German, has been translated into most European languages, and the painting of Helheim, in the Dominican convent at Basel, has a world-wide reputation. Others are at Minden, Lucerne, Lubeck, Dresden, and the north side of old St Pauls.

Note. What are the paintings on the walls around the choir?—"The Dance of Death."—"The Dance of Death."

Longbow. The Golden Legend (iv. 1).

Macaire (*Le Chevalier Pichard*), a French knight, who, aided by lieutenant Landry, murdered Aubri de Montdidier in the forest of Bondy, in 1571. Montdidier's dog, named Dragon, showed such an aversion to Macaire, that suspicion was aroused, and the man and dog were pitted to a public combat. The result was fatal to the man, who died confessing his guilt. See *Chanson de Gerle* (twelfth century).

There are two French plays on the subject, one entitled *Le Chien de Montargis*, and the other *Le Chien d'Alençon*. The former of these has been adapted to the English stage. Dragon was called *Chien de Montargis*, because the assassination took place near this castle, and was depicted in the great hall over the crimmes-piece.

In the English drama, the rash of the murdered man is found in the possession of his sword in Macaire, and is recognized by Landry, who worked the sword-blade, and gave it to captain Aubri, who was her sweetheart. Macaire then confessed the crime. His accomplice, lieutenant Landry, trying to escape, was seized by the dog Dragon, and bitten to death.

Macaire (*Robert*), a cant name for a Frenchman.

MacAlpine (*Jeune*), landlady of the Chieftan of Aberfoyle.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Macamut, a sultan of Cambray, who lived so much upon poison that his very breath and touch were fatal.—Purchas, *Pilgrimage* (1613).

MacAnJolister (*Nathan*), a follower of Rob Roy.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Macare (2 syl.), the impersonation of good temper.—Voltaire, *Telème* and *Macare* (an allegory).

Macaulay (*Angus*), a Highland chief, in the army of the earl of Montrose.

Allan Macauley or "Allan of the Red Hand," brother of Angus. Allan is "a peer," and is in love with Annot Lyle. He slays the earl of Menteith on the eve of his marriage, out of jealousy, but the earl recovers and marries Annot Lyle.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Macbeth, son of Sinel thane of Glamis, and grandson of Malcolm II. by his second daughter, the elder daughter married Crinan, father of Duncan who succeeded his grandfather on the throne. Hence king Duncan and Macbeth were cousins. Duncan, staying as a guest with Macbeth at the castle of Inverness (1040), was murdered by his host, who then usurped the crown. The battle which Macbeth had just won was this.—Sven, king of Norway had landed with an army in Fife, for the purpose of invading Scotland, Macbeth and Banquo were set against him, and defeated him with such loss, that only ten men of all his army escaped alive. Macbeth was prompted by the witches (1) that none of woman born should kill him, and (2) that he should not die till Birnam Wood removed to Dunsinane. He was slain in battle by Macduff, who was "from his mother's womb untimely ripped," and as for the moving wood, the soldiers of Macduff, in their march to Dunsinane, were commanded to carry boughs of the forest before them, to conceal their numbers.

Lady Macbeth, wife of Macbeth, a woman of great ambition and inexorable will. When her husband told her that the witches prophesied he should be king, she induced him to murder Duncan, who was at the time their guest. She would herself have done it, but "he looked in sleep so like her father that she could not." However, when Macbeth had murdered the king, she felt no scruple in murdering the two grooms that slept with him, and throwing the guilt on them. After her husband was crowned, she was greatly troubled by dreams, and used to walk in her sleep, trying to rub from her hands imaginary stains of blood. She died, probably, by her own hand.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

Note.—Is a terrible impersonation of evil passions and mighty powers, never so far removed from our own nature.

as to be cast beyond the pale of our sympathy for she remains a woman to the last, and is always linked with her sex and with humanity —Mrs. Jameson.

"It is related of Mrs Betterton," says C Dibdin, "that though 'lady Macbeth' had been frequently well performed, no actress, not even Mrs Barry, could in the smallest degree be compared to her" Mrs Siddons calls Mrs Pritchard "the greatest of all the 'lady Macbeths,'" but Mrs Siddons herself was so great in this character, that in the sleep-walking scene, in her farewell performance, the whole audience stood on the benches, and demanded that the performance should end with that scene Since then, Helen Faucit has been the best "lady Macbeth," Mrs Betterton (died 1712), Mrs Barry (1682-1733), Mrs Pritchard (1711-1768), Mrs Siddons (1755-1831), Helen Faucit (born 1820)

* * Dr Lardner says that the name of lady Macbeth was Grnoch, and that she was the daughter of Kenneth IV

MacBriar (*Lphraim*), an enthusiast and a preacher —Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Mac'cabee (*Father*), the name assumed by King Roderick after his dethronement —Southey, *Roderick, the Last of the Goths* (1814)

MacCallum (*Dougal*), the auld butler of sir Robert Redgauntlet, introduced in *Wandering Willie's story* —Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

MacCandlish (*Mrs*), landlady of the Gordon Arms inn at Kippeltringan —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

MacCasquil (*Mr*), of Drumquag, a relation of Mrs Margaret Bertram —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

MacChoak'umchild, schoolmaster at Coketown A man crammed with facts "He and some 140 other schoolmasters had been lately turned at the same time, in the same factory, on the same principles, like so many pianoforte legs" —C Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

MacCombich (*Evan Dhu*), foster-brother of Fergus M'Ivor, both of whom were sentenced to death at Carlisle —Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

MacCombich (*Robin Oig*) or M'Gregor, a Highland drover, who stabs Harry Wakefield, and is found guilty at Car-

isle —Sir W Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III)

MacClosskie (*Deacon*), of Creoch, stone, a neighbour of the laird of Ellan-gowan —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

MacDonald's Breed (*Lord*), vermin or human parasites Lord MacDonald, son of the "Lord of the Isles" once made a raid on the mainland He and his followers dressed themselves in the clothes of the plundered party, but their own rags were so full of vermin that no one was poor enough to covet them

MacDougal of Lorn, a Highland chief in the army of Montrose —Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Macduff, thane of Fife in the time of Edward the Confessor One of the witches told Macbeth to "beware of the thane of Fife," but another added that "none of woman born should have power to harm him" Macduff was at this moment in England, raising an army to dethrone Macbeth, and place Malcolm (son of Duncan) on the throne Macbeth did not know of his absence, but with a view of cutting him off, attacked his castle, and slew lady Macduff with all her children Having raised an army, Macduff led it to Dunsinane, where a furious battle ensued Macduff encountered Macbeth, and being told by the king that "none of woman born could prevail against him," replied that he (Macduff) was not born of a woman, but was taken from his mother's womb by the Cæsarian operation Whereupon they fought, and Macbeth fell —Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606)

MacEagh (*Ranald*), one of the "Children of the Mist," and an outlaw Ranald is the foe of Allan Macaulay

Kenneth M'Eagh, grandson of Ranald M'Eagh —Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Macdonicus, *Emilius Paulus*, conqueror of Perseus (B.C. 230-160)

Macfie, the laird of Gndgeonford, a neighbour of the laird of Ellangowan —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Macfin (*Miles*), the cadie in the Canongate, Edinburgh —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

MacFittoch (*Mr*), the dancing-master at Middlemas—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

MacFleck'noe, in Dryden's satire so called, is meant for Thomas Shadwell, who was promoted to the office of poet-lanreate. The design of Dryden's poem is to represent the inauguration of one dullard as successor of another in the monarchy of nonsense. R Flecknoe was an Irish priest and hackney poet of no reputation, and *Mac* in Celtic being son, "*MacFlecknoe*" means the son of the poetaster so named Flecknoe, seeking for a successor to his own dullness, selects Shadwell to bear his mantle.

Shadwell alone my perfect image bears
Mature in dullness from his tender years
The rest to some faint meaning make pretence
But Shadwell never declines into sense.

Dryden *MacFlecknoe* (a satire 1682)

An ordinary reader would scarcely suppose that Shadwell who is here meant by MacFlecknoe was worth being chastised, and that Dryden descending to such game was like an eagle stooping to catch flies. But the truth is that Shadwell at one time held divided reputation with this great poet. Every age produces its fashion able dunces, who supply talkative ignorance with materials for conversation.—Goldsmith, *Beauties of English Poets* (1767)

MacGrainer (*Master*), a dissenting minister at Kipplettingan—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

MacGregor (*Rob Roy*) or ROBERT CAMPBELL, the outlaw. He was a Highland freebooter.

Helen M'Gregor, Rob Roy's wife

Hamish and Robert Oig, the sons of Rob Roy—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

MacGregor, or Robin Oig M'Combieh, a Highland drover, who stabbed Harry Wakefield at an ale-house. Being tried at Carlisle for the murder, he was found guilty and condemned—Sir W Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III)

MacGuthrie (*Sandie*), a beggar imprisoned by Mr Godfrey Bertram laird of Ellangowan—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

MacGuffog (*David*), keeper of Portmerry prison.

Mrs M'Guffog, David's wife—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Macham (*Robert*), the discoverer of Madeira Island, to which he was driven while eloping with his lady-love (A D 1344). The lady soon died, and the mariners made off with the ship. Macham, after his mourning was over, made a rude boat out of a tree, and, with two or

three men, putting forth to sea, landed on the shores of Africa. Tho Rev W L Bowles has made the marvellous adventures of Robert Macham the subject of a poem, and Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, xix, has devoted twenty-two lines to the same subject.

Macheath (*Captain*), captain of a gang of highwaymen, a fine, bold-faced ruffian, "game" to the very last. He is married to Polly Peachum, but finds himself dreadfully embarrassed between Polly his wife, and Lucy to whom he has promised marriage. Being betrayed by eight women at a drinking bout, the captain is lodged in Newgate, but Lucy effects his escape. He is recaptured, tried, and condemned to death, but being reprieved, acknowledges Polly to be his wife, and promises to remain constant to her for the future—J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Men will not become highwaymen because Macheath is acquitted on the stage—Dr Johnson.

T Walker was the original "Macheath," but Charles Halet (1701-1786) was allowed to excel him. O'Keefe says West Digges (1720-1786) was the best "Macheath" he ever saw in person, song, and manners. Incedon (1764-1826) performed the part well, and in 1821 Miss Blake delighted play-goers by her pretty imitation of the highwayman.

Machiavelli (*Niccolo dei*), of Florence, author of a book called *The Prince*, the object of which is to show that all is fair in diplomacy, as well as in "love and war" (1469-1527).

* * *Machiavellism*, political cunning and duplicity, the art of tricking and overreaching by diplomacy.

Tiberius, the Roman emperor, is called "The Imperial Machiavelli" (B O 42 to A D 37).

MacIan (*Gilehrst*), father of Ian Eachin M'Ian.

Ian Eachin (or *Hector*) *M'Ian*, called Conachar, chief of the clan Quiche, son of Gilehrst M'Ian. Hector is old Glover's Highland apprentice, and casts himself down a precipice, because Catharine Glover loves Henry Smith better than himself—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV).

Macilduy, or Mhic Connel Dhu, a Highland chief in the army of Montrose—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

MacIntyre (*Maria*), niece of Mr Jonathan Oldbuck "the antiquary"

Captain Hector M'Intyre, nephew of Mr Jonathan Oldbuck, and brother of Maria M'Intyre—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

MacIvor (*Iergus*), or "Viel Ian Volir," chief of Glennaquoich. He is executed

Flora M'Ivor, sister of Iergus, and the heroine of *Waterley*—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Mackitchinson, landlord at the Queen's Ferry inn—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Macklin The real name of this great actor was Charles MacLaughlin, but he dropped the middle syllable when he came to England (1690-1797)

Mac'lin (*Sir*), a priest who preached to Tom and Bob and Billy, on the sinfulness of walking on Sundays. At his "sixthly" he said, "Ho, ho, I see you raise your hands in agony!" They certainly had raised their hands, for they were yawning. At his "twenty-firstly" he cried, "Ho, ho, I see you bow your heads in heartfelt sorrow!" Truly they bowed their heads, for they were sleeping. Still on he preached and thumped his hat, when the bishop passing by, cried, "Bosh!" and walked him off—W S Gilbert, *The Bab Ballads* ("Sir Macklin")

Maclean (*Sir Hector*), a Highland chief in the army of Montrose—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Macleary (*Widow*), landlady of the Tully Veolan village ale-house—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

MacLeish (*Donald*), postilion to Mrs Bethune Bahol—Sir W Scott, *Highland Widow* (time, George II)

Macleod (*Colin* or *Candie*), a Scotchman, one of the house-servants of lord Abberville, entrusted with the financial department of his lordship's household. Most strictly honest and economical, Colin Macleod is hated by his fellow-servants, and, having been in the service of the family for many years, tries to check his young master in his road to ruin

** The object of the author in this character is "to weed out the unmanly prejudice of Englishmen against the Scotch," as the object of *The Jew*

(another drama) was to weed out the prejudice of Christians against that much-maligned people—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780)

Macleuchar (*Mrs*), book-keeper at the coach-office in Edinburgh—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

MacLous, captain of the king's guard—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

MacLure (*Elizabeth*), an old widow and a covenanter—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

MacMorlan (*Mr*), deputy-sheriff, and guardian to Lucy Bertram

Mrs M'Morlan, his wife—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

MacMurrough, "Nan Fonn," the family bird at Glennaquoich to Iergus M'Ivor—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Ma'coma', a good and wise genius, who protects the prudent and pious against the wiles of all evil geni—Sir C Morell [J Ridley], *Tales of the Ginn* ("The Luchanter's Tale," vi, 1751)

Macon, same as Mahomet, that is, Mahomet Mecca, the birthplace of Mahomet, is sometimes called Macon in poetry

'Praised,' quoth he be Macon whom we serve"
Fairfax

MacPhadrack (*Miles*), a Highland officer under Breadalbane or captain Campbell—Sir W Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II)

Macraw (*Francie*), an old domestic at the earl of Glenallan's—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Macready (*Pate*), a pedlar, the friend of Andrew Hairservice gardener at Osbaldistone Hall—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Mac'reons, the British Great Britain is the "Island of the Mac'reons." The word is a Greek compound, meaning "long-lived," "because no one is put to death there for his religious opinions." Rabelais says the island "is full of antique ruins and relics of popery and ancient superstitions"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1545)

** Rabelais describes the persecutions which the Reformers met with as a storm at sea, in which Pantagruel and his fleet were tempest-tossed

Macro'bii ("the long-lived"), an

Ethiopian race, said to live to 120 years and upwards. They are the handsomest and tallest of all men, as well as the longest-lived.

Macroth'umus, Long-suffering personified. Fully described in canto 7 (Greek, *makrothumia*, "long-suffering") —Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island* (1633)

MacSarcasm (*Sir Archy*), in *Love a-la-mode*, by C Macklin (1779). Boaden says "To Covent Garden, G F Cooke [1746-1812] was a great acquisition, as he was a 'Shylock,' an 'Iago,' a 'Kately,' a 'sir Archy,' and a 'sir Pertinax' [*McSycophant*]." Leigh Hunt says that G F Cooke was a new kind of Macklin, and, like him, excelled in "Shylock" and "sir Archy McSarcasm."

* * "Shylock" in the *Merchant of Venice* (Shakespeare), "Iago" in *Othello* (Shakespeare), "Kately" in *Every Man in His Humour* (B Jonson), "sir Archy" that is, "McSarcasm", "sir Pertinax McSycophant" in *The Man of the World* (Macklin)

MacSillergrip, a Scotch pawnbroker, in search of Robt Serawhey, his runaway apprentice, whom he pursues upstairs and assaults with blows.

Mrs MacSillergrip, the pawnbroker's wife, always in terror lest the manager should pay her indecorous attentions — Charles Mathews (At home, in *Multiple*)

The skill with which Mathews (17-133) carried on a conversation between these three persons produced a most astonishing effect. — *Contemporary Layer*

MacStanger (*Mrs*), a widow who kept lodgings at No 9, Brig Place, on the brink of a canal near the India Docks. Captain Cuttle lodged there. Mrs MacStinger was a termagant, and rendered the captain's life miserable. He was afraid of her, and, although her lodger, was her slave. When her son Alexander was refractory, Mrs MacStinger used to seat him on a cold paving-stone. She contrived to make captain Bunsby her second husband — C Dickens, *Dombeys and Son* (1846)

MacSycophant (*Sir Pertinax*), the hot-headed, ambitious father of Charles Egerton. His love for Scotland is very great, and he is continually quarrelling with his family because they do not hold his country in sufficient reverence.

I raised it [my fortune] by boozing. I never could stand straight in the presence of a great man but always boozed and boozed and boozed as it were by instinct. — Act III

Charles Egerton McSycophant, son of sir Pertinax Egerton was the mother's name. Charles Egerton marries Constantha — C Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764)

Mactab (*The Hon Miss Lucretia*), sister of lord Lofty, and sister-in-law of lieutenant Worthington "the poor gentleman." Miss Lucretia was an old maid, "stiff as a ramrod." Being very poor, she allowed the lieutenant "the honour of maintaining her," for which "she handsomely gave him her countenance," but when the lieutenant was obliged to discontinue his hospitality, she resolved to "countenance a tobacconist of Glasgow, who was her sixteenth cousin." — G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802)

MacTavish Mhor or **Hamish M'Tavish**, a Highland outlaw.

Elspat M'Tavish, or "The Woman of the tree," widow of M'Tavish Mhor, "the Highland widow." She prevents her son from joining his regiment, in consequence of which he is shot as a deserter, and Elspat goes mad.

Hamish Bean M'Tavish, son of Elspat M'Tavish. He joins a Highland regiment, and goes to visit his mother, who gives him a sleeping draught to detain him. As he does not join his regiment in time, he is arrested for desertion, tried, and shot at Dunbarton Castle — Sir W Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II)

MacTurk (*Captain Mungo or Hector*), "the man of peerie," in the managing committee of the Spa Hotel — Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

MacVittie (*Ephraim*), a Glasgow merchant, one of Osbaldistone's creditors — Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

MacWheeble (*Duncan*), bailie at Tully Veolan to the baron of Braidwardine — Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Mad. The Bedlam of Belgium is Ghent, where madmen reside in the houses of the inhabitants, generally one in each family.

Dymphna was a woman of rank, murdered by her father for resisting his incestuous passion, and became the tutelary saint of those stricken in spirit. A shrine in time rose in her honour, which for ten centuries has been consecrated to

the relief of mental diseases This was the origin of the insane colony of Gheel

Mad Cavalier (*The*), prince Rupert of Bavaria, nephew of Charles I He was noted for his rash courage and impetuosity (1619-1682)

Mad Lover (*The*), a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (before 1618) The name of the "mad lover" is Memnon, who is general of Astorax king of Paphos

Mad Poet (*The*), Nathaniel Lee (1657-1690)

Madasi'ma (*Queen*), an important character in the old romance called *Amadis de Gaul*, her constant attendant was Elis'abat, a famous surgeon, with whom she roamed in solitary retreats

Mad'elon, cousin of Cathos, and daughter of Gorgibns a plain citizen of the middle rung of life These two silly girls have had their heads turned by novels, and, thinking their names commonplace, Madelon calls herself Polixéna, and Cathos calls herself Aminta Two gentlemen wish to marry them, but the girls fancy their manners are too easy to be "stylish," so the gentlemen send their valets to them, as the "marquis of Mascarille" and the "viscount of Jodelet" The girls are delighted with these "real gentlemen," but when the farce has been carried far enough, the masters enter and unmask the trick The girls are thus taught a useful lesson, but are not subjected to any serious ill consequences—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Mademoiselle What is understood by this word when it stands alone is *Mdlle de Montpensier*, daughter of Gaston duc d'Orleans, and cousin of Louis XIV

Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, duchesse de Montpensier connue sous le nom de *Mademoiselle* née à Paris, 1627 m 1693 était fille de Gaston d'Orléans frère de Louis XIII.—Bouillet.

Mademoiselle, the French lady's-maid waiting on lady Fanciful, full of the grossest flattery, and advising her ladyship to the most unwarrantable intrigues Lady Fanciful says, "Tho French are certainly the prettiest and most obliging people They say the most acceptable, well-mannered things, and never flatter" When induced to do what her conscience and education revolted at, she would playfully rebuke *Mdlle* with, "Ah! la méchante Française!" to which *Mdlle*

would respond, "Ah! la belle Anglaise!" —Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697)

Madge Wildfire, the insane daughter of old Meg Murdochson the gipsy thief Madge was a beautiful but giddy girl, whose brain was crazed by seduction and the murder of her infant—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Madman (*Macedonia's*), Alexander the Great (B C 356, 336-323)

Heroes are much the same the points agreed
From Macedonia's Madman to the Swede [*Charles XII*]
Pope *Essay on Man* iv 219 (1733)

—
length appear
tear
the earth
Knows not his name or but his death and birth
Byron *Age of Bronze* (1810)

Madman (*The Brilliant*), Charles XII of Sweden (1682, 1697-1718)

Madman of the North, Charles XII of Sweden (1682, 1697-1718)

Madmen (*The Worst of*)

For Virtue's self may too much zeal be had
The worst of madmen is a saint run mad
Pope *Imitations of Horace* c vi (1730)

Ma'doc, youngest son of Owain Gwynedd king of North Wales (who died 1169) He is called "The Perfect Princee," "The Lord of Ocean," and is the very beau-ideal of a hero Invincible, courageous, strong, and daring, but amiable, merciful, and tender-hearted, most pious, but without bigotry, most wise, but without dogmatism, most provident and far-seeing He left his native country in 1170, and ventured on the ocean to discover a new world, his vessels reached America, and he founded a settlement near the Missouri Having made an alliance with the Az'teas, he returned to Wales for a fresh supply of colonists, and conducted six ships in safety to the new settlement, called Caer-Madoc War soon broke out between the natives and the strangers, but the white men proving the conquerors, the Az'teas migrated to Mexico On one occasion, being set upon from ambush, Madoc was chained by one foot to "the stone of sacrifice," and consigned to fight with six volunteers His first opponent was Ocell'opan, whom he slew, his next was Tlalaha "the tiger," but during this contest Cadwallon came to the rescue—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Madoc
Put forth his well rigged fleet to seek him foreign ground,
And called west so long until that world he found
Long ere Columbus lived.
Dryden, *Polypolion*, ix. (1812)

Mador (*Sir*), a Scotch knight, who accused queen Guinever of having poisoned his brother Sir Lancelot du Lac challenged him to single combat, and overthrew him, for which service King Arthur gave the queen's champion La Joyeuse Garde as a residence

Mæce'nas (*Canus Cilnius*), a wealthy Roman nobleman, a friend of Augustus, and liberal patron of Virgil, Horace, Propertius, and other men of genius. His name has become proverbial for a "munificent friend of literature" (died B.C. 8)

Are you not called a theatrical quidnunc and a mock Mæce'nas to second hand authors?—*Sheridan The Critic*, I. 1 (1779)

Mæ'nad, a Bacchant, pln Mænads or Mæ'nades (3 syl.) So called from the Greek, *mainomai* ("to be furious"), because they acted like mad women in their "religious" festivals

Among the boughs did swelling Bacchus ride,
Whom wild crown tennads bore
Phin. Fletcher *The Purple Island* vii. (1633)

Mæon'ides (4 syl.) Homer is so called, either because he was son of Mæon, or because he was a native of Mæon'ia (*Lydia*). He is also called *Mæonius Sæxer*, and his poems *Mæonian Lays*

When great Mæonides in rap'd song,
The thundering tide of battle rolls along
Each ravish'd bosom feels the high alarms,
And all the burning pulses beat to arms.
Falconer *The Shipwreck*, III. 1 (1785)

Mæviad, a satire by Gifford, on the Della Cruscan school of poetry (published 1796). The word is from Virgil's *Ecloge*

Qui Barium non edit, amet sua carmina, Mævi,
Atque idem jungat vulpes, et mæugat hircos
Virgil, *Ecl.* III. 90 & 91

Who hates not Barius, or on Mævius dotes,
Should plough with foxes or should milk his goats.

Mævius, any vile poet. (See **BAVIUS**)

But if fond Barius vent his clouted song
Or Mævius chant his thoughts in brothel charm,
The warts vulgar in a numerous throng
Like summer flies about the dunghill swarm
Who hates not one may hate the other love.
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* I. (1633)

Magalo'na (*The Fair*), daughter of the king of Naples. She is the heroine of an old romance of chivalry, originally written in French, but translated into Spanish in the fifteenth century. Cervantes alludes to this romance in *Don Quixote*. The main incident of the story turns on a flying horse made by Merlin, which came into the possession of Peter of Provence.—*The History of the Fair*

Magalona and Peter Son of the Count of Provence

* * Treek has reproduced the history of Magalona in German (1778-1853)

Mage Negro King, Gaspar king of Tarshish, a black Ethiop, and tallest of the three Magi. His offering was myrrh, indicative of death

As the Mage negro king to Christ the babe
Robert Browning *Luria* 1

Maggots of the Brains Swift says it was the opinion of certain virtuosi that the brain is filled with little maggots, and that thought is produced by their biting the nerves

To tickle the maggot born in an empty head.
Tennyson *Maud* II. v. 3

Maggy, the half-witted granddaughter of Little Dorrit's nurse. She had a fever at the age of ten, from ill-treatment, and her mind and intellect never went beyond that period. Thus, if asked her age, she always replied, "Ten," and she always repeated the last two or three words of what was said to her. She called Amy Dorrit "Little Mother."

She was about eight and twenty with large bones, large features, large feet and hands, large eyes and no hair. Her large eyes were lumpy and almost colourless; they seemed to be very little affected by light and to stand unchangeably still. There was also that attentive listening expression in her face which is seen in the faces of the blind, but she was not blind, having one tolerably serviceable eye. Her face was not exceedingly ugly, being redeemed by a smile. A great white cap, with a quantity of opaque frilling, apologized for Maggy's baldness, and made it so difficult for her old black bonnet to retain its place upon her head, that it held on round her neck like a gipsy's baby. The rest of her dress resembled tea weed with here and there a gigantic tea leaf. Her shawl looked like a huge tea leaf after long infusion.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, I. (1837)

Magi or **Three Kings of Cologne**, the "wise men from the East," who followed the guiding-star to the manger in Bethlehem with offerings. Melchior king of Nubia, the shortest of the three, offered gold, indicative of royalty; Balthazar king of Chaldea offered frankincense, indicative of divinity; and Gaspar king of Tarshish, a black Ethiop, the tallest of the three, offered myrrh, symbol of death.

Melchior means "King of light," Balthazar, "lord of treasures," and Gaspar or Caspar, "the white one."

* * Klopstock, in his *Messiah*, makes the Magi six in number, and gives the names as Hadad, Selmi, Zimri, Mirja, Beled, and Sunith.—Bk. v. (1771)

Magic Garters. No horse can keep up with a man furnished with these garters. They are made thus: Strips of the skin of a young hare are cut two inches

wide and some motherwort, gathered in the first degree of the sign Capricorn and partially dried, is sewn into these strips, which are then folded in two. The garters are to be worn as other garters — *Les Secrets Merveilleux du Petit Albert*, 128

Were it not for my magic garters,
I should not continue the business long
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Magic Rings, like that of Gyges king of Lydia. Plato in his *Republic*, and Cicero in his *Offices*, say the ring was found in the flanks of a horse of brass. Those who wore it became invisible. By means of this ring, Gyges entered the chamber of Candaules, and murdered him.

Magic Staff (The) This staff would guarantee the bearer from all the perils and mishaps incidental to travellers. No robber nor wild beast, no mad dog, venomous animal, nor accident, could hurt its possessor. The staff consisted of a willow branch, gathered on the eve of All Saints' Day, the pith being removed, two eyes of a young wolf, the tongue and heart of a dog, three green lizards, the hearts of three swallows, seven leaves of vervain gathered on the eve of John the Baptist's Day, and a stone taken from a lapwing's nest, were inserted in the place of the pith. The toe of the staff was furnished with an iron ferrule, and the handle was of box, or any other material, according to fancy — *Les Secrets Merveilleux du Petit Albert*, 180

Were it not for my magic staff
I should not continue the business long
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Magic Wands The hermit gave Charles the Dane and Ubaldo a wand, which, being shaken, infused terror into all who saw it — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

The palmer who accompanied sir Guyon had a wand of like virtue. It was made of the same wood as Mercury's caduceus — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II (1590)

Magician of the North (The), sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)

How beautifully has the Magician of the North described *The Field of Waterloo* — Lord W. P. Lennox, *Celebrities* etc. I. 16.

* * Johann Georg Hamann of Prussia called himself "The Magician of the North" (1780-1788)

Magliabechi, the greatest book-worm that ever lived. He devoured books, and never forgot anything he had read. He had also so exact a memory,

that he could tell the precise place and shelf of a book, as well as the volume and page of any passage required. He was the librarian of the great- duke Cosimo III. His usual dinner was three hard-boiled eggs and a draught of water (1633-1714)

Magmu, the coquette of Astracan

Though naturally handsome she used every art to set off her beauty. Not a word proceeded from her mouth that was not studied. To counterfeited a violent passion to sigh & *propos* to make an attractive gesture, to trifle agreeably and collect the various graces of dumb eloquence into a smile were the arts in which she excelled. She spent hours before her glass in deciding how a curl might be made to hang loosely upon her neck to the greatest advantage, how to open and shut her lips so as best to show her teeth without affectation — to turn her face full or otherwise, as occasion might require. She looked on herself with ceaseless admiration and always admired most the works of her own hand in improving on the beauty which nature had bestowed on her — T. B. Guelette *Chinese Tales* (Magmu "1723")

Magnanimous (The), Alfonso V of Aragon (1385, 1416-1458)

Khosru or Chosroës, the twenty-first of the Sassanidæ, was surnamed *Noushriwan* ("Magnanimous") (*, 531-579)

Magnano, one of the leaders of the rabble that attacked Hudibras at a bear-baiting. The character is designed for Simeon Wait, a tinker, as famous an independent preacher as Burroughs. He used to style Cromwell "the archangel who did battle with the devil" — S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. 2 (1663)

Magnetic Mountain (The) This mountain drew out all the nails and iron bolts of any ship which approached it, thus causing it to fall to pieces.

This mountain is very steep and on the summit is a large dome made of fine bronze which is supported upon columns of the same metal. On the top of the dome there is a bronze horse with the figure of a man upon it.

There is a tradition that this statue is the principal cause of the loss of so many vessels and men and that it will never cease from being destructive till it be overthrown — *Arabian Nights* (The Third Calender ")

Magnificent (The), Khosru or Chosroës I of Persia (*, 531-579)

Lorenzo de Medici (1448-1492)
Robert due de Normandie, called *Le Diable* also (*, 1028-1035)

Soliman I, greatest of the Turkish sultans (1493, 1520-1566)

Magog, according to *Ezech* xxxviii, xxxix, was a country or people over whom Gog was prince. Some say the Goths are meant, others the Persians, others the Seythians or the northern nations of Europe generally.

Sale says that Magog is the tribe called by Ptolemy "Gilan," and by Strabo "Geli" or "Gela" — *Al Korân*, xxviii note (See Gog)

Magog, one of the princes of Satan, whose ambition is to destroy hell

Magounce (2 yf), Arandel Castle.

He drew southward into the sea till, by fortune, he came to a castle called *Magounce*, and now is called *Arandel*, in *Sea Voy.*—*El T. Malory: History of Prince Arthur* in 115 (1470)

Magrino, the champion of Isabella of Portugal who refused to pay tribute to France. He vanquished the French champion, and thus liberated his country from tribute

Magwitch (*Abel*), a convict for life, the unknown father of Estella, who was adopted from infancy by Miss Havisham, the daughter of a rich banker. The convict, having made his escape to Australia, became a successful sheep farmer, and sent money secretly to Mr Jaggers a London lawyer, to educate Pip as a gentleman. When Pip was 23 years old, Magwitch returned to England, under the assumed name of Provis, and made himself known to Pip. He was tricked by Orlick and Compeyson, arrested, condemned to death, and died in jail. All his money was confiscated.—*C. Dickens, Great Expectations* (1860)

Mahmut, the "Turkish Spy" who remained undiscovered in Paris for forty-five years, revealing to his Government all the intrigues of the Christian courts (1637-1632)

Mahomet or **Mohammed**, the titular name taken by Halabi, founder of Islam (700-632)

ADOPTED SON Umar, son of Zaid his freedman. (See below on Zaid)

ACEL who revealed the *Fortin* to Mahomet. *Gabriel BANNER* "Suyk" which kept in the Eyah mosque at Constantinople.

LIFETIME Mecca A.D. 570

LOW Al Ca'bi (the strong) once escaped from the Jews. In his first battle he lost it with such force that it was injured in two.

CAMEL Al Adha (the silver) the carrier of his camel. One of the ten dumb animals admitted in a jihad.

CONCUBINE Mariyah mother of Ibrahim his son with a concubine. He had fourteen others.

CONVINE Ali his best friend. Ali said that he was his.

CURSE Al Fadha. It was of silver and was confiscated to the Jews.

DAUGHTERS FY KADUAN Zaidah Fakhrah Umar Kuthum, and Fadima his favorite (called one of the "three perfect women").

DEFEAT At Oud where I was rejected that he was slain (A.D. 632).

DIED A Medina, on the lap of Ayishah, his favorite wife, 11 Hedrah (June 8 632).

FATHER Abdulloh of the family of Hashim at 1 to be of Koreish. Abdulloh was a small man, who died when his son was five years old. At the death of his father his grandfather took charge of him, but he also died within two years. He then lived with his uncle Abu Taleb from the age of seven to 14. (See ZESERT)

FATHER-IN-LAW Abu Lahr father of his favorite wife Ayishah.

FLIGHT Hedrah or Hegira July 15 622.

FOLLOWERS called Moslem or 3 aradmans.

GRANDSON Abdel-Natalb

HORSE Al Borak ("the Lightning") brought to him by Gabriel to carry him to the seventh heaven. It had the wings of an eagle, the face of a man with the cheeks of a horse, and spoke Arabic.

JOURNEY TO HEAVEN (746) on Al Borak. It called him to 3 OTHERS: Anina or Aminta, of the family of Zuhra and tribe of Koreish. (See ZESERT)

NICKNAME IS DORROR El Amin (the safe man) **PERSONAL APPEARANCE** Middle height, rather lean broad shoulders, strongly built, abundant nose, black curly hair, coal black eyes with thick lashes, nose large and slightly bent, beard long. He had between his shoulders a black mole, the seal of prophecy.

POISONED by Zaidah a Jewess who placed before him poisoned meat. He tasted it, and after a few days suffered from it, but survived a short time.

SCRIPTURE Al Koran ("the reading") It is divided into 114 chapters.

SONS BY KADUAN Al Kawn and Abd. Janab both died in childhood. By Mariyah (Mary) his concubine Ibrahim, who died when 15 years old. Adopted son Umar, the child of a freedman Zaid. (See Zaidah)

STANDARD Ishtar.

SUCCESSOR Abu Bekr his father-in-law (father of Ayishah)

SWORDS Dhal Fakar (the trenchant) Al Batta (the strike) Halat (the deadly) Medina (the keen)

TRIBE that of the Koreish or Koreish or Koreish, on both sides.

UNCLES Abu Taleb a prince of Mecca, but poor. He took charge of him when he was seven and 14 and was always his friend. Abu Lahr, who called him a fool, and was always his bitter enemy. In the Koran call the prophet "denounces him. Hanan, a third uncle of him.

VICTORIES Badr (624) Mecca (624) Tulf (624) Honein (625) and Medrah.

WHITE MOLE Fadla

WIVES Ten and seven concubines.

(1) Kadijah a rich widow of his own tribe. She had been twice married and was 40 years of age (Mahomet being 15). Kadijah was his sole wife for twenty-five years, and brought him two sons and four daughters. (Fadima was her youngest child.)

(2) Suda, widow of Sokran, nurse of his daughter Fadima. He married her in 621 soon after the death of his first wife. The following were simultaneous with Suda.

(3) Aishah daughter of Abu Bekr. She was only nine years of age on her wedding day. This was his favorite wife on whose lap he died. He called her one of the three perfect women.

(4) Hind a widow 20 years of age. She had a son when she married. Her father was a Qureish.

(5) Zaidah divorced wife of Zaid his freed slave. Married 627 (5 Hedrah)

(6) Bara, a captive widow of a young Arab chief slain in battle.

(7) Lohana, a Jewish captive. Her father was Simeon.

(8) Safira, the exposed wife of Kenana. This wife offended the prophet for fifty years. Mahomet put Kenana to death in order to marry her.

(9) Umm Habiba (mother of Habiba) widow of Abu Sofian.

(10) "Almama, who was 51 when he married her and a widow. She survived all his ten wives.

* It will be observed that most of Mahomet's wives were widows.

Mahomet Voltaire wrote a drama so entitled in 1738, and James Miller, in 1740, produced an English version of the same, called *Mahomet the Impostor*. The scheme of the play is thus: Mahomet is lying siege to Mecca, and has in his camp Zaphna and Palmira, taken captives in childhood and brought up by him. They are really the children of Alnorr the chief of Mecca, but I now it now, and love each other. Mahomet is in love with Palmira, and sets Zaphna to murder

Alcanor, pretending that it is God's will Zaphna obeys the behest, is told that Alcanor is his father, and is poisoned Mahomet asks Palmira in marriage, and she stabs herself

J Bannister (1760-1836) began his stage career in tragedy and played Mahomet. Garrick asked him what character he wished to play next. Why said Bannister "Oroonoko" "Eh oh!" said David staring at Bannister who was very thin. Eh eh! you will look as much like Oroonoko as a chimney sweeper in consumption —T Campbell.

Mahomet's Coffin is said to be suspended in mid-air The wise ones affirm that the coffin is of iron, and is suspended by the means of loadstones The faithful assert it is held up by four angels Burekhardt says it is not suspended at all A marabout told Labat

Que le tombeau de Mahomet étoit porté en l'air par le moyen de certains Anges qui se relayent d'heure en heures pour soutenir ce fardeau —Labat, *Afrique Occidentale* ii 143 (1723)

The balance always would hang even
Like Mahomet's tomb twist earth and heaven
Prior *Alma* ii 193 (1717)

Mahomet's Dove, a dove which Mahomet taught to pick seed placed in his ear The bird would perch on the prophet's shoulder and thrust its bill into his ear to find its food, but Mahomet gave out that it was the Holy Ghost, in the form of a dove, sent to impart to him the counsels of God —Dr Prideaux, *Life of Mahomet* (1697), Sir W Raleigh, *History of the World*, i 16 (1614)

Instance proud Mahomet
The sacred dove whispering into his ear
That what his will imposed the world must fear
Lord Brooke *Declination of Monarchie* etc (1634-1628)
Was Mahomet inspired with a dove?
Thou with an eagle art inspired [Joan of Arc]
Shakespeare *1 Henry VI* act I sc. 3 (1599)

Mahomet's Knowledge of Events Mahomet in his coffin is informed by an angel of every event which occurs respecting the faithful

Il est vivant dans son tombeau Il fait la prière dans ce tombeau à chaque fois que le crieur en fait la proclamation et au même tems qu'on le recite. Il y a un ange posté sur son tombeau qui a soin de lui donner avis des prières que les fidèles font pour lui. —Gagner *Vie de Mahomet* vii. 18 (1723)

Mahomet of the North, Odin, both legislator and supreme deity

Mahoud, son of a rich jeweller of Delhi, who ran through a large fortune in riotous living, and then bound himself in service to Bennaskar, who proved to be a magician Mahoud impeached Bennaskar to the cadi, who sent officers to seize him, but, lo! Mahoud had been metamorphosed into the likeness of Bennaskar, and was condemned to be burnt alive When the pile was set on fire, he became a toad, and in this form

met the sultan Misnar, his vizier Horani, and the princess Hemyn'nah of Cassimur, who had been changed into toads also —Sir C Morell [J Ridley], *Tales of the Genn* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi, 1751)

Mahound or Mahoun, a name of contempt for Mahomet or any pagan god Hence Ariosto makes Ferrau "blaspheme his Mahoun and Termagant" (*Orlando Furioso*, xii 59)

Fitter for a turban for Mahound or Termagant, than a head gear of a reasonable creature. —Sir W Scott.

Mahu, the fiend-prince that urges to theft

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once of lust, as Obdurate Hobdildance prince of dumbness Mahu of stealing Modo of murder and Filthbertigabbet of mop and mowing —Shakespeare *King Lear* act IV sc 1 (1605)

Maid Ma'rian, a name assumed by Matilda, daughter of Robert lord Fitzwalter, while Robin Hood remained in a state of outlawry She was poisoned with a poached egg at Dunmow Priory, by a messenger of king John sent for the purpose This was because Marian was loved by the king, but rejected him Drayton has written her legend

So ere she came the game.
Her clothes tucked to the knee and dainty braided hair
With bow and quiver armed she wandered here and there
Amongst the forest wild Diana never knew
Such pleasures, nor such barts as Ma'rian's slew
Polyolbion xxvi (1622)

Maid Marian, introduced into the May-day morris-dance, was a boy dressed in girl's clothes She was queen of the May, and used to wear a tinsel crown, and carry in her left hand a flower Her coat was purple, her surcoat blue, her cuffs white, the skirts of her robe yellow, the sleeves carnation, and the stomacher red with yellow cross bars (See MORRIS-DANCE)

Maid of Athens, There's a Maeri, rendered famous by Byron's song, "Maid of Athens, fare thee well!" Twenty-four years after this song was written, an Englishman sought out "the Athenian maid," and found a beggar without a single vestige of beauty She was married and had a large family, but the struggle of her life was to find bread to keep herself and family from positive starvation

Maid of Bath (The), Miss Linley, who married R B Sheridan Swinell Foote wrote a farce entitled *The Maid of Bath*, in which he gibbets Mr Walter Long under the name of "Lint."

Maid of Honour (*The*), by P. Massinger (1637). Camiola, a very wealthy, high-minded lady, was in love with prince Bertoldo brother of Roberto king of the Two Sicilies, but Bertoldo, being a knight of Malta, could not marry without a dispensation from the pope. While matters were in this state, Bertoldo led an army against Aurelia duchess of Sienna and was taken prisoner. Camiola paid his ransom, and Aurelia commanded the prisoner to be brought before her. Bertoldo came, the duchess fell in love with him and offered marriage, and Bertoldo, forgetful of Camiola, accepted the offer. The betrothed then presented themselves to the king when Camiola expressed the conduct of Bertoldo. The king was indignant at the baseness, Aurelia rejected Bertoldo with scorn, and Camiola took the veil.

Maid of Marendorpt (*The*), a drama by S. Knowles based on Miss Porter's novel of *The Village of Marendorpt* (1803). The "maid" is Meeta, daughter of Mahldenaun minister of Marendorpt, and betrothed to major Rupert Roselheim. The plot is thus: Mahldenaun starts for Prague in search of Meeta's sister, who fell into some soldiers' hands in infancy during the siege of Magdeburg. On entering Prague, he is seized as a spy, and condemned to death. Meeta, hearing of his capture, walks to Prague to plead for his life, and finds that the governor's "daughter" is her lost sister. Rupert storms the prison and releases Mahldenaun.

Maid of Norway, Margaret, daughter of Eric II and Margaret of Norway. She was betrothed to Edward, son of Edward I of England, but died on her passage (1290).

Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc, famous for having raised the siege of Orleans, held by the English. The general tradition is that she was burnt alive as a witch, but this is doubted (1412-1431).

Maid of Perth (*Fair*), Catharine Glover, daughter of Simon Glover, the old Glover of Perth. She kisses Henry Smith while asleep on St Valentine's morning, and ultimately marries him — Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry II.).

Maid of Saragoza, Augustina, noted for her heroism at the siege of Saragoza, 1808-9. — See Southey's *History of the Peninsular War*.

Her lower sink—she sheds no ill-limed tear,
Her chin 'tis chin—she fills her fatal pore;
Her frowns flow—she checks their long career—
The—(or rather—she has the sultry lost
the spring Gail)
Folded by a woman's hand before a barred wall.
Prynne *Calder I. and II.*

Maid of the Mill (*The*), an opera by Isaac Bickersstaff. Patty, the daughter of Fairfield the miller, was brought up by lord Amworth's mother. At the death of lady Amworth, Patty returned to the mill and her father promised her in marriage to Farmer Giles, but Patty refused to marry him. Lord Amworth about the same time betrothed himself to Theodosia, the daughter of sir Harry Sycamore, but the young lady loved Mr. Merwin. When lord Amworth knew of this attachment, he readily yielded up his betrothed to the man of her choice, and selected for his bride Patty "the maid of the mill" (1765).

Maid of the Oaks (*The*), a two-act drama by J. Burgoyne. Maria "the maid of the Oaks" is brought up by Oldworth of Oldworth Oaks as his ward, but is informed on the eve of her marriage with sir Harry Groveby that she is Oldworth's daughter. The under-plot is between sir Charles Dupely and lady Pab Lardoon. Dupely professed to despise all women, and lady Lardoon as "the princess of dissipation," but after they fell in with each other, Dupely confessed that he would abjure his creed, and lady Lardoon avowed that henceforth she renounced the world of fashion and its follies.

Maid's Tragedy (*The*). The "maid" is Aspatia the troth-plight wife of Aminator who, at the king's command, is made to marry Laidne (3 syl). Her death forms the tragical event which gives name to the drama — Beaumont and Fletcher (1610).

(The scene between Antony and Ventidius, in Dryden's tragedy of *All for Love*, is copied from *The Maid's Tragedy*, where "Melantius" answers to Ventidius.)

Maiden (*The*), a kind of guillotine, introduced into Scotland by the regent Morton, who was afterwards beheaded by it. The "maiden" resembled in form a painter's easel about ten feet high. The victim placed his head on a cross-bar some four feet from the bottom, except in its place by another bar. In the inner edges of the frame were grooves, in which slid a sharp axe sighted with lead and

supported by a long cord When all was ready, the cord was cut and down fell the axe with a thud —Pennant, *Tour in Scotland*, iii 365 (1771)

The unfortunate curl [*Argyll*] was appointed to be beheaded by the maiden.—Sir W Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather* li 53.

The Italian instrument of execution was called the *mannata* The apparatus was erected on a scaffold the axe was placed between two perpendiculars In Scotland the instrument of execution was an inferior variety of the *mannata*.—*Memoirs of the Saunsons* l 57

It seems pretty clear that the maiden is merely a corruption of the Italian *mannata* —A. G. Peld.

Maiden King (*The*), Malcolm IV of Scotland (1141, 1153–1165)

Malcolm son of the brave and generous prince Henry was so kind and gentle in his disposition that he was usually called Malcolm the Maiden.—Sir W Scott *Tales of a Grandfather* lv

Maiden Queen (*The*), Elizabeth of England (1533, 1558–1603)

Maiden of the Mist (*The*), Anne of Geierstein, daughter of count Albert of Geierstein She is the baroness of Arnheim.—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Maidens' Castle (*The*), on the Severn It was taken from a duke by seven knights, and held by them till sir Galahad expelled them It was called "The Maidens' Castle" because these knights made a vow that every maiden who passed it should be made a captive This is an allegory

The Castle of Maidens betokens the good souls that were Christ. And the seven sins which reigned in knight sir Galahad may be likened to the Son of the High Father that Light within a maiden which brought all souls out of thralldom.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* iii 44 (1470)

Mailsetter (*Mrs*), keeper of the Fairport post-office

Dave Mailsetter, her son.—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Maimou'ne (3 syl), a fairy, daughter of Damriat "king of a legion of geni" When the princess Badoura, in her sleep, was carried to the bed of prince Camaralzaman to be shown to him, Maimouné changed herself into a flea, and bit the prince's neck to wake him Whereupon he sees the sleeping princess by his side, falls in love with her, and afterwards marries her.—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura")

Mai'muna or **Maimu'na**, one of the sorceresses of Dom-Daniel, who repents and turns to Allah Tha'aba first encounters her, disguised as an old woman spinning the finest thread He marvels at its extreme fineness, she tells him he cannot snap it,

whereupon he winds it round his two wrists, and becomes powerless Maimuna, with her sister-sorceress Khwala, then carry him to the island of Moha'rob, where he is held in durance, but Maimuna releases him, repents, and dies.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, iv (1797)

Mainote (2 syl), a pirate who infests the coast of Attica

boat
Of Island pirate or Mainote
Fyron *The Glaucor* (1814)

Maimy (*Richard*), out of whom the Jesuits cast the seven deadly sins, each in the form of some representative animal As each devil came forth, Maimy indicated the special sin by some trick or gesture Thus, for *pride* he pretended to curl his hair, for *gluttony* to vomit, for *sloth* to gape, and so on.—Bishop Harsnett, *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 279, 280

Matland (*Thomas*), the pseudonym of Robert Buchanan in *The Contemporary Review*, when he attacked the "Fleshy school"

Malachi, the canting, preaching assistant of Thomas Turnbull a smuggler and schoolmaster.—Sir W Scott, *Rudgautlet* (time, George III)

Malacoda, the fiend sent as an envoy to Virgil, when he conducted Dante through hell.—Dante, *Hell*, xxi (1300)

Malade Imaginaire (*Le*), Mons Argan, who took seven mixtures and twelve lavements in one month instead of twelve mixtures with twenty lavements, as he had hitherto done "No wonder," he says, "he is not so well" He fancies his wife loves him dearly, and that his daughter is undutiful, because she declines to marry a young medical prig instead of Cleante (2 syl) whom she loves His brother persuades "the malade" to counterfeit death, in order to test the sincerity of his wife and daughter The wife rejoices greatly at his death, and proceeds to filch his property, when Argan starts up and puts an end to her pillage Next comes the daughter's turn When she hears of her father's death, she bewails him with great grief, says she has lost her best friend, and that she will devote her whole life in prayer for the repose of his soul Argan is delighted, starts up in a frenzy of joy, declares she is a darling, and shall marry the man of her choice freely,

and receive a father's blessing —Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673)

Malagigi, son of Buovo, brother of Aldiger and Vivian (of Clarmont's race), one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Rinaldo. Being brought up by the fairy Orianda, he became a great enchanter —Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Malagrida (*Gabriel*), an Italian Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, who was accused of conspiring against the king of Portugal (1689-1761)

Lord Shelburne was nicknamed "Malagrida." He was a zealous oppositionist during lord North's administration (1737-1805)

Do you know "said Goldsmith to his lordship that I never could conceive why they call you Malagrida for Malagrida was a very good sort of a man " He meant to say as Malagrida was a good sort of a man "he could not conceive how it became a word of reproach —W. Irving.

Malagrowth (*Sir Mungo*), a crabbed old courtier, soured by misfortune, and peevish from infirmities. He tries to make every one as sour and discontented as himself —Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.)

Malagrowth (*Malachi*), sir Walter Scott, "On the proposed change of currency, etc." (1826)

Lockhart says that these "diatribes produced in Scotland a sensation not inferior to that of the Drapier's letters in Ireland." They came out in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*

Malambruno, a giant, first cousin to queen Maguncia of Candaya. "Exclusive of his natural barbarity, Malambruno was also a wizard," who enchanted don Clavijo and the princess Antonomasiu—the former into a crocodile of some unknown metal, and the latter into a monkey of brass. The giant sent don Quixote the wooden horse, and was appeased "by the simple attempt of the knight to disenchant the victims of his displeasure"—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II in 4, 5 (1615)

Malaprop (*Mrs.*), aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish the heiress. Mrs. Malaprop sets her cap at sir Lucius O'Trigger, "a tall Irish baronet," and corresponds with him under the name of Delia. Sir Lucius fancies it is the niece, and, when he discovers his mistake, declines the honour of marriage with the aunt. Mrs. Malaprop is a synonym for those who misapply words without mispronouncing them. Thus Mrs. Malaprop

talks of a *Derbyshire putrefaction*, an *allegory of the Nile*, a barbarous *Vandyke*, she requests that no *delusions to the past* be made, talks of flying with the utmost *felicity*, and would say *precipitate one down the prejudice* instead of "precipice"—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775)

Mrs. Malaprop mistakes in what she calls 'ortho doxy' have often been objected to as improbable from a woman of her rank of life but the luckiness of her simile 'as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile' will be acknowledged as [imitable].—T. Moore

Malbecco, "a cankered, crabbed earl," very wealthy and very miserly, husband of a young wife named Helimore (3 syl), of whom he is very jealous, and not without cause. Helimore, falling in love with sir Paridel her guest, sets fire to the closet where her husband keeps his treasures, and elopes with Paridel, while Malbecco stops to put out the flames. This done, Malbecco starts in pursuit, and finds that Paridel has tired of the dame, who has become the satyr's dairy-maid. He soon finds her out, but she declines to return with him, and he, in desperation, throws himself from a rock, but receives no injury. Malbecco then creeps into a cave, feeds on toads and frogs, and lives in terror lest the rock should crush him or the sea overwhelm him. "Dying, he lives on, and can never die," for he is no longer Malbecco, "but JEALOUS is hight"—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, III 9, 10 (1590)

Malbrough, corrupted in English into *Marlbrook*, the hero of a popular French song. Generally thought to refer to John Churchill duke of Marlborough, so famous for his victories over the French in the reign of Louis XIV., but no incident of the one corresponds with the life of the other. The Malbrough of the song was evidently a crusader or ancient baron, who died in battle, and his lady, climbing the castle tower and looking out for her lord, reminds one of the mother of Sisera, who "looked out at a window, and cried through the lattice, Why is his chariot so long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of his chariots? Have they not sped? Have they not divided the spoil?" (*Judges* 23-30). The following are the words of the song—

'Malbrough is gone to the wars. Ah! when wilt he return? He will come back by Easter day or at latest by Trinity.' No! No! Later is past and Trinity is past but Malbrough has not returned. Then did she climb the castle tower to look out for his coming. She saw his page, but he was clad in black. My page my bonnie page "cried the lady, what tidings bring you—what tidings of my lord? The news I bring "said the page "is very sad and will make you weep. Lay aside your gay attire lady, your ornaments of gold and

silver for my lord is dead. He is dead, lady and laid in
 They laid him in earth. I saw his spirit rise through the
 laurels. They planted his grave with rosemary. The
 nightingale sang his dirge. The mourners fell to the
 earth, and when they rose up again they chanted his
 victories. Then retired they all to rest."

This song used to be sung as a lullaby to the infant son of Louis XVI, and Napoleon I never mounted his charger for battle without humming the air of *Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre*. Mon de Las Casas says he heard him hum the same air a little before his death.

Malbrouk, of Basque legend, is a child brought up by his godfather of the same name. At the age of seven he is a tall, full-grown man, and, like Proteus, can assume any form by simply naming the form he wishes to assume. Thus, by saying "Jesus, ant," he becomes an ant, and "Jesus, pigeon," he becomes a pigeon. After performing most wonderful prodigies, and releasing the king's three daughters who had been stolen by his godfather, he marries the youngest of the princesses, and succeeds the king on his throne.

* * * The name Malbrouk occurs in the *Chanson de Gestes*, and in the Basque *Pastorales* (See above, MALUROGAI).

Malcolm, surnamed "Can More" ("great head"), eldest son of Duncan "the Neck" king of Scotland. He, with his father and a younger brother, was a guest of Macbeth at Inverness Castle, when Duncan was murdered. The two young princes fled—Malcolm to the English court, and his brother Donaldbain to Ireland. When Macduff slew Macbeth in the battle of Dunsinane, the son of Duncan was set on the throne of Scotland, under the name and title of Malcolm III—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

Malebolge (4 syl), the eighth circle of Dante's inferno. It was divided into ten bolgi, or pits.

There is a place within the depths of hell
 Called Malebolge.

Dante *Hell* VIII. (1300)

Mal'ecasta, the mistress of Castlo Joyous, and the impersonation of lust. Britomart (the heroine of chastity) entered her bower, after overthrowing four of the six knights who guarded it, and Malecasta sought to win the stranger to wantonness, not knowing her sex. Of course, Britomart resisted all her wiles, and left the castle next morning—*Faery Queen*, III, 1 (1590).

Maledisaunt, a damsel who threw discredit on her knightly lover to prevent his encountering the danger of the battle-field. Sir Launcelot condoned her offence, and gave her the name of Bien-pensaunt.

The Cape of Good Hope was called the "Cape of Storms" (*Cabo Tormentoso*) by Bartholomew Diaz, when discovered in 1493, but the king of Portugal (John II) changed the name to "Good Hope."

So the *Enxine* (that is, "the hospitable") Sea was originally called "The *Axine*" (or "the inhospitable") Sea.

Maleffort, seneschal of lady Brin'na, a man of "nuckle might," slain by sir Calidore—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, VI, 1 (1596).

Malo'ger (3 syl), captain of the host which besieged Body Castle, of which Alma was queen. Prince Arthur found that his sword was powerless to wound him, so he took him up in his arms and tried to crush him, but without effect. At length the prince remembered that the earth was the earl's mother, and supplied him with new strength and vigour as often as he went to her for it, so he earned the body, and slung it into a lake (See *ANTROS*)—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II, 11 (1590).

Malen'gin, Gule personified. When attacked by Talus, he changed himself into a fox, a bush, a bird, a hedgehog, and a snake, but Talus, with his iron flail, beat him to powder, and so "deceit did the deceiver fail." On his back Malengin carried a net "to catch fools" with—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, V, 9 (1596).

Malopaidus, the castle of Master Reynard the fox, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Males and Females. The proportion in England is 104.5 males to 100 females, in Russia it is 108.9, and the Jews in Livonia give the ratio of 120 males born to every 100 females. The mortality of males in infancy exceeds that of females, and war greatly disturbs the balance.

Mal-Fet (*The chevalier*), the name assumed by sir Launcelot in Joyous Isle, during his fit of madness, which lasted two years—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, III (1470).

Malfort (*Mal*), a young man who has ruined himself by speculation.

Mrs Malfort, the wife of the specu-

Sir Toby and sir Andrew Ague-cheek join Maria in a trick against the steward Marin forges a letter in the handwriting of Olivia, leading Malvolio to suppose that his mistress is in love with him, telling him to dress in yellow stockings, and to smile on the lady. Malvolio falls into the trap, and when Olivia shows astonishment at his absurd conduct, he keeps quoting parts of the letter he has received, and is shut up in a dark room as a lunatic — Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1611)

Cleaving his voice with a preliminary "Hem!" he addressed his kinsman, checking as Malvolio proposed to do when seated in his state, his familiar smile with an austere regard of control. — Sir W. Scott

Len-Jer's "Malvolio" was simply perfection. His legs in yellow stockings most villainously crossed, quartered with a horrible laugh of ugly conceit to top the whole rendered him Shakespeare's Malvolio at all points [1738-1811]. — Bowden *Life of Jordan*

Mamamouchi, an imaginary order of knighthood M Jourdain, the parvenu, is persuaded that the grand seignior of the order has made him a member, and he submits to the ceremony of a mock installation — Moliere, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (1670)

All the women most devoutly swear
Each would be rather a poor actress here
Than to be made a Mamamouchi there

Dryden

Mambrino's Helmet, a helmet of pure gold, which rendered the wearer invisible. It was taken possession of by Rinaldo, and stolen by Scarpantio

Cervantes tells us of a barber who was caught in a shower of rain, and who, to protect his hat, clipped his brizen basin on his head. Don Quixote insisted that this basin was the helmet of the Moorish king, and, taking possession of it, wore it as such

"* * * When the knight set the galleyslaves free, the rascals "snatched the basin from his head, and broke it to pieces" (pt I in 8), but we find it sound and complete in the next book (ch 15), when the gentlemen at the inn sit in judgment on it, to decide whether it is really a "helmet or a basin." The judges, of course, humour the don, and declare the basin to be an undoubted helmet — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605)

I will lead the life I have mentioned till by the force and terror of my arm I take a helmet from the head of some other knight. The same thing happened about Mambrino's helmet which cost Scarpantio so dear — Cervantes *Don Quixote* I. II. — (1605).

Mamilius, a young prince of Sicilia — Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale* (1604)

on, the personification of
hly ambition, be it wealth, honours,

sensuality, or what not "Ye cannot serve God and mammon" (*Matt* vi 24) Milton makes Mammon one of the rebellious angels

Mammon the first-erected spirit that fell
From heaven for e'en in heaven his looks and thought
Were always downward bent admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold
Than aught, divine or holy else enjoyed.
Paradise Lost I. 679 etc. (1663)

Mammon tells sir Guyon if he will serve him, he shall be the richest man in the world, but the knight replies that money has no charm in his sight. The god then takes him into his smithy, and tells him to give any order he likes, but sir Guyon declines the invitation. Mammon next offers to give the knight Philotime to wife, but sir Guyon still declines. Lastly, the knight is led to Proserpine's bower, and told to pluck some of the golden fruit, and to rest him awhile on the silver stool, but sir Guyon resists the temptation. After three days' sojourn in the infernal regions, the knight is led back to earth, and swoons — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii 7 (1590)

Mammon (*Sir Epicure*), the rich dupe who supplies Subtle "the alchemist" with money to carry on his artifices, under pretence of transmuting base metals into gold. Sir Epicure believes in the possibility, and glories in the mighty things he will do when the secret is discovered — Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610)

[Sir] Epicure Mammon has the whole 'matter and end' of the father—eye nose lip the trick of his frown "It is in such a manner as contemporaries have described Len to be. He is arrogance personified. What a lowering bravery there is in his sensuality! He affects no pleasure under a sultan — C. Lamb

Mammoth (*The*) or big buffalo is an emblem of terror and destruction among the American Indians. Hence, when Brandt, at the head of a party of Mohawks and other savages, was laying waste Pennsylvania, and approached Wyomung, Outalissi exclaims

The mammoth comes—the foe—the monster Brandt,
With all his howling desolating band
He is the cup they drink but not of wine!
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* III 16 (1829).

Mammoth Cave (*The*), in Edmondson County, Kentucky. It is the largest in the world

Mammoth Grove (*The*), in California. Some of the trees grow to the height of from 200 to 300 feet, and have a girth of from 100 to 200 feet

Mammoun, eldest of the four sons of Corcud. One day, he showed kindness to a mutilated serpent, which proved

to be the fairy Gialout, who gave him for his humanity the power of joining and mending whatever was broken. He mended a pie's egg which was smashed into twenty pieces, and so perfectly that the egg was hatched. He also mended in a moment a ship which had been wrecked and broken in a violent storm — T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* ("Coreud and His Four Sons," 1723)

Man His descent according to the Darwinian theory (1) the larva of ascidians, a marine mollusc, (2) fish lowly organized, as the lancelet, (3) ganoids, lepidosiren, and other fish, (4) amphibians, (5) birds and reptiles, (6) from reptiles we get the monotremata, which connects reptiles with the mammals, (7) the marsupials, (8) placental mammals, (9) lemuriæ, (10) simiæ, (11) the New World monkeys called platyrrhines, and the Old World monkeys called catarrhines, (12) between the catarrhines and the race of man the "missing link" is placed by some, but others think between the highest organized ape and the lowest organized man the gradation is simple and easy.

Man (Isle of), a corruption of *man-au* ("little island"), Latinized into *Menavia*. Cæsar calls it "*Mon-a*," the Scotch pronunciation of *man-au*, and hence comes "*Monabin*" for *Menavia*.

Man (Races of) According to the Bible, the whole human race sprang from one individual, Adam. Virey affirms there were two original pairs. Jacquinet and Latham divide the race into three primordial stocks, Kant into four, Blumenbach into five, Buffon into six, Hunter into seven, Agassiz into eight, Pickering into eleven, Bory St. Vincent into fourteen, Desmoulins into sixteen, Morton into twenty-two, Crawford into sixty, and Burke into sixty-three.

Man in Black (The), said to be meant for Goldsmith's father. A true oddity, with the tongue of a Timon and the heart of an uncle Toby. He declaims against beggars, but relieves every one he meets, he ridicules generosity, but would share his last cloak with the needy — Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World* (1759).

*** Washington Irving has a tale called *The Man in Black*.

Man in the Moon (The) Some say it is the man who picked up a bundle

of sticks on the sabbath day (*Numb. xv. 32-36*). Dante says it is Cain, and that the "bush of thorns" is an emblem of the curse pronounced on the earth. "Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee" (*Gen. iii. 18*). Some say it is Indymion, taken there by Diana.

The curse pronounced on the "man" was this: "As you regarded not 'Sunday' on earth, you shall keep a perpetual 'Moon-day' in heaven." This, of course, is a Teutonic tradition.

The *bush of thorns*, in the Schanburg-hippé version, is to indicate that the man strewn thorns in the church path, to hinder people from attending mass on Sundays.

Now doth Cain with fork of thorns confine
On either hemisphere touching the wide
Length the towers of Scville yesternight
The moon was round.

Dante *Inferno* xv. (1306)

Her gite way gray and full of spottis black
And on her breast a chorle painted ful even
Lering a bush o' thorns on his back
Which for his theft might clime so ner the heven

Chaucer

A North Russian version gives *cabbages* instead of a faggot of wood.

*** There are other traditions, among which may be mentioned "The Story of the Hare and the Elephant." In this story "the man in the moon" is a hare — *Pantechatantia* (a collection of Sanskrit fables).

Man in the Moon, a man who visits the "inland parts of Africa" — W. Thomson, *Mammuth or Human Nature Displayed on a Grand Scale* (1789).

Man in the Moon, the man who, by the aid of a magical glass, shows Charles Fox (the man of the people) various eminent contemporaries — W. Thomson, *The Man in the Moon or Travels into the Lunar Regions* (1783).

Man of Blood. Charles I. was so called by the puritans, because he made war on his parliament. The allusion is to 2 Sam. xvi. 7.

Man of Brass, Talos, the work of Hephestos (Vulcan). He traversed the Isle of Crete three a year. Apollonius (*Argonautica*, iv.) says he threw rocks at the Argonauts, to prevent their landing. It is also said that when a stranger was discovered on the island, Talos made himself red hot, and embraced the intruder to death.

That portentous Man of Brass
Hephestos made in days of yore
Who stalked about the Cretan shore
And saw the ships appear and go,
And threw stones at the Argonauts.

Longfellow, *The Haystack Inn* (1863).

Man of December, Napoleon III
So called because he was made president December 11, 1848; made the *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851, and was made emperor, December 2, 1852

(Born in the Rue Lafayette, Paris (not in the Tuileries), April 20, 1808, reigned 1852-1870, died at Chislehurst, Kent, January 9, 1873)

Man of Destiny, Napoleon I, who always looked on himself as an instrument in the hands of destiny, and that all his acts were predestined

The Man of Destiny had power for a time to blind kings with chains and nobles with fetters of iron — Sir W. Scott.

Man of Feeling (The), Harley, a sensitive, bashful, kind-hearted, sentimental sort of a hero — H. Mackenzie, *The Man of Feeling* (1771)

* * Sometimes Henry Mackenzie is himself called "The Man of Feeling"

Man of Ross, John Kyrle, of Ross, in Herefordshire, distinguished for his benevolence and public spirit "Rieber than miser, nobler than king or king-polluted lord" — Pope, *Epistle*, III ("On the Use of Riches," 1709)

Man of Salt (A), a man like Aeneas, always melting into tears called "drops of salt"

This would make a man a man of salt
To use his eyes for garden water pots
Shakespeare *King Lear* act IV sc 6 (1605)

Man of Sedan, Napoleon III So called because he surrendered his sword to William king of Prussia after the battle of Sedan in September, 1870

Also called the "Man of Silence"
(See above, first article)

Man of Sin (The), mentioned in 2 Thess II 3

Whitby says the "Man of sin" means the Jews as a people

Grotius says it means Caius Cæsar or else Caligula

Wetstein says it is Titus

Olshausen thinks it is typical of some one yet to come

Roman Catholics say it means Antichrist

Protestants think it refers to the pope
The Fifth-Monarchy men applied it to Cromwell

Man of the Hill, a tedious "bermunt of the vale," introduced by Fielding into his novel of *Tom Jones* (1749)

Man of the Mountain (Old)
(See KORRENBURG, p 526)

Man of the People, Charles James Fox (1749-1806)

Man of the Sea (The Old), the man who got upon the shoulders of Sindbad the sailor, and would not get off again, but clung there with obstinate pertinacity till Sindbad made him drunk, when he was easily shaken off Sindbad then crushed him to death with a large stone

You had fallen said they into the hands of the Old Man of the Sea and you are the first whom he has not strangled. — *Arabian Nights* (Sindbad's fifth voyage)

Man of the World (The), sir Pertinax McSycephant, who acquires a fortune by "boozing" and fawning on the great and rich He wants his son Egerton to marry the daughter of lord Lumbeecourt, but Egerton, to the disgust of his father, marries Constantia the protégée of lady McSycephant Sir Pertinax had promised his lordship a good round sum of money if the marriage was effected, and when this *contempt* occurs, his lordship laments the loss of money, "which will prove his ruin" Sir Pertinax tells lord Lumbeecourt that his younger son Sandy will prove more pliable, and it is agreed that the bargain shall stand good if Sandy will marry the young lady — C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764)

* * This comedy is based on Voltaire's *Nanine* (1749)

Man without a Skin Richard Cumberland the dramatist was so called by Garrick, because he was so extremely sensitive that he could not bear "to be touched" by the finger of criticism (1782-1811)

Managarm, the most gigantic and formidable of the race of hags He dwells in the Iron-wood, Jamvid Managarm will first fill himself with the blood of man, and then will he swallow up the moon This gigantic hag symbolizes War, and the "Iron-wood" in which he dwells is the wood of spears — *Prose Edda*

Manchester (American), Lowell, in Massachusetts So called from its cotton-mills

Manchester of Belgium, Ghent

Manchester of Prussia, Elberfeld The speciality of Prussian Manchester is its "Turkey red" Krupp is the chief manufacturer there of steel

Manchester Poet (The), Charles Span, born 1803,

of lifting and halting itself into an expression that was not quite one of perplexity or wonder or alarm or merely of bright fixed attention though it included all the four expressions.—C Dickens *A Tale of Two Cities*, l 4 (18-9)

Maney or **MANN** (*Sir Walter*), a native of Belgium, who came to England as page to Philippa queen of Edward III. When he first began his career of arms, he and some young companions of his own age put a black patch over their left eye, and vowed never to remove it till they had performed some memorable act in the French wars (died 1372)

With whom our Maney here deservedly doth stand
Which first inventor was of that courageous band
Who closed their left eyes up as never to be freed
Till there they had achieved some high adventurous deed.
Dryden *Polyolion* xviii. (1613)

Man'fred (*Count*), son of Sig'ismund. He sells himself to the prince of darkness, and received from him seven spirits to do his bidding. They were the spirits of "earth, ocean, air, night, mountains, winds, and the star of his own destiny." Wholly without human sympathies, the count dwelt in splendid solitude among the Alpine Mountains. He once loved the beautiful As'tarte (2 syl), and, after her murder, went to the hall of Arima'nês to see her. The spirit of Astarte informed him that he would die the following day, and when asked if she loved him, she sighed "Manfred," and vanished.—Byron, *Manfred* (1817)

* * Byron sometimes makes Astarte two syllables and sometimes three. The usual pronunciation is *As-tarte*

Mangerton (*The laird of*), John Armstrong, an old warrior who witnesses the national combat in Liddesdale valley between his own son (the Scotch champion) and Foster (the English champion). The laird's son is vanquished.—Sir W Scott, *The Lady's Jock* (time, Elizabeth)

Maniche'an (4 syl), a disciple of Manês or Manachée the Persian heresiarch. The Manicheans believe in two opposing principles—one of good and the other of evil. Theodora, wishing to exterminate these heretics, sent 100,000 of them to the sword.

Yet would she make full many a Manichean
Byron *Don Juan* xl 3 (1824)

Manicon, a species of nightshade, supposed to produce madness.

Man'ito or **Mani'tou**, the Great Spirit of the North American Indians. These Indians acknowledge two supreme spirits—a spirit of good and a spirit of evil. The former they call *Gitchê-Manito*, and the latter *Mitchê-Manito*.

The good spirit is symbolized by an egg, and the evil one by a serpent.—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xiv

As when the evil Manitou that dries
The Ohio woods, consumes them in his ire
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* l 17 (1809)

Manlius, surnamed *Torquatus*, the Roman consul. In the Latin war, he gave orders that no Roman, on pain of death, should engage in single combat. One of the Latins having provoked young Manlius by repeated insults, he slew him, but when the young man took the spoils to his father, Manlius ordered him to be put to death for violating the commands of his superior officer.—*Roman Story*

Man'lius Capitolin'us, consul of Rome B.C. 392, then military tribune. After the battle of Allia (390), seeing Rome in the power of the Gauls, he threw himself into the capitol with 1000 men, surprised the Gauls, and put them to the sword. It was for this achievement he was called *Capitolinus*. Subsequently he was charged with aiming at sovereignty, and was hurled to death from the Tarpeian Rock.

* * Lafosse (1698) has a tragedy called *Manlius Capitolinus*, and "Manlius" was one of the favourite characters of Talma the French actor. Lafosse's drama is an imitation of Otway's tragedy of *Tenice Preserved* (1682).

Manly, the lover of lady Grace Townly sister-in-law of lord Townly. Manly is the cousin of sir Francis Wronghead, whom he saves from utter ruin. He is noble, judicious, upright, and sets all things right that are going wrong.—Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1728).

The address and manner of Dennis Delane [1709-1733] were easy and polite, and he excelled in the well bred man such as Manly.—T Davies.

Manly, "the plain dealer." An honest, surly sea-captain, who thinks every one a rascal, and believes himself to be no better. Manly forms a good contrast to Olivia, who is a consummate hypocrite of most unblushing effrontery.

"Counterfeit honours," says Manly, "will not be current with me. I weigh the man, not his title." 'Tis not the king's stamp can make the metal better or heavier.—Wycherly *The Plain Dealer* l 1 (1677)

* * Manly, the plain dealer, is a copy of Molière's "Misanthrope," the prototype of which was the *dne de Montausier*.

Manly (*Captain*), the fiancé of Arbella ward of justice Dav and an heiress.

Arms. I like him much—he seems plain and honest.
Such plainness ought in all conscience
To knight the honest soldier.

Manly (*Colonel*), a bluff, honest soldier, to whom honour is dearer than life. The hero of the drama—*Mrs Centlivre, The Beau's Duel* (1703)

Mann (*Mrs*), a dishonest, grasping woman, who kept a branch workhouse, where children were farmed. Oliver Twist was sent to her child-farm. Mrs Mann systematically starved the children placed under her charge—C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Mannara, goddess of retribution. The word in Italian means "an eye for an eye."

All in a terrible moment came the blow
That beat down Paolo's fence, ended the play
O the foal and brought Manna on the stage
R. Browning *The Ring and the Book*, lib. (date of the story 1457)

Mannerling (*Guy*) or colonel Man-
nering

Mrs Mannerling (née Sophia Well-
wood), wife of Guy Mannerling

Julia Mannerling, daughter of Guy. She marries captain Bertram. "Rather a hare-brained girl, but well deserving the kindest regards" (act 1, 2 of the dramatized version)

Sir Paul Mannerling, uncle to Guy Mannerling—*Sir W Scott, Guy Mannerling* (time, George II)

* * Scott's tale of *Guy Mannerling* has been dramatized by Daniel Terry

Mano'a, the fabulous capital of Il Dora'do, the houses of which city were roofed with gold. El Dorado was said to be situated on the west shore of Lake Parime, at the mouth of a large river

Manon L'Escout, the heroine of a French novel entitled *Histoire de Chevalier Desgrioux et de Manon Lescot*, by A. I. Prevost (1733). Manon is the "fair mischief" of the story. Her charms seduce and ruin the chevalier des Grioux, who marries her. After marriage, the selfish mistress becomes converted into the faithful wife, who follows her husband into disgrace and banishment, and dies by his side in the wilds of America

* * The object of this novel, like that of *La Dame aux Camélias*, by Dumas fils (1848), is to show how true-hearted, how self-sacrificing, how attractive, a *fille de joie* may be

Manrico, the supposed son of Azucena the gypsy, but in reality the son of Garzia (brother of the conte di Luna). Leonora is in love with him, but the

count entertains a base passion for her, and, getting Manrico into his power, condemns him to death. Leonora promises the count to give herself to him if he will spare the life of Manrico. He consents, but while he goes to release his "nephew," Leonora sucks poison from a ring and dies. Manrico, on perceiving this, dies also—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (an opera, 1853)

Man's, a fashionable coffee-house in the reign of Charles II

Mans (*The count of*), Roland, nephew of Charlemagne. He is also called the "knight of Blanches"

Mansel (*Sir Edward*), lieutenant of the Tower of London

Lady Mansel, wife of sir Edward—*Sir W Scott, Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Mansfield (*The Miller of*), a humorous, good-natured countryman, who offered Henry VIII hospitality when he had lost himself in a hunting expedition. The miller gave the king half a bed with his son Richard. Next morning, the courtiers were brought to the cottage by under-keepers, and Henry, in merry pin, knighted his host, who thus became sir John Cokle. He then made him "overseer of Sherwood Forest," with a salary of 1000 marks a year—R. Dodsley, *The King and the Miller of Mansfield* (1737)

* * In the ballad called *The King and the Miller of Mansfield*, the king is Henry II, and there are several other points of difference between the ballad and the play. In the play, Cokle hears a gun fired, and goes out to look for poachers, when he lays hold of the king, but, being satisfied that he is no porcher, he takes him home. In the ballad, the king out-rides his lords, gets lost, and, meeting the miller, asks of him a night's lodging. When the miller feels satisfied with the face and bearing of the stranger, he entertains him right hospitably. He gives him for supper a venison pasty, but tells him on no account to tell the king "that they made free with his deer." Another point of difference is this. In the play, the courtiers are seized by the under-keepers, and brought to Cokle's house, but in the ballad they track the king and appear before him next morning. In the play, the king settles on sir John Cokle 1000 marks, in the ballad, £300 a year—Percy, *Reliques*, III, p. 20

(Of course, as Dodsley introduced the "firing of a gun," he was obliged to

bring down his date to more modern times, and none of the Henrys between Henry II and Henry VIII would be the least likely to indulge in such a prank)

Mansur (*Ilyah*), a warrior, prophet, and priest, who taught a more tolerant form of Islâm, but not being an orthodox Moslem, he was condemned to imprisonment in the howels of a mountain. Mansur is to re-appear and wave his conquering sword, to the terror of the Museovite—*Milner, Gallery of Geography*, 781 (See BARNAROSS)

Mantacci'ni, a charlatan, who professed to restore the dead to life

Mantali'ni (*Madame*), a fashionable milliner near Cavendish Square, London. She dotes upon her husband, and supports him in idleness

Mi Mantalini, the husband of madame, he is a min-doll and cockney fop, noted for his white teeth, his minced oaths, and his gorgeous morning gown. This "exquisite" lives on his wife's earnings, and thinks he confers a favour on her by lavishing her money on his selfish indulgences—*C Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Mantle (*The Boy and the*) One day, a little boy presented himself before King Arthur, and showed him a curious mantle "which would become no wife that was not leal" to her true lord. The queen tried it on, but it changed its colour and fell into shreds, sir Kay's lady tried it on, but with no better success, others followed, but only sir Cradoek's wife could wear it—*Perev, Reliques*

Mantuan (*The*), that is, Baptista Spig'nolus, surnamed *Mantuanus*, from the place of his birth. He wrote poems and eclogues in Latin. His works were translated into English by George Tupper in 1567. He lived 1443-1516

Ah, good old Mantuan! I may speak of thee as the traveller doth of Venice

Vinea, Vinea.

Chi men te vede, el non te piglia.

Shakespeare *Love's Labour's Lost* act iv sc. 2 (1594).

Mantuan Swan (*The*), Virgil, a native of Mantua (B C 70-19)

Mantua mo genit Calabri rapuerit, tenet nunc Parthenopæ cecini præcia, rura, duces.

On Virgil's Tomb (composed by himself).

Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared
And ages ere the Mantuan Swan was heard.

Cowper

Ma'nucodia'ta, a bird resembling a swallow, found in the Molucca Islands. "It has no feet, and though the body is not bigger than that of a swallow, the

span of its wings is equal to that of an eagle. These birds never approach the earth, but the female lays her eggs on the back of the male, and hatches them in her own breast. They live on the dew of heaven, and eat neither animal nor vegetable food"—*Cardan, De Rerum Varietate* (1557)

Less pure the footless fowl of heaven that never
Fest upon earth, but on the wing for ever
Hovering o'er flowers their fragrant food inhale
Drink the descending dew upon the way
And sleep aloft whilst floating on the gale

Southery *Curse of Keshama* xxi. 6 (1802)

Manuel du Sosa, governor of Lisbon, and brother of Guomara (mother of the vainglorious Duarte, 3 syl)—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Mapp (*Mrs*), bone-setter. She was born at Ipsom, and at one time was very rich, but she died in great poverty at her lodgings in Seven Drals, 1737

* * Hogarth has introduced her in his heraldic picture, "The Undertakers' Arms." She is the middle of the three figures at the top, the other two being Dr Ward on the right hand of the spectator, and Dr Taylor on the left

Maqueda, the queen of the South, who visited Solomon, and had by him a son named Melech—*Zaga Zaho, Ap Damian a Goes*

* * Maqueda is generally called Balkis queen of Saba or Zaha

Marcassin (*Prince*) This nursery tale is from the *Nights*, of Straparola, an Italian (sixteenth century). Translated into French in 1685

Marcella, the "Desdemona" of Massinger's *Duke of Milan*. Sforza "the More" doted on his young bride, and Marcella returned his love. During Sforza's absence at the camp, Francesco, "the lord protector," tried to seduce the young bride from her fidelity, and, failing in his purpose, accused her to the duke of wishing to play the wanton. "I laboured to divert her, urged your much love, but hourly she pursued me." The duke, in a paroxysm of jealousy, flew on Marcella and slew her—*Massinger, The Duke of Milan* (1622)

Marcella, daughter of William a farmer. Her father and mother died while she was young, leaving her in charge of an uncle. She was "the most beautiful creature ever sent into the world," and every bachelor who saw her fell madly in love with her, but she declined their suits. One of her lovers was

Chrysostom, the favourite of the village, who died of disappointed hope, and the shepherds wrote on his tombstone "From Chrysostom's fate, learn to abhor Marcell, that common enemy of man, whose beauty and cruelty are both in the extreme"—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I 11 4, 5 (1605)

Marcellin de Peyras The chevalier to whom the baron de Peyras gave up his estates when he retired to Grenoble De Peyras eloped with lady Ernestine, but soon tired of her, and fell in love with his cousin Margaret, the baron's daughter—F Stirling, *The Gold-Mine or The Miller of Grenoble* (1854)

Marcellina, daughter of Rocco jailer of the State prison of Seville She fell in love with Fidelio, her father's servant, but this Fidelio turned out to be Leonora, wife of the State prisoner Fernando Florestan—Beethoven, *Fidelio* (an opera, 1791)

Marcello, in Meyerbeer's opera of *Les Huguenots*, unites in marriage Valentin and Raoul (1836)

Marcello, the pseudonym of the duchess of Castiglione Colonna, widow of the duc Charles de Castiglione Aldrovandi The best works of this noted sculptor are "The Gorgon," "Marie Antoinette," "Hecate," and the "Pythia" in bronze Born 1837

Marcellus (*M Claudius*), called "The Sword of Rome" Fabius "Cunctator" was "The Shield of Rome"

Marcellus, an officer of Denmark, to whom the ghost of the murdered king appeared before it presented itself to prince Hamlet.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Marchioness (*The*), the half-starved girl-of-all-work, in the service of Sampson Brass and his sister Sally She was so lonesome and dull, that it afforded her relief to peep at Mr Swiveller even through the key hole of his door Though so dirty and ill cared for, "the marchioness" was sharp-witted and cunning It was Mr Swiveller who called her the "marchioness," when she played cards with him, "because it seemed more real and pleasant" to play with a marchioness than with a domestic slave (ch 111) When Dick Swiveller was turned away and fell sick, the "marchioness" nursed him carefully, and he afterwards married her—C Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Marchmont (*Miss Matilda*), the confidante of Julia Manning—Sir W Scott, *Guy Rannering* (time, George II)

Marcian, armourer to count Robert of Paris—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Marck (*William de la*), a French nobleman, called "The Wild Boar of Ardennes" (*Sangle des Ardennes*)—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Marchiffe (*Theophilus*), pseudonym of William Godwin (author of *Caleb Williams*, 1756-1836)

Marcomanic War, a war carried on by the Marcomanni, under the leadership of Maroboduus, who made himself master of Bohemia, etc Maroboduus was defeated by Arminius, and his confederation broken up (A D 20) In the second Christian century a new war broke out between the Marcomanni and the Romans, which lasted thirteen years In A D 180 peace was purchased by the Romans, and the war for a time ceased

Marcos de Obregon, the hero of a Spanish romance, from which Lesage has borrowed very freely in his *Gil Blas*—Vicente Espinel, *Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon* (1618)

Marculf and Salomon or "The Fool and the Philosopher" Marculf the fool, who had delivered Salomon from captivity, outwits "the sage" by knavery and cunning—Stricker, from a German poem, twelfth century

Marcus, son of Cato of Utica, a warm-hearted, impulsive young man, passionately in love with Lucia daughter of Lucius, but Lucia loved the more temperate brother, Portius Marcus was slain by Caesar's soldiers when they invaded Utica

Marcus is furious with his complaints,
I hear with a secret kind of dread
And tremble at his vehemence of temper
Addison *Cato* L 1 (1723)

Mardi-Gras (*Le*), the last day of the carnival, noted in Paris for the travestie of a Roman procession marching to offer an ox in sacrifice to the gods The ox, which is always the "prize" beast of the season, is decorated with gilt horns and fillet round its head, mock priests with axes, etc, march beside it, a band with all sorts of tin instruments or instruments of thin brass follow, and hectors, etc, fill up the procession

Tous les ans on vient de la ville
Les marchands dans nos cantons,

Pour les mener aux Tulleries
 Au Mardi Gras devant le roi
 Et puis les vendre aux boucheriers
 J'aime Jeanne ma femme eh! ha! j'aimerais mieux
 La voir mourir que voir mourir mes beaufs.
 Pierre Dupont, *Les Beaufs*.

Mardonius (*Captain*), in Beaumont and Fletcher's drama called *A King or No King* (1619)

Mareschal of Maleschal Wells (*Young*), one of the Jacobite conspirators, under the leadership of Mr Richard Vere laird of Ellieslaw.—Sir W Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Marfisa, an Indian queen.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), and Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Marforio's Statue This statue lies on the ground in Rome, and was at one time used for libels, lampoons, and jests, but was never so much used as Pasquins

Margar'elon (4 syl), a Trojan hero of modern fable, who performed deeds of marvellous bravery. Lydgate, in his *Boke of Troy* (1513), calls him a son of Priam. According to this authority, Margarelon attacked Achilles, and fell by his hand

Margaret, only child and heiress of sir Giles Overreach. Her father set his heart on her marrying lord Lovel, for the summit of his ambition was to see her a peeress. But Margaret was modest, and could see no happiness in ill-assorted marriages, so she remained faithful to Tom Allworth, the man of her choice.—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628)

Margaret, wife of Vandunke (2 syl) the drunken burgomaster of Bruges.—Bernmont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Margaret (*Ladye*), "the flower of Teviot," daughter of the duchess Margaret and lord Walter Scott of Branksome Hall. The ladye Margaret was beloved by Henry of Cranstown, whose family had a deadly feud with that of Scott. One day, the elfin page of lord Cranstown conveyed the heir of Branksome Hall (then a lad) into the woods, where the boy fell into the hands of the Southerners. The captors then marched with 3000 men against the castle of the widowed duchess, but being told by a spy that Douglas, with 10,000 men, was coming to the rescue, an arrangement was made to decide by single combat whether the boy should become king Edward's page, or be delivered up into the hands of his mother. The English champion (sir Richard Musgrave) fell by the hand of sir William

Deloraine, and the boy was delivered to his mother. It was then discovered that sir William was in reality lord Cranstown, who claimed and received the hand of the fair Margaret as his reward.—Sir W Scott, *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805)

Margaret, the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. Faust first encounters her on her return from church, falls in love with her, and seduces her. Overcome with shame, she destroys the infant to which she gives birth, and is condemned to death. Faust attempts to save her, and, gaining admission to her cell, finds her huddled up on a bed of straw, singing, like Ophelia, wild snatches of ancient ballads, her reason faded, and her death at hand. Faust tries to persuade the mad girl to flee with him, but in vain. At last the day of execution arrives, and with it Mephistopheles, passionless and grim. Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate. Margaret is often called by the pet diminutive "Gretehen," and in the opera "Margherita" (7 s.)—Goethe, *Faust* (1790)

Shakespeare has drawn no such portrait as that of Margaret, no such peculiar union of passion, simplicity, homeliness, and witchery. The poverty and inferior social position of Margaret are never lost sight of—she never becomes an abstraction. It is love alone which exalts her above her station.—Lewes.

Margaret Catchpole, a Suffolk celebrity, born at Nacton, in that county, in 1773, the title and heroine of a tale by the Rev R Cobbold. She falls in love with a smuggler named Will Lud, and in 1797, in order to reach him, steals a horse from Mr J Cobbold, brewer, of Ipswich, in whose service she had lived much respected. She dresses herself in the groom's clothes, and makes her way to London, where she is detected while selling the horse, and is put in prison. She is sentenced to death at the Suffolk assizes—a sentence afterwards commuted to one of seven years' transportation. Owing to a difficulty in sending prisoners to New South Wales, she is confined in Ipswich jail, but from here she makes her escape, joins Lud, who is shot in her defence. Margaret is recaptured, and again sentenced to death, which is for the second time commuted to transportation, this time for life, and she arrives at Port Jackson in 1801. Here, by her good behaviour, she obtains a free pardon, and ultimately marries a former lover named John Barry, who had emigrated and risen to a high position in the colony. She died, much respected, in the year 1841.

Margaret Finch, queen of the pipers. She was born at Sutton, in Kent (1611), and finally settled in Norway. From a constant habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin on her knee, she was unable to stand, and when dead was buried in a square box, 1740, aged 100 years.

Margaret Gibson afterwards called *Potter*, a famous Scotch cook, who was employed in the palace of James I. She was born in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died June 26, 1719, either 113 or 114 years of age.

Margaret Lamburn one of the servants of Mary queen of Scots who undertook to witness the death of her royal mistress. For this deed, she dressed in man's clothes and carried two pistols—one to shoot queen Elizabeth and the other herself. She had reached the garden where the queen was walking, when she accidentally dropped one of the pistols as she was seized, carried before the queen, and frantically told her tale. When the queen asked how she expected to be treated, Margaret replied, "A judge would condemn me to death, but it would be more cruel to grant me pardon." The queen said yes, and we hear no more of this female.

Margaret Simon, daughter of Martin Simon the miller of Grenoble, a brave, beautiful, and noble girl—1. *Stirling, The Good Man or Maker of Grenoble* (1854).

Margaret Street, Portman Square, London. So called from Margaret, only child of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer (See *Britannica*).

Margaret of Anjou, widow of King Henry VI of England. She presents herself, disguised as a mendicant, in Salisbury Cathedral, to Philipson (the earl of Oxford).—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of the reigns of Henry IV and Edward IV*.

Margaret's Ghost, a ballad by David Mallet (1723). William courted the fair Margaret, but jilted her; he promised love, but broke his promise, and her face was fair, her lips sweet, and her eyes bright, but left the face to pale, the eyes to weep, and the mind to languish and die. Her ghost appeared to him at night to rebuke his heartlessness, and next morning, William left his bed raving mad, hied him to Margaret's

grave, thence called her by name, "and never word spake more."

We shall have talks to make of it if it be true with setting forth how a young squire became a hermit, man of law & such, and it will be stuck up with Margaret's ghost as a sort of a sort of every cottage in the country.—1. *Illustrations of the History of the Country* (1711).

Margaretta, a maiden attached to Robin. Her father wanted her to marry "a stupid old man, because he was rich," so she ran away from home and lived as a ballad-singer. Robin emigrated for three years, and made his fortune. He was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall on his return and met Margaretta at the house of a farmer. Crop his brother-in-law, who the acquaintance was renewed (See *No Song*, etc.)—Hoare, *No Song no Supper* (1771-1834).

Margarit'ta (*Domia*), a Spanish heiress, "fair, young, and wealthy," who resolves to marry that she may the more freely indulge her wantonness. She selects Leon for her husband, because she thinks him a milk-sop, whom she can twist round her thumb at pleasure, but no sooner is Leon married than he shows himself the master. He rules, with great firmness and affection, he wins the esteem of every one, and the wanton coquette becomes a modest, devoted, and obedient wife—Leonard and Fletcher, *Love's Wit and Hire a Wife* (1610).

Margery (*Dick*), the old nurse of lady Isoline Burenier "the betrothed"—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Margherita, a simple, uncultured girl, of great fascination, seduced by Faust. Margherita killed the infant of her shame, and was sent to jail for so doing. In jail she lost her reason and was condemned to death. When Faust visited her in prison, and tried to persuade her to flee with him, she refused. Faust was carried off by demons, and Margherita was borne by angels up to heaven, the intended moral being, that the repentant sinner is triumphant—Gonoli, *Faust Margherita* (1859).

Margherita di Valois daughter of Catherine de Medici and Henry II. of France. She married Henry le Bourcien (afterwards Henry IV. of France). It was during the wedding solemnities of Margherita and Henry that Catherine de Medici carried out the massacre of the French huguenots. The bride was at a ball during this horrible slaughter—

Meerbeer, *Les Huguenots* or *Gli Ugonotti* (1846)

* * * François I used to call her *La Marguerite des Marguerites* ("The Pearl of Pearls")

Margia'na (*Queen*), a mussulman, and mortal enemy of the fire-worshippers Prince Assad became her slave, but, being stolen by the crew of Behram, was carried off. The queen gave chase to the ship, Assad was thrown overboard, and swam to shore. The queen with an army demanded back her slave, discovered that Assad was a prince, and that his half-brother was king of the city to which she had come, whereupon she married him, and carried him home to her own dominions — *Arabian Nights* ("Amgiad and As'ad")

Margutte (3 syl), a low-minded, vulgar giant, ten feet high, with enormous appetite and of the grossest sensuality. He died of laughter on seeing a monkey pulling on his boots — *Pulci, Morgante Maggiore* (1488)

Chalehas, the Homeric soothsayer, died of laughter (See LAUGHTER)

Marhaus (*Sir*), a knight of the Round Table, a king's son, and brother of the queen of Ireland. When sir Mark, king of Cornwall refused to pay tribute to Anguish, king of Ireland, sir Marhaus was sent to defy sir Mark and all his knights to single combat. No one durst go against him, but Tristram said, if Mark would knight him, he would defend his cause. In the combat, sir Tristram was victorious. With his sword he cut through his adversary's helmet and brain-pan, and his sword stuck so fast in the bone that he had to pull three before he could extricate it. Sir Marhaus contrived to get back to Ireland, but soon died — *Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur*, ii 7, 8 (1470)

* * * Sir Marhaus carried a white shield, but as he hated women, twelve damsels spat thereon, to show how they dishonoured him — *Ditto*, pt 1 75

Maria, a lady in attendance on the princess of France Longaville, a young lord in the suite of Ferdinand king of Navarre, asks her to marry him, but she refers her answer for twelve months. To this Longaville replies, "I'll stay with patience, but the time is long," and Maria makes answer, "The liker you, few taller are so young" — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Maria, the waiting-woman of the countess Olivia — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night* (1614)

Maria, wife of Frederick the un-natural and licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples. She is a virtuous lady, and appears in strong contrast to her infamous husband — Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1621)

Maria, daughter and only child of Thorowgood a wealthy London merchant. She is in love with George Barnwell, her father's apprentice, but George is executed for robbery and murder — *George Lillo, George Barnwell* (1732)

A dying man sent for David Pegg the actor (1758-1790) and addressed him thus. Some forty years ago like George Barnwell, I wronged my master to supply the unbounded extravagance of a Millwood. I took her to see your performance which so shocked me that I vowed to break the connection and return to the path of virtue. I kept my resolution replaced the money I had stolen and found a Maria in my master's daughter. I have now left £1000 affixed to your name in my will and testament — *Felham, Chronicles of Crime*

Maria, the ward of sir Peter Teazle. She is in love with Charles Surface, whom she ultimately marries — *Sheridan, School for Scandal* (1777)

Maria, "the maid of the Oaks," brought up as the ward of Oldworth of Oldworth Oaks, but is in reality his daughter and heiress. Maria is engaged to sir Harry Groveby, and Hurry says, "She is the most charmingest, sweetest, delightfulest, mildest, beautifullest, modestest, genteelest young creature in the world" — *J. Burgoyne, The Maid of the Oaks*

Maria, a maiden whose banns were forbidden "by the curate of the parish who published them," in consequence of which, Maria lost her wits, and used to sit on the roadside near Moulins (2 syl), playing on a pipe vespers hymns to the Virgin. She led by a ribbon a little dog named Silvio, of which she was very jealous, for at one time she had a favourite goat, that forsook her — *Sterne, Sentimental Journey* (1768)

Maria, a foundling, discovered by Sulpizio a sergeant of the 11th regiment of Napoleon's Grand Army, and adopted by the regiment as their daughter. Tonio, a Tyrolese, saved her life and fell in love with her, but just as they were about to be married the marchioness of Berkenfield claimed the foundling as her own daughter, and the suttler-girl had to quit the regiment for the castle. After a time, the castle was taken by the

French, and although the marchioness had promised Maria in marriage to another, she consented to her union with Tomio, who had risen to the rank of a field-officer — Donizetti, *La Figlia del Reggimento* (an opera, 1840)

Maria [Delaval], daughter of colonel Delaval, plighted to Mr Versatile, but just previous to the marriage Mr Versatile, by the death of his father, came into a large fortune and baronetcy. The marriage was deferred, Mr (now sir George) Versatile went abroad, and became a man of fashion. They met, the attachment was renewed, and the marriage consummated.

Sweetness and smiles played upon her countenance. She was the delight of her friends, the admiration of the world, and the coveted of every eye. Lovers of fortune and fashion contended for her hand, but she had but one heart. — Holcroft, *He's Much to Flame* v. 2 (1791)

Maria [Winning], daughter of sir Jasper Widing. She is in love with Beaufort, and being promised in marriage against her will to George Philpot, disengages him purposely by her silliness. George refuses to marry her, and she gives her hand to Beaufort — Murphy, *The Citizen* (1757)

Maria Theresa Panza, wife of Sancho Panza. She is sometimes called Maria, and sometimes Theresa — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605)

Marriage Forcé (*Le*) Sganarelle, a rich man of 61, promises marriage to Dorimene (3 syl), a girl under 20, but, having scruples about the matter, consults his friend, two philosophers, and the gipsies, from none of whom can he obtain any practicable advice. At length, he overhears Dorimene telling a young lover that she only marries the old man for his money, and that he cannot live above a few months, so the old man goes to the father, and declines the alliance. On this, the father sends his son to Sganarelle. The young man takes with him two swords, and with the utmost politeness and *sans-froid* requests Mons to choose one. When the old man declines to do so, the young man gives him a thorough drubbing, and again with the utmost politeness requests the old man to make his choice. On his again declining to do so, he is again beaten, and at last consents to ratify the marriage — Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1661)

Mariamne (4 syl), a Jewish princess, daughter of Alexander and wife of Herod "the Great." Mariamnè was the

mother of Alexander and Aristobolus, both of whom Herod put to death in a fit of jealousy, and then fell into a state of morbid madness, in which he fancied he saw Mariamnè and heard her asking for her sons.

** This has been made the subject of several tragedies, e.g. A Hardy, *Mariamne* (1623), Pierre Tristram l'Hermitte, *Mariamne* (1640), Voltaire, *Mariamne* (1724) —

Marian, "the Muses' only darling," is Margaret countess of Cumberland, sister of Anne countess of Warwick.

Fair Marian the Muses only darling
Whose beauty shineth as the morning clear
With silver dew upon the roses pearly
Spenser *Colin Clouts Come Home Again* (1593)

Marian, "the parson's maid," in love with Colin Clout who loves Cicely. Marian sings a ditty of dole, in which she laments for Colin, and says how he gave her once a knife, but "Woe is me! for knives, they tell me, always sever love" — Gay, *Pastorals*, ii (1711)

Marian, "the daughter" of Robert a wreeker, and betrothed to Edward a young sailor. She was fair in person, loving, and holy. During the absence of Edward at sea, a storm arose, and Robert went to the coast to look for plunder. Marian followed him, and in the dusk saw some one stab another. She thought it was her father, but it was Black Norris. Her father being taken up, Marian gave evidence against him, and the old man was condemned to death. Norris now told Marian he would save her father if she would become his wife. She made the promise, but was saved the misery of the marriage by the arrest of Norris for murder — S Knowles, *The Daughter* (1836)

Marian'a, a lovely and lovable lady, married to Angelo (deputy duke of Vienna), by civil contract, but not by religious rites. Her pleadings to the duke for Angelo are wholly unavailing — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

Timid and shrinking before she does not now wait to be encouraged in her suit. She is instant and importunate. She does not reason with the duke, she begs she implores. — R. G. White

Mariana, sister of Ludovico Sforza duke of Milan, and wife of Francesco his chief minister of state — Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622)

Mariana, daughter of lord Charney, taken prisoner by the English, and in

love with Arnold (friend of the Black Prince) Just before the battle of Poitiers, thinking the English cause hopeless, Mariana induces Arnold to desert, but Lord Charney will not receive him. Arnold returns to the English camp, and dies in the battle. Lord Charney is also slain, and Mariana dies distracted — Shirley, *Edward the Black Prince* (1640)

Mariana, the young lady that Lovegold the miser wished to marry. As Mariana was in love with the miser's son Frederick, she pretended to be extravagant and deeply in debt, which so affected the old hunk, that he gave her £2000 to be let off the bargain. Of course she assented, and married Frederick — H. Fielding, *The Miser*

Mariana, the daughter of a Swiss burgher, "the most beautiful of women." Her gentleness a smile without a smile, a sweetness of look, speech, act. Leonardo being crushed by an avalanche, she nursed him through his illness, and they fell in love with each other. He started for Mantua, but was detained for two years captive by a gang of thieves, and Mariana followed him, being unable to support life where he was not. In Mantua count Florio fell in love with her, and obtained her guardian's consent to their union, but Mariana refused, was summoned before the duke (Ferrardo), and judgment was given against her. Leonardo, being present at the trial, now threw off his disguise, and was acknowledged to be the real duke. He assumed his rank, married Mariana, but being called to the camp, left Ferrardo regent. Ferrardo, being a villain, laid a cunning scheme to prove Mariana guilty of adultery with Julian St. Pierre, a countryman, but Leonardo refused to believe the charge. Julian, who turned out to be Mariana's brother, exposed the whole plot of Ferrardo, and amply cleared his sister of the slightest taint or thought of a revolt — S. Knowles, *The Wife* (1833)

Mariana, daughter of the king of Thessaly. She was beloved by sir Alexander, one of the three sons of St. George the patron saint of England. Sir Alexander married her, and became king of Thessaly — R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, in 2, 3, 11 (1617)

Mariana in the Moated Grange, a young damsel who sits in the moated grange, looking out for her lover, who never comes, and the burden of her life-

song is, "My life is dreary, for he cometh not, I am weary, and would that I were dead!"

The sequel is called *Mariana in the South*, in which the love-lorn maiden looks forward to her death, "when she will cease to be alone, to live forgotten, and to love forlorn" — Penny son, *Mariana* (in two parts)

* * Mariana, the lady betrothed to Angelo, passed her sorrowful hours "at the Moated Grange." Thus the duke says to Isabella

Haste you speedily to Angelo. I will presently to St. Luke's. There at the moated grange resides the dejected Mariana. — Shakespeare *Measure for Measure* act III. sc. 1 (1603)

Marianne (3 syl), a statuette to which the red republicans of France pay homage. It symbolizes the republic, and is arrayed in a red Phrygian cap. This statuette is sold at earthenware shops, and in republican clubs, enthroned in glory, and sometimes it is carried in procession to the tune of the *Marseillaise*. (See MARY ANNE)

The reason seems to be this. Ravalliac, the assassin of Henri IV (the Harmodius or Aristogiton of France), was honoured by the red republicans as "patriot, deliverer, and martyr." This regicide was incited to his deed of blood by reading the celebrated treatise *De Rege et Reipublica Institutione*, by Mariana the Jesuit, published 1599 (about ten years previously). As Mariana inspired Ravalliac "to deliver France from her tyrant" (Henri IV), the name was attached to the statuette of liberty, and the republican party generally.

The association of the name with the guillotine favours this suggestion.

Marianne (3 syl), the heroine of a French novel so called by Marivaux (1688-1763)

(This novel terminates abruptly, with a conclusion like that of *Zadig*, "where nothing is concluded.")

Marianne [Franval], sister of Franval the advocate. She is a beautiful, loving, gentle creature, full of the deeds of kindness, and brimming over with charity. Marianne loves captain St. Alme, a merchant's son, and though her mother opposes the match as beneath the rank of the family, the advocate pleads for his sister, and the lovers are duly betrothed to each other — F. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785)

Maridu'num, i.e. Caer-Merdin (now

Carrivort) —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii 5 (1590)

Marie (Catherine), the mother of Ulricus (a love-daughter), the father of Ulrica being Ernest de Fridberg, "the prisoner of State" Marie married count DO born, on condition of his obtaining the acquittal of her lover Ernest de Fridberg; but the count broke his promise, and even attempted to get the prisoner smothered in his dungeon. His villainy being made known, the king ordered him to be executed, and Ernest, being set at liberty, duly married the countess Marie —1 Shilling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847)

Marie de Brabant, daughter of Henry III. duc de Brabant. She married Philippe le Bon, king of France, and was accused by the brood of having poisoned Philippe's son by his former wife Jean de Brabant defended the queen's innocence by combat, and being the victor, Labrousse was hung (1369-171)

Marie's last name is the subject of an historical poem called *Marie's Last Name* (1827)

Marie Kirikatoun, a witch who promised to do a certain task for a price, in order that she might win a husband, promised the lady as her reward the witch's name for a year and a day, or submitted to any punishment she might choose to inflict. The lady was married, and forgot the witch's name, but the fair was heard singing, "Houp, houp, Marie Kirikatoun! Nobody will remember my name!" The lady, being able to tell the witch's name, was no more troubled — *Fairy Queen*

Griffin has a similar tale, but the name is Rumpelstiltskin, and the song was

Under the millstone
Lies the Rumpelstiltskin.

Marina, daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre, born at sea, where her mother Thaisa, as it was supposed, died in giving her birth. Prince Pericles entrusted the infant to Cleon (governor of Tarsus) and his wife Dionysia, who brought her up excellently well, and she became most highly accomplished, but when grown to budding womanhood, Dionysia, out of jealousy, employed Leontine (a spy) to murder her. Leontine told Marina to the count with this intent, but the count was seized by pirates, and sold at Metchin as a slave. Here Pericles landed on his voyage from Tarsus to Tyre, and Marina was introduced to him

to chase away his melancholy. She told him the story of her life, and he perceived at once that she was his daughter. Marina was now betrothed to Lysimachus, son of Metchin, but, before the parents went to visit the shrine of Diana of Ephesus, to return thanks to the goddess, and the priestess was discovered to be Thaisa the mother of Marina. — Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Marina, wife of Jacopo Foscarini the doge's son — Byron, *The Two Foscari* (1820)

Marinda or MARINDAH, the fair concubine of Haroun al-Raschid

Marino (*Le Fante*), Hannah Snell of Worcester. She was present at the attack of Pondicherry. Ultimately she left the service and opened a publication-house in Wapping (London), but still retained her military attire (born 1723)

Marinel, the beloved of Hormel "the fair." Marinel was the son of black-browed Cymon (daughter of Neris and Demetrius), and allowed no one to pass by the rocky cave where he lived without doing battle with him. When Marinel forbade Britomart to pass, she replied, "I mean not thee a threat to pass," and with her spear knocked him "travelling on the ground." His mother, with the sea-nymphs, came to him, and the "six-handed Lingore," who knew leechcraft, feeling his pulse, said life was not extinct. So he was carried to his mother's bower, "deep in the bottom of the sea," where Tryphon (the sea-gods physician) soon restored him to perfect health. One day, Proteus asked Marinel and his mother to a banquet, and while the young man was sauntering about, he heard a female voice lamenting her hard lot, and saying her hardships were brought about for her love to Marinel. The young man discovered that the person was Hormel, who had been shut up in a dungeon by Proteus for rejecting his suit, so he got a warrant of release from Neptune and married her. — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii 8, iv 11, 12 (1590, 1591)

Marini (J. B.), called *Le cavalier Marin*, born at Naples. He was a poet, and is known by his poem called *Adonis* or *Adone*, in twenty cantos (1623). The poem is noted for its description of the "Garden of Venus."

If the reader will, I refer over Aristotle's picture of

love with Arnold (friend of the Black Prince) Just before the battle of Poitiers, thinking the English cause hopeless, Mariana induces Arnold to desert, but lord Charney will not receive him. Arnold returns to the English camp, and dies in the battle. Lord Charney is also slain, and Mariana dies distracted — Shirley, *Edward the Black Prince* (1610)

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Mariana, the daughter of a Swiss burgher, "the most beautiful of women." "Her gentleness a smile without a smile, a sweetness of look, speech, act." Leonardo being crushed by an avalanche, she nursed him through his illness, and they fell in love with each other. He started for Mantua, but was detained for two years captive by a gang of thieves, and Mariana followed him, being unable to support life where he was not. In Mantua count Florio fell in love with her, and obtained her guardian's consent to their union, but Mariana refused, was summoned before the duke (Ferrardo), and judgment was given against her. Leonardo, being present at the trial, now threw off his disguise, and was acknowledged to be the real duke. He assumed his rank, married Mariana, but being called to the camp, left Ferrardo regent. Ferrardo, being a villain, laid a cunning scheme to prove Mariana guilty of adultery with Julian St. Pierre, a countryman, but Leonardo refused to believe the charge. Julian, who turned out to be Mariana's brother, exposed the whole plot of Ferrardo, and amply cleared his sister of the slightest taint or thought of a revolt — S. Knowles, *The Wife* (1833)

Mariana, daughter of the king of Thessaly. She was beloved by sir Alexander, one of the three sons of St. George the patron saint of England. Sir Alexander married her, and became king of Thessaly — R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, in 2, 3, 11 (1617)

Mariana in the Moated Grange, a young damsel who sits in the moated grange, looking out for her lover, who never comes, and the burden of her life-

song is, "My life is dreary, for he cometh not, I am awearry, and would that I were dead!"

The sequel is called *Mariana in the South*, in which the love-lorn maiden looks forward to her death, "when she will cease to be alone, to live forgotten, and to love forgotten" — Tennyson, *Mariana* (in two parts)

** Mariana, the lady betrothed to Angelo, passed her sorrowful hours "at the Moated Grange." Thus the duke says to Isabella

Haste you speedily to Angelo. I will presently to St. Ives. There at the moated grange, resides the dejected Mariana. — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* act iii. sc. 1 (1603)

Marianne (3 syl), a statuette to which the red republicans of France pay homage. It symbolizes the republic, and is arrayed in a red Phrygian cap. This statuette is sold at earthenware shops, and in republican clubs, enthroned in glory, and sometimes it is carried in procession to the tune of the *Marseillaise*. (See MARY ANNE)

The reason seems to be this. Ravallac, the assassin of Henri IV (the Harmodius or Anistogiton of France), was honoured by the red republicans as "patriot, deliverer, and martyr." This regicide was incited to his deed of blood by reading the celebrated treatise *De Rege et Regno Institutione*, by Mariana the Jesuit, published 1599 (about ten years previously). As Mariana inspired Ravallac "to deliver France from her tyrant" (Henri IV), the name was attached to the statuette of liberty, and the republican party generally.

The association of the name with the guillotine favours this suggestion.

Marianne (3 syl), the heroine of a French novel so called by Marivaux (1688-1763)

(This novel terminates abruptly, with a conclusion like that of *Zadig*, "where nothing is concluded")

Marianne [Franval], sister of Franval the advocate. She is a beautiful, loving, gentle creature, full of the deeds of kindness, and brimming over with charity. Marianne loves captain St. Alme, a merchant's son, and though her mother opposes the match as beneath the rank of the family, the advocate pleads for his sister, and the lovers are duly betrothed to each other — T. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785)

Maridu'nun, i. e. Cier-Merdun (now

Carmarthen) —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, in 3 (1590)

Marie (Countess), the mother of Ulric (a love-daughter), the father of Ulrica being Ernest de Fridberg, "the prisoner of State" Marie married count D'Osborn, on condition of his obtaining the acquittal of her lover Ernest de Fridberg, but the count broke his promise, and even attempted to get the prisoner smothered in his dungeon His villainy being made known, the king ordered him to be executed, and Ernest, being set at liberty, duly married the countess Marie —L. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847)

Marie de Brabant, daughter of Henri III. duc de Brabant. She married Philippe le Hardi, king of France, and was accused by Labrosse of having poisoned Philippe's son by his former wife Jean de Brabant defended the queen's innocence by combat, and being the victor, Labrosse was hung (1260-1321)

Ancelet has made this the subject of an historical poem called *Marie de Brabant*, in six chants (1825)

Marie Kirikotoun, a witch, who promised to do a certain task for a lassie, in order that she might win a husband, provided the lassie either remembered the witch's name for a year and a day, or submitted to any punishment she might choose to inflict. The lassie was married, and forgot the witch's name, but the fay was heard singing, "Houpa, houpa, Marie Kirikotoun! Nobody will remember my name" The lassie, being able to tell the witch's name, was no more troubled —*Basque Legend*

Grimm has a similar tale, but the name is Rumpelstiltschen, and the song was

Little dreams my dainty dame
Rumpelstiltschen is my name

Marina, daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre, born at sea, where her mother Thaisa, as it was supposed, died in giving her birth. Prince Pericles entrusted the infant to Cleon (governor of Tarsus) and his wife Dionysia, who brought her up excellently well, and she became most highly accomplished, but when grown to budding womanhood, Dionysia, out of jealousy, employed Leontine (3 syl) to murder her. Leontine took Marina to the coast with this intent, but the outcast was seized by pirates, and sold at Meteliné as a slave. Here Pericles landed on his voyage from Tarsus to Tyre, and Marina was introduced to him

to chase away his melancholy. She told him the story of her life, and he perceived at once that she was his daughter. Marina was now betrothed to Lysimachus, governor of Meteliné, but, before the espousals, went to visit the shrine of Diana of Ephesus, to return thanks to the goddess, and the priestess was discovered to be Thaisa the mother of Marina —Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Marina, wife of Jacopo Foscari the doge's son —Byron, *The Two Foscari* (1820)

Marinda or MARIDAH, the fair concubine of Haroun-al-Raschid

Marine (The Female), Hannah Snell of Worcester. She was present at the attack of Pondicherry. Ultimately she left the service, and opened a public-house in Wapping (London), but still retained her male attire (born 1723)

Marinel, the beloved of Florimel "the fair." Marinel was the son of black-browed Cimolent (daughter of Ne-reus and Damaris), and allowed no one to pass by the rocky cove where he lived without doing battle with him. When Marinel forbade Britomart to pass, she replied, "I mean not thee entreat to pass," and with her spear knocked him "groveling on the ground." His mother, with the sea-nymphs, came to him, and the "hly-handed Lagore," who knew leechcraft, feeling his pulse, said he was not extinct. So he was carried to his mother's bower, "deep in the bottom of the sea," where Triphon (the sea-god's physician) soon restored him to perfect health. One day, Proteus asked Marinel and his mother to a banquet, and while the young man was sauntering about, he heard a female voice lamenting her hard lot, and saying her hardships were brought about for her love to Marinel. The young man discovered that the person was Florimel, who had been shut up in a dungeon by Proteus for rejecting his suit, so he got a warrant of release from Neptune, and married her —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, in 8, n. 11, 12 (1590, 1596)

Marini (J. B.), called *Le cavalier Marin*, born at Naples. He was a poet, and is known by his poem called *Adonis* or *L'Adone*, in twenty cantos (1623). The poem is noted for its description of the "Garden of Venus."

If the reader will, refer over Aristotle's picture of

the garden of paradise Tasso's garden of Armida, and Marini's garden of Venus, he will be persuaded that Milton imitates their manner but excels the originals.—Thyer

Marino Faliero, the forty-ninth doge of Venice, elected 1354. A patrician named Michel Steno, having behaved indecently to some of the ladies at a great civic banquet given by the doge, was turned out of the house by order of the duke. In revenge, the young man wrote a scurrilous libel against the dogaressa, which he fastened to the doge's chair of state. The insult being referred to "the Forty," Steno was condemned to imprisonment for a month. This punishment was thought by the doge to be so inadequate to the offence, that he joined a conspiracy to overthrow the republic. The conspiracy was betrayed by Bertram, one of the members, and the doge was beheaded on the "Giant's Staircase"—Byron, *Marino Faliero* (1819).

* * Casimir Delavigne, in 1829, brought out a tragedy on the same subject, and with the same title.

Marion de Lorme, in whose house the conspirators met. She betrayed all their movements and designs to Richelieu.—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Martor'nes (4 syl'), an Asturian chamber-maid at the Crescent Moon tavern, to which don Quixote was taken by his squire after their drubbing by the goat-herds. The crazy knight insisted that the tavern was a castle, and that Martor'nes, "the lord's daughter," was in love with him.

She was broad faced flat-nosed, blind of one eye and had a most delightful squint with the other, the peculiar gentility of her shape however compensated for every defect, she being about three feet in height, and remarkably hunchbacked.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I. li. 2 (1605.)

Marius (*Caïus*), the Roman general, tribune of the people B.C. 119, the rival of Sylla.

Antony Vincent Arnault wrote a tragedy in French entitled *Marius a Minturnes* (1791). Thomas Lodge, M.D., in 1594, wrote a drama called *Wounds of Civil War, lately set forth in the True Tragedies of Marius and Sylla*.

Mar'ivaux (*Pierre de Chamblain de*), a French writer of comedies and romances (1678-1763).

S. Richardson is called "The English Marivaux" (1689-1761).

Marjory of Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas, and duchess Rothsay.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Mark (*Sir*), king of Cornwall, who held his court at Tintagel. He was a wily, treacherous coward, hated and despised by all true knights. One day, sir Dinadan, in jest, told him that sir Lancelot might be recognized by "his shield, which was silver with a black rim." This was, in fact, the cognizance of sir Mordred, but, to carry out the joke, sir Mordred lent it to Dagonet, king Arthur's fool. Then, mounting the jester on a large horse, and placing a huge spear in his hand, the knights sent him to offer battle to king Mark. When Dagonet beheld the coward king, he cried aloud, "Keep thee, sir knight, for I will slay thee!" King Mark, thinking it to be sir Lancelot, spurred his horse to flight. The fool gave chase, rating king Mark "as a wood man [*madman*]." All the knights who beheld it roared at the jest, told king Arthur, and the forest rang with their laughter. The wife of king Mark was Isoud (*Ysolde*) the *Fair of Ireland*, whose love for sir Tristram was a public scandal.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 96, 97 (1470).

Mark Tapley, a serving companion of Martin Chuzzlewit, who goes out with him to Eden, in North America. Mark Tapley thinks there is no credit in being jolly in easy circumstances, but when in Eden he found every discomfort, lost all his money, was swindled by every one, and was almost killed by fevers, then indeed he felt it would be a real credit "to be jolly under the circumstances"—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843).

Markham, a gentleman in the train of the earl of Sussex.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Markham (*Mrs*), pseudonym of Mrs. Elizabeth Penrose (born Elizabeth Cartwright), authoress of *History of England*, etc.

Markleham (*Mrs*), the mother of Annie. Devoted to pleasure, she always maintained that she indulged in it for "Annie's sake." Mrs. Markleham is generally referred to as "the old soldier"—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Marksman, one of Fortunio's seven attendants. He saw so clearly and to such a distance, that he generally bandaged his eyes in order to temper the great keenness of his sight.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

Marlborough (*The duke of*), John Churchill. He was called by marshal Turenne, *Le Bel Anglais* (1650-1722) (See **MALBROUGH**, p. 597)

Marlow (*Sir Char'es*), the kind-hearted old friend of squire Hurdcastle.

Young Marlow, son of sir Charles. "Among women of reputation and virtue he is the modestest man alive, but his acquaintances give him a very different character among women of another stamp" (act 1. 1). Having mistaken Harcastle's house for an inn, and Miss Harcastle for the barmaid, he is quite at his ease, and makes love freely. When fairly caught, he discovers that the supposed "inn" is a private house, and the supposed barmaid is the squire's daughter, but the ice of his shyness being broken, he has no longer any difficulty in loving according to his station—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

When Goldsmith was between 16 and 17, he set out for Edgworthstown, and finding night coming on, asked a man which was the "best house" in the town—meaning the best inn. The man pointed to the house of sir Ralph Fetherstone (or *Mr Fetherstone*), and Oliver, entering the parlour, found the master of the mansion sitting at a good fire. Oliver told him he desired to pass the night there, and ordered him to bring in supper. "Sir Ralph" knowing his customer, humoured the joke, which Oliver did not discover till next day, when he called for his bill. (We are told in *Notes and Queries* that Ralph Fetherstone was only *Mr*, but his grandson was *sir Thomas*.)

Marmion. Lord Marmion was betrothed to Constance de Beverley, but he jilted her for lady Clare an heiress, who was in love with Ralph de Wilton. The lady Clare rejected lord Marmion's suit, and took refuge from him in the convent of St Hilda, in Whitby. Constance took the veil in the convent of St Cuthbert, in Holy Isle, but after a time left the convent clandestinely, was captured, taken back, and buried alive in the walls of a deep cell. In the mean time, lord Marmion, being sent by Henry VIII on an embassy to James IV of Scotland, stopped at the hall of sir Hugh de Heron, who sent a palmer as his guide. On his return, lord Marmion commanded the abbess of St Hilda to release the lady Clare, and place her under the charge of her kinsman, Fitzclare of Tantallon Hall.

Here she met the palmer, who was Ralph de Wilton, and as lord Marmion was slain in the battle of Flodden Field, she was free to marry the man she loved—Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1808).

Marmion (*Lord*), a descendant of Robert de Marmion, who obtained from William the Conqueror the manor of Serivelby, in Lincolnshire. This Robert de Marmion was the first royal champion of England, and the office remained in the family till the reign of Edward I, when in default of male issue it passed to John Dymoke, son-in-law of Philip Marmion, in whose family it remains still.

Ma'ro, Virgil, whose full name was Publius Virgilius Maro (b c 70-19).

Oh were it mine with sacred Maro's art
To wake to sympathy the feeling heart,
Like him the smooth and mournful verse to dress
In all the pomp of exquisite distress
Then might I

Falconer, *The Shipwreck* III. 5 (1756)

Mar'onites (3 syl), a religious semi-Catholic sect of Syria, constantly at war with their near neighbours the Druses, a semi-Mohammedan sect. Both are now tributaries of the sultan, but enjoy their own laws. The Maronites number about 400,000, and the Druses about half that number. The Maronites owe their name to J Maron, their founder, the Druses to Durzi, who led them out of Egypt into Syria. The patriarch of the Maronites resides at Kanobin, the hakem of the Druses at Dair-el-kamar. The Maronites or "Catholics of Lebanon" differ from the Poman Catholics in several points, and have a pope or patriarch of their own. In 1860 the Druses made on them a horrible onslaught, which called forth the intervention of Europe.

Marotte (2 syl), footman of Gorgibus, a plain bourgeois, who hates affection. When the fine ladies of the house try to convert him into a fashionable flunky, and teach him a little grand-eloquence, he bluntly tells them he does not understand Latin.

Marotte. Voilà un laquais qui demande si vous êtes au logis, et dit que son maître, vous venir voir.
Madelon. Apprenez, sottise à vous enoncer moins vulgairement. Dites. Voilà un nécessaire qui demande si vous êtes en commodité d'être visité.

Marotte. Je n'entends point le Latin.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* VII (1659).

Marphisa, sister of Rogero, and a female knight of amazing prowess. She was brought up by a magician, but being stolen at the age of seven was sold to the king of Persia. When she was 16, her royal master assailed her honour,

but she slew him, and usurped the crown Marphusa went to Gaul to join the army of Agrimant, but subsequently entered the camp of Charlemagne, and was baptized—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Marphurius, a doctor of the Pyrrhonian school Sganarelle consults him about his marriage, but the philosopher replies, "Perhaps, it is possible, it may be so, everything is doubtful," till at last Sganarelle beats him, and Marphurius says he shall bring an action against him for battery "Perhaps," replies Sganarelle, "it is possible, it may be so," etc, using the very words of the philosopher (see ix)—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664)

Marplot, "the busy body" A blundering, good-natured, meddlesome young man, very inquisitive, too officious by half, and always bungling whatever he interferes in Marplot is introduced by Mrs Centlivre in two comedies, *The Busy Body* and *Marplot in Lisbon*

That unlucky dog Marplot Is ever doing mischief and yet (to give him his due) he never designs it This is some blundering adventure wherein he thought to show his friendship as he calls it—Mrs Centlivre *The Busy Body* III 5 (1709)

* * This was Henry Woodward's great part (1717-1777) His unappeasable curiosity, his slow comprehension, his annihilation under the sense of his dilemmas, were so diverting, that even Garrick confessed him the decided "Marplot" of the stage—Boden, *Life of Siddons*

N B—William Cavendish duke of Newcastle brought out a free translation of Molière's *L'Etourdi*, which he entitled *Marplot*

Marquis de Basqueville, being one night at the opera, was told by a messenger that his mansion was on fire "Oh bien," he said to the messenger, "adrezsez-vous à Mme la marquise qui est en face dans cette loge, car c'est affaire de ménage"—Chapus, *Dieppe et ses Environs* (1853)

Marrall (Jack), a mean-spirited, revengeful time-server He is the clerk and tool of sir Giles Overreach When Marrall thinks Wellborn penniless, he treats him like a dog, but immediately he fancies he is about to marry the wealthy dowager lady Allworth, he is most servile, and offers to lend him money Marrall now plays the traitor to a master, sir Giles, and reveals to

Wellborn the senny tricks by which he has been cheated of his estates When, however, he asks Wellborn to take him into his service, Wellborn replies, "He who is false to one master will betray another," and will have nothing to say to him—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628)

Married Men of Genius The number of men of genius unhappy in their wives is very large The following are notorious examples—Socrates and Xantippé, Sadi the Persian poet, Danté and Gemma Donati, Milton with two of his wives, Marlborough and Sarah Jennings, Gustavus Adolphus and his flighty queen, Byron and Miss Milbanke, Dickens and Miss Hogarth, Whitfield and Mrs James, J. Wesley, etc

Mars, divine Fortitude personified Bacchus is the tutelary demon of the Mohammedans, and Mars the guardian potentate of the Christians—Camœns, *The Lusiad* (1569)

That Young Mars of Men, Edward the Black Prince, who with 8000 men defeated, at Poitiers, the French king John, whose army amounted to 60,000—some say even more (v p 1856)

The Mars of Men, Henry Plantagenet earl of Derby, third son of Henry earl of Lancaster, and near kinsman of Edward III (See DENN)

Mars of Portugal (The), Alfonso de Albuquerque, viceroy of India (1452-1515)

Mars Wounded. A very remarkable parallel to the encounter of Diomed and Mars in the *Iliad*, v, occurs in Ossian Homer says that Diomed hurled his spear against Mars, which, piercing the belt, wounded the war-god in the bowels "Loud bellowed Mars, nine thousand men, ten thousand, scarce so loud joining fierce battle" Then Mars ascending, wrapped in clouds, was borne upwards to Olympus

Ossian, in *Carric-Thura*, says that Loda, the god of his foes, came like "a blast from the mountain He came in his terror, and shook his dusky spear His eyes were flames, and his voice like distant thunder 'Son of night,' said Fingal, 'retire Do I fear thy gloomy form, spirit of dismal Loda? Weak is thy shield of cloud, feeble thy meteor sword'" Then cleft he the gloomy shadow with his sword It fell like a column of smoke It shrieked. Then,

rolung itself up, the wounded spirit rose on the wind, and the island shook to its foundation

Mar's Year, the year 1715, in which occurred the rebellion of the earl of Mar

Auld uncle John who wedlock's joys
Sin Mar's year dkl desiro.

R. Burns *Dallianceen* 27

Marseilles' Good Bishop, Henri François Xavier de Belsunce (1671-1775) immortalized by his philanthropic diligence in the plague at Marseilles (1720-1722)

Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan a century previously (1576), was equally diligent and self-sacrificing in the plague of Milan (1538-1584)

Sir John Lawrence, lord mayor of London during the great plague, supported 40,000 dismissed servants, and deserves immortal honour

Darwin refers to Belsunce and Lawrence in his *Loves of the Plants*, II 433

Marshal Forwards, Blücher, so called for his dash in battle, and rapidity of his movements, in the campaign of 1813 (1712-1819)

Marsi, a part of the Sabellian race, noted for magic, and said to have been descended from Cere

Marsi et quodam gentili dritum ut serpentium viru
lentorum domitores sint, et incantationibus herbanimque
succis faciunt medelarum mira.—*Gellius* xii 11

Marsiglio, a Saracen king, who plotted the attack upon Roland, "under the tree on which Judas hanged himself" With a force of 600,000 men, divided into three companies, Marsiglio attacked the paladin in Roncevaux, and overthrew him, but Charlemagne, coming up, routed the Saracen, and hanged him on the very tree under which he planned the attack.—*Turpin, Chronicle* (1122)

Marsilia, "who bears up great Cynthia's train," is the marchioness of Northampton, to whom Spenser dedicated his *Daphniaida*. This lady was Helena, daughter of Wolfgangus Swaenburgh, a Swede

No less praiseworthy is Marsilia

Best known by bearing up

Cynthia's train.

and

Elizabeth's to tread,

"A. her in nobility

Spenser *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1594)

Mar'syas, the Phrygian flute-player. He challenged Apollo to a contest of skill, but being beaten by the god, was flayed alive for his presumption,

Mar'tafax and Ler'mites (3 syl), two famous rats brought up before the White Cat for treason, but acquitted.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682)

Marta'no, a great coward, who stole the armour of Gryphon, and presented himself in it before king Norandi'no. Having received the honours due to the owner, Martino quitted Damaseus with Origilla, but Aquilant unmixed the villain, and he was hanged (bk's viii, ix.)—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Marteau des Heretiques, Pierre d'Ailly, also called *L'Aigle de la France* (1350-1420)

Martel (*Charles*), Charles, natural son of Pepin d'Heristal

M. Collin de Planey says that this "palace mayor" of France was not called "Martel" because he *martelé* ("hammered") the Sarracens under Abd-el-Rahman in 732, but because his patron saint was *Martellus* (or *St Martin*)—*Bibliothèque des Legendes*

Thomas Deff, in his translation of Chevreul's *Principles of Harmony, etc., of Colours* (1847), signs himself "Charles Martel"

Martext (*Sir Olner*), a victim in Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It* (1600)

Martha, sister to "The Scornful Lady" (no name given)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616)

Martha, the servant-girl at Shann's Castle—Sir W. Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Martha, the old housekeeper at Oshaldistone Hall—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Martha, daughter of Ralph and Ioulise de Lascaours, and sister of Diana de Lascaours. When the crew of the *Urania* rebelled, Martha, with Ralph de Lascaours (the captain), Louise de Lascaours, and Barnabas, were put adrift in a boat, and cast on an iceberg in "the Frozen Sea." The iceberg broke, Ralph and Louise were drowned, Barnabas was picked up by a vessel, and Martha fell into the hands of an Indian tribe, who gave her the name of Orgar'ta ("withered corn"). She married Carlos, but as he married under a false name, the marriage was illegal, and when Carlos was given up to

the hands of justice, Orgarita was placed under the charge of her grandmother Mde de Theringe, and [probably] espoused Horace de Brienne—E Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856)

Martha, a friend of Margaret She makes love to Mephistopheles with great worldly shrewdness—Goethe, *Faust* (1798)

Martha, alias ULRICA, mother of Bertha who is betrothed to Hereward and marries him—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Martha (*The abbess*), abbess of Elcho Nunnery She is a kinswoman of the Glover family—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Martha (*Dame*), housekeeper to major Bridgenorth—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Marthe, a young orphan, in love with Frédéric Aray, a young artist, who loves her in return, but leaves her, goes to Rome, and falls in love with another lady, Elena, sister of the duke Strozzi Marthe leaves the Swiss pastor, who is her guardian and travels in midwinter to Rome, dressed as a boy, and under the name of Piccolino She tells her tale to Elena, who abandons the fickle false one, and Frédéric forbids the Swiss wanderer ever again to approach him Marthe, in despair, throws herself into the Tiber, but is rescued Frédéric repents, is reconciled, and marries the forlorn maiden—Mons Guiraud, *Piccolino* (an opera, 1875)

Marthon, an old cook at Arnheim Castle—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geu stem* (time, Edward IV)

Marthon, alias RIZRAH, a Bohemian woman, attendant on the countess Hameline of Croye—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Duward* (time, Edward IV)

Martian Laws (not *Mercian*, as Wharton gives it in his *Law Dictionary*) are the laws collected by Martin, the wife of Guthelm great-grandson of Mulmutius who established in Britain the "Mulmutian Laws" (q v) Alfred translated both these codes into Saxon-English, and called the Martian code *Pa Marchile Lage* These laws have no connection with the kingdom of Mercia—Geoffrey, *British History*, in 13 (1142)

Guyneline
mild
whose queen
to show her upright
To wise Mulmutius laws her Martian first did frame
Dryden *Poliothion*, 112. (1612).

Martigny (*Marie la comtesse de*), wife of the earl of Ethington—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Martin, in Swift's *Tale of the Tub*, is Martin Luther, "John" is Calan, and "Peter" the pope of Rome (1704)

In Dryden's *Hind and Panther*, "Martin" means the Lutheran party (1687)

Martin, the old verdurer near Sir Henry Lee's lodge—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Martin, the old shepherd, in the service of the lady of Avenel—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Martin, the ape, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Martin (*Dame*), partner of Darsio Latimer at the fishers' dance—Sir W Scott, *Redgiantlet* (time, George III)

Martin (*Sarah*), the prison reformer of Great Yarmouth This young woman, though but a poor dressmaker, conceived a device for the reformation of prisoners in her native town, and continued for twenty-four years her earnest and useful labour of love, acting as schoolmistress, chaplain, and industrial superintendent In 1835, captain Williams, inspector of prisons, brought her plans before the Government, under the conviction that the nation at large might be benefited by their practical good sense (1791-1843)

Martin Weldeck, the miner His story is read by Lovel to a pic-nic party at St Ruth's ruins—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Martine (8 syl), wife of Sganarelle She has a furious quarrel with her husband, who beats her, and she screams M Robert, a neighbour, interferes, says to Sganarelle, "Quelle infamie! Peste soit le coquin, de battre ainsi sa femme" The woman snubs him for his impertinence, and says, "Je veux qu'il me batte, moi," and Sganarelle beats him soundly for meddling with what does not concern him—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666)

Martinmas will Come in Due Time, or, give a rogue rope enough, and he'll hang himself, every evil-doer will meet his reward Martinmas used to be the time for killing hogs for winter store, and the Spanish proverb paraphrased is this "As the time will certainly come when hogs will be slain, so the time will

certainly come when thy sins or faults will be chastised "

Martin's Summer (*St*), haley on days, a time of prosperity, fine weather *L'été de S Martin*, from October 9 to November 11 At the close of autumn we generally have a month of magnificent summer weather

Assigned am I (*Joan of Arc*) to be the English scourge
Expect St. Martin's summer halcyon days,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Shakespeare *1 Henry VI act 1. sc. 3 (1599)*

* * Also called "St Luke's Summer "

Martival (*Stephen de*), a steward of the field at the tournament —Sir W Scott, *Jeanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Martivalle (*Martius Galeotti*), astrologer to Louis XI of France —Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Martyr King (*The*), Henry VI, burned at Windsor beside Edward IV

Here o'er the Martyr King (*He is VI*) the marble weeps,
And fast beside him once feasted Edward (*He*) sleeps
The grave unites where each the grave finds rest,
And mingled lie the oppressor and the oppressed.

Pope.

Martyr King (*The*), Charles I of England (1600, 1625-1649)

Louis XVI of France is also called Louis "the Martyr" (1754, 1773-1793)

Martyrs to Science

Claude Louis count Berthollet, who tested on himself the effects of carbonic acid on the human frame, and died under the experiment (1748-1822)

Giordano Bruno, who was burnt alive for maintaining that matter is the mother of all things (1550-1600)

Galileo, who was imprisoned twice by the Inquisition for maintaining that the earth moved round the sun and not the sun round the earth (1564-1642)

And scores of others

Marvellous Boy (*The*), Thomas Chatterton (1752-1770)

I thought a Chatterton, the marvellous boy
The sleepiest soul that perished in his pride.

Wordsworth.

Marwood (*Alice*), daughter of an old woman who called herself Mrs Brown When a mere girl, she was concerned in a burglary and was transported Carker, manager in the firm of Dombey and Son, seduced her, and both she and her mother determined on revenge Alice bore a striking resemblance to Edith (Mr Dombey's second wife), and in fact they were cousins, for Mrs Brown was "wife" of the brother-in-law of the Hon. Mr.

Skewton (Edith's mother) —C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Marwood (*Mistress*), jilted by Fainall and sonred against the whole male sex. She says, "I have done hating those vipers—men, and am now come to despise them," but she thinks of marrying, to keep her husband "on the rack of fear and jealousy." —W Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Mary, the pretty housemaid of the worshipful the mayor of Ipswich (*Nuptials*) When Arabella Allen marries Mr Winkle, Mary enters her service, but eventually marries Sam Weller, and lives at Dulwich as Mr Pickwick's housekeeper —C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Mary, niece of Valentine and his sister Alice In love with Mons Thomas —Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons Thomas* (1619)

Mary *The queen's Marys*, four young ladies of quality, of the same age as Mary after wards "queen of Scots" They embarked with her in 1548, on board the French galleys, and were destined to be her playmates in childhood, and her companions when she grew up Their names were Mary Beaton (or *Bethune*), Mary Livingston (or *Leison*), Mary Fleming (or *Fleming*), and Mary Seaton (or *Ston* or *Seyton*)

* * Mary Carmichael has no place in authentic history, although an old ballad says

Yesterday the green had four Marys
This night she'll have but three
There was Mary Leaton and Mary Seaton,
And Mary Carmichael and me

* * One of Whyte Melville's novels is called *The Queen's Marys*

Mary Anne, a slang name for the guillotine, also called *L'abbaye de montagne-à-regret* ("the mountain of mournful ascent") (See *MARIANNE*)

Mary Anne, a generic name for a secret republican society in France (See *MARIANNE*) —B Disraeli, *Lothair*

Mary Anne was the red name for the republic years ago and there always was a sort of myth that these secret societies had been founded by a woman The Mary Anne associations which are essentially republic, are scattered about all the provinces of France —*Lothair*

Mary Graham, an orphan adopted by old Martin Chuzzlewit She eventually married Martin Chuzzlewit the grandson, and hero of the tale

The young girl said the old man 'Is an orphan child, whom I have bred and educated, or, if you

prefer the word, adopted. For a year or two she has been my companion and she is my only one. I have taken a solemn oath not to leave her a sixpence when I die but while I live I make her an annual allowance not extravagant in its amount, and yet not stinted."—C. Dickens *Martin Chuzzlewit* III. (1843)

Mary Stuart, an historical tragedy, by J. Haynes (1840) The subject is the death of David Rizzio

* * Schiller has taken Mary Stuart for the subject of a tragedy. P. Lebrun turned the German drama into a French play. Sir W. Scott, in *The Abbot*, has taken for his subject the flight of Mary to England

Mary Tudor Victor Hugo has a tragedy so called (1833), and Tennyson, in 1878, issued a play entitled *Queen Mary*, an epitome of the reign of the Tudor Mary

Mary and Byron The "Mary" of lord Byron was Miss Chaworth. Both were under the guardianship of Mr. White. Miss Chaworth married John Musters and lord Byron married Miss Milbanke, both equally unfortunate. Lord Byron, in *The Dream*, refers to his love affair with Mary Chaworth. (See p. 145)

Mary in Heaven, Highland Mary, and Mary Morrison The first of these refers to Mary Campbell, who died 1786, aged 37, ten years older than Burns. The other two refer to Mary Morrison, who died young, and to whom Burns was attached before he left Ayrshire for Nithsdale. The two lines in *Mary Morrison*—

Those smiles and glances let me see,
That make the miser's treasure poor

resemble the two following in *Highland Mary*

Still o'er those scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care

Mary of Mode'na, the second wife of James II. of England, and mother of "The Pretender"

Mary was to assume the character and stately way of the royal Mary of Modena.—Percy Fitzgerald *The I Arcenu Family* III. 239

Mary queen of Scots was confined first at Carlisle, she was removed in 1568 to Bolton, in 1569 she was confined at Tutbury, Wingfield, Tutbury, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Coventry, in 1570 she was removed to Tutbury, Chatsworth, and Sheffield, in 1577 to Chatsworth, in 1578 to Sheffield, in 1584 to Wingfield, in 1585 to Tutbury, Chartley, Tixhall, and Chartley, in 1586 (September 25) to Fotheringhay

* * She is introduced by Sir W. Scott in his novel entitled *The Abbot*

Schiller has taken Mary Stuart for the subject of his best tragedy, and P. Lebrun brought out in France a French version thereof (1729-1807)

Mary queen of Scots The most elegant and poetical compliment ever paid to a woman was paid to Mary queen of Scots, by Shakespeare, in *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Remember, the mermaid is "queen Mary," the dolphin means the "dauphin of France," whom Mary married, the rude sea means the "Scotch rebels," and the stars that shot from their spheres means "the princes who sprang from their allegiance to queen Elizabeth"

Thou rememberst
Since once I sat upon a promontory

to near the sea maid's music.

Act II. sc. 1. (1.32)

These "stars" were the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Westmorland, and the duke of Norfolk

Mary the Maid of the Inn, the delight and sunshine of the parish, about to be married to Richard, an idle, worthless fellow. One autumn night, two guests were drinking at the inn, and one remarked he should not much like to go to the abbey on such a night. "I'll wager that Mary will go," said the other, and the bet was accepted. Mary went, and, hearing footsteps, stepped into a place of concealment, when presently passed her two men carrying a young woman they had just murdered. The hat of one blew off, and fell at Mary's feet. She picked it up, flew to the inn, told her story, and then, producing the hat, found it was Richard's. Her senses gave way, and she became a confirmed maniac for life.—R. Sonther, *Mary the Maid of the Inn* (from Dr Plot's *History of Staffordshire*, 1686)

Mar'zavan, foster-brother of the princess Badour'a.—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura")

Masanello, a corruption of [Tom]-mas Anello, a Neapolitan fisherman, who headed an insurrection in 1647 against the duke of Arcos, and he resolved to kill the duke's son for having seduced Fenella his sister, who was deaf and dumb. The insurrection succeeded, and Masanello was elected by his rabble "chief magistrate of Portici," but he became intoxicated with his greatness, so the mob shot him, and flung his dead body into a ditch. Next day, however,

it is taken out and interred with much ceremony and pomp. When Icella heard of her brother's death, she threw herself into the crater of Vesuvius.

* * Auber has an opera on the subject (1831), the libretto by Scribe. Caraffa had chosen the same subject for an opera previously.

Mascarille (3 syl), the valet of La Grange. In order to reform two silly, romantic girls, La Grange and Du Croix, introduce to them their valets, as the "marquis of Mascarille" and the "viscount of Jodelet." The girls are taken with their "aristocratic visitors," but when the game has gone far enough, the masters enter and unmask the trick. By this means the girls are taught a most useful lesson, and are saved from any serious ill consequences.—Moliere, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

* * Moliere had already introduced the same name in two other of his comedies, *Il tourdu* (1653) and *Le Dépit Amoureux* (1654).

Masetto, a rustic engaged to Zerlina, but don Giovanni interferences before the wedding, and deludes the foolish girl into believing that he means to make her a great lady and his wife.—Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (libretto by L. da Ponte, 1787).

Maskwell, the "double dealer." He pretends to love lady Touchwood, but it is only to make her a tool for breaking the attachment between Mellefont (2 syl) and Cynthia. Maskwell pretends friendship for Mellefont merely to throw dust in his eyes respecting his designs to carry off Cynthia, to whom Mellefont is betrothed. Cunning and hypocrisy are Maskwell's substitutes for wisdom and honesty.—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1700).

Mason (William). The medallion to this poet in Westminster Abbey was by Bacon.

Mast (*The Tallest*). The mainmast of the *Merry Dism of Dover* was so tall "that the boy who climbed it would be grey with extreme age before he could reach deck again"—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Master (*The*). Goethe is called *Der Master* (1749-1832).

I beseech you, Mr. Tiddler, not to be so sarcastic on the Master.—*Doctor Ambrosius*.

Master Adam, Adam Billant, the French poet (1602-1662).

Master Humphrey, the narrator of the story called "The Old Curiosity Shop"—C. Dickens, *Master Humphrey's Clock* (1840).

Master Leonard, grand-master of the nocturnal orgies of the demons. He presided at these meetings in the form of a three-horned goat with a black human face.—*Middle Age Demonology*.

Master, like Man (*Iuc*)

Such mistress such Man
Such master such man

Tuxer, xxxviii. 22.

Again

Such master such man and such mistress such girl
Such his hand and his wife such hours arrah!
T Tuxer Five Hundred I sin a of (ood
Husbandry xxxii. 22 (122)

Master Matthew, a town gull.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

We have the
the breezing
in Master
Master Matt.

11. 11. 11.

Master Stephen, a country gull of melancholy humour (See *MASTERS*, MATTHEW).—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Master of Sentences, Pierre Lombard, author of a book called *Sentences* (1100-1161).

Masters (*Doctor*), physician to queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenneth* (time, Elizabeth).

Masters (*The Four*) (1) Michael O'Clenghe (or Clery), who died 1613, (2) Cuckridge O'Clenghe, (3) Maurice Conry, (1) Terferia Conry, authors of *Annals of Donegal*.

Mat Mazon, mate of H. M. ship *Jager*. The type of a daring, reckless, fire-devil English sailor. His adventures with Harry Clifton in Delhi form the main incidents of Barrymore's melodrama, *Li Hyder, Chief of the Ghaut Mountains*.

Mat-o'-the-Mint, a highway man in captain Macheath's gang. Peachum says, "He is a promising, sturdy fellow, and diligent in his way. Somewhat too bold and hasty, one that may raise good contributions on the public, if he does not cut himself short by murder"—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, 1 (1727).

Matabrune (3 syl), wife of km, Pierron of the Strong Island, and mother of prince Oriant one of the ancestors of Godfrey of Bouillon.—*Medieval Romance of Chivalry*.

Mathematical Calculators

George Parkes Bidder, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers (1800-)

Jedediah Buxton of Elmeton, in Derbyshire He would tell how many letters were in any one of his father's sermons, after hearing it from the pulpit He went to hear Garrick, in *Richard III*, and told how many words each actor uttered (1705-1775)

Zerah Colburn of Vermont, U S, came to London in 1812, when he was eight years old The duke of Gloucester set him to multiply five figures by three, and he gave the answer instantly He would extract the cube root of nine figures in a few seconds (1804-)

Vito Mangiameli, son of a Sicilian shepherd In 1839 MM Arago, Laeore, Libri, and Sturm, examined the boy, then 11 years old, and in half a minute he told them the cube root of seven figures, and in three seconds of nine figures (1818-)

Alfragan, the Arabian astronomer (died 820)

Mathilde (2 syl), heroine of a tale so called by Sophie Ristand, Dame Cottin (1773-1807)

Mathilde (3 syl), sister of Gessler the tyrannical governor of Switzerland, in love with Arnoldo a Swiss, who saved her life when it was imperilled by an avalanche After the death of Gessler, she married the bold Swiss—Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (an opera, 1829)

Mathis, a German miller, greatly in debt One Christmas Eve a Polish Jew came to his house in a sledge, and, after rest and refreshment, started for Nantzig, "four leagues off" Mathis followed him, killed him with an axe, and burnt the body in a lime-kiln He then paid his debts, greatly prospered, and became a highly respected burgo-master On the wedding night of his only child, Annette, he died of apoplexy, of which he had previous warning by the constant sound of sledge-bells in his ears In his dream he supposed himself put into a me-merie sleep in open court, when he confessed everything, and was executed—J R Ware, *The Polish Jew*

*** This is the character which first introduced H Irving to public notice

Mathisen, one of the three unitarists who induced John of Leiden to join their rebellion, but no sooner was John proclaimed "the prophet-king" than the three rebels betrayed him to the

emperor When the villains entered the banquet-hall to arrest their duke, they all perished in the flames of the burning palace—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophete* (an opera, 1849)

Matil'da, sister of Rollo and Otto dukes of Normandy, and daughter of Sophia—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639)

Matilda, daughter of lord Robert Fitzwalter

*** Michael Drayton has a poem of some 650 lines so called

Matilda, daughter of Rokeby, and niece of Northam Matilda was beloved by Wilfred, son of Oswald, but she herself loved Redmond, her father's page, who turned out to be Northam's son—Sir W Scott, *Rolby* (1812)

Matsys (*Quantin*), a blacksmith of Antwerp He fell in love with Liza the daughter of Johann Mandyn, the artist The father declared that none but an artist should have her to wife, so Matsys relinquished his trade, and devoted himself to painting After a while, he went into the studio of Mandyn to see his picture of the fallen angels, and on the outstretched leg of one of the figures painted a bee This was so life-like that, when the old man returned, he proceeded to frighten it off with his handkerchief When he discovered the deception, and found out it was done by Matsys, he was so delighted that he at once gave Liza to him for wife

Matthew Merrygreek, the servant of Ralph Roister Doister He is a flesh-and-blood representative of "vice" in the old morality-plays—Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (the first English comedy, 1634)

Matthias de Moncada, a merchant He is the father of Mrs Witherington, wife of general Witherington—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Matthias de Silva (*Don*), a Spanish beau This exquisite one day received a challenge for defamation soon after he had retired to bed, and said to his valet, "I would not get up before noon to make one in the best party of pleasure that was ever projected Judge, then, if I shall rise not six o'clock in the morning to get my throat cut"—Lerage, *Gi Blas*, iii 8 (1715)

(This reply was borrowed from the

romance of Espinel, entitled *Vida del Lendoso Marcos de Obregon*, 1618)

Mattie, maidservant of Bulke Nicol Jarie, and afterwards his wife—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Maud, a young lady, described as
Faultily faultless, lily regular splendidly null.
Tennyson, *Maud* I II.

Maude (1 syl) wife of Peter Patefast, "who loved cleanliness"

She kept her dishes from all foulness
And when he lacked cloutas with outen soyle
She sopped her dishes with her dornes tayll
Stephen Hawes *The Pastyme of Pleasure* xlii (1518)

Maugis, the Nestor of French romance. He was one of Charlemagne's paladins, a magician and champion

*** In Italian romance he is called "Malagigi" (q r)

Maugis d'Aygrement, son of duke Bevis d'Aygrement, stolen in infancy by a female slave. As the slave rested under a white-thorn, a lion and a leopard devoured her, and then killed each other in disputing over the infant. Oriande la fée, attracted to the spot by the crying of the child, exclaimed, "By the powers above, the child is *mal gis* ('badly nursed')!" and ever after it was called Mal-gis or Mau-gis. When grown to manhood, he obtained the enchanted horse Bayard, and took from Anthenor (the Saracen) the sword Flamberge. Subsequently, he gave both to his cousin Renaud (*Rinaldo*)—Romance of *Maugis d'Aygrement et de son frere*

*** In the Italian romance, Maugis is called "Malagigi," Bevis is "Buovo," Bayard is "Bavardo," Flamberge is "Isusbert," and Renaud is "Rinaldo."

Maugrabin (*Zamet*), a Bohemian hung near Plessis les Tours

Hayraddin Maugrabin, the "Zingaro," brother of Zamet Maugrabin. He assumes the disguise of Rouge Saugher, and pretends to be a herald from Liège [*Le aye*]—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Mau'graby, son of Hal-il-Mau-graby and his wife Yandar. Hal-il-Mau-graby founded Dom-Daniel "under the roots of the ocam" near the coast of Tunis, and his son completed it. He and his son were the greatest magicians that ever lived. Maugraby was killed by prince Habed-il-Rouman, son of the caliph of Syria, and with his death Dom-Daniel ceased to exist—

Continuation of Arabian Nights ("History of Maugraby")

Did they not say to us every day that if we were naughty the Maugraby would take us!—*Continuation of Arabian Nights* iv 4.

Maugys, a giant who kept the bridge leading to a castle in which a lady was besieged. Sir Launcelot, one of the knights of the Round Table, did battle with him, slew him, and liberated the lady—*Libaur* (a romance)

Maul, a giant who used to spoil young pilgrims with sophistry. He attacked Mr Greathart with a club, but Greathart pierced him under the fifth rib, and then cut off his head—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii (1684)

Maul of Monks, Thomas Cromwell, visitor-general of English monasteries, which he summarily suppressed (1190-1540)

Maulstatute (*Master*), a magistrate—Sir W Scott, *Peccol of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Maun'drol, a wearisome gossip, a chattering woman

Put your tongue Maundrel" cried the surgeon
throwing the ribband on the floor and applying a dressing
—*Saxon and Gael* III 61

Maundrel's vagaries, especially those of a person in delirium, or the disjointed gabble of a sleeper

*** The word is said to be a corruption of Mandeville (sir John), who published a book of travels, full of idle tales and maundering gossip

Mauprat (*Adrien de*), colonel and chevalier in the king's army, "the wildest gallant and bravest knight of France." He married Julie, but the king accused him of treason for so doing, and sent him to the Bastille. Being released by the cardinal Richelieu, he was forgiven, and made happy with the blessing of the king—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839)

Maurice Beavor (*Sir*), a miser, and (sailing the children of the countess) heir to the Arundel estates. The countess having two sons (Arthur and Percy), sir Maurice hired assassins to murder them, but his plots were frustrated, and the miser went to his grave "a sordid, spat-upon, revengeless, worthless, and rascally poor cousin"—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839)

Mauri-Gasima, an island near Formosa, said to have been sunk in the

sea in consequence of the great crimes of its inhabitants—Kœmpfer, *Japan*

The cities of the plain, we are told in the Bible, were sunk under the waters of the Dead Sea for a similar reason

Mause (*Old*), mother of Cuddie Headrigg, and a covenanter—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his wife Artimisia erected a sepulchre which was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (ii c 353)

The chief mausoleums besides these are those of Augustus, Hadrian (now called the castle of St Angelo) at Rome, Henri II, erected by Catherine de Medeis, St. Peter the Martyr in the church of St Eustatius, by G Balduccio, that to the memory of Louis XVI, and the tomb of Napoleon in Les Invalides, Paris The one erected by queen Victoria to prince Albert may also be mentioned

Mauthe Dog, a black spectre spaniel that haunted the guard-room of Peelstown in the Isle of Man One day, a drunken trooper entered the guard-room while the dog was there, but lost his speech, and died within three days—Sir W Scott, *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi 26 (1805)

Mauxalin'da, in love with Moore of Moore Hall, but the valiant combatant of the dragon deserts her for Margery, daughter of Gubbins, of Roth'ram Green—H Carey, *Dragon of Wantley* (1696-1743)

Mavortian, a soldier or son of Mavers (*Mars*)

How dreadful Mavortian the poor price of a dinner—Richard Brome, *Plays* (1653)

Mavournin, Irish for "darling" *Erin mavournin* ("Ireland, my darling")

Land of my forefathers I Erin go bragh
Buried and cold when my heart stills her motion
Green be thy fields, sweetest I, e of the ocean
And thy harp-striking birds sing aloud with derision
Erin mavournin I Erin go bragh
Campbell, *Exile of Erin*.

* * Bragh = *braic*, to rhyme with "draw" "Erin go bragh" i e "Ireland for ever"

Mawworm, a vulgar copy of Dr Cantwell "the hypocrite" He is a most gross abuser of his mother tongue, but believes he has a call to preach He tells old lady Lambert that he has made several sermons already, but "always does 'em extrumpety" because he could not write He finds his "religious vocation" more profitable than selling

"grocery, tea, small beer, chareool, butter, brickdust, and other spees," and so comes to the conclusion that it "is sinful to keep shop" He is a convert of Dr Cantwell, and believes in him to the last

Do ye give me I'm the provider for it. I like to be des'p'ed—L Bickerstaff *The Hypocrite* ii. 1 (176.)

Max, a huntsman, and the best marksman in Germany He was plighted to Agatha, who was to be his wife, if he won the prize in the annual match Caspar induced Max to go to the wolf's glen at midnight and obtain seven charmed balls from Samuel the Black Huntsman On the day of contest, while Max was shooting, he killed Caspar who was concealed in a tree, and the king in consequence abolished this annual *fete*—Weber, *Der Fieschütz* (an opera, 1822)

Maxime (2 syl), an officer of the prefect Almachus He was ordered to put to death Valrian and Tiburee, because they refused to worship the image of Jupiter, but he took pity on them, took them to his house, became converted, and was bapt'zed When Valrian and Tiburee were afterwards married, Maxime said he saw angels come and carry them to heaven, whereupon Almachus caused him to be beaten with rods "til he his lif giv lete"—Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* ("Second Nun's Tale," 1388)

* * This is based on the story of "Ceelia" in the *Legenda Aurea*, and both are imitations of the story of Paul and the ruler of Philippi (*Acts* xii 19-34)

Maximilian (son of Frederick III), the hero of the *Teuerdank*, the *Orlando Furioso* of the Germans, by Melchior Plinzing

[Here] in old hero's days
Sat the poet Melchior singing Kaiser Maximilian's praise
Longfellow *Verebor*

Maximin, a Roman tyrant—Dryden, *Tyrannic Love* or *The Royal Martyr*.

Maximus (called by Geoffrey, "Maximian"), a Roman senator, who, in 381, was invited to become king of Britain He conquered Armorica (*Bretagne*), and "published a decree for the assembling together there of 100,000 of the common people of Britain, to colonize the land, and 30,000 soldiers to defend the colony" Hence Armorica was called, "The other Britain" or "Little Britain"—Geoffrey, *British History*, v 14 (1142)

Got Maximus at length the victory in Gaul
 where after Gratian's fall
 Armoria to them the valiant victor gave
 Which colony is Little Britain" called
 Dryton *Polyglotton*, ix (1812)

Maxwell, deputy chamberlain at
 Whitehall—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of*
Nigel (time, James I)

Maxwell (*Mr Pate*), laird of Summer-
 trees, called "Pate in Peril," one of the
 papist conspirators with Redgauntlet—
 Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George
 III)

Maxwell (*The Right Hon William*),
 lord Elandale, an officer in the king's
 army—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time,
 Charles II)

May, a girl who married January, a
 Lombard baron 60 years old. She loved
 Danyan, a young squire, and one day
 the baron caught Danyan and May fond-
 ling each other, but the young wife told
 her husband his eyes were so defective
 that they could not be trusted. The
 old man accepted the solution—for what
 is better than "a fruitful wife and a
 conhdng spouse?"—Chaucer, *Canterbury*
Tales ("The Merchant's Tale," 1388)

May unlucky for Brides Mary
 queen of Scotland married Bothwell, the
 murderer of her husband lord Darnley,
 on May 12

Mense malum Malo nubere vulgus ait.
 Ovid *Fastorum* v

May-Day (*Eve*), May 1, 1517, when
 the London apprentices rose up against
 the foreign residents and did incalculable
 mischief. This riot began May 1, and
 lasted till May 22 (See *VORTIGERY*, etc.)

May Queen (*The*), a poem in three
 parts by Tennyson (1842). Alee, a
 bright-eyed, merry child, was chosen
 May queen, and, being afraid she might
 oversleep herself, told her mother to be
 sure to call her early.

I sleep so sound all night, mother that I shall never
 wake

If you do not call me loud when the day begins to break.
 But I must gather knots of flowers, and buds and garlands
 gay
 For I'm to be queen o the May mother I'm to be queen
 o the May

The old year passed away, and the black-
 eyed, rustic maiden was dying. She
 hoped to greet the new year before her
 eyes, closed in death, and bade her mother
 once again to be sure to call her early,
 but it was not now because she slept so
 soundly. Alas! no

Good night sweet mother call me before the day is
 born
 All night I lie awake but I fall asleep at morn;

But I would see the sun rise upon the glad New Year
 So if you're waking call me, call me early mother dear

The day rose and passed away, but
 Alee lingered on till March. The snow-
 drops had gone before her, and the
 violets were in bloom. Robin had dearly
 loved the child, but the thoughtless
 village beauty, in her joyous girlhood,
 tossed her head at him, and never thought
 of love, but now that she was going to
 the land of shadows, her dying words
 were

And say to Robin a kind word, and tell him not to fret
 There's many worthier than I would make him happy
 yet.

If I had lived—I cannot tell—I might have been his wife;
 But all these things have ceased to be with my desire of
 life.

Maye (*The*), that subtle and ab-
 struse sense which the goddess Maja
 inspires Plato, Epicharmos, and some
 other ancient philosophers refer it to the
 presence of divinity. "It is the divinity
 which stirs within us." In poetry it
 gives an inner sense to the outward word,
 and in common minds it degenerates into
 delusion or second sight. Maye is an
 Indian deity, and personates the "power
 of creation."

Hartmann possède la Maje Il l'a pénétré dans
 ses écrits les sentiments, et les pensées dont son âme est
 remplie et cherche sans cesse à recoudre les anathèses —
 G Weber *Hist. de la Littérature Allemande*

Mayeux, a stock name in France for
 a man deformed, vain, and licentious, but
 witty and brave. It occurs in a large
 number of French romances and cari-
 catures.

Mayflower, a ship of 180 tons,
 which, in December, 1620, started from
 Plymouth, and conveyed to Massachusetts,
 in North America, 102 puritans, called the
 "Pilgrim Fathers," who named their
 settlement New Plymouth.

the *Mayflower* sailed from the harbour [Plymouth].
 Took the wind on her quarter and stood for the open
 Atlantic,
 Borne on the end of the sea, and the swelling hearts of
 the pilgrims.

Longfellow *Courtship of Miles Standish* v (1838)

Men of the Mayflower, the Pilgrim
 Fathers, who went out in the *Mayflower*
 to North America in 1620.

Mayflower (*Phæbe*), servant at sir
 Henry Lee's lodge—Sir W Scott, *Wood-*
stock (time, Commonwealth)

Maylie (*Mrs*), the lady of the house
 attacked burglariously by Bill Sikes and
 others. Mrs Maylie is mother of Harry
 Maylie, and aunt of Rose Fleming who
 lives with her.

She was well advanced in years but the high backed
 oaken chair in which she sat was not more upright than

she. Dressed with the utmost nicety and precision in a quaint mixture of bygone costume with some slight concessions to the prevailing taste which rather served to point the old style pleasantly than to impair its effect she sat in a stately manner with her hands folded before her —Ch xxix.

Harry Maylie, Mrs Maylie's son He marries his cousin Rose Fleming —C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Mayor of Garratt (*The*) Garratt is between Wandsworth and Tooting The first mayor of this village was elected towards the close of the eighteenth century, and the election came about thus Garratt Common had often been encroached on, and in 1780 the inhabitants associated themselves together to defend their rights The chairman was called *Mayor*, and as it happened to be the time of a general election, the society made it a law that a new "mayor" should be elected at every general election The addresses of these mayors, written by Foote, Garrick, Wilks, and others, are satires and political squibs The first mayor of Garratt was "sir" John Harper, a retailer of brickdust, and the last was "sir" Harry Dimsdale, a muffin-seller (1796) In Foote's farce so called, *Jerry Sneak* is chosen mayor, son-in-law of the landlord (1763)

Mayors (*Lord*) who have founded noble houses

	<i>Lord Mayor</i>
ATVELAND (<i>Lord</i>) from sir Gilbert Heathcote	1711
BACON (<i>Lord</i>) from sir Thomas Cooke draper	1557
BATH (<i>Marquis of</i>) from sir Rowland Hey ward cloth worker	1570
BRATBROOKS (<i>Lord</i>) from sir John Gresham grocer	1547
BROOKE (<i>Lord</i>) from sir Samuel Dabwood vintner	1700
BUCKINGHAM (<i>Duke of</i>) from sir John Gre skinner grocer	1547
COMPTON (<i>Lord</i>) from sir Wolston Dixie skinner	1585
CRANBOURNE (<i>Viscount</i>) from sir Christopher Gascoigne	1763
DEVON (<i>Earl of</i>) from sir Godfrey Fielding mercer	1422
DOVNE (<i>Viscount</i>) from sir Gilbert Heathcote	1711
FITZWILLIAM (<i>Earl of</i>) from sir Thomas Cooke draper	1557
PALMERSTON (<i>Lord</i>) from sir John Houlblon grocer	1695
SALISBURY (<i>Marquis of</i>) from sir Thomas Cooke draper	1557
WARWICK (<i>Earl of</i>) from sir Samuel Dash wood, vintner	1702
WILTSHIRE (<i>Earl of</i>) from sir Godfrey Boleine (queen Elizabeth was his granddaughter).	1457

Maypole (*The*), the nickname given to Erangard Melosine de Schulemburg, duchess of Kendal, the mistress of George I, on account of her leanness and height (1719, died 1743)

Mazagran, in Algeria Ever since the capture of this town by the French,

black coffee diluted with cold water for a beverage has been called *un Mazagran*

Mazarin of Letters (*The*), D'Alembert (1717-1783)

Mazarine (*A*), a common councilman of London, so called from the mazarine-blue silk gown worn by this civil functionary

Mazeppa (*Jan*), a hetman of the Cossacks, born of a noble Polish family in Podolia He was a page in the court of Jan Casimir king of Poland, and while in this capacity intrigued with Theresia the young wife of a Podolian count, who discovered the amour, and had the young page lashed to a wild horse, and turned adrift The horse rushed in mad fury, and dropped down dead in the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was released by a Cossack, who nursed him carefully in his own hut In time the young page became a prince of the Ukraine, but fought against Russia in the battle of Poltowa Lord Byron (1819) makes Mazeppa tell his tale to Charles XII after the battle (1640-1709)

Mister Pichardson had a fine appreciation of genius, and left the original "Mazeppa" at Astley's a handsome legacy [1,65-1836].—Mark Lemon.

M. B. Waistcoat, a clerical waistcoat M B means "Mark [of the] Beast," so called because, when these waistcoats were first worn by protestant clergymen (about 1830), they were stigmatized as indicating a popish tendency

He smiled at the folly which stigmatized an M B. waistcoat —Mrs. Oliphant, *Phoebe Jun* II. 2.

Meadows (*Sir William*), a kind country gentleman, the friend of Jack Luttrell and father of young Meadows

Young Meadows left his father's home because the old gentleman wanted him to marry Rosetta, whom he had never seen He called himself Thomas, and entered the service of justice Woodcock as gardener Here he fell in love with the supposed chamber-maid, who proved to be Rosetta, and their marriage fulfilled the desire of all the parties interested —J Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*

Charles Dignum made his debut at Drury Lane in 1784 in the character of "Young Meadows." His voice was so clear and full toned and his manner of singing so judicious, that he was received with the warmest applause —*Dictionary of Musicians*.

Meagles (*Mr*), an eminently "practical man," who, being well off, travelled over the world for pleasure His party consisted of himself, his daughter Pet,

and his daughter's servant called Tattycoram. A jolly man was Mr Meagles, but clear-headed, shrewd, and persevering.

Mrs Meagles, wife of the "practical man," and mother of Pet—C Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Meal-Tub Plot, a fictitious conspiracy concocted by Dangerfield for the purpose of cutting off those who opposed the succession of James duke of York, afterwards James II. The scheme was concealed in a meal-tub in the house of Mrs Cellier (1685)

Measure for Measure. There was a law in Vienna that made it death for a man to live with a woman not his wife, but the law was so little enforced that the mothers of Vienna complained to the duke of its neglect. So the duke deputed Angelo to enforce it, and, assuming the dress of a friar, absented himself awhile, to watch the result. Scarcely was the duke gone, when Claudio was sentenced to death for violating the law. His sister Isabel went to intercede on his behalf, and Angelo told her he would spare her brother if she would become his Phryne. Isabel told her brother he must prepare to die, as the conditions proposed by Angelo were out of the question. The duke, disguised as a friar, heard the whole story, and persuaded Isabel to "assent in words," but to send Mariana (the divorced "wife" of Angelo) to take her place. This was done, but Angelo sent the provost to behold Claudio, a crime which "the friar" contrived to avert. Next day, the duke returned to the city, and Isabel told her tale. The end was, the duke married Isabel, Angelo took back his wife, and Claudio married Isabel whom he had rescued—Shakespeare *Measure for Measure* (1603) (See *MARIANA*, p. 611)

* * * This story is from Whetstone's comedy of *Promos and Cassandra* (1578). A similar story is given also in Giraldi Cinthio's third decade of stories.

Medam'othi, the island at which the fleet of Pantagruel landed on the fourth day of their voyage. Here many choice curiosities were bought, such as "the picture of a man's voice," an "echo drawn to life," "Plato's ideas," some of "Epicurus's atoms," a sample of "Philon's needlework," and other objects of virtue to be obtained nowhere else—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 3 (1515).

* * * *Medimotha* is a compound Greek word, meaning "never in any place." So *Utopia* is a Greek compound, meaning "no place," *Ker nagislar* is a Scotch compound, meaning "I know not where," and *Kennahli har* is Anglo-Saxon for the same. All these places are in 91° north lat. and 180° 1' west long., in the North Ocean.

Medea, a famous sorceress of Colchis, who married Jason the leader of the Argonauts, and aided him in getting possession of the Golden Fleece. After being married ten years, Jason repudiated her for Glauce, and Medea, in revenge, sent the bride a poisoned robe, which killed both Glauce and her father. Medea then tore to pieces her two sons, and fled to Athens in a chariot drawn by dragons.

The story has been dramatized in Greek, by Euripides; in Latin, by Seneca; and by Ovid, in French, by Corneille (*Medea*, 1635), Longepierre (1695), and Lagouze (1814), in English, by Glover (1761).

Mrs. A. M. W. B. (1814) *Medea*.—Thomas Campbell.

Medea and Absyrtus. When Medea fled with Jason from Colchis (in Asia), she murdered her brother Absyrtus, and, cutting the body into several pieces, strewed the fragments about, that the father might be delayed in picking them up, and thus be unable to overtake the fugitives.

Meet I am to cut of the duke of York
Into as many pieces as I can cut it
As wild Medea young Absyrtus did
Shakespeare *Henry VI. Act v. s. 2* (171)

Medea's Kettle. Medea the sorceress cut to pieces an old man, threw the parts into her caldron, and by her incantations changed the old man into a young lamb. The daughters of Pelas thought they would have their father restored to youth, as Jason had been. So they killed him, and put the body in Medea's caldron, but Medea refused to utter the needful incantation, and so the old man was not restored to life (See *MARIANA*).

Change the shape and shake off age—Get thee Medea's kettle and be boiled anew—W. Longev. *Love for Love*, iv. (1714)

Midecin Malgre Lui (*Je*), a comedy by Molière (1666). The "enforced doctor" is Sganarelle, a faggot-maker, who is called in by Cronto to cure his daughter of dumbness. Sganarelle perceives that the malady is assumed in order to prevent a hateful marriage, and introduces her lover as an apothecary. The dumb spirit is at once exorcised, and

the lover, made happy with "pills matrimonial."

In 1833 Fielding produced a farce called *The Mock Doctor*, which was based on this comedy. The doctor he calls "Gregory," and Géronte "sir Jasper" Lncinde, the dumb girl, he calls "Charlotte," and Anglicizes her lover Leandre into "Leander."

Medham ("the leen"), one of Mahomet's swords

Medicine So the alchemists called the matter (whatever it might be) by which they performed their transformations as, for example, the "philosopher's stone," which was to transmute whatever it touched into gold, "the elixir of life," which was to renew old age to youth

How much unlike art thou, Mark Antony!
Yet, coming from him, that great medicine hath
With his line gilded thee
Shakespeare *Antony and Cleopatra* Act I, sc 5 (1608)

Medicine (*The Father of*), Aesculapius of Cypriodora (second and third centuries)

* * Also Hippocrates of Cos (n c 460-357)

Medi'na, the Golden Mean personified Step-sister of Elissa (pauisomy) and Perissa (*extravagance*) The three sisters could never agree on any subject —Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II (1590)

Mediterranean Sea (*The Key of the*), the fortress of Gibraltar

Medi'oy (*Matthew*), the factotum of sir Walter Waring He marries Dolly, daughter of Goodman Fairlop the woodman —Sir H P Dudley, *The Woodman* (1771)

Medo'ra, the beloved wife of Conrad the corsair When Conrad was taken captive by the pacha Seyd, Medora sat day after day expecting his return, and feeling the heart-anguish of hope deferred. Still he returned not, and Medora died. In the mean time, Gulnare, the favourite concubine of Seyd, murdered the pacha, liberated Conrad, and sailed with him to the corsair's island home. When, however, Conrad found his wife dead, he quitted the island, and went no one knew whither. The sequel of the story forms the poem called *Lara* —Byron, *The Corsair* (1814)

Medo'ro, a Moorish youth of extraordinary beauty, but of humble race, page to Agramante. Being wounded, Angelica dressed his wounds, fell in love with him, married him, and retired with him to Cathay, where, in sight of his

wife, he became king. This was the cause of Orlando's madness —Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

When don Faldan (*Orlando*) discovered in a fountain proofs of Angelica's dishonourable conduct with Medoro it distracted him to such a degree that he tore up his trees by the roots, sullied the purest streams, destroyed flocks, slew shepherds, fired their huts, pulled houses to the ground, and committed a thousand other most furious exploits worthy of being reported in famous register —Cervantes, *Don Quixote* L III II (1605)

Medulla Theologiae, a controversial treatise by William Ames (1623)

Medulla Theologica, a theological work by Louis Abell bishop of Rhodes (1601-1691) It is alluded to by Boileau, in the *Lutrin*, IV (1683)

Medu'sa (*The Sift*), Mary Stuart queen of Scots (1542-1587)

Rile from thy bloody grave
Thou soft Medusa of the Fated Line
Whose evil beauty looked to death the brave!
Lord Lytton *Ode L* (1832)

Meeta, the "maid of Mariendorpt," a true woman and a true heroine. She is the daughter of Mahidenau, minister of Mariendorpt, whom she loves almost to idolatry. Her betrothed is major Rupert Roselheim. Hearing of her father's captivity at Prague, she goes thither on foot to crave his pardon —S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838)

Meg, a pretty, bright, dutiful girl, daughter of Toby Veck, and engaged to Richard, whom she marries on New Year's Day —C Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Meg Dods, the old landlady at St. Ronan's Well —Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Meg Merrilies, a half-crazy sibyl or gipsy woman —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Meg Murdochson, an old gipsy thief, mother of Madge Wildfire —Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Megid'don, the tutelary angel of Simon the Canaanite. This Simon, "once a shepherd, was called by Jesus from the field, and feasted Him in his hut with a lamb" —Klopstock, *The Messiah*, III (1748)

Megingard, the belt of Thor, whereby his strength was doubled

Megissog'won ("the great pearl-feather"), a magician, and the Manito of wealth. It was Megissogwon who sent the fiery fever on man, the white fog, and death. Hiawatha slew him, and

taught man the science of medicine. This great Pearl-feather slew the father of Niko'mis (the grandmother of Hiawatha). Hiawatha all day long fought with the magician without effect, at night fall the woodpecker told him to strike at the tuft of hair on the magician's head, the only vulnerable place, accordingly, Hiawatha discharged his three remaining arrows at the hair tuft, and Megiasogwon died.

It never be to Hiawatha
He is the great Pearl-feather
Slew the father of Niko'mis—
Him that sent the Pigeon
Sent dove and death among men
To slay the magician, he. (1870)

Megnoun (See **MEGNOON**)

Meg'ra, a lascivious lady in the drama called *Phileas* or *Love Lies a-Lying*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1608).

Meigle in Strathmore, the place where Guinever, Arthur's queen, was buried.

Meiklehouse (*Jacob*), one of the elders of Rosneath parish—Sir W. Scott, *History of Scotland* (time, George II.).

Moldewham (*Mr. Sumlers*), "the man of law," in the managing committee of the Spa hotel—Sir W. Scott, *St. Julian's Well* (time, George III.).

Meister (*Wilhelm*), the hero and title of a novel by Goethe. The object is to show that man, despite his errors and shortcomings, is led by a guiding hand, and reaches some higher aim at last (1821).

Meistersingers, or minstrel tradesmen of Germany. An association of master tradesmen, to revive the national minstrelsy, which had fallen into decay with the decline of the minnesingers or love-minstrels (1350-1524). Their subjects were chiefly moral or religious, and constructed according to rigid rules. The three chief were Hans Rosenblatt (armorial painter, born 1450), Hans Folz (surgeon, born 1479), and Hans Sachs (cobbler, 1491-1571). The next best were Heinrich von Muehlen, Konrad Harder, Master Altschuler, Master Barthel Regenbogen (the blacksmith), Muscablüt (the tailor), and Hans Blotz (the barber).

Mey'noun and **Leilah** (2 syl.), a Persian love tale, the Romeo and Juliet of Eastern romance. They are the most beautiful, chaste, and impassionate

of lovers, the models of what lovers would be if human nature were perfect.

When he sang the loves of Meyn and Leilah
Tears lay on his cheek, and the cheeks of his fair
—W. Lockhart, *Fairfax* (1793).

Melan'chates (1 syl.), the hound that killed Actron, and was changed into a hart.

Melan'chates the hound
That killed Actron to the ground
Gave him a mortal wound
Was changed to a hart
—*Shelton's Philby & more* (time, Henry VIII.).

Melantius, a rough, honest soldier, who believes every one is true till convicted of crime, and then is he a relentless punisher. Melantius and Uphilus are brothers of Lucius—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610).

* * The master scene between Antony and Ventidius in Dryden's *All for Love* is copied from *The Maid's Tragedy*. "Ventidius" is in the place of Melantius.

Melchior, one of the three kings of Cologne. He was the "Wise Man of the East" who offered to the infant Jesus gold, the emblem of royalty. The other two were Gaspar and Balthazar. Melchior means "king of light."

Mel'chor, a monk attending the black priest of St. Paul's—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Guic'bert* (time, Edward IV.).

Melchor (i.e. *Melchior Pfingst*), a German poet who wrote the *Leisdrang*, an epic poem which has the hero Maximilian (son of Frederick III.) for its hero. This poem was the *Orlando Furioso* of the Germans.

But the poet Melchior singing later Maximilian's praise
Laid follow—*Meister's*

Melon'gor, son of Althra, who was doomed to live while a certain log remained unconsumed. Althra kept the log for several years, but being one day angry with her son, she cast it on the fire, where it was consumed. Her son died at the same moment—Ovid, *Metam.*, viii. 1.

Sir John Davies uses this to illustrate the immortality of the soul. He says that the life of the soul does not depend on the body, as Melenger's life depended on the fatal brand.

Again, if by the body's prop she stand—
If on the body's life her life depend,
As Melenger's on the fatal brand
The body's good she only would intend
—*Johnson*, III. (1634).

Melesig'ones (5 syl.). Homer is so called from the river Melis (2 syl.), in Asia Minor, on the banks of which some say he was born.

various measured verse

sung

(1671)

Me'li (*Giovanni*), a Sicilian, born at Palermo, immortalized by his eclogues and idylls. Meli is called "The Sicilian Theocritus" (1740-1815)

Much it pleased him to peruse
The songs of the Sicilian Muse—
Bucolic songs by Meli sung
Longfellow *The Wayside Inn* (prelude 1863)

Meliadus, father of sir Tristan, prince of Lyonesse, and one of the heroes of Arthurian romance — *Tristan de Leonis* (1489)

* * Tristan, in the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory (1470), is called "Tristram," but the old minne-singers of Germany (twelfth century) called the name "Tristan"

Melibe (3 syl'), a rich young man married to Prudens. One day, when Melibé was in the fields, some enemies broke into his house, beat his wife, and wounded his daughter Sophie in her feet, hands, ears, nose, and mouth. Melibé was furious and vowed vengeance, but Prudens persuaded him "to forgive his enemies, and to do good to those who spitefully used him." So he called together his enemies, and forgave them, to the end that "God of his endeles mereie wole at the tyme of oure deyinge forgive us oure giltes that we have trespassed to Him in this wretched world" — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388)

* * This prose tale is a literal translation of a French story — See *MS Reg*, vol. 7, and *MS Reg*, vol. 11, British Museum

Melibee, a shepherd, and the reputed father of Pastorella. Pastorella married sir Calidore — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vol. 9 (1596)

"Melibee" is sir Francis Walsingham. In the *Runs of Time*, Spenser calls him "Melibæ." Sir Philip Sidney (the "sir Calidore" of the *Fairy Queen*) married his daughter Frances. Sir Francis Walsingham died in 1590, so poor that he did not leave enough to defray his funeral expenses

Melibæ'an Dye, a rich purple. So called because Melibæa of Thessaly was famous for the ostrum, a fish used in dying purple

A military vest of purple flowered
Dye better than Melibæan
Milton *Paradise Lost*, xl. 242 (1665)

Melibæus, one of the shepherds in *Eclogues*, 1 of Virgil

Spenser, in the *Runs of Time* (1591), calls sir Francis Walsingham "the good Melibæ," and in the last book of the *Fairy Queen* he calls him "Melibee"

Melin'da, cousin of Sylvia. She loves Worthy, whom she pretends to dislike, and coquets with him for twelve months. Having driven her modest lover to the verge of distraction, she relents, and consents to marry him — G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705)

Mel'ior, a lovely fairy, who carried off in her magic bark, Parthenopex of Blois to her secret island — *Parthenopex de Blois* (a French romance, twelfth century)

Melisen'dra (*The princess*), natural daughter of Marsilio, and the "supposed daughter of Charlemagne." She eloped with don Gayferos. The king Marsilio sent his troops in pursuit of the fugitives. Having made Melisendra his wife, don Gayferos delivered her up captive to the Moors at Saragossa. This was the story of the puppet-show of Master Peter, exhibited to don Quixote and his squire at "the inn beyond the hermitage" — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. 11. 7 (1615)

Melissa, a prophetess who lived in Merlin's cave. Bradamant gave her the enchanted ring to take to Rogero, so, under the form of Atlantès, she went to Alcina's isle, delivered Rogero, and disenchanted all the captives in the island

In bk. vi. Melissa, under the form of Rodomont, persuaded Agramant to break the league which was to settle the contest by single combat, and a general battle ensued — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

* * This incident of bk. vi. is similar to that in Homer's *Iliad*, iii. 15, where Paris and Menelæos agree to settle the contest by single combat, but Minerva persuades Pandäros to break the truce, and a general battle ensues

Me'lita (now *Malta*). The point to which the vessel that carried St. Paul was driven was the "Porto de San Paolo," and according to tradition the cathedral of Città Vecchia stands on the site of the house of Publius the Roman governor. St. Paul's grotto, a cave in the vicinity, is so named in honour of the great apostle

Meli'tus, a gentleman of Cyprus, in

the drama called *The Love of Cardy*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647)

Melzyus King of Thessaly, in the golden era of Saturn. He was the first to tan a horse for the use of man

In the drama of *The Love of Cardy* (1647)

A part of *The Love of Cardy*

That was not a horse, I found in fact

In a laboratory with a good deal of

He took a horse, and a good deal of

He took a horse, and a good deal of

He took a horse, and a good deal of

Mell (Mr) held his court in the Tower of Chivalry, and then knighted Grumble Amore after giving him the following advice —

As I have said, of a knight's profession
Habit and of a knight's profession
Gave me a habit of a knight's profession
Fought a knight of a knight's profession
Fought a knight of a knight's profession
Fought a knight of a knight's profession
Fought a knight of a knight's profession
Fought a knight of a knight's profession

Mell (Mr) the poor, down trodden second master at Salem House, the school of Mr Crabbles. Mr Mell played the flute. His mother lived in an old house, and Steerforth used to taunt Mell with this "degradation," and in the end sent him to be discharged. Mell emigrated to Australia, and succeeded well in the new country — C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Mellefont (2nd), in love with Cecilia daughter of Sir Paul Peverell. His aunt, Lady Touchwood, had a natural fondness for him, and because he repelled her affection she vowed his ruin. After passing several hair-breadth escapes from the "double dagger" of his aunt and his "friend" Maskell, he succeeded in winning and marrying the lady of his attachment — W Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1709)

Mellifluous Doctor (77), a Perverd, whose writings were called "a river of paradise" (1691-1753)

Melnotte (Claude), a gardeners son, in love with Pauline "the Beauty of France," but treated by her with contempt. Beaumont and Glauve, two other rejected suitors conspired with him to humble the proud fair one. To this end, Claude assumed to be the prince of Como, and Pauline married him, but was and snapt when she discovered now she had been duped. Claude left her to join the French army, and, under the name of Mornar, rose in two years and a half to the rank of colonel. He then returned to Lyons, and found his father-in-law on the eve

of bankruptcy, and Pauline about to be sold to her agent to pay the creditors. Claude paid the money required, and eluded Pauline as his loving and truthful wife — Lord L B Lytton, *Lady of Lyons* (1838)

Melo (Jern de), born at Castile in the fifteenth century. A dispute having arisen at Barcelona upon the question whether Achilles or Hector were the braver warrior, the marquis de Villetra called out, "Let us see if the advocates of Achilles can fight as well as fight." At the word, there appeared in the assembly a gigantic fire-breathing monster, which repeated the same challenge. Every one shrink back except Juan de Melo, who drew his sword and placed himself before king Juan II to protect him, "till life, till death." The king, rewarded him with the Alcázar de Peñís, in Granada, for his loyalty — Cervantes *de la historia de la*

Melrose (1st), an heir who married Charles Middleton. This was a man of the count of his father, because Violet had the bad taste to snub the retired tradesman, and considered vulgar as the "unpardonable sin."

Mary Melrose, Violet's cousin, but without a penny. She married Talbot Champness, but his father, Sir Geoffrey, wanted him to marry Violet the heiress — H J Byron, *Our Dogs* (a comedy, 1875)

Melusi'na, the most famous of the fées of France. Having enclosed her father in a mountain for offending her mother, she was condemned to become a serpent every Saturday. When she married the count of Daigmen, she made her husband swear never to visit her on that day, but the jealousy of the count drove him break his vow. Melusi'na was, in consequence, obliged to leave her mortal husband, and roam about the world as a ghost till the day of doom. Some say the count immured her in the dungeon wall of his castle — Jean d'Arras (fourteenth century)

"* The cry of despair given by the fées when she discovered the indiscreet visit of her husband, is the origin of the phrase, *Un cri de Melusi'ne* ("A shriek of despair").

Melvill (Sir John), a young baronet, engaged to be married to Miss Sterling, the elder daughter of a City merchant, who promises to settle on her £80,000.

A little before the marriage, sir John finds that he has no regard for Miss Sterling, but a great love for her younger sister Fanny, to whom he makes a proposal of marriage. His proposal is rejected, and it is soon brought to light that Miss Fanny has been clandestinely married to Lovewell for four months—Colman and Garriek, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)

Melville (*Major*), a magistrate at Cairnreekan village—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Melville (*Sir Robert*), one of the embassies from the privy council to Mary queen of Scots—Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Melville, the father of Constantia—C Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764)

Melville (*Julia*), a truly noble girl, in love with Faulkland, who is always jealous of her without a shadow of cause. She receives his innuendos without resentment, and treats him with sincerity and forbearance (see act 1 2)—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775)

Melyhalt (*The lady*), a powerful Galiot invaded, notwithstanding which, subject of king Arthur, whose domains sir the lady chose sir Galiot as her fancy knight and chevalier

Memnon, king of the Ethiopians. He went to the assistance of his uncle Priam, and was slain by Achilles. His mother Los, inconsolable at his death, weeps for him every morning, and her tears constitute what we call dew.

Memnon, the black statue of king Amenophis III at Thebes, in Egypt, which, being struck with the rays of the morning sun, gives out musical sounds. Kircher says these sounds are due to a sort of clavecin or Æolian harp enclosed in the statue, the cords of which are acted upon by the warmth of the sun. Cambyse, resolved to learn the secret, cleft the statue from head to waist, but it continued to utter its morning melody notwithstanding.

Unhidden strains.

Akenside *Treasures of Imagination* I (1744)

Mem'non, "the mad lover," general of As'torax king of Paphos—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617)

Mem'non, the title of a novel by Vol-

taire, the object of which is to show the folly of aspiring to too much wisdom

Memnon's Sister, He'mera, mentioned by Dictys Cretensis

Black but such as in esteem

Prince Memnon's sister might become

Milton *Il Penseroso* (1638)

Memorable (*The Ever-*), John Hales of Eton (1584-1656)

Memory The persons most noted for their memory are

Maghabechi of Florence, called "The Universal Index and Living Cyclopædia" (1633-1714)

P J Beromeius, the Greek and Latin improvisator, who knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Cicero, Juvenal, both the Plinys, Homer, and Aristophanes. He died at Middleburgh, in 1676

Andrew Fuller, after hearing 500 lines twice, could repeat them without a mistake. He could also repeat verbatim a sermon or speech, could tell either backwards or forwards every shop sign from the Temple to the extreme end of Cheap-side, and the articles displayed in each of the shops

"Memory" Woodfall could carry in his head a debate, and repeat it a fortnight afterwards

"Memory" Thompson could repeat the names, trades, and particulars of every shop from Ludgate Hill to Piccadilly

William Radcliff, the husband of the novelist, could repeat a debate the next morning

Memory (*The Bard of*), Samuel Rogers, author of the *Pleasures of Memory* (1762-1855)

Men are but Children of a Larger Growth—Dryden, *All for Love*, etc., iv 1 (1678)

Men of Prester John's Country Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus, says his land is the home of men with horns, of one-eyed men (the eye being in some cases before the head, and in some cases behind it), of giants forty ells in height (i.e. 120 feet), of the phœnix, etc., and of ghouls who feed on premature children. He gives the names of fifteen different tributary states, amongst which are those of Gog and Magog (now shut in behind lofty mountains), but at the end of the world these fifteen states will overrun the whole earth

Menalcaas, any shepherd or rustic. The name occurs in the *Idylls* of Theoc-

ritos, the *Ecloques* of Virgil, and the *Shepherd's Calendar* of Spenser

Men'cia of Mosquera (*Donna*) married don Alvaro de Mello. A few days after the marriage, Alvaro happened to quarrel with don Andrea de Baes and kill him. He was obliged to flee from Spain, leaving his bride behind, and his property was confiscated. For seven years she received no intelligence of his whereabouts (for he was a slave most of the time), but when seven years had elapsed the report of his death in Iz reached her. The young widow now married the marquis of Guardia, who lived in a grand castle near Burgos, but walking in the grounds one morning she was struck with the earnestness with which one of the under-gardeners looked at her. This man proved to be her first husband don Alvaro, with whom she now fled from the castle, but on the road a gang of robbers fell upon them. Alvaro was killed, and the lady taken to the robbers' cave, where Gil Blas saw her and heard her sad tale. The lady was soon released, and sent to the castle of the marquis of Guardia. She found the marquis dying from grief, and indeed he died the day following, and Menecia retired to a convent.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, i 11-14 (1715)

Mendo'za, a Jew prize-fighter, who held the belt at the close of the last century, and in 1791 opened the Lyceum in the Strand, to teach "the noble art of self-defence."

I would have dealt the fellow that abused you such a recompense in the fifth button that my friend Mendoza should not have placed it better.—R. Cumberland *Shtra the Jew* iv 2 (1770)

There is a print often seen in old picture shops of Humphreys and Mendoza sparring and a queer angular exhibition it is. What that is to the modern art of boxing Quick's style of acting was to Dowton's.—*Records of a Stage Veteran*.

Mendoza (*Isaac*), a rich Jew, who thinks himself monstrously wise, but is duped by every one. (See under ISAAC)—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1775)

John Kemble (1757-1823) once designed to play Macbeth in *Regina's Opera* by Gas. A part about as much suited to him as Isaac Mendoza. It is notorious that he persisted in playing Charles Surface in the *School for Scandal* (Sheridan), till some was said to him. Mr Kemble, you have often given us Charles's martyrdom when shall we have his restoration!—W. C. Russell, *Representative Actors* 243.

Menec'h'mians, persons exactly like each other, as the brothers Dromio. So called from the Menæchmi of Plautus.

Menec'rates (4 syl.), a physician of Syracuse, of unbounded vanity and arrogance. He assumed to himself the title

of Jupiter, and in a letter to Philip king of Macedon began thus "Menec'rates Jupiter to king Philip greeting." Being asked by Philip to a banquet, the physician was served only with frankincense, like the gods, but Menec'rates was greatly offended, and hurried home.

Each was Menec'rates of little worth
Who bore the ravine to be called presumed
To whom of incense Philip made a feast,
And gave pride, scorn, and hunger to digest.
Lord Brooke, *Inquisition upon Fame*, etc. (1654-1678)

Mene'ria, St. David's, in Wales. A corruption of *Henmencw*, its old British name.

Mengs (*John*), the surly innkeeper at Kirchhoff village.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Menippus (*Satyr*), a famous political satire, written during the time of what is called in French history the Holy League, the objects of which were to exterminate the huguenots, to confine the king (Henri III.) in a monastery, and to crown the duc de Guise. The satire is partly in verse, and partly in prose, and its object is to expose the perfidious intentions of Philip of Spain and the culpable ambition of the Guises.

It is divided into two parts, the first of which is entitled *Catholicon d'Espagne*, by Pierre Leroy (1593), exposing those who had been corrupted by the gold of Spain, the second part is entitled *Abrege des Etats de la Ligue*, by Gillot, Pithou, Rapin, and Passerat, published 1591.

* * Menippus was a cynic philosopher and poet of Gadara, in Phœnicia, who wrote twelve books of satires in prose and verse.

Varro wrote in Latin a work called *The Satires of Menippus* (*Satyræ Menippææ*).

Mennibojou, a North American Indian deity.

Menteith (*The earl of*), a linesman of the earl of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

Mentor, a wise and faithful adviser or guide. So called from Mentor, a friend of Ulysses, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachos in his search for his father.—Fenelon, *Télémaque* (1700).

Mephistopheles (5 syl.), the sneering, jeering, jeering attendant demon of Faust in Goethe's drama of *Faust*, and Gounod's opera of the same name. Marlowe calls the name "Mephos-

tophilis" in his drama entitled *Dr Faustus* Shakespeare, in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*, writes the name "Mephostophilus," and in the opera he is called "Mefistofele" (6 syl). In the old demonology, Mephostophilus was one of the seven chief devils, and second of the fallen archangels.

Mephostophilus, the attendant demon of Faustus, in Marlowe's tragedy of *Dr Faustus* (1589)

There is an awful melancholy about Marlowe's Mephostophilus, perhaps more expressive than the malignant mirth of that fiend in the renowned work of Goethe—*Faust*.

Mephostophilus, the spirit or familiar of sir John Faustus or [Dr] John Faust (Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1596). Subsequently it became a term of reproach, about equal to "imp of the devil."

Mercer (*Mayor*), at the presidency of Madras—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.)

Merchant of Venice (*The*), Antonio, who borrowed 3000 ducats for three months of Shylock a Jew. The money was borrowed to lend to a friend named Bassanio, and the Jew, "in merry sport," instead of interest, agreed to lend the money on these conditions. If Antonio paid it within three months, he should pay only the principal, if he did not pay it back within that time, the merchant should forfeit a pound of his own flesh, from any part of his body the Jew might choose to cut it off. As Antonio's ships were delayed by contrary winds, he could not pay the money, and the Jew demanded the forfeiture. On the trial which ensued, Portia, in the dress of a law doctor, conducted the case, and when the Jew was going to take the forfeiture, stopped him by saying that the bond stated "a pound of flesh," and that therefore he was to shed no drop of blood, and he must cut neither more nor less than an exact pound, on forfeit of his life. As these conditions were practically impossible, the Jew was nonsuited and fined for seeking the life of a citizen—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598).

The story is in the *Gesta Romanorum*, the tale of the bond being ch. xlviii., and that of the caskets ch. cix., but Shakespeare took his plot from a Florentine novella called *Il Pecorone*, written in the fourteenth century, but not published

"the sixteenth

There is a ballad on the subject, the

date of which has not been determined. The bargain runs thus

No penny for the loan of it,
For one year shall you pay—
You may do me a good turn
Before my dying day
But we will have a merry jest,
For to be talk'd long
You shall make me a bond "quothe he,
That shall be large or strong.

Merchant's Tale (*The*), in Chaucer, is substantially the same as the first Latin metrical tale of Adolphus, and is not unlike a Latin prose tale given in the appendix of T. Wright's edition of Aesop's fables. The tale is this

A girl named May married January, an old Lombard baron 60 years of age, but entertained the love of Damyan, a young squire. She was detected in familiar intercourse with Damyan, but persuaded her husband that his eyes had deceived him, and he believed her—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Mercian Laws (See MARTIAN.)

Mercilla, a "maiden queen of great power and majesty, famous through all the world, and honoured far and nigh." Her kingdom was disturbed by a soldan, her powerful neighbour, stirred up by his wife Adicia. The "maiden queen" is Elizabeth, the "soldan," Philip of Spain, and "Adicia" is injustice, presumption, or the bigotry of popery—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v. (1596).

Mercurial Finger (*The*), the little finger

The thumb in chiro-mancy we give Venus
The fore finger to Jove the midst to Saturn
The ring to Sol the least to Mercury
Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* 1. 2 (1610)

Mercutio, kinsman of prince Escalus, and Romeo's friend. An airy, sprightly, elegant young nobleman, so full of wit and fancy that Drayden says Shakespeare was obliged to kill him in the third act, lest the poet himself should have been killed by Mercutio—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

The light and fanciful humour of Mercutio serves to enhance and illustrate the romantic and passionate character of Romeo—Sir W. Scott *The Drama*.

William Lewis (1748-1811) was the "Mercutio" of the era. In every sense of the word mercurial. His airy breathless voice thrown to the audience before he appeared was the signal of his winged animal spirits, and when he gave a glance of his eye or touched with his finger another's ribs it was the very *punctum saliens* of playfulness and innuendo—Leigh Hunt *The Town* (1843).

Mercutio of Actors (*The*), Willam Lewis (1748-1811,

Mr Lewis displayed in acting a combination rarely to be found—that of the top and the real gentleman. With a voice a manner and a person all equally graceful and airy and features at once whimsical and genteel, he played on the top of his profession like a plume.—*Leigh Hunt, The Toteu* (1849)

Mercy, a young pilgrim, who accompanied Christians in her walk to Zion. When Mercy got to the Wicket Gate, she swooned from fear of being refused admittance. Mr Brisk proposed to her, but being told that she was poor,—left her, and she was afterwards married to Matthew, the eldest son of Christian—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II (1684)

Merdle (*Mr*), banker, a skit on the directors of the Royal British Bank, and on Mr Hudson "the railway king." Mr Merdle, of Harley Street, was called the "Master Mind of the Age." He became insolvent, and committed suicide. Mr Merdle was a heavily made man, with an obtuse head, and coarse, mean, common features. His chief butler said of him, "Mr Merdle never was a gentleman, and no ungentlemanly net on Mr Merdle's part would surprise me." The great banker was "the greatest forger and greatest thief that ever cheated the gallows."

Lord Declaus [*Barnacle*] began waving Mr Merdle about as Gigantic Enterprise, The Wealth of England, Credit, Capital Prosperity and all manner of blessings.—*Ibid.* II 24.

Mrs Merdle, wife of the bank swindler. After the death of her husband, society decreed that Mrs Merdle should still be admitted among the sacred few, so Mrs Merdle was still received and patted on the back by the upper ten.—C Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Meredith (*Mr*), one of the conspirators with Redgauntlet.—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Meredith (*Mr Michael*), "the man of mirth," in the managing committee of the Spa hotel.—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III.)

Meredith (*Sir*), a Welsh knight.—Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.)

Meredith (*Owen*), pseudonym of the Hon Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton (lord Lytton), author of *The Wanderer* (1859), etc. This son of lord Bulwer Lytton, poet and novelist, succeeded to the peerage in 1873.

Merida (*Marchioness*), betrothed to count Valantin.—Mrs Inchbald, *Child of Nature*.

Meridarpax, the pride of mice

Now nobly towering o'er the rest, appears
A gallant prince that far transcends his years,
Pride of his sire And glory of his house
And more a Mars in combat than a mouse
His action bold, robust his ample frame
And Meridarpax his resounding name.

Farnell, *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice* III (about 1712).

Merid'ies or "Noonday Sun," one of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Perilous. So Tennyson has named him, but in the *History of Prince Arthur*, he is called "sir Permonès, the Red Knight"—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette"), sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, I 129 (1470).

Merlin (*Ambrose*), prince of enchanters. His mother was Matilda, a nun, who was seduced by a "guileful sprite" or incubus, "half angel and half man, dwelling in mid-air betwixt the earth and moon." Some say his mother was the daughter of Pubidius lord of Math-traval, in Wales, and others make her a princess, daughter of Demetrius king of Demet'ia. Blaise baptized the infant, and thus rescued it from the powers of darkness.

Merlin died spell-bound, but the author and manner of his death are given differently by different authorities. Thus, in the *History of Prince Arthur* (sir T Malory, 1470), we are told that the enchantress Nimue or Nimve enwrigled the old man, and "covered him with a stone under a rock." In the *Morte d'Arthur* it is said "he sleeps and sighs in an old tree, spell-bound by Vivien." Tennyson, in his *Idylls* ("Vivien"), says that Vivien induced Merlin to take shelter from a storm in a hollow oak tree, and left him spell-bound. Others say he was spell-bound in a hawthorn bush, but this is evidently a blunder. (See MERLIN THE WILD.)

* * Merlin made "the fountain of love," mentioned by Bojardo in *Orlando Innamorato*, I 8.

Ariosto, in *Orlando Furioso*, says he made "one of the four fountains" (ch. XXVI.)

He also made the Round Table at Camelot for 150 knights, which came into the possession of king Arthur on his marriage with queen Guinever, and brought from Ireland the stones of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain.

Allusion is made to him in the *Faëry Queen*, in Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*, in Dryden's *Polyolbon*, in Keats's *Hyperion*, by sir W.

Scott, etc T Heywood has attempted to show the fulfilment of Merlin's prophecies

Of Merlin and his skill what region doth not hear?
Who of a British nymph was gotten whilst she played
With a seducing sprito
But all Demetri thro there was not found her peer
Drayton *Polyolbion* v (1616)

Merlin (The English), W Lilly, the astrologer, who assumed the *nom de plume* of "Merlinus Anglicus" (1602-1681)

Merlin the Wild, a native of Caledonia, who lived in the sixteenth century, about a century after the great Ambrose Merlin the sorcerer Iordun, in his *Scotichronicon*, gives particulars about him It was predicted that he would die by earth, wood, and water, which prediction was fulfilled thus A mob of rusties hounded him, and he jumped from a rock into the Tweed, and was impaled on a stake fixed in the river bed His grave is still shown beneath an aged hawthorn bush at Drummelzier, a village on the Tweed

Merlin's Cave, in Dynevor, near Carmarthen, noted for its ghastly noises of rattling iron chains, brazen caldrons, groans, strokes of hammers, and ringing of anvils The cause is this Merlin set his spirits to fabricate a brazen wall to encompass the city of Carmarthen, and, as he had to call on the Lady of the Lake, bade them not slacken their labour till he returned, but he never did return, for Vivian by craft got him under the enchanted stone, and kept him there Tennyson says he was spell-bound by Vivian in a hollow oak tree, but the *History of Prince Arthur* (sir T Malory) gives the other version — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iii 3 (1590)

Merop's Son, a nobody, a *terra filius*, who thinks himself somebody Thus Phalton (Merop's son), forgetting that his mother was an earthborn woman, thought he could drive the horses of the sun, but not being able to guide them, nearly set the earth on fire Many presume, like him, and think themselves capable or worthy of great things, forgetting all the while that they are only "Merop's son"

Why I haften (for thou art Merop's son)
Whit
And

Verona

Merrilies (Meg), a half-crazy woman, part sibyl and part gipsy She is the ruler and terror of the gipsy race Meg Merrilies was the nurse of Harry Ber-

tram — Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

In the dramatized version of Scott's novel Miss Cluthman (1840-?) made Meg Merrilies her own She showed therein indisputably the attributes of genius Such was her power over the intention and feeling of the part, that the mere words were quite a secondary matter It was the figure the gait the look the gesture the tone by which she put beauty and passion into language the most indifferent. — Henry Morley

Merry

'Tis merry in hall,

Where beards wag all.

T Tasser *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* xlv 26 (1557).

It's good to be merry and wise.

Burns *Here's a Health to Them that's Awa*

Merry Andrew, Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII (1500-1549)

* * Prior has a poem on *Merry Andric*

Merry Monarch (The), Charles II of England (1630, 1660-1685)

Mer'rylegs, a highly trained performing dog, belonging to Signor Jupe, clown in Sleary's circus This dog leaves the circus when his master disappears, but several years afterwards finds its way back and dies — C Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

Merse (1 syl), Berwick, the *more* or frontier of England and Scotland

Merthyr Tydvil, a corruption of *Martyr St Tudil*, a Welsh princess who suffered martyrdom

Merton (Tommy), one of the chief characters in *Sandford and Merton*, a tale for boys, by Thomas Day (1783-9)

Merton (Tristram) Thomas Babington lord Macaulay so signs the ballads and sketches which he inserted in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*

Mertoun (Basil), alias VAUGHAN, formerly a pirate

Mordaunt Mertoun, son of Basil Mertoun He marries Brenda Troil — Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Merveilleuse [*Mair ray' uze*], the sword of Doolin of Mavenee It was so sharp that, if placed edge downwards on a block of wood, it would cut through it of itself

Mervett (Gustavus de), in *Charles XII*, an historical drama by J R Planché (1826)

Mervina, Merionethshire On the Mervin Hills the British found security when driven by the Saxons out of England Here the Welsh laws were retained the longest This part of Wales

Il avait l'ame aussi corrompue et aussi artificieuse que
Secoritis était sincère et généreux.—Fénelon, *Télémaque*
(1700)

Mexitli, chief god and idol of the Aztecas. He leaped full-grown into life, and with a spear slew those who mocked his mother Coatlan'tona (4 syl)

Already at *(his mother's breast)* the blow was aimed
When forth Mexitli leapt and in his hand
The angry spear

Southey *Madoc* II. 21 (1805)

* * Of course, it will be remembered that Minerva, like Mexitli, was born full-grown and fully armed

Mezen'trus, king of the Tyrrhenians, who put criminals to death by tying them face to face with dead bodies—Virgil, *Æneid*, viii 485

This is like Mezenthus in Virgil. Such critics are like
dead coals: they may blacken but cannot burn.—Broome,
Preface to I oisins (1730)

Mezzora'mia, an earthly paradise in Africa, accessible by only one road. Gaudenzio di Lucca discovered the road, and lived at Mezzorammia for twenty-five years—Simon Berington, *Gaudenzio di Lucca*

M F H, Master [of the] Foxhounds

He can't stand long before 'em at this pace" said the
M F H coming up with his huntsman.—W by to Mel
ville *Un le John*

Micaw'ber (*Mr Wilkins*), a most unpractical, half-clever man, a great speechifier, letter-writer, projector of bubble schemes, and, though confident of success, never succeeding. Having failed in everything in the old country, he migrated to Australia, and became a magistrate at Middlebay—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

* * This truly amiable, erratic genius is a portrait of Dickens's own father, "David Copperfield" being Dickens, and "Mrs Nickleby" (one can hardly believe it) is said to be Dickens's mother

Michael (2 syl), the special protector and guardian of the Jews. This archangel is messenger of peace and plenty—Sale's *Korān*, ii notes

* * That Michael was really the protector and guardian angel of the Jews we know from *Dan* x 13, 21, vii 1

Milton makes Michael the leader of the heavenly host in the war in heaven. The word means "God's power." Gabriel was next in command to the archangel Michael

Go Michael of celestial armies prince.
Paradise Lost vi. 41 (663)

* * Longfellow, in his *Golden Legend*, says that Michael is the presiding spirit of the planet Mercury, and brings to man the gift of prudence ("The Miracle-Play," iii, 1851)

Michael, the "trencher favourite" of Arden of Faversham, in love with Maria sister of Mosby. A weak man, who both loves and honours Arden, but is inveigled by Mosby to admit ruffians into Arden's house to murder him—Geo Lillo, *Arden of Feversham* (1692)

Michael god of Wind (*St*) At the promontory of Malen is a chapel built to St Michael, and the sailors say when the wind blows from that quarter, it is occasioned by the violent motion of St Michael's wings. Whenever they sail by that promontory, they pray St Michael to keep his wings still

St Michael's Chan It is said that any woman who has sat on Michael's chair (on St Michael's Mount, in Cornwall), will rule her husband ever after (See *h i n t*, *St*)

Michael Angelo of Battle-Scenes (*The*), Michael Angelo Cerquozzi of Rome (1600-1660)

Michael Angelo of France (*The*), Jean Cousin (1500-1590)

Michael Angelo des Kermesses, Peter van Laar, called *Le Bamboche*, born at Laaren (1613-1673)

Or *Michel-Ange des Bamboches*

Michael Angelo of Music (*The*), Johann Christoph von Glück (1714-1787)

Michael Angelo of Sculptors (*The*), Pierre Puget (1623-1691)

Réne Michael Sloditz is also called the same (1705-1761)

Michael Angelo Titmarsh, one of the pseudonyms under which Thackeray contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* (1811-1863)

Michael Armstrong, "the factory boy." The hero and title of a novel by Mrs Trollope (1839). The object of this novel is to expose what the authoress considered to be the evils of the factory system

Michael Perez, the copper captain. (See *PEREZ*)

Michael the Stammerer, born at Armorum, in Phrygia, mounted the throne as emperor of Greece in A D. 820.

He used all his efforts to introduce the Jewish sabbath and sacrifice

I think I have proved
The error of all the doctrines so vicious
That are making such terrible work in the Churches
By Michel the Stanumerer
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Michal, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for Catharine the wife of Charles II — Pt II (1682)

Michelot, an imprincipled, cowardly, greedy man, who tries to discover the secret of "the gold-mine." Being procurator of the president of Lyons, his office was "to capture and arrest" those charged with civil or criminal offences — E. Surling, *The Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble* (1854)

Micomicon, the pretended kingdom of Dorothea (daughter of Cleonardo of Andalusia), a hundred days' journey from Meotia, and a nine years' voyage from Carthagina

Micomicona, the pretended queen of Micomicon. Don Quixote's adventure to Micomiconna comes to nothing, for he was taken home in a cage, almost as soon as he was told of the wonderful enchantments — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. 11. 2 (1605).

Micromegas ("the little-great"), Voltaire's imitation of *Gulliver's Travels*

Midas (*Justice*), appointed to adjudge a musical contest between Pol and Pan. He decides in favour of Pan, whereupon Pol throws off his disguise, appears as the god Apollo, and, being indignant at the decision, gives Midas "the ears of an ass" — Kine O'Hara, *Midas* (1764)

Edward Shuter (1728-1776) was pronounced by Garrick "the greatest comic actor," and C. Dibdin says "Nothing on earth could have been superior to his 'Midas'"

Midas's Ears. The servant who used to cut the king's hair, discovering the deformity, was afraid to whisper the secret to any one, but, being unable to contain himself, he dug a hole in the earth, and, putting his mouth into it, cried out, "King Midas has ass's ears!" He then filled up the hole, and felt relieved

Tennyson makes the barber a woman

No livelier than the dame
That whispered 'Ass's ears' (sic) among the eodges.
Tennyson *The Princess* II

Middle India, Abyssinia, the country of Prester John — Bishop Jordanus

Middleburgh (*Mr James*), an Edinburgh magistrate — Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Middlemas (*Mr Matthew*), a name assumed by general Witherington

Mrs Middlemas, wife of the general (born Zeha de Moncadar)

Pickard Middlemas, alias *Richard Tre-sham*, a foundling, apprenticed to Dr Gray. He discovers that he is the son of general Witherington, and goes to India, where he assumes the character of Sadoc, a black slave in the service of Mde Montreville. He delivers Menie Gray by treachery to Tippoo Saib, and Hyder Ali gives him up to be crushed to death by an elephant — Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Middlewick (*Mr Perkin*), a retired buttermann, the neighbour of Sir Geoffry Champneys, and the father of Charles. The buttermann is innately vulgar, drops his h's and inserts them out of place, makes the greatest geographical and historical blunders, has a tyrannical temper, but a tender heart. He turns his son adrift for marrying Violet Melrose an heiress, who snubbed the plebeian father. When reduced to great distress, the old buttermann goes to his son's squalid lodgings and relents. So all ends happily.

Charles Middlewick, son of the retired buttermann, well educated and a gentleman. His father wanted him to marry Mary Melrose, a girl without a penny, but he preferred Violet an heiress — H. J. Byron, *Our Boys* (1875)

Midge, the miller's son, one of the companions of Robin Hood (See Much)

Then stepped forth brave Little John

And Midge the miller's son

Robin Hood and All-in-a-Dale

Midian Mara, the Celtic mermaid

They whispered to each other that they could hear the song of Midian Mara — *The Dark Collection*, I. 2

Midlothian (*The Heart of*), a tale of the Porteous riot, in which the incidents of Effie and Jennie Deans are of absorbing interest. Effie was seduced by Geordie Robertson (alias George Staunton), while in the service of Mrs Saddletree. She murdered her infant, and was condemned to death, but her half-sister Jennie went to London, pleaded her cause before the queen, and obtained her pardon. Jennie, on her return to Scotland, married Reuben Butler, and Geordie Robertson (then Sir George Staunton) married Effie. Sir-George

being shot by a gipsy boy, Effie (the lady Staunton) retired to a convent on the Continent—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Midsummer Moon Dogs suffer from hydrophobia during the heat of midsummer, hence the term "Midsummer moon" means madness. It will be found amongst Ray's proverbs, and Olivia (in *Twelfth Night*) says to Malvolio, "Why, this is very midsummer madness!"

What's this midsummer moon! Is all the world gone a unadling!—Dryden *Amphitryon* iv 1 (1699)

Midsummer Night's Dream Shakespeare says there was a law in Athens, that if a daughter refused to marry the husband selected for her by her father, she might be put to death. Egæus (3 syl), an Athenian, promised to give his daughter Hermia in marriage to Demetrius, but as the lady loved Lysander, she refused to marry the man selected by her father, and fled from Athens with her lover. Demetrius went in pursuit of her, followed by Helena, who doted on him. All four came to a forest, and fell asleep. In their dreams a vision of fairies passed before them, and on awaking, Demetrius resolved to forego Hermia who disliked him, and to take to wife Helena who sincerely loved him. When Egæus was informed thereof, he readily agreed to give his daughter to Lysander, and the force of the law was not called into action (1592).

* * Several of the incidents of this comedy are borrowed from the *Diana* of Montemayor, a Spaniard (sixteenth century).

Midwife of Men's Thoughts So Socrates termed himself (B.C. 468-399).

No other man ever struck out of others so many sparks to set light to original thought.—Grote, *History of Greece* (1846-56).

Misses (Miss), the handmaiden and "comforter" of Mrs Varden. A tall, gaunt young woman, addicted to pattens, slender and shrewish, of a sharp and acid visage. She held the male sex in utter contempt, but had a secret exception in favour of Sam Tappertit, who irreverently called her "scraggy." Miss Miggs always sided with madam against master, and made out that she was a suffering martyr, and he an inhuman Nero. She called him "mim," said her sister lived at "twenty-sivin," Simon she called "Simmun." She said Mrs Var-

den was "the mildest, amiablest, forgivingest-sperited, longest-sufferingest female in existence." Baffled in all her matrimonial hopes, she was at last appointed female turnkey to a county Bridewell, which office she held for thirty years, when she died—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Miss Miggs baffled in all her schemes and cast upon a thankless undeserving world turned very sharp and sour, but the justices of the peace for Middlesex selected her from 124 competitors to the office of turnkey for a county Bridewell which she held till her decease more than thirty years afterwards, remaining single all that time.—Last chap.

Mign'on, a beautiful, dwarfish, fairy-like Italian girl, in love with Wilhelm her protector. She glides before us in the mazy dance, or whirls her tambourine like an Ariel. Full of fervour, full of love, full of rapture, she is overwhelmed with the torrent of despair at finding her love is not returned, becomes insane, and dies—Goethe, *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (1794-6).

Sir W Scott drew his "Fenella," in *Peveril of the Peak*, from this character, and Victor Hugo has reproduced her in his *Notre Dame*, under the name of "Esmeralda."

Mignonnet, a fairy king, who wished to marry the princess brought up by Violenta the fairy mother.

Of all dwarfs he was the smallest. His feet were like an eagle's and close to the knees for legs he had none. His royal robes were not above half a yard long and trailed one third part upon the ground. His head was as big as a peck and his nose long enough for twelve birds to perch on. His beard was bushy enough for a canary's nest, and his ears reached a foot above his head.—Comtess D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* (The White Cat, 1632).

Mikado of Japan, the spiritual supreme or chief pontiff. The temporal supreme is called the *koubō*, *seagoon*, or *tycoon*.

But thou Mikado thou hast spoken
The word at which all locks are broken.

St Paul's (January 1873)

Mil'an (*The duke of*), an Italian prince, an ally of the Lancastrians—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV).

Milan Decree, a decree of Napoleon Bonaparte, dated Milan, December 27, 1807, declaring "the whole British empire to be in a state of blockade, and prohibiting all countries from trading with Great Britain or using any article made therein."

* * As Britain was the best customer of the very nations forbidden to deal with her, this very absurd decree was a two-edged sword, cutting both ways.

Mildendo, the metropolis of Lilliput, the wall of which was two feet and a half high and eleven inches thick. The city was an exact square, and divided into four quarters. The emperor's palace, called Belfab'orac, stood in the centre of the city—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Lilliput," iv, 1726)

Milesian Fables (*Milesia Fabulae*), very wanton and ludicrous tales. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton (lord Lytton) published six of the *Lost Tales of Miletus* in rhymeless verse. He says he borrowed them from the scattered remnants preserved by Apollodorus and Conon, contained in the pages of Pausanias and Athenæus, or dispersed throughout the Scholiasts. The Milesian tales were, for the most part, in prose, but Ovid tells us that Aristides rendered some of them into verse, and Sisenna into Latin.

*Junxit Aristides Milesia carmina secum
Palus Milesides nec tamen arda sua est.*

The original tales by Antonius Diogenes are described by Photius. It appears that they were great favourites with the luxurious Sybarites. A compilation was made by Aristides, by whom (according to Ovid) some were versified also. The Latin translation by Sisenna was made about the time of the civil wars of Marius and Sulla. Parthenius Niceus, who taught Virgil Greek, borrowed thirty-six of the tales, which he dedicated to Cornelius Gallus, and entitled *Erôtikon Pathématon* ("love stories").

Milesia Crimina, amatory offences. Venus was worshipped at Miletus, and hence the loose amatory tales of Antonius Diogenes were entitled *Milesia Fabulae*.

Milesians, the "ancient" Irish. The legend is that Ireland was once peopled by the Fir-bolg or Belgæ from Britain, who were subdued by Milesians from Asia Minor, called the Gaels of Ireland.

My family by my father's side are all the true old Milesians, and related to the O'Flahertys and O'Shaughnessys, and the M'Lauchlins, the O'Donnaghauns, O'Callaghans, O'Geogaghans and all the tick blood of the easton, and I myself am an O'Erall-gahan which is the eldest of them all.—C. Macklin, *Love à-la-mode* (1779).

Pate a Milesian blood being roused

Very Far West Indeed

Milford (Colonel), a friend of Sir Geoffrey Peveril—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Milford (Jack), a natural son of Widow Warren's late husband. He was the

crony of Harry Dornton, with whom he ran "the road to ruin." Jack had a fortune left him, but he soon scattered it by his extravagant living, and was imprisoned for debt. Harry then promised to marry Widow Warren if she would advance him £6000 to pay off his friend's debts with. When Harry's father heard of this bargain, he was so moved that he advanced the money himself, and Harry, being set free from his bargain, married the widow's daughter instead of the widow. Thus all were rescued from "the road to ruin"—Holtcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792).

Milk-Pail (The), which was to gain a fortune. (See *PERRETTE*.)

Milk Street (London), the old Milk-market. Here Sir Thomas More was born.

Millamant, the *pretendue* of Edward Mirabell. She is a most brilliant girl, who says she "loves to give pain because cruelty is a proof of power, and when one parts with one's cruelty, one parts with one's power." Millamant is far gone in poetry, and her heart is not in her own keeping. Sir Wilful Witwoud makes love to her, but she detests "the superannuated lubber"—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

There never was a more perfect representation of feminine vivacity than Miss M. Tree's "Millamant" or "Lady Townshend"—a vivacity flowing from the light heartedness of an intelligent and good girl.—*Talfourd* (1821).

Miller (James), the "tiger" of the Hen Mr Flammer. James was brought up in the stable, educated on the turf and *paré*, polished and completed in the five-court. He was engaged to Mary Cluntz, the maid of Miss Bloomfield—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Miller (Joe), James Ballantyne, author of *Old Joe Miller*, by the Editor of *New J M*, three vols (1801).

* * Mottley compiled a jest-book in the reign of James II, entitled *Joe Miller's Jests*. The phrase, "That's a Joe Miller," means "that's a stale jest" or "that's a jest from Mottley's book."

Miller (Maximilian Christopher), the Saxon giant, height, eight feet. His hand measured a foot, his second finger was nine inches long, his head unusually large. He wore a rich Hungarian jacket and a huge plumed cap. This giant was exhibited in London in the year 1738. He died aged 60, was born at Leipzig (1674-1734).

Miller of Mansfield (Zac), John Cockle, a miller and cooper of Sherwood Forest. Hearing the report of a gun, John Cockle went into the forest at night to find poachers, and came upon the King (Henry VIII), who had been hunting, and had got separated from his courtiers. The miller collared him, but, being told he was a wayfarer, who had lost himself in the forest, he took him home with him for the night. Next day, the courtiers were brought to the same house, having been seized as poachers by the under-cooper. It was then discovered that the miller's guest was the King, who knighted the miller, and settled on him 1000 marks a year.—R. Dodsley, *The King and the Miller of Mansfield* (1757)

Miller of Trompington (The), Simon Simkin, an errant thief. Two scholars undertook to see that a sack of corn was ground for "Solar Hall College" without being tampered with, so one stood at the hopper, and the other at the trough below. In the mean time, Simon Simkin let loose the scholars' horse, and while they went to catch it he purloined half a bushel of the flour, which was made into cakes, and substituted meal in its stead. But the young men had their revenge, they not only made off with the flour, meal, and cakes without payment, but left the miller well trounced also.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Reeve's Tale," 1358)

A trick something like that played off on the Miller of Trompington.—*Letter of Kirkton* xix. 23

Miller on the Dee "There was a Jolly Miller once lived on the River Dee," is a song by Isaac Bickerstaff, introduced in *Love in a Village*, i. 1 (1763)

Mills (Miss), the bosom friend of Dom. Supposed to have been blighted in early life in some love affair, and hence she looks on the happiness of others with a calm, supercilious benignity, and talks of her-self as being "in the desert of Sahara"—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Millwood (Sarah), the courtesan who enticed George Barnwell to rob his master and murder his uncle. Sarah Millwood spent all the money that George Barnwell obtained by these crimes, then turned him out of doors, and impeached against him. Both were hanged.—George Lillo, *George Barnwell* (1782),

Daniel Ross (1728-1793) was once sent for to see a dying man who said to him: "Mr. Ross, some forty years ago I was a George Barnwell. I turned my master to rob by the extravagance of a Millbrook. I took her to see your performance of George Barnwell which so shocked me that I vowed to break off the connection and return to the path of virtue. I kept my resolution, repaid the money I had stolen and found a Maria. In my master's day after I have bequeathed you £1000. Would it were a larger sum! Farewell!"—*Edinburgh Chronicle of Crime*

Milly, the wife of William Swidger. She is the good angel of the tale.—C. Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1848)

Milo, an athlete of Crotona, noted for his amazing strength. He could carry on his shoulders a four-year-old heifer. When old, Milo attempted to tear in twain an oak tree, but the parts, clinging on his hands, held him fast, till he was devoured by wolves.

Milo (The English), Thomas Topham of London (1710-1752)

Milton, introduced by Sir Walter Scott in *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Milton of Germany, Frederick Gottlieb Klopstock, author of *The Messiah*, an epic poem (1721-1803)

A very German Milton in deed.

Coleridge

Milton's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, was by Ryeburn.

Milvey (The Rev. Frank), a "young man expensively educated and wretchedly paid, with quite a young wife and half a dozen young children. He was under the necessity of teaching to eke out his scanty means, yet was generally expected to have more time to spare than the idlest person in the parish, and more money than the richest."

Mrs. Milvey (Margaretta), a pretty, bright little woman, emphatic and impulsive, but "something worn by anxiety." She had repressed many pretty tastes and bright fancies, and substituted instead schools, soup, flannel, coals, and all the week-day cares and Sunday coughs of a large population, young and old.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1861)

Minagrobis, admiral of the cats in the great sea-fight of the cats and rats. Minagrobis won the victory by devouring the admiral of the rats, who had made three voyages round the world in very excellent ships, in which he was neither one of the officers nor one of the crew, but a kind of interloper.—Comtesse D'Annoy, *Jany Takes* ("The White Cat," 1682)

the Turkish camp blew up, killing 600 men Byron says it was Minotti himself who fired the train, and that he perished in the explosion — Byron, *Siege of Corinth* (1816)

Minstrel (*The*), an unfinished poem, in Spenserian metre, by James Beattie Its design was to trace the progress of a poetic genius, born in a rude age, from the first dawn of fancy to the fulness of poetic rapture The first canto is descriptive of Edwin the minstrel, canto 11 is dull philosophy, and there, happily, the poem ends It is a pity it did not end with the first canto (1778-4)

And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy
Deep thought oft seemed to fix his infant eye
Dainties he brooded not, nor guile nor toy
Saw one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy
Silent when sad affectionate the shy
And now his look was most demurely sad
And now he laughed aloud yet none knew why
The neighbours stared and sighed yet blessed the lad
Some deemed him wondrous wise, and some believed him mad.

Canto I. 16.

Minstrel (*Lay of the Last*) Ladye Margaret, "the flower of Terviot," was the daughter of lord Walter Scott, of Branksome Hall She loved baron Henry of Cranstown, but between the two families a deadly feud existed One day, the elsin page of lord Cranstown envied the heir of Branksome Hall (then a lad) into the woods, where he fell into the hands of the English, who marched with 3000 men to Branksome Hall, but being told that Douglas was coming to the rescue with 10,000 men, the two armies agreed to settle by single combat whether the lad should be given up to the mother or be made king Edward's page The two champions were sir Richard Musgrave (*English*) and sir William Deloraine (*Scotch*) The Scotch champion slew sir Richard, and the boy was delivered to the mother It now turned out that sir William Deloraine was lord Cranstown, who claimed and received the hand of ladye Margaret as his reward — Sir W Scott (1805)

Minstrel of the Border, sir W Scott, also called "The Border Minstrel" (1771-1832)

My steps the Border Minstrel led,
Wordsworth 1 arrow Perilous
Great Minstrel of the Border
Wordsworth.

Minstrel of the English Stage (*The Last*), James Shirley, last of the Shakespeare school (1594-1666)

* * * Then followed the licentious French
ool, headed by John Dryden

Minstrels (*Royal Domestic*)
Of William I, Berdic, called *Rigis Jocolator*

Of Henry I, Galfred and Royer or Raher

Of Richard I, Blondel

Miol'ner (3 syl), Ichor's hammer

This is my hammer MIol'ner the mighty
Giants and sorcerers cannot withstand it.
Ermund Sigfu son Ldda (1130)

Miquelets (*Lcs*), soldiers of the Pyrenees, sent to co-operate with the dragoons of the *Grand Monarque* against the Camisards of the Cevennes

Mir'abel, the "wild goose," a travelled Monsieur, who loves women in a loose way, but abhors matrimony, and especially dislikes Orianna, but Orianna "chases" the "wild goose" with her woman's wiles, and catches him — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-geese Chase* (1652)

Mirabel (*Old*) He adores his son, and wishes him to marry Orianna As the young man shilly-shallies, the father enters into several schemes to entrap him into a declaration of love, but all his schemes are abortive

Young Mirabel, the son, called "the inconstant" A handsome, dashing young rake, who loves Orianna, but does not wish to marry Whenever Orianna seems lost to him, the ardour of his love revives, but immediately his path is made plain, he holds off However, he ultimately marries her — G Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702)

Mirabell (*Edward*), in love with Millamant He liled her, "with all her faults, nay, liked her for her faults, which were so natural that (in his opinion) they became her" — W Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Not all that Drury Lane affords
Can paint the rakish Charles, so well
Or give such life to Mirabell"
[As Montague Talbot 1778-1831]

Crofton Croker

Mirabella, "a maiden fair, clad in mourning weeds, upon a mangy jade, unmeetly set with a lewd fool called Disdam" (canto 6) Timias and Serena, after quitting the hermit's cell, met her Though so sorely clad and mounted, the maiden was "a lady of great dignity and honour, but scornful and proud" Many a wretch did languish for her through a long life Being summoned to Cupid's judgment hall, the sentence passed on

her was that she should "ride on a mangy jade, accompanied by a fool, till she had sired as many lovers as she had slain" (canto 7). Mirabella was also doomed to carry a leaky bottle which she was to fill with tears, and a torn wallet which she was to fill with repentance, but her tears and her repentance dropped out as fast as they were put in, and were trampled under foot by Scorn (canto 8) — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi 6-8 (1596).

* * "Mirabella" is supposed to be meant for Rosalind, who jilted Spenser, and who is called by the poet "a widow's daughter of the glen, and poor."

Mir'amont, brother of justice Brisie, and uncle of the two brothers Charles (the scholar) and Eustace (the courtier). Miramont is an ignorant, testy old man, but a great admirer of learning and scholars — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637).

Miran'da, daughter of Prospero the exiled duke of Milan, and niece of Anthonio the usurping duke. She is brought up on a desert island, with Ariel the fairy spirit, and Caliban the monster, as her only companions. Ferdinand, son of the king of Naples, being shipwrecked on the island, falls in love with her, and marries her — Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

Identifying herself with the simple yet noble minded Miranda in the file of wonder and enchantment. — Sir W. Scott.

Miranda, an heiress, the ward of sir Francis Gripe. As she must obtain his consent to her marriage before she could obtain possession of her fortune, she pretended to love him, although he was 61 years old, and the old fool believed it. When, therefore, Miranda asked his consent to marry, he readily gave it, thinking himself to be the man of her choice, but the sly little missy laughed at her old guardian, and plighted her troth to sir George Airy, a man of 21 — Mrs Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709).

Mir'ja, one of the six Wise Men of the East, led by the guiding star to Jesus. Mirja had six sons, who followed his holy life — Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v (1771).

Mirror (*Alasnam's*), a mirror which showed Alasnam if "a beautiful girl was also chaste and virtuous." The mirror was called "the touchstone of virtue" — *Arabian Nights* ("Prince Zevn Alasnam").

Mirror (*Cambuscan's*), a mirror sent to Cambuscan' king of Tartary by the king of Araby and Ind. It showed those who consulted it if any adversity was about to befall them, if any individual they were interested in was friend or foe, and if a person returned love for love or not — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale," 1388).

* * Sometimes called "Cannac's Mirror," but incorrectly so.

Mirror (*Kelly's*), Dr Dee's speculum. Kelly was the doctor's speculator or seer. The speculum resembled a "piece of polished channel coal."

Mirror (*Lao's*), a looking-glass which reflected the mind as well as the outward form — Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, vi (1759).

Mirror (*Merlin's Magic*) or Venus's looking-glass, fabricated in South Wales, in the days of king Ryence. It would show to those that looked therein anything which pertained to them, anything that a friend or foe was doing. It was round like a sphere, and was given by Merlin to king Ryence.

That never sees his kingdom might invade
But he it knew at home before he heard
Tidings thereof.

Britomart, who was king Ryence's daughter and heiress, saw in the mirror her future husband, and also his name, which was sir Artegall — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii 2 (1590).

Mirror (*Priester John's*), a mirror which possessed similar virtues to that made by Merlin. Priester John could see therein whatever was taking place in any part of his dominions.

* * Dr Dee's speculum was also spherical, and possessed a similar reputed virtue.

Mirror (*Reynard's Wonderful*). This mirror existed only in the brain of Master Fox. He told the queen lion that whoever looked therein could see what was being done a mile off. The wood of the frame was part of the same block out of which Gampart's magic horse was made — *Reynard the Fox*, xii (1498).

Mirror (*Venus's*), generally called "Venus's looking-glass," the same as Merlin's magic mirror (q v).

Mirror (*Vulcan's*). Vulcan made a

mirror which showed those who looked into it the past, present, and future Sir John Davies says that Cupid handed this mirror to Antinous when he was in the court of Ulysses, and Antinous gave it to Penelope, who beheld therein the court of queen Elizabeth and all its grandeur

Vulcan the King of fire, that mirror wrought
As there did represent in lively show
Our glorious English court's divine image
As it should be in this our golden age.
Sir John Davies, *Orchestra* (1615)

Mirror of Human Salvation (*Speculum Humanae Salvationis*), a picture bible, with the subjects of the pictures explained in rhymes

Mirror of King Ryence, a mirror made by Merlin. It showed those who looked into it whatever they wished to see—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, in (1590)

Mirror of Knighthood, a romance of chivalry. It was one of the books in don Quixote's library, and the curé said to the barber

In this same *Mirror of Knighthood* we meet with Pinabalo de Mortalhar and his companions with the twelve peers of France and Tarjain the historian. These gentlemen we will condemn only to perpetual exile as they contain something of the famous Bayardo's invention whence the Christian poet Ariosto borrowed the groundwork of his ingenious compositions to whom I should pay little regard if he had not written in his own language [Italian].—Cervantes *Don Quixote*, I. I. 6 (1605)

Mirror of all Martial Men, Thomas earl of Salisbury (died 1428)

Mirroure for Magistraiyes, begun by Thomas Sackville, and intended to be a poetical biography of remarkable Englishmen. Sackville wrote the "Introduction," and furnished one of the sketches, that of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham (the tool of Richard III.) Baldwinne, Ferrers, Churehyard, Plaur, etc., added others. Subsequently, John Higgin, Richard Nichols, Thomas Blenerhasset, etc., supplied additional characters, but Sackville alone stands out pre-eminent in merit. In the "Introduction," Sackville tells us he was conducted by Sorrowe into the infernal regions. At the porch sat Remorse and Dread, and within the porch were Revenge, Miserie, Care, and Slope. Passing on, he beheld Old Age, Madrie, Famine, and Warre. Sorrowe then took him to Achiron, and ordered Chiron to ferry them across. They reached the three-headed Cerubrus and came to Pluto, where the poet saw

several ghosts, the last of all being the duke of Buckingham, whose "complaynt" finishes the part written by Thomas Sackville (1557) (See BUCKINGHAM)

* * Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham must not be mistaken for George Villiers duke of Buckingham 150 years later

Mirza (*The Vision of*) Mirza, being at Grand Cairo on the fifth day of the moon, which he always kept holy, ascended a high hill, and, falling into a trance, beheld a vision of human life. First, he saw a prodigious tide of water rolling through a valley with a thick mist at each end—this was the river of time. Over the river were several bridges, some broken, and some containing three score and ten arches, over which men were passing. The arches represented the number of years the traveller lived before he tumbled into the river. Lastly, he saw the happy valley, but when he asked to see the secrets hidden under the dark clouds on the other side, the vision was ended, and he only beheld the valley of Bagdad, with its oxen, sheep, and camels grazing on its sides.—R Steele, *Vision of Mirza* (*Spectator*, 159)

Misbegot (*Malcolm*), natural son of Sybil knockwinnock, and an ancestor of sir Arthur Wardour—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Miser (*The*), a comedy by H. Fielding, a *réchauffé* of Moliere's comedy *L'Acare*. Lovegold is "Harpagon," Frederick is "Cleante," Marianna is "Mariane," and Raminie is "La Liche." Lovegold a man of 60, and his son Frederick, both wish to marry Marianna, and in order to divert the old miser from his foolish passion, Marianna pretends to be most extravagant. She orders a necklace and ear-rings of the value of £3000, a petticoat and gown from a fabric which is £12 a yard, and besets the house with duns. Lovegold gives £2000 to break off the bargain, and Frederick becomes the bridegroom of Marianna.

Misers—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 579

Misere're (*The*) sung on Good Fridays in Catholic churches, is the composition of Gregorio Allegri, who died in 1640

Mishe-Mok'wa, the great bear slain

by Mladjceewis—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, ii (1855)

Mishe-Nah'ma, the great sturgeon, "king of fishes," subdued by Hiawatha. With this labour, the "great teacher" taught the Indians how to make oil for winter. When Hiawatha threw his line for the sturgeon that king of fishes first persuaded a pile to swallow the bait and try to break the line, but Hiawatha threw it back into the water. Next, a sun-fish was persuaded to try the bait, with the same result. Then the sturgeon, in anger, swallowed Hiawatha and canoe also, but Hiawatha smote the heart of the sturgeon with his net and the king of fishes swam to the shore and died. Then the sea-gulls opened a rift in the dead body, out of which Hiawatha made his escape.

"I have slain the Mischance,
Eaten the King of Fishes," said he.
Longfellow *Hiawatha*, viii (1855).

Misnar, sultan of India, transformed by Ulm into a toad. "He was disenchanted by the dervise Shemshel'nar, the most 'pious worshipper of Alla amongst all the sons of Asia." By prudence and pique, Misnar and his vizier Hiram destroyed all the enchanters which filled India with rebellion, and having secured peace, married Hem'junch, daughter of Zebenezzer sultan of Cassimir, to whom he had been betrothed when he was known only as the prince of Georgia.—Sir C. Morell [J. Riddle], *Tales of the Genii*, vi, vii (1751).

Misog'onus, by Thomas Rychardes, the "hard English comedy (1569). It is written in rhyming quatrains, and not in complete like *Rolph Roster Doister* and *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

Misquote

"With her enough of learning to misquote."
Druid *English Bards and English Poets* (1595)

Missin Her Teens, a farce by David Garrick (1753). Miss Biddy Bellair is in love with captain Lovett, who is known to her only by the name of Phodophil, but she coquets with captain Flash and Mr Fribble, while her aunt wants her to marry an elderly man by the name of Stephen Lovett, whom she detests. When the captain returns from the wars, she sets captain Flash and Mr Fribble together by the ears, and while they stand froning each other but afraid to fight, captain Lovett enters, recognizes Flash as a deserter, takes away his sword and dismisses Fribble as beneath contempt.

Mississippi Bubble, the "South Sea scheme" of France, projected by John Law, a Scotchman. So called because the projector was to have the exclusive trade of Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, on condition of his taking on himself the National Debt (incorporated 1717, failed 1729).

The debt was 208 millions sterling. Law made himself sole creditor of this debt, and was allowed to issue ten times the amount in paper money, and to open "the Royal Bank of France" empowered to issue this paper currency. So long as a 20-franc note was worth 20 francs, the scheme was a prodigious success, but immediately the paper money was at a discount, a run on the bank set in, and the whole scheme burst.

Mistletoe Bough (*The*). The song so called is by Thomas Haynes Bayly, who died 1839. The tale is this: Lord Lovel married a young lady, a baron's daughter, and on the wedding night the bride proposed that the guests should play "hide-and-seek." The bride hid in an old oak chest, and the lid, falling down, shut her in, for it went with a spring-lock. Lord Lovel sought her that night and sought her next day, and so on for a week, but nowhere could he find her. Some years after, the old oak chest was sold, which, on being opened, was found to contain the skeleton of the bride.

Rogers, in his *Italy*, gives the same story, and calls the lady "Ginevra" of Modona.

Collet, in his *Relics of Literature*, has a similar story.

Another is inserted in the *Causas Cebres*.

Married Old Hall (near Winchester), once the residence of the Scymours, and afterwards of the Dacre family, has a similar tradition attached to it, and (according to the *Post-Office Directory*) "the very chest is now the property of the Rev J Haygartin, rector of Upham" (which joins Marl ell).

Bramshall, Hampshire, has a similar tale and chest.

The great house at Malsanger, near Basingstoke, also in Hampshire, has a similar tradition connected with it.

Mita, sister of Aude. She married sir Milton de Pennes, and became the mother of Mitaine. (See next art.)—*Croquerintame*, xi.

Mitaine, daughter of Mit- and Miton, and godchild of Charlemagne. She went in search of Fear Fortress, and found that it existed only in the imagination, for as she boldly advanced towards it, the castle gradually faded into thin air. Charlemagne made Mitaine, for this achievement, Roland's squire, and she fell with him in the memorable attack at Roncevaux (See previous art) — *Croquemitaine*, 111

Mite (*Sir Matthew*), a returned East Indian merchant, dissolute, dogmatical, ashamed of his former acquaintances, hating the aristocracy, yet longing to be acknowledged by them. He squanders his wealth on toadies, dresses his livery servants most gorgeously, and gives his chairmen the most costly crotches to wear in their coats. Sir Matthew is for ever astonishing weak minds with his talk about rupees, laces, jaghires, and so on — S 1 oote, *The Nabob*

Sir John Malcolm gives us a letter worthy of Sir Matthew Mite in which Clive orders 200 shirts, the best and finest that can be got for love or money — *Macaulay*

Mithra or **Mithras**, a supreme divinity of the ancient Persians, confounded by the Greeks and Romans with the sun. He is the personification of Ormuzd, representing fecundity and perpetual renovation. Mithra is represented as a young man with a Phrygian cap, a tunic, a mantle on his left shoulder, and lunging a sword into the neck of a bull. Scaliger says the word means "greatest" or "supreme." Mithra is the middle of the triplasian deity the Mediator, Eternal Intellect, and Architect of the world.

Her towers, where Mithra once had burned
To Moslem shrines—oh shame!—were turned
Where slaves converted by the sword,
Th'elf mean apostate worship poured
And cursed the faith their sires adored.

More, *Lalla Pookh* (The Fire Worshipers," 1817)

Mithridate (3 syl), a medicinal confection, invented by Damoc'ratés, physician to Mithridatés king of Pontus, and supposed to be an antidote to all poisons and contagion. It contained seventy-two ingredients. Any prince is called a "mithridate."

Their kinsman garlic bring the poor man's mithridate.
Dryden *Poliocton* xx (1622)

Mithridate (3 syl), a tragedy by Racine (1673). "**Momme**" (2 syl), in this drama, was one of Mdlle Rachel's great characters.

Mithridates (4 syl), surnamed "the Great." Being conquered by the

Romans, he tried to poison himself, but poison had no effect on him, and he was slain by a Gaul. Mithridatés was active, intrepid, indefatigable, and fruitful in resources, but he had to oppose such generals as Sulla, Lucullus, and Pompey. His ferocity was unbounded, his perfidy was even grand.

* * Racine has written a French tragedy on the subject, called *Mithridate* (1673), and N. Lee brought out his *Mithridatés* in English about the same time.

Mixit (*Di*), the apothecary at the Black Bear inn at Darlington — Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

M M Sketch (*An*), a memorandum sketch.

"Stay just a minute," said Kelly, who was making an M M sketch of the group — B H Duxton *Jennie of the Prince's* L 156

Mne'me (2 syl), a well-spring of Bœotia, which quickens the memory. The other well-spring in the same vicinity, called *Le'thê*, has the opposite effect, causing blank forgetfulness — *Pliny*.

Dantê calls this river *Eu'noê*. It had the power of calling to the memory all the good acts done, all the graces bestowed, all the mercies received, but no evil — *Dantê*, *Purgatory*, xxxviii (1308).

Mo'ath, a well-to-do Bedouin, father of Onc'za (3 syl) the beloved of Thal'aba. Onc'za, having married Thal'aba, died on the bridal night, and Moath arrived just in time to witness the mad grief of his son-in-law — *Southey*, *Thal'aba the Destroyer*, ii, viii (1797).

Mocc'asins, an Indian buskin.

He laced his moccasins [sic] he set to go
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* I 14 (1869)

Mochingo, an ignorant servant of the princess Ero'ta — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1647).

Mock Doctor (*The*), a farce by H. Fielding (1733), epitomized from *Le Medecin Malgré Lui*, of Molière (1666). Sir Jasper wants to make his daughter marry a Mr. Dapper, but she is in love with Leander, and pretends to be dumb. Sir Jasper hears of a dumb doctor, and sends his two flunkies to fetch him. They ask one Dorcas to direct them to him, and she points them to her husband Gregory, a faggot-maker, but tells them he is very eccentric, and must be well beaten, or he will deny being a physician. The faggot-maker is accordingly beaten.

into compliance, and taken to the patient. He soon learns the facts of the case, and employs Leander as apothecary. Leander makes the lady speak, and completes his cure with "pills matrimoniae." Sir Jasper takes the joke in good part, and becomes reconciled to the alliance.

Mocking-Bird "During the space of a minute, I have heard it imitate the woodlark, chaffinch, blackbird, thrush, and sparrow. Their few natural notes resemble those of the nightingale, but their song is of greater compass and more varied."—Ashe, *Travels in America*, II, 73

Moclas, a famous Arabian robber, whose name is synonymous with "thief" (See *ALMAYOR*, the eriph, p. 24)

Mode (Sir William), in Mrs. Centlivre's drama *The Beau's Duel* (1703)

Modelove (Sir Philip), one of the four guardians of Anne Lovely the heiress. Sir Philip is an "old beau, that has May in his fancy and dress, but December in his face and his heels. He admires all new fashions, loves operas, balls, and masquerades" (act I, 1). Colonel Freeman personates a French fop, and obtains his consent to marry his ward, the heiress—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717)

Modely, a man of the world, gay, fashionable, and a libertine. He had scores of "lovers," but never loved till he saw the little rustic lass named Aura Freehold, a farmer's daughter, to whom he proposed matrimony.—John Philip Kemble, *The Farm-house*

Modish (*Lady Betty*), really in love with lord Morelove, but treats him with assumed scorn or indifference, because her pride prefers "power to ease." Hence she coquets with lord Foppington (a married man), to mortify Morelove and arouse his jealousy. By the advice of sir Charles Lasy, lord Morelove pays her out in her own coin, by flirting with lady Gravours, and assuming an air of indifference. Ultimately, lady Betty is reduced to common sense, and gives her heart and hand to lord Morelove.—Colley Cibber, *The Careless Husband* (1704)

Mrs. Oldfield excellently acted "lady Betty Modish" (says Walpole), and T. Davies says of Mrs. Pritchard (1711-1768) "She conceived accurately and acted pleasantly 'lady Townly,' 'lady Betty Modish,' and 'Maria' in *The Non-*

juror." Mrs. Blofield is called "lady Betty Modish" in *The Tatler*, No. <

Modo, the fiend that urges to murder, and one of the five that possessed "poor Tom"—Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act IV, sc. I (1605)

Modied, son of Lot king of Norway and Anne own sister of king Arthur (pt. viii, 21, ix, 9). He is always called "the traitor." While king Arthur was absent, warring with the Romans, Modred was left regent, but usurped the crown, and married his aunt the queen (pt. x, 13). When Arthur heard thereof, he returned, and attacked the usurper, who fled to Winchester (pt. xi, 1). The king followed him, and Modred drew up his army at Cambula, in Cornwall, where another battle was fought. In this engagement Modred was slain, and Arthur also received his death-wound (pt. xi, 2). The queen, called Guinevere (but better known as Guen'ever), retired to a convent in the City of Legions, and entered the order of Julius the Martyr (pt. xi, 1).—Geoffrey, *British History* (1142)

* * This is so very different to the accounts given in Arthurian romance of Mordred, that it is better to give the two names as if they were different individuals.

Modred (*Sir*), nephew of king Arthur. He hated sir Lancelot, and sowed discord among the knights of the Round Table. Tennyson says that Modred "tampered with the lords of the White Horse," the brood that Hengist left Geoffrey of Monmouth says, he made a league with Cheldrie the Saxon leader in Germany, and promised to give him all that part of England which lies between the Humber and Scotland, together with all that Hengist and Horsa held in Kent, if he would aid him against king Arthur. Accordingly, Cheldrie came over with 800 ships, filled "with pagan soldiers" (*British History*, xi, 1).

When the king was in Brittany, whither he had gone to chastise sir Lancelot for adultery with the queen, he left sir Modred regent, and sir Modred raised a revolt. The king returned, drew up his army against the traitor, and in this "great battle of the West" Modred was slain, and Arthur received his death-wound.—Tennyson, *Idyls of the King* ("Guinevere," 1858)

* * This version is in accordance neither with Geoffrey of Monmouth (see

previous art), nor with Arthurian romance (see MORDRED), and is, therefore, given separately

Modu, the prince of all devils that take possession of a human being

Mal'o was the chief devil that had possession of Sarah Williams but Richard Malby was molested by a still more considerable fiend called Modu the prince of all other devils.—Harsnett, *Declaration of Popish Impostures* 263.

Modus, cousin of Helen, a "musty library, who loved Greek and Latin," but cousin Helen loved the hookworm, and taught him how to love far better than Ovid could with his *Art of Love*. Having so good a teacher, Modus became an apt scholar, and eloped with cousin Helen.—S Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831)

Mœchus, Adultery personified, one of the four sons of Caro (*fleshly lust*). His brothers were Porneus (*fornication*), Acatharus, and Asel'gcs (*lasciviousness*). In the battle of Mansoul, Mœchus is slain by Agneia (*wifely chastity*), the spouse of Eneat'cs (*temperance*) and sister of Parthenia (*maidenly chastity*) (Greek, *mochos*, "an adulterer")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, xi (1633)

Mœli'ades (4 syl) Under this name William Drummond signalized Henry prince of Wales, eldest son of James I, in the monody entitled *Tears on the Death of Mœliades*. The word is an anagram of *Miles a Deo*. The prince, in his masquerades and martial sports, used to call himself "Mœliadcs of the Isles"

Mœliadcs bright day-star of the West.
W Drummond *Tears on the Death of Mœliades* (1612).

The burden of the monody is

Mœliadcs sweet courtly nymphs deplore
From Thulé to Hydaspés pearly shore.

Moffat (*Mabel*), domestic of Edward Redgauntlet—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Moha'di (*Mahommed*), the twelfth imam, whom the Orientals believe is not dead, but is destined to return and combat Antichrist before the consummation of all things

* * Prince Arthur, Merlin, Charlemagne, Barbarossa, dom Sebastian, Charles V, Elijah Mansur, Desmond of Kilmallock, etc, are traditionally not dead, but only sleeping till the fulness of time, when ereb will awake and effect most wondrous restorations

Mohair (*The Men of*), the citizens of France

The men of mohair, as the citizens were called—*Argum Christi* viii.

Moha'ieb, one of the evil spirits of Dom-Daniel, a cave "under the roots of the ocean." It was given out that these spirits would be extirpated by one of the family of Hoder'rah (3 syl), so they leagued against the whole race. First, Okba was sent against the obnoxious race, and succeeded in killing eight of them, Thal'aba alone having escaped alive. Next, Abdaldar was sent against Thalaba, but was killed by a simoom. Then Loha'br was sent to eut him off, but perished in a whirlwind. Lastly, Mohareb undertook to destroy him. He assumed the guise of a warrior, and succeeded in alluring the youth to the very "mouth of hell," but Thalaba, being alive to the deceit, flung Mohareb into the abyss.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, v (1797)

Mohicans, Uncas the Indian chief, son of Chingachook, and called "Deer-foot"—F Cooper, *The Last of the Mohicans* (a novel, 1826)

The word ought to be pronounced *Mo he' kanz*, but is usually called *Mo - he' lanz*

Mohocks, a class of ruffians who at one time infested the streets of London. So called from the Indian Mohocks. At the Restoration, the street bullies were called Muns and Titire lus, they were next called Heectors and Scourers, later still, Nickers and Hawebites, and lastly, Mohocks or Mohawks

Now is the time that makes their revels keep
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep
His scattered pence the flying Nicker flings

Mohun (*Lord*), the person who joined captain Hill in a dastardly attack on the actor Mountford on his way to Mrs Bracegirdles house, in Howard Street. Captain Hill was jealous of Mountford, and induced lord Mohun to join him in this "valiant exploit." Mountford died next day, captain Hill fled from the country, and Mohun was tried but acquitted

The general features of this cowardly attack are very like that of the count Koningsmark on Thomas Thynne of Langleate Hill. Count Koningsmark was in love with Elizabeth Percy (widow of the earl of Ogle), who was contracted to Mr Thynne, but before the wedding day arrived, the count, with some hired ruffians, assassinated his rival in his

carriage as it was passing down Pall Mall

* * Elizabeth Percy, within three months of the murder, married the duke of Somerset

Moidart (*John of*), captain of the clan Ronald, and a chief in the army of Montrose—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Mor'na (2 syl), daughter of Reuthla'mir the principal man of Balelu'tha, a town on the Clyde, belonging to the Britons. Mor'na married Clessammor (the maternal uncle of Fingol), and died in childbirth of her son Carthon, during the absence of her husband—Ossian, *Carthon*

Mokanna, the name given to Hakem ben Hasehem, from a silver gauze veil worn by him "to dim the lustre of his face," or rather to hide its extreme ugliness. The history of this impostor is given by D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697)

* * Mokanna forms the first story of *Lalla Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan"), by Thomas Moore (1817)

Mokattam (*Mount*), near Cairo (Egypt), noted for the massacre of the caliph Hakem B'amr-ellah, who was given out to be incarnate deity and the last prophet who communicated between God and man (eleventh century). Here, also, fell in the same massacre his chief prophet, and many of his followers. In consequence of this persecution, Durzi, one of the "prophet's" chief apostles, led the survivors into Syria, where they settled between the Libanus and Anti-Libanus, and took the name of Durzis corrupted into Druses

As the khalif vanished erst
In what seemed death to un instructed eyes
On red Mokattam's verge.

Robert Browning *The Fourn of the Druses* 1

Molay (*Jacques*), grand-master of the knights Templars, as he was led to the stake, summoned the pope (Clement V) within forty days, and the king (Philippe IV) within forty weeks, to appear before the throne of God to answer for his death. They both died within the stated periods (See *SUMMONS TO DRUSES*)

Mohère (*The Italian*), Charlo Goldoni (1707-1793)

Mohère (*The Spanish*), Leandro Fernandez Moratin (1760-1828)

Moll Cutpurse, Mary Frith, who

once attacked general Fairfax in Hounslow Heath

Moll Flanders, a woman of great beauty, born in the Old Bailey. She was twelve years a courtesan, five years a wife, twelve years a thief, eight years a convict in Virginia, but ultimately grew rich, and died a penitent in the reign of Charles II

* * Daniel Defoe wrote her life and adventures, which he called *The Fortunes of Moll Flanders* (1722)

Molly, Jagger's housekeeper. A mysterious, seared-looking woman, with a deep scar across one of her wrists. Her antecedents were full of mystery, and Pip suspected her of being Estella's mother—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Molly Maggs, a pert young housemaid, in love with Robin. She hates Polyglot the tutor of "Master Charles," but is very fond of Charles. Molly tries to get "the tuterer Polypot" into a scrape, but finds, to her consternation, that Master Charles is in reality the party to be blamed—J Poole, *The Scapegoat*

Molly Maguires, stout, active young men dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened, or otherwise disguised. This secret society was organized in 1818, to terrify the officials employed by Irish landlords to distrain for rent, either by grippers (*bank-liffs*), process-servers, keepers, or drivers (*persons who impound cattle till the rent is paid*)—W S Trench, *Realities of Irish Life*, 82

Molly Mog, an innkeeper's daughter at Oakingham, Berks. Molly Mog was the toast of all the gay sparks in the former half of the eighteenth century, but died a spinster at the age of 67 (1699-1766)

* * Gay has a ballad on this *Fair Maid of the Inn*. Mr Standen of Arborfield, the "enamoured swain," died in 1730. Molly's sister was quite as beautiful as "the fair maid" herself. A portrait of Gay still hangs in Oakingham inn

Molmutius (See *MULMUTUS*)

Moloch (*ch = k*), the third in rank of the Syriac hierarchy, Satan being first, and Belzebub second. The word means "king." The rabbins say the idol was of brass, with the head of a calf.

Moloch was the god of the Am'monites (3 syl), and was worshipped in Rabbah, their chief city

First Moloch horrid king besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud
Their children's cries unheard that passed thro' fire
To his grim idol. Him the Ammonite
Worshipped in Rabbah.

Milton *Paradise Lost* l. 39^a etc. (1663)

Moly (Greek, *mōlu*), mentioned in Homer's *Odyssey*. A herb with a black root and white blossom, given by Hermēs to Ulysses, to counteract the spells of Circe (See ΗΕΜΟΝΥ)

That Moly once to wise Ulysses gave
Milton, *Comus* (1634)

The root was black
With white the blossom Moly is its name
In heaven

Homer *Odyssey* x. (Cowper's trans.)

Mommui, the capital of the empire of Oberon king of the fairies. It is here he held his court

Momus's Lattice. Momus, son of Nox, blamed Vulcan, because, in making the human form, he had not placed a window in the breast for the discerning of secret thoughts

Were Momus lattice in our breast
My soul might brook to open it more widely
Than theirs [i.e. the nobles].

Dryden *Werner* ill. l. 1 (18²)

Mon or **Mona**, Anglesey, the residence of the druids. Suetonius Paulinus, who had the command of Britain in the reign of Nero (from A.D. 59 to 62), attacked Mona, because it gave succour to the rebellious. The frantic inhabitants ran about with fire-brands, their long hair streaming to the wind, and the druids invoked vengeance on the Roman army.—See Dryden, *Polyolbion*, viii (1612)

* * * "Mona" is the Latinized form of the British word *mōn-au* ("remote isle"). The "Isle of Man" is *Mōn-au* or *mona* ("remote isle") corrupted by misconception of the meaning of the word

Mon'aco (*The King of*), noted because whatever he did was never right in the opinion of his people, especially in that of Rabagas the demagogue. If he went out, he was "given to pleasure," if he stayed at home, he was "given to idleness," if he declared war, he was "wasteful of the public money," if he did not, he was "pusillanimous," if he ate, he was "self-indulgent," if he abstained, he was "priest-ridden"—M. Sarron, *Rabagas* (1872)

Monaco. Proud as a Monegasque. A French phrase. The tradition is that

Charles Quint ennobled every one of the inhabitants of Monaco

Monarch of Mont Blanc, Albert Smith, so called because for many years he amused a large London audience, night after night, by relating "his ascent up Mont Blanc" (1816-1860)

Monarque (*Le Grand*), Louis XIV of France (1638, 1643-1716)

Monastery (*The*), a novel by Sir W. Scott (1820). *The Abbot* appeared the same year. These two stories are tame and very defective in plot, but the character of Mary queen of Scots, in *The Abbot*, is a correct and beautiful historical portrait. The portrait of queen Elizabeth is in *Kenilworth*

Moncada (*Matthias de*), a merchant, stern and relentless. He arrests his daughter the day after her confinement of a natural son

Zula de Moncada, daughter of Matthias, and wife of general Witherington—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Moncaster. Newcastle, in Northumberland, was so called from the number of monks settled there in Saxon times. The name was changed, in 1080, to New-castle, from the castle built by Robert (son of the Conqueror), to defend the borderland from the Scotch

Monda'min, maize or Indian corn (*mon-da-min*, "the Spirit's grain")

Sing the mysteries of mondamin
Sing the blessing of the corn fields

Longfellow *Hiawatha* xiii (1855)

Mone'ses (3 syl), a Greek prince, betrothed to Arpsia, whom for the nonce he called his sister. Both were taken captive by Bajazet. Bajazet fell in love with Arpsia, and gave Mone'ses a command in his army. When Tamerlane overthrew Bajazet, Mone'ses explained to the Tartar king how it was that he was found in arms against him, and said his best wish was to serve Tamerlane. Bajazet now hated the Greek, and, as Arpsia proved obdurate, thought to frighten her into compliance by having Mone'ses hawstrung in her presence, but the sight was so terrible that it killed her—N. Rowe, *Tamerlane* (1702)

Money, a drama, by Lord E. L. B. Lytton (1840). Alfred Fielon, a poor scholar, was secretary and fiduciary of Sir John Vesey, but received no wages.

He loved Clara Douglas, a poor dependent of lady Franklin, proposed to her, but was not accepted, "because both were too poor to keep house." A large fortune being left to the poor scholar, he proposed to Georgina, the daughter of sir John Vesey, but Georgina loved sir Frederick Blount, and married him Evelyn, who loved Clara, pretended to have lost his fortune, and, being satisfied that she really loved him, proposed a second time, and was accepted.

Moneytrap, husband of Araminta, but with a *tendre* for Clarissa the wife of his friend Grape—Sir John Vanhrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695)

None who ever saw Parsons (1736-1793) can forget his effective mode of exclaiming while representing the character of the amorous old Moneytrap "Eh! how long will it be Flippant!"—O. Diddin.

Monflathers (*Miss*), mistress of a boarding and day establishment, to whom Mrs Jarley sent little Nell, to ask her to patronize the wax-work collection. Miss Monflathers received the child with frigid virtue, and said to her, "Don't you think you must be very wicked to be a wax-work child? Don't you know it is very naughty to be a wax child when you might have the proud consciousness of assisting, to the extent of your infant powers, the noble manufactures of your country?" One of the teachers here chimed in with "How doth the little—," but Miss Monflathers remarked, with an indignant frown, that "the little busy bee" applied only to genteel children, and the "works of labour and of skill" to punting and embroidery, not to vulgar children and wax-work shows—Charles Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xxi (1840)

Monford, the lover of Charlotte Whimsey. He plans various devices to hoodwink her old father, in order to elope with the daughter—James Cobb, *The First Floor* (1756-1818)

Monime (2 syl), in Racine's tragedy of *Mithridate*. This was one of Mdlle Rachel's great characters, first performed by her in 1838

Monim'ia, "the orphan," sister of Chamont and ward of lord Acasto. Monimia was in love with Acasto's son Castalio, and privately married him. Polydore (the brother of Castalio) also loved her, but his love was dishonourable. By treachery, Polydore obtained admission to Monimia's chamber, and passed the bridal night with her, Monimia

supposing him to be her husband, but when next day she discovered the deceit, she poisoned herself, and Polydore, being apprised that Monimia was his brother's wife, provoked a quarrel with him, ran on his brother's sword, and died—Otway, *The Orphan* (1680)

Mero tears have been shed for the orrows of 'Dolci dura and Monimia' than for those of Juliet' and 'Desdemona'—Sir W. Scott *The Drama*

Monum'ia, in Smollett's novel of *Count Fathom* (1754)

Monphies (*Richie*), the honest, self-willed Scotch servant of lord Nigel Olifaunt of Glenvarloch—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Monk (*General*), introduced by sir Walter Scott in *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Monk (*The Bud Singing to a*). The monk is Felix, who listened to a bird for a hundred years, and thought the time only an hour—Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*, ii (1851)

Monk (*The*), a novel, by Matthew G. Lewis (1794)

Monk Lewis, Matthew Gregory Lewis, so called from his novel (1773-1818)

Monk of Bury, John Lydgate, poet, who wrote the *Siege of Troy*, the *Story of Thebes*, and the *Tall of Princes* (1375-1460)

Nothynge I am experte in poetry.
As the monke of Bury flourde of eloquence
Stephen Hawes *The Pastime of Pleasure* (1515)

Monk of Westminster Richard of Cirencester, the chronicler (fourteenth century)

This chronicle, *On the Ancient State of Britain*, was first brought to light in 1747, by Dr Charles Julius Bertram, professor of English at Copenhagen, but the original being no better known than that of Thomas Rowley's poems, published by Chatterton, grave suspicions exist that Dr Bertram was himself the author of the chronicle

Monks (*The Father of*), Ethelwold of Winchester (*-984)

Monks, alias Edward Leeford, a violent man, subject to fits. Edward Leeford, though half-brother to Oliver Twist, was in collusion with Bill Sikes to ruin him. Failing in this, he retired to America, and died in jail.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Monkbarnes (*Laird of*), Mr Jonathan

Oldbuck, the antiquary — Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Mon'ker and Nakir [Na'ker'], the two examiners of the dead, who put questions to departed spirits respecting their belief in God and Mahomet, and award their state in after-life according to their answers — *Al Korân*

Do you not see those spectres that are stirring the burning coals? Are they Monkir and Nakir come to throw us into them? — W Beckford *Vathek* (1786)

Monmouth, the surname of Henry V of England, who was born in that town (1388, 1413–1422)

* * Mon-mouth is the mouth of the Monnow

Monmouth (*The Duke of*), commander-in-chief of the royal army — Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

* * The duke of Monmouth was nicknamed "The Little Duke," because he was diminutive in size. Having no name of his own, he took that of his wife, "Scott," countess of Buccleuch. Pepys says "It is reported that the king will be tempted to set the crown on the Little Duke" (*Diary*, seventeenth century)

Monmouth Caps "The best caps" (says Fuller, in his *Worthies of Wales*, 50) "were formerly made at Monmouth, where the *Cappen's Chapel* doth still remain"

The soldiers that the Monmouth wear
On castle top their ensigns rear
Reed *The Caps* (1661)

Monmouth Street (London), called after the duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II, executed for rebellion in 1685. It is now called Dudley Street

Mon'nema, wife of Quia'ra, the only persons of the whole of the Gu'irani race who escaped the small-pox plague which ravaged that part of Paraguay. They left the fatal spot, and settled in the Mondai woods. Here they had one son Yeruti, and one daughter Mooma, but Qui'ra was killed by a jaguar before the latter was born. Mon'nema left the Mondai woods, and went to live at St Joselin, in Paraguay, but soon died from the effects of a house and city life — Southey, *A Tale of Paraguay* (1814)

Monomot'apa, an empire of South Africa, joining Mozambique

Ah sir you never saw the Gangés
There dwell the nation of Quidnunk's
(So Monomotapa calls monkeys)
Gay *The Quidnunk's*

Mononia, Munster, in Ireland

Monon' when nature embellished the tint
Of thy fields and the mountains so fair
Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print
The footstep of slavery there?
T Moore, *Irish Melodist* I. ("War Song" 1814)

Monsieur, Philippe duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV (1674–1723)

* * Other gentlemen were Mons A or Mons B, but the regent was Mons without any adjunct

Similarly, the daughter of the duc de Chartres (the regent's grandson) was Mademoiselle

Monsieur le Coadjuteur, Paul de Gondy, afterwards cardinal de Retz (1614–1679)

Monsieur le duc, Louis Henri de Bourbon, eldest son of the prince de Condé (1692–1740)

Monsieur Thomas, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1619)

Monsieur Tonson, a farce by Monieriff. Jack Ardourly falls in love with Adolphine de Courey in the street, and gets Tom King to assist in ferreting her out. Tom King discovers that his sweetening lives in the house of a French refugee, a barber, named Mon Morbleu, but not knowing the name of the young lady, he inquires for Mr Thompson, hoping to pick up information. Mon Morbleu says no Mon Tonson lives in the house, but only Mde Bellegarde and Mlle Adolphine de Courey. The old Frenchman is driven almost crazy by different persons inquiring for Mon Tonson, but ultimately Jack Ardourly marries Adolphine, whose mother is Mrs Thompson after all.

Taylor wrote a drama of the same title in 1767

Monster (*The*), Renwick Williams, a wretch who used to prowl about London by night, armed with a double-edged knife, with which he mutilated women. He was condemned July 8, 1790

Mont Dieu, a solitary mound close to Dumfermline, owes its origin, according to story, to some unfortunate monks who, by way of penance, carried the sand in baskets from the sea-shore at Inverness

At Linton is a fine conical hill attributed to two sisters, nuns, who were compelled to pass the whole of the sand through a sieve, by way of penance, to obtain pardon for some crime committed by their brother

Mont Rognon (*Baron of*), a giant

of enormous strength and insatiable appetite. He was windy-legged, had an elastic stomach, and four rows of teeth. He was a paladin of Charlemagne, and one of the four sent in search of Croquemitaine and Fear Fortress—*Croquemitaine*.

Mont St. Jean or Watiloo So-and-so was my *Mont St. Jean*, means it was my coup de grace, my final blow, the end of the end.

Juan was my *Norow* [turning point], and Fallero [Fickle] my *Leipic* [downfall], and my *Mont St. Jean* seems Cain.

Ptyn, *Don Juan* xi 26 (1824)

Mont St. Michel, in Normandy. Here nine druidesses used to sell arrows to sailors to charm away storms. The arrows had to be discharged by a young man 20 years of age.

The Laplanders drove a profitable trade by selling winds to sailors. Even so late as 1814, Bessie Millie, of Pomona (Orkney Islands), helped to eke out a livelihood by selling winds for sixpence.

The king of Sweden could make the winds blow from any quarter he liked by a turn of his cap. Hence he was nicknamed 'Wind-Cap.'

Mont Trésor, in France, so called by Gontran "the Good," king of Burgundy (sixteenth century). One day, weary with the chase, Gontran laid himself down near a small river, and fell asleep. The squire, who watched his master, saw a little animal come from the king's mouth, and walk to the stream, over which the squire laid his sword, and the animal, running across, entered a hole in the mountain. When Gontran was told of this incident, he said he had dreamt that he crossed a bridge of steel, and, having entered a cave at the foot of a mountain, entered a palace of gold. Gontran employed men to undermine the hill, and found there vast treasures, which he employed in works of charity and religion. In order to commemorate this event, he called the hill *Mont Trésor*—Clud Paradis, *Symbola Heroica*.

* * This story has been ascribed to numerous persons.

Montague (3 syl), head of a noble house in Verona, at feudal enmity with the house of Capulet. Romeo belonged to the former, and Juliet to the latter house.

Lady Montague, wife of lord Montague, and mother of Romeo—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Montalban.

Don Kyrie Livson de Montalban, a hero of romance, in the *History of Turan the White*.

Thomas de Montalban, brother of don Kyrie Livson, in the same romance of chivalry.

Ronald de Montalban, a hero of romance, in the *Mirror of Knighthood*, from which work both Bojardo and Ariosto have largely borrowed.

Mon'talban', now called Montauban (a contraction of *Mons Albanus*), in France, in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne.

Jousted in Aspermont or *Mon'talban'*
Milton *Paradise Lost* l. 53 (1665)

Montalban (*The count*), in love with Volanté (3 syl) daughter of Balthazar. In order to sound her, the count disguised himself as a father confessor, but Volanté detected the trick instantly, and said to him, "Come, come, count, pull off your lion's hide, and confess yourself an ass." However, as Volanté really loved him, all came right at last.—J. Robin, *The Homonymoon* (1801).

Montanto (*Signor*), a master of fence and a great braggart—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Montargis (*The Dog of*), named Dragon. It belonged to captain Aubri de Montdidier, and is especially noted for his fight with the chevalier Richard Macaire. The dog was called Montargis, because the encounter was depicted over the chimney of the great hall in the castle of Montargis. It was in the forest of Bondi, close by this castle, that Aubri was assassinated.

Montenay (*Sir Philip de*), an old English knight—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Montenegro The natives say "When God was distributing stones over the earth, the bag that held them burst over Montenegro," which accounts for the stoniness of the land.

Montesinos, a legendary hero, who received some affront at the French court, and retired to La Mancha, in Spain. Here he lived in a cavern, some sixty feet deep, called "The Cavern of Montesinos." Don Quixote descended part of the way down this cavern, and fell into a trance, in which he saw Montesinos himself, Durandarte and Belriana under the spell of Merlin, Dulcin'ea del Toboso enchanted into a country wench,

and other visions, which he more than half believed to be realities —Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II ii 5, 6 (1615)

* * This Durandarté was the cousin of Montesinos, and Belerma the lady he served for seven years. When he fell at Roncesvallés, he prayed his cousin to carry his heart to Belerma

Montespan (*The marquis de*), a conceited court fop, silly, and heartless. When Louis XIV took Mde de Montespan for his concubine, he banished the marquis, saying

Your strange and countless follies—
The scenes you make—your loud domestic broils—
Bring scandal on our court Decorum needs
Your banishment Go I
And for your separate household which entails
A double cost our treasure shall accord you
A hundred thousand crowns.

Act iv 1.

The foolish old marquis says, in his self-conceit

A hundred thousand crowns for being civil
To one another! Well now that's a thing
That happens but to marquises. It shows
My value in the state. The king esteems
My comfort of such consequence to France
He pays me down a hundred thousand crowns
Rather than let my wife disturb my temper!

Act v 2.

Madame de Montespan, wife of the marquis. She supplanted La Vallière in the base love of Louis XIV. La Vallière loved the man, Montespan the king. She had wit to warm but not to burn, energy which passed for feeling, a head to check her heart, and not too much principle for a French court. Mde de Montespan was the protégée of the duke de Lauzun, who used her as a stepping-stone to wealth, but when in favour, she kicked down the ladder by which she had climbed to power. However, Lauzun had his revenge, and when La Vallière took the veil, Mde de Montespan was banished from the court —Lord E. L. B. Lytton, *The Duchess de la Valliere* (1836)

Montfaucon (*The lady Calista of*), attendant of queen Berengaria —Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

* **Mont-Fitchet** (*Sir Conrade*), a preceptor of the Knights Templars —Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Montfort (*De*), the hero and title of a tragedy, intended to depict the passion of hate, by Joanna Bailie (1798). The object of De Montfort's hatred is Rezenvelt, and his passion drives him on to

u. 101

* * De Montfort was probably the

suggestive inspiration of Byron's *Manfred* (1817)

Montgomery (*Mr*), lord Godolphin, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of queen Anne. The queen called herself "Mrs Morley," and Sarah Jennings duchess of Marlborough was "Mrs Freeman"

Monthermer (*Guy*), a nobleman, and the pursuivant of king Henry II —Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Months (*Symbols of the*), frequently carved on church portals, misericords (as at Worcester), ceilings (as at Salisbury), etc

1. *Pocula Janus amat.*
2. *Et Februus algeos clamat.*
3. *Narilius arva fodit.*
4. *Aprilis florida nutrit.*
5. *Pos et flos nemorum Vato sunt fomes amorum*
6. *Dat Junius fena.*
7. *Julio resecantur arena*
8. *Augustus apicas*
9. *September conterit uras*
10. *Seminat October*
11. *Spoliat virgulta November*
12. *Querit habere cibum porcum mactando December*

trecht Missal (1515) and the
Brexiary of St. Wans.

Montjoie, chief herald of France —Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Montorio, the hero of a novel, who persuades his "brother's sons" to murder their father by working on their fear, and urging on them the doctrines of fatalism. When the deed was committed, Montorio discovered that the young murderers were not his nephews, but his own sons —Rev. C. R. Maturin, *Fatal Revenge* (1807)

Montreal d'Albano, called "Fra Moriale," knight of St John of Jerusalem, and captain of the Grand Company in the fourteenth century, when sentenced to death by Rienzi, summoned his judge to follow him within the month. Rienzi was killed by the fickle mob within the stated period (See SUMMONS TO DEATH)

Montreville (*Mde Adela*), or the Begum Mootee Mahul, called "the queen of Sheba" —Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Montrose (*The duke of*), commander-in-chief of the king's army —Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy*, &c. (time, George I)

Montrose (*The marquis of*) —Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Montrose (*James Grahame, earl of*), the king's lieutenant in Scotland. He ap-

pears first disguised as Anderson, servant of the earl of Menteith—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Montserrat (*Conrade marquis of*), a crusader—Sir W Scott, *The Tahsman* (time, Richard I)

Moody (*John*), the guardian of Peggy Thrift an heiress, whom he brings up in the country, wholly without society John Moody is morose, suspicious, and unsocial When 50 years of age, and Peggy 19, he wants to marry her, but is outwitted by "the country girl," who prefers Belville, a young man of more suitable age

Althea Moody, sister of John She jilts Sparkish a conceited fop, and marries Harcourt—*The Country Girl* (Garnet, altered from Wycherly)

Mooma, younger sister of Yeruti. Their father and mother were the only persons of the whole Guarani race who escaped a small-pox plague which ravished that part of Paraguay They left the fatal spot and lived in the Mondai woods, where both their children were born Before the birth of Mooma, her father was eaten by a jaguar, and the three survivors lived in the woods alone When grown to a youthful age, a Jesuit priest persuaded them to come and live at St Joëhnn (3 syl), so they left the wild woods for a city life Here the mother soon flung and died Mooma lost her spirits, was haunted with thick-coming fancies of good and bad angels, and died Yeruti begged to be baptized, received the rite, cried, "Ye are come for me" I am ready," and died also—Southey, *A Tale of Paraguay* (1814)

Moon (*The*) increases with horns towards the east, but wanes with horns towards the west

The Moon Danté makes the moon the first planetary heaven, "the tardiest sphere of all the ten," and assigned to those whose vows "were in some part neglected and made void" (canto iii)

It seemed to me as if a cloud had covered us,

Receives, and rests unbroken

—Danté, *Paradise*, II (1311)

Moon (*Blue*) "Once in a blue moon," very occasionally, once in a while Similar to "Greek kalends"

Does he often come of an evening? asks Jennie
"Oh just once in a blue moon and then always with a friend"—B H. Fuxton *Jennie of the Primrose*, II 140

Moon (*Man in the*), said to be Carr, with a bundle of thorns

Now doth Cain with fork of thorns confine
On either hemisphere touching the wave
Beneath the towers of Seville. Yesternight
The moon was round

Danté *Hell* x. (1300)

Moon (*Spots in the*) Danté makes Beatrice say that these spots are not due to diversity of density or rarity, for, if so, in eclipses of the sun, the sun would be seen through the rare portions of the moon more or less distinctly. She says the spots are wholly due to the different essences of the "planet," which reflect in different ways the effluence of the heaven, "which peace divine inhabits"

From hence proceeds that which from light to light
Seems different, and not from dense to rare

Danté, *Paradise* II (1311)

Milton makes Raphael tell Adam that the spots on the moon are due to clouds and vapours "not yet into the moon's substance turned," that is, undigested aliment

For know whatever was created needs
To be sustained and fed Of elements,
The grosser feeds the purer—earth the sea—
Earth and the sea feed air—the air those fires
Ethereal—and as lowest, first the moon
Whence in her visage round, those spots—unpurged
Vapours not yet into her substance turned.

Milton *Paradise Lost* v 415 etc see also
viii 145 etc (1665)

Moon (*Minions of the*), thieves or highway men (See *MOON'S MEN*)

Moon and Mahomet Mahomet made the moon perform seven circuits round Canb or the holy shrine of Mecca, then enter the right sleeve of his mantle and go out at the left At its exit, it split into two pieces, which re-united in the centre of the firmament This miracle was performed for the conversion of Hahab the Wise

Moon-Calf, an inanimate, shapeless human mass, said by Pliny to be engendered of woman only—*Nat Hist*, 2 61

Moon Depository Astolpho found the moon to be the great depository of misspent time, wasted wealth, broken vows, unanswered prayers, fruitless tears, abortive attempts, unfulfilled desires and intentions, etc Bribes, he tells us, were hung on gold and silver hooks, princes' favours were kept in bellows, wasted talent was stored away in urns, but every article was duly labelled—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, xviii (1516)

Moon-Drop (in Latin *virus lunare*), a vaporous drop supposed to be shed by

the moon on certain herbs and other objects, when powerfully influenced by incantations. Lucan says, Enetho used it *Virus large lunare ministrat*

Recite Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound
I'll catch it ere it come to ground.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth* act III. sc. 5 (1635)

Moon of Bright Nights, a synonym for *April*, the moon of leaves, a synonym for *May*, the moon of strawberries is *June*, the moon of falling leaves is *September*, and the moon of snow-shoes is the synonym for *November* — Longfellow, *Hawatha* (1855)

Moon's Men, thieves or highwaymen, who ply their vocation by night

The fortune of us that are but moon's men doth ebb and flow like the sea—Shakespeare *1 Henry VI* act I. sc. 2 (1597)

Moonshine (*Swunders*), a smuggler — Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Moore (*Mr John*), of the Pestle and Mortar, Abchurch Lane, immortalized by his "worm-powder," and called the "Worm Doctor"

O learned friend of Abchurch Lane
Who sets our entrails free!
Tale is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms shall eat on thee.
Pope *To Mr John Moore* (1733)

Moorfields Here stood Bethlehem Hospital or Bedlam at one time

Subtle Remember the feigned madness I have taught thee.

Trickster Fear now, he shall think me freshly shipped from the reizens of Moorfields.—Ben Jonson *The Alchemist* I (1610)

Moors The Moors of Aragon are called Tauragins, those of Granada are Mudjares, and those of Fez are called Liches. They are the best soldiers of the Spanish dominions. In the Middle Ages all Mohammedans were called *Moors*, and hence Camoens, in the *Lusiad*, viii, calls the Indians so

Mopes (*Mr*), the hermit who lived on Tom Tiddler's Ground. He was dirty, vain, and nasty, "like all hermits," but had landed property, and was said to be rich and learned. He dressed in a blanket and skewer, and, by steeping himself in soot and grease, soon acquired immense fame. Rumour said he murdered his beautiful young wife, and abandoned the world. Be this as it may, he certainly lived a nasty life. Mr Traveller tried to bring him back into society, but a tinker said to him, "Take my word for it, when iron is thoroughly rotten, you can never botch it, do what you may."

—C. Dickens, *A Christmas Number* (1861)

Mopsus, a shepherd, who, with Menalcas, celebrates the funeral eulogy of Daphnis—Virgil, *Eclogue*, v

Mora, a hill in Ulster, on the borders of a heath called Mori-lena.—Ossian, *Timora*

* * Near Upsala is what is called "The Mora Stone," where the Swedes used of old to elect their kings

Mora, the betrothed of Oscar who mysteriously disappears on his bridal eve, and is mourned for as dead. His younger brother Allan, hoping to secure the hands and fortune of Mora, proposes marriage, and is accepted. At the wedding banquet, a stranger demands "a pledge to the lost Oscar," and all accept it except Allan, who is there and then denounced as the murderer of his brother Oscar then vanishes, and Allan dies — Byron, *Oscar of Alva*

Moradbak, daughter of Fitead a widower. Hudjadge king of Persia could not sleep, and commanded Fitead, his porter and jailer, under pain of death, to find some one to tell him tales. Fitead's daughter, who was only 14, undertook to amuse the king with tales and was assisted in private by the sage Abou'melek. After a perfect success, Hudjadge married Moradbak, and at her recommendation, Abou'melek was appointed overseer of the whole empire — Comte de Cailly, *Oriental Tales* (1743)

Morakan'abad, grand vizier of the caliph Vathek.—Beckford, *Vathek* (1781)

Moral Philosophy (*The Father of*), Thomas Aquinas (1227-1271)

Moran Son of Eithil, one of the scouts in the army of Svaran king of Lochlin (*Denmark*)—Ossian, *Fingal*

Moran's Collar, a collar for magistrates, which had the supernatural power of pressing the neck of the wearer if his judgments deviated from strict justice, and even of causing strangulation if he persevered in wrong doing. Moran, surnamed "the Just," was the wise counsellor of Feredach an early king of Ireland.

Morat, in *Aurungzebe*, a drama by Dryden (1675)

Edward Kynaston (1619-1657) here with uncommon lustre in "Morat" and "Mucy Meloch." In both these

For the last a few years I had been very busy and
I was not able to go to the school of the
Bible in the city of Chicago.

It was, in Switzerland, famous for the battle fought there in 1676, in which the Swiss defeated Charles le Téméraire, of Burgundy.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
the first of these is the fact that the

Morbleu! This French oath is a corrupt contraction of *Mau'grabi*, thus, *maugrabie* for *mau'grabi*. *Mau'grabi* was the great Arab exclamation and the word means "barbarous," hence a barbarous man or a barbarian. The oath is common in Provence. Legendre, an Algerian, I have often heard it used by the soldiers at *St. Denis*.

Probably a printing corrupt of
Hercules.

Mordant, the secretary of Sir of
Queen Mary, was the cousin of Henry VI
of La Rochelle - Sir W. Scott, Jan. of
Gordon (same, Edward IV.)

Mordocai (Heb) a rich Persian Jew, one of the suitors of Charlotte for child but, opposing the report on his trial that she has been set free, he calls off his dogs. —C. Maclean, Jew, 1877-81 (1877)

[illegible]

Mordent, father of Joanna by a former wife. In Mordent's early life Anne, his "dream," Joanna and herself are to be brought up by strangers. Joanna is placed under Mrs. Knell, a camp and Mordent consents to a proposal of Leman to run off with her. Mordent is not enlightened with the world - a led way, with a guiding conscience. He sins and suffers the anguish of remorse, does wrong, and blames Providence because when he is over the storm he sweeps the whirlwind.

Lady Anne, the wife of Mordaunt, daughter of the earl of Oxford, sister of a Mordaunt, niece of Lady Mary, and one of her uncles is a bishop. She is wholly neglected by her husband, but, like Griselda (p. 7), bears it without complaint. — Holcroft, The Deserted Daughter (1781), altered into The Slave and

Mordred (Sir), son of Margarete sister of King Arthur and Arthur his brother, while she was the wife of Lot King of Orkney (pt. 1, 2, 33, 36). The sons of Lot himself and his wife were Gawain, Aggravain, Gahmure, and Gareth.

[illegible]

* * * The wife of Lot in Genesis 24: 16
by Gen 24: 16 of the same (Genesis 24: 16)
* * * Gen 24: 20, 21), and "I direct by
Leah in Genesis 24: 21

The tale is so very different to those of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Tenzeyn, that all three are given (see Mon. i.)

Mordura (2 of 1), 47 of the em-
peror of Germany. He was guilty of
ill love with the mother of Sir Bevis
of Southampton, who murdered her
husband and then married Sir Mordur.
Sir Bevis, who a more had received his
mother for the murder of his father,
and she employed Mordur to kill him;
but the murder was not committed, and
young Bevis was brought up as an orph-
an. One day, entering the hall where
Mordur sat with his bride Bevis stru-
ck him with his axe. Mordur slipped

aside, and the chair was "split to shivers" Bevis was then sold to an Armeman, and was presented to the king, who knighted him and gave him his daughter Josian in marriage—M Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II (1612)

Mor'dure (2 syl), Arthur's sword, made by Merlin No enchantment had power over it, no stone or steel was proof against it, and it would neither break nor bend (The word means "hard biter")—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II 8 (1590)

More (*Margareta*), Miss Anne Manning, authoress of *Household of Sir Thomas More* (1851)

Moie of *Moie Hall*, a legendary hero, who armed himself with armour full of spikes, and, concealing himself in the cave where the dragon of Wantley dwelt, slew the monster by kicking it in the mouth, where alone it was mortal

* * In the burlesque of II Carey, entitled *The Dragon of Wantley*, the hero is called "Moore of Moore Hall," and he is made to be in love with Gubbins's daughter, Margery of Roth'ram Green (1696-1743)

Morecraft, at first a miser, but after losing most of his money he became a spendthrift—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616)

* * "Luke," in Massinger's *City Madam*, is the exact opposite He was at first a poor spendthrift, but coming into a fortune he turned miser

Morell (*Sir Charles*), the pseudonym of the Rev James Ridley, affixed to some of the early editions of *The Tales of the Genu*, from 1764

Moie'love (*Lord*), in love with lady Betty Modish, who torments him almost to madness by an assumed indifference, and rouses his jealousy by coquetting with lord Foppington By the advice of sir Charles Easy, lord Morelove pays the lady in her own coin, assumes an indifference to her, and flirts with lady Graveairs This brings lady Betty to her senses, and all ends happily—Colley Cibber, *The Careless Husband* (1704)

More'no (*Don Antonio*), a gentleman of Barcelona, who entertained don Quixote with mock-heroic hospitality—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II iv 10 (1615)

Morfin (*Mr*), a cheerful bachelor in the office of Mr Dombey, merchant

He calls himself "a creature of habit," has a great respect for the head of the house, and befriends John Carker when he falls into disgrace by robbing his employer Mr Morfin is a musical amateur, and finds in his violoncello a solace for all cares and worries He marries Harriet Carker, the sister of John and James—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Moigan le Fay, one of the sisters of king Arthur (pt 1 18), the others were Margawse, Elaine, and Anne (Bellisent was his half-sister) Morgan calls herself "queen of the land of Gore" (pt 1 103) She was the wife of king Vrience (pt 1 63), the mother of sir Ew'ain (pt 1 73), and lived in the castle of La Belle Regard (pt 1 122)

On one occasion, Morgan le Fay stole her brother's sword "Excalibur," with its scabbard, and sent them to sir Accolon of Gaul, her paramour, that he might kill her brother Arthur in mortal combat If this villainy had succeeded, Morgan intended to murder her husband, marry sir Accolon, and "devise to make him king of Britain," but sir Accolon, during the combat, dropped the sword, and Arthur, snatching it up, would have slain him had he not craved mercy and confessed the treasonable design (pt 1 70) After this, Morgan stole the scabbard, and threw it into the lake (pt 1 73) Lastly, she tried to murder her brother by means of a poisoned robe, but Arthur told the messenger to try it on, that he might see it, and when he did so he dropped down dead, "being burnt to a coal" (pt 1 75)—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470)

W Morris, in his *Earthly Paradise* ("August"), makes Morgan la Fée the bride of Ogier the Dane, after his earthly career was ended

Morgan, a feigned name adopted by Belarius a banished lord—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Morgan, one of the soldiers of prince Gwenwyn of Powys-land—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Moigane (2 syl), a fay, to whose charge Zephyr committed young Passelyon and his cousin Bennueq Passelyon fell in love with the fay's daughter, and the adventures of these young lovers are related in the romance of *Perceforest*, III

Morgante (3 syl), a ferocious giant,

converted to Christianity by Orlando. After performing the most wonderful feats, he died at last from the bite of a crab—*Palci, Morgante Maggiore* (1488)

He [don Quixote] spoke favourably of Morgante, who, though of gigantic race, was most gentle in his manners.—*Cervantes, Don Quixote* I. i. 1 (1605)

Morgany, Glamorgan

Not a brook of Morgany
Drayton *Polyolbion*, iv (1612)

Morgause or **MARGAWE**, wife of King Lot. Their four sons were Gaw'nin, Agravain, Ga'heris, and Gareth (ch. 36), but Morgause had another son by prince Arthur, named Mordred. Her son Ga'heris, having caught his mother in adultery with sir Lamerake, cut off her head.

King Lot had wedded king Arthur's sister, so king Arthur had by her Mordred, therefore king Lot held against king Arthur (ch. 35).—*Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur* I. 33 33 (1470)

Morgia'na, the female slave, first of Cassim, and then of Ali Baba, "crafty, cunning, and fruitful in inventions." When the thief marked the door of her master's house with white chalk in order to recognize it, Morgiana marked several other doors in the same manner, next day, she observed a red mark on the door, and made a similar one on others, as before. A few nights afterwards, a merchant with thirty-eight oil-jars begged a night's lodging, and as Morgiana wanted oil for a lamp, she went to get some from one of the leather jars. "Is it time?" asked a voice. "Not yet," replied Morgiana, and going to the others, she discovered that a man was concealed in thirty-seven of the jars. From the last jar she took oil, which she made boiling hot, and with it killed the thirty-seven thieves. When the captain discovered that all his men were dead, he decamped without a moment's delay. Soon afterwards, he settled in the city as a merchant, and got invited by Ali Baba to supper, but refused to eat salt. This excited the suspicion of Morgiana, who detected in the pretended merchant the captain of the forty thieves. She danced awhile for his amusement, playfully sported with his dagger, and suddenly plunged it into his heart. When Ali Baba knew who it was that she had slain, he not only gave the damsel her liberty, but also married her to his own son.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves")

"Morgiana," said Ali Baba, "these two packets contain the body of your master (Cassim), and we must endeavour to bury him as if he died a natural death. Let me speak to your mistress."—*Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*.

Morglay, the sword of sir Bevis of Hamptoun, i.e. Southampton, given to him by his wife Josian, daughter of the king of Armenia.—*Drayton, Polyolbion*, ii (1612)

You talk of Morglay Excalbur [Arthur's sword] and Durindana [Orlando's sword], or so. Tut! I lend no credit to that is fabled of em.—*Ben Jonson, Ferry Man in His Humour* ill. 1 (1605)

Morgue la Faye a féu who watched over the birth of Ogier the Dane, and, after he had finished his earthly career, restored him to perpetual youth, and took him to live with her in everlasting love in the isle and castle of Avalon.—*Ogier le Danois* (a romance)

Morice (Gil or Child), the natural son of lady Barnard, "brought forth in her father's house with mickle sin and shame." One day, Gil Morice sent Willie to the baron's hall, with a request that lady Barnard would go at once to Greenwood to see the child. Lord Barnard, fancying the "child" to be some piramour, forbade his wife to leave the hall, and went himself to Greenwood, where he slew Gil Morice, and sent his head to lady Barnard. On his return, the lady told her lord he had slain her son, and added, "W' that same spear, oh, pierce my heart, and put me out o' pain!" But the baron repented of his hasty deed, and cried, "I'll av lament for Gil Morice, as gin he were mine ain"—*Percy, Reliques*, etc., III.

* * * This tale suggested to Home the plot of his tragedy called *Douglas*.

Morisco, a Moorish dance, a kind of hornpipe.

Facilem plerumque insipient fulgine et peregrinum vestium cultum assument, qui ludicris talibus indolent aut diuturne esse vilebantur aut e longius remotis patriâ creduntur evoluisse.—*Junius*.

Mor'land, in *Lend Me Five Shillings*, by J. M. Morton (1838)

Morland (Henry), "the heir-at-law" of baron Duberly. It was generally supposed that he had perished at sea, but he was cast on cape Breton, and afterwards returned to England, and married Caroline Dormer an orphan.—(*Colman, The Heir-at-Law* (1797))

Mr. Leverley behaved like a father to me [in *The Heir-at-Law*], and engaged me as a walking gentleman for his London theatre, where I made my first appearance as Henry Morland in *The Heir-at-Law*, which to avoid local proceedings, he called *The Lord's Warning Pan*.—*Peter Paterson*.

Morley (Mrs.), the name under which queen Anne corresponded with Mrs. Freeman (the duchess of Marlborough).

Morna, daughter of Cormac king of

Ireland She was in love with Cathbr, youngest son of Torman Duchomar, out of jealousy, slew his rival, and then asked Morna to be his bride. She replied, "Thou art dark to me, O Duchomar, and cruel is thine arm to Morna." She then begged him for his sword, and when "he gave it to her she thrust it into his heart." Duchomar fell, and begged the maid to pull out the sword that he might die, but when she did so he seized it from her and plunged it into her side. Whetenpon (Cuthullin) said

"Peace to the souls of the heroes! Their deeds were great in fight. Let them rise around me in glory. Let them slay all the features in war. My soul shall then be firm in tang & salt, arm like the thunder of heaven. But be thou on a moonbeam O Morna, near the window of my rest when my thoughts are at peace when the din of war is past.—O Ian Iugal!"

Morna, wife of Conihall and mother of Iingal. Her father was Thaddu, and her brother Clessamnor—Ossian.

Mornay, the old seneschal at earl Herbert's tower at Peronne—Sir W. Scott, *Queen's Durward* (time, Edward I.)

Morning Star of the Reformation, John Wycliffe (1321-1381)

"Wycliffe will ever be remembered as a good and great man. May he not be justly styled 'The Morning Star of the Reformation'?"—Laud.

Morocco or Morocco, the performance, horse, generally called "Bankes's Horse." Among other exploits, we are told that "it went up to the top of St. Paul's." Both horse and man were burnt alive at Rome, by order of the pope, as in *gladius*—Don Zara del Lago, 111 (1660).

"Among the entries at Stationers' Hall is the following—Nov. 14, 1595. A I did borrow the strange Qualities of a Young Ass called Morocco."

In 1595 was published the pamphlet *Moroccus's Relations or Bankes's Horse in a France*.

Morocco Men, agents of lottery assurances. In 1796, the great State lottery employed 7500 morocco men. They came as far as 50 from home to become the customers of the assurances, or to attend in the back parlours of public-houses, where the customers came to meet them.

Morolt (*D. m.*), the old squire of Sir Raymond Berenger—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.)

Morose (*J. t.*), an elderly old hunter, who has to hear any voice but his own. His nephew, Sir Daphne, wants to bring

out of him a third of his property, and proceeds thus. He gets a lad to personate "a silent woman," and the phenomenon so delights the old man, that he consents to a marriage. No sooner is the ceremony over, than the boy-wife assumes the character of a virago of loud and ceaseless tongue. Morose is half mad, and promises to give his nephew a third of his income if he will take this intolerable plague off his hands. The trick being revealed, Morose retires into private life, and leaves his nephew master of the situation—Ben Jonson, *The Silent Woman* (1609).

Benjamin John (1655-1746) seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name, and was particularly great in all that author's plays that were usually performed viz. "Wasp," "Corbaccio," "Morose" and "Ananias"—Chetwood.

("Wasp" in *Bartholomew Fair*, "Corbaccio" in *The Fox*, and "Ananias" in *The Alchemist*.)

Moroug, the monkey mistaken for the devil. A woman of Cumbalu died, and Moroug, wishing to imitate her, slipped into her bed, and dressed himself in her night-clothes, while the body was carried to the cemetery. When the funeral party returned, and began the usual lamentations for the dead, pug stretched his night-capped head out of the bed and began moaning and grimaicing most hideously. All the mourners thought it was the devil, and scampered out as fast as they could run. The priests assembled, and resolved to exorcise Satan, but pug, noting their terror, flew on the chief of the bonzes, and bit his nose and ears most viciously. All the others fled in disorder, and when pug had satisfied his humour, he escaped out of the window. After a while, the bonzes returned, with a goodly company well armed, when the chief bonze told them how he had fought with Satan, and prevailed against him. So he was canonized, and made a saint in the calendar for ever—T. S. Guelette, *Chinese Tales* ("The Ape Moroug," 1723).

Morrel or Morell, a goat-herd who invites Thomañin, a shepherd, to come to the higher grounds, and leave the low-lying lands. He tells Thomañin that many hills have been canonized, as St. Michael's Mount, St. Bridget's Bower in Kent, and so on, then there was mount Sinai and mount Parnassus, where the Muses dwelt. Thomañin replies, "The low lands are safer, and hills are not for shepherds." He then illustrates his remark by the tale of shepherd Algrind, who sat like Morrel on a

hill, when an eagle, taking his white head for a stone, let on it a shell-fish in order to break it, and all-to cracked his skull [Æschylus was killed by a tortoise dropped on his head by an eagle]—Spenser, *Shephearides Calendar*, vii

(This is an allegory of the high and low church parties. Morel is an anagram of Elmer or Aylmer bishop of London, who "sat on a hill," and was the leader of the high-church party. Algrind is Grindal archbishop of Canterbury, head of the low-church party, who in 1578 was sequestered for writing a letter to the queen on the subject of puritanism. Thomalin represents the puritans. This could not have been written before 1578, unless the reference to Algrind was added in some later edition.)

MORRIS, a domestic of the earl of Derby.—Sir W. Scott, *Peter of the Peal* (time, Charles II.)

Morris (Mr.), the timid fellow-traveller of Frank Osbaldistone, who carried the portmanteau. Osbaldistone says, concerning him, "Of all the propensities which teach mankind to torment themselves, that of causeless fear is the most irritating, busy, painful, and pitiable."—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Morris (Peter), the pseudonym of John G. Lockhart, in *Peter's Letters to His Kinsfolk* (1819)

Morris-Dance, a comic representation of every grade of society. The characters were dressed partly in Spanish and partly in English costume. Thus, the huge sleeves were Spanish, but the laced stomacher English. Hobby-horse represented the king and all the knightly order, Maid Marian, the queen, the friar, the clergy generally, the fool, the court jester. The other characters represented a franklin or private gentleman, a churl or farmer, and the lower grades were represented by a clown. The Spanish costume is to show the origin of the dance.

A representation of a *morris-dance* may still be seen at Betley, in Staffordshire, in a window placed in the house of George Tollet, Esq., in about 1620.

Morrison (Hugh), a Lowland drover, the friend of Robin Oig.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.)

Mortality (Old), a religious itinerant, who frequented country churchyards and the graves of the covenanters.

He was first discovered in the burial-ground at Ganderclough, clearing the moss from the grey tombstones, renewing with his chisel the half-defaced inscriptions, and repairing the decorations of the tombs.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

*** "Old Mortality" is said to be meant for Robert Patterson.

Morta'ra, the boy who died from being covered all over with gold-leaf by Leo XII., to adorn a pageant.

Mortcloke (Mr.), the undertaker at the funeral of Mrs. Margaret Bertram of Singleside.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Morte d'Arthur, a compilation of Arthurian tales, called on the title-page *The History of Prince Arthur*, compiled from the French by Sir Thomas Malory, and printed by William Caxton in 1476. It is divided into three parts. The first part contains the birth of King Arthur, the establishment of the Round Table, the romance of Balin and Balan, and the beautiful allegory of Gareth and Lynet. The second part is mainly the romance of Sir Tristram. The third part is the romance of Sir Launcelot, the quest of the holy grail, and the death of Arthur, Guenever, Tristram, Lancelot, and Launcelot.

*** The difference of style in the third part is very striking. The end of ch. 44, pt. 1 is manifestly the close of a romance. It is a pity that each romance is not marked by some formal indication, thus, pt. 1 bk. 1, etc., and each book might be subdivided into chapters.

This book was finished the ninth year of the reign of King Edward IV. by Sir Thomas Malory knight. Thus endeth this noble and joyous book entitled *The Morte* of the first life of the noble knight Sir Lancelot, of the holy Sangreall and in the end the dolorous death and departing out of the world of them all.—Concluding paragraph.

Morte d'Arthur, by Tennyson.—The poet supposes Arthur (wounded in the great battle of the West) to be borne off the field by Sir Bedivere. The wounded monarch directed Sir Bedivere to cast Excalibur into the mere. Twice the knight disobeyed the command, intending to save the sword, but the dying king detected the fraud, and insisted on being obeyed. So Sir Bedivere cast the sword into the mere, and "an arm, clothed in white samite, caught it by the hilt, brandished it three times, and drew it into the mere."

Sir Bedivere then carried the dying king to a barge, in which were three queens, who conveyed him to the island-valley of Avilion, "where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow, nor ever wind blows loudly" Here was he taken to be healed of his grievous wound, but whether he lived or died we are not told

The idyll called *The Passing of Arthur* is verbatim, like the *Morte d'Arthur*, with an introduction tacked on, but from "So all day long" (twelfth paragraph) to the line, "So on the mere the wailing died away" (about 270 lines), the two are identical

* * This idyll is merely chs 167, 168 (pt iii) of the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T Malory, put into metre, much being a verbatim rendering

See *Notes and Queries*, July 13, 1878, where the parallels are shown paragraph by paragraph

Mortemar (*Albionel* of), an exiled nobleman, *alias* Theodorick the hermit of Ingaddi, the enthusiast—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Mor'timer (*Mr*), executor of lord Abberville, and uncle of Frances Tyrrell "He sheathed a soft heart in a rough case" Externally, Mr Mortimer seemed unsympathetic, brusque, and rugged, but in reality he was most benevolent, delicate, and tender-hearted "He did a thousand noble acts without the credit of a single one" In fact, his tongue belied his heart, and his heart his tongue—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780)

Mortimer (*Sir Edward*), a most benevolent man, oppressed with some secret sorrow In fact, he knew himself to be a murderer The case was this Being in a county assembly, the uncle of lady Helen insulted him, struck him down, and kicked him Sir Edward rode home to send a challenge to the ruffian, but meeting him on the road drunk, he murdered him, was tried for the crime, but was honourably acquitted He wrote a statement of the case, and kept the papers connected with it in an iron chest One day, Wilford, his secretary, whose curiosity had been aroused, saw the chest unlocked, and was just about to take out the documents when sir Edward entered, and threatened to shoot him, but he relented, made Wilford swear secrecy, and then told him the whole story The young man, unable to live under the jealous eye of sir Edward, ran away,

but sir Edward dogged him, and at length arrested him on the charge of robbery The charge broke down, Wilford was acquitted, sir Edward confessed himself a murderer, and died—G Colman, *The Lion Chest* (1796)

Mortimer Lightwood, solicitor, employed in the "Harmon murder" case He was the great friend of Eugene Wrayburn, barrister-at-law, and it was the ambition of his life to imitate the nonchalance and other eccentricities of his friend At one time he was a great admirer of Bella Wilfer Mr Veneering called him "one of his oldest friends," but Mortimer was never in the merchant's house but once in his life, and resolved never to enter it again—C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Mortimer Street (London), so called from Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and baron of Wigmore, in Herefordshire

Morton, a retainer of the earl of Northumberland—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV* (1598)

Morton (*Henry*), a leader in the covenanters' army with Balfour While abroad, he is major-general Melville Henry Morton marries Miss Eden Belenden

Old Ralph Morton of Milnwood, uncle of Henry Morton

Colonel Silas Morton of Milnwood, father of Henry Morton—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Morton (*The earl of*), in the service of Mary queen of Scots, and a member of the privy council of Scotland—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* and *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Morton (*The Rev Mr*), the presbyterian pastor of Cairnreckan village—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Mortsheugh (*Johnie*), the old sexton of Wolf's Hope village—Sir W Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Morven ("a ridge of high hills"), in the north-west of Scotland, called in Ossian "windy Morven," "resounding Morven," "echoing Morven," "rocky Morven" Fingal is called indifferently "king of Selma" and "king of Morven" Selma was the capital of Morven Probably it was Argyllshire extended north and east,

Morvidus, son of Danus by his concubine Tangustela. In his reign, there "came from the Irish coasts a most cruel monster, which devoured the people continually, but as soon as Morvidus heard thereof, he ventured to encounter it alone. When all his darts were spent, the monster rushed upon him, and swallowed him up like a small fish."—Geoffrey of Monmouth, *British History*, iii 15 (1142)

that valliant bastard
Morvidus (Danus son) who with that monster fought,
Hl. subjects that devoured.

Drayton *Polyolion* viii. (1612)

(Morvidus is erroneously printed "Morindus" in Drayton, but has been corrected in the quotation given above)

Mosby, an unmitigated villain. He seduced Alicia, the wife of Arden of Faversham. Thrice he tried to murder Arden, but was baffled, and then frightened Alicia into conniving at a most villainous scheme of murder. Pretending friendship, Mosby hired two ruffians to murder Arden while he was playing a game of draughts. The villains, who were concealed in an adjacent room, were to rush on their victim when Mosby said, "Now I take you." The whole gang was apprehended and executed—Arden of Faversham (1592), altered by George Lillo (1739)

Mosca, the knavish confederate of Volpone (2 syl) the rich Venetian "fox"—Ben Jonson, *Volpone* or *The Fox* (1605)

If your mother in hopes to ruin me should consent to marry my pretended uncle, he might, like Mosca "in *The Fox*, stand upon terms."—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* II. 1 (1700)

Mosce'ra, a most stately convent built by the abbot Rodulfo, on the ruins of a dilapidated fabric. On the day of opening, an immense crowd assembled, and the abbot felt proud of his noble edifice. Amongst others came St. Gualberto (3 syl), who, when the abbot showed him the pile and the beauty thereof, said in prayer, "If this convent is built for God's glory, may it abide to the end of time, but if it is a monument of man's pride, may that little brook which flows hard by overwhelm it with its waters." At the word, the brook ceased to flow, the waters piled up mountain high, then dashing on the convent overthrew it, nor left one stone upon another, so complete was the ruin.—Southey, *St Gualberto*

Moscow. So-and-so was my Moscow,

that is, the turning-point of my good fortune, leading to future "shoals and misery." The reference is to Napoleon Bonaparte's disastrous Russian expedition, when his star hastened to its "set."

Juan was my Moscow [the ruin of my reputation and fame].

Byron *Don Juan* xl. 56 (1824)

Mo'ses, the Jew money-lender in Sheridan's comedy *The School for Scandal* (1777)

Moses' Clothes. The *Korân* says "God cleared Moses from the scandal which was rumored against him" (ch xxxiii). The scandal was that his body was not properly formed, and therefore he would never bathe in the presence of others. One day, he went to bathe, and laid his clothes on a stone, but the stone ran away with them into the camp. Moses went after it as fast as he could run, but the Israelites saw his naked body, and perceived the untruthfulness of the common scandal—Sale, *Al Korân*, xxxiii notes

Moses' Horns. The Vulgate gives *quod cornuta esset facies sua*, for what our version has translated "he wist not that the shin of his face shone." The Hebrew word used means both a "horn" and an "irradiation." Michael Angelo followed the Vulgate

Moses' Rod.

While Moses was living with Reuel (*Jithro*) the Midianite, he noticed a staff in the garden and he took it to be his walking-stick. This staff was Joseph's and Reuel carried it away when he fled from Egypt. This same staff Adam carried with him out of Eden. Noah inherited it and gave it to Shem. It passed into the hands of Abraham and Abraham left it to Isaac and when Jacob fled from his brother's anger into Mesopotamia he carried it in his hand and gave it at death to his son Joseph—*The Talmud* vi.

Moses Slow of Speech. The tradition is this. One day, Pharaoh was carrying Moses in his arms, when the child plucked the royal beard so roughly that the king, in a passion, ordered him to be put to death. Queen Asia said to her husband, the child was only a babe, and was so young he could not discern between a ruby and a live coal. Pharaoh put it to the test, and the child clapped into his mouth the burning coal, thinking it something good to eat. Pharaoh's anger was appeased, but the child burnt its tongue so severely, that ever after it was "slow of speech"—Shalshele, *Ha'habala*, 11

Moses Slow of Speech. The account given in the *Talmud* is somewhat different,

It is therein stated that Pharaoh was sitting one day with Moses on his lap, when the child took the crown from the king's head and placed it on his own. The "wise men" of Egypt persuaded Pharaoh that this act was treasonable, and that the child should be put to death. Jithro [sic] the priest of Midian said it was the act of a child who knew no better. "Let two plates," said he, "be set before the child, one containing gold and the other live coals, and you will presently see that he will choose the coals in preference to the gold." The advice of Jithro being followed, the boy Moses snatched at the coals, and putting one of them into his mouth, burnt his tongue so severely that ever after he was "heavy of speech"—*The Talmud*, v.

Most Christian King (*Le Roy Tres-Christien*) The king of France is so called by others, either with or without his proper name, but he never styles himself so in any letter, grant, or rescript.

In St Remigius or Remy's Testament, king Clovis is called *Christianissimus Ludovicus*—Flodoard, *Historia Remensis*, i 18 (A D 910)

Motallab (*Abdal*), one of the four husbands of Zesbet the mother of Mahomet. He was not to know her as a wife till he had seen Mahomet in his pre-existing state. Mahomet appeared to him as an old man, and told him he had chosen Zesbet for her virtue and beauty to be his mother—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Abdal Motallab," 1743)

Mo'tai ("one doomed or devoted to sacrifice") So prince Assad was called, when he fell into the hands of the old fire-worshipper, and was destined by him to be sacrificed on the fiery mountain—*Arabian Nights* ("Amrind and Assad")

Moth, page to don Adriano de Arna'do the fantastical Spaniard. He is cunning and versatile, facetious and playful—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594)

Moth, one of the fairies—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Moths and Candles The moths fell in love with the night-fly, and the night-fly, to get rid of their importunity, maliciously bade them to go and fetch fire for her adornment. The blind lovers flew to the first flame to obtain the love-

token, and few escaped injury of death—Kämpfer, *Account of Japan*, vii (1727)

Mother Ann, Ann Lee, the "spiritual mother" of the shakers (1734-1784)

* * Mother Ann is regarded as the female form, and Jesus as the male form, of the Messiah

Mother Bunch, a celebrated ale-wife in Dekker's *Satiromaster* (1602)

* * In 1604 was published *Pasquil's Jestes, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments*. In 1760 was published, in two parts, *Mother Bunch's Closet newly Brole Open, etc.*, by a "Lover of Mirth and Hater of Treason"

Mother Bunch's *Fairy Tales* are known in every nursery

Mother Carey's Chickens The fish-fags of Paris in the first Great Revolution were so called, because, like the "stormy petrel," whenever they appeared in force in the streets of Paris, they always foreboded a tumult or political storm

Mother Carey's Goose, the great black petrel or gigantic fulmar of the Pacific Ocean

Mother Douglas, a noted crimp, who lived at the north-east corner of Covent Garden. Her house was superbly furnished. She died 1761

* * Foote introduces her in *The Minor*, as "Mrs Cole" (1760), and Hogarth in his picture called "The March to Finchley"

Mother Goose, in French *Contes de Ma Mere l'Oye*, by Charles Perrault (1697)

* * There are ten stories in this book, seven of which are from the *Pentamerone*

Mother Goose, a native of Boston, in Massachusetts, authoress of nursery rhymes. Mother Goose used to sing her rhymes to her grandson, and Thomas Fleet, her brother-in-law, printed and published the first edition of her nursery rhymes, entitled *Songs for the Nursery* or *Mother Goose's Melodies*, in 1719

* * Dibdin wrote a pantomime entitled *Mother Goose*

Mother Hubbard, an old lady whose whole time and attention were taken up by her dog, who was most wilful, but the dame never lost her temper, nor forgot her politeness. After

running about all day to supply Master Doggie,

The dame made a curtsy the dog made a bow;
The dame said "Your servant!" the dog said "Bow wow!"

A Nursery Tale in Rhyme

Mother Hubbard, the supposed narrator of a tale called *The Fox and the Ape*, related to the poet Spenser to beguile the weary hours of sickness. Several persons told him tales, but

woman was
o did far surpass
it seemed her well;

She when her turn was come her tale to tell
Told of a strange adventure that befell
Letwixt a fox and ape by him misguided.
The which for that my sense it greatly pleased,
I'll write it as she the same did say

Spenser

Mother Hubbard's Tale A fox and an ape determined to travel about the world as *chevaliers de l'industrie*. First, Ape dressed as a broken-down soldier, and Fox as his servant. A farmer agreed to take them for his shepherds, but they devoured all his lambs and then decamped. They next "went in for holy orders." Reynard contrived to get a living given him, and appointed the ape as his clerk, but they soon made the parish too hot to hold them, and again sheered off. They next tried their fortune at court, the ape set himself up as a foreigner of distinction, with Fox for his groom. They played the part of rakes, but being found to be desperate rogues, had to flee with all despatch, and seek another field of action. As they journeyed on, they saw a lion sleeping, and Master Fox persuaded his companion to steal the crown, sceptre, and royal robes. The ape, arrayed in these, assumed to be king, and Fox was his prime minister, but so ill did they govern that Jupiter interfered, the lion was restored, and the ape was docked of his tail and had his ears cropt.

Since which all apes but half their ears have left,
And of their tails are utterly bereft.
So Mother Hubbard her discourse did end.

Spenser *Mother Hubbard's Tale*

Mother Shipton, T. Evan Precece, of South Wales, a prophetess, whose predictions (generally in rhymes) were at one time in everybody's mouth in South Wales, especially in Glamorganshire.

. She predicted the death of Wolsey, lord Percy, and others. Her prophecies are still extant. That of "the end of the world in eighteen hundred and eighty-one" is a forgery.

Mother of the People (*The*), Marguerite of France, *la Mère des Peuples*, daughter of François I. (1623-1574)

Mother's Three Joys (A) "The three holy days allowed to the fond mother's heart," passing by the ecstasy of the birth of her child, are

1 When first the white blossoms of his teeth appear
breaking the crimson buds that did encase them that is
a day of Joy

2 Next when from his father's arms he runs without
support, and clings laughing and delighted to his
mother's knee

3 And so
stammering
father mother oh that is the dearest Joy of all!
—Sheridan *PLarro* (altered from Kotzebue 1799)

Mould (*M*), undertaker. His face had a queer aspect at melancholy, sadly at variance with a smirk of satisfaction which might be read between the lines. Though his calling was not a lively one, it did not depress his spirits, as in the bosom of his family he was the most cheery of men, and to him the "tap, tap" of coffin-making was as sweet and exhilarating as the tapping of a woodpecker — C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Mouldy (*Ralph*), "a good-limbed fellow, young, strong, and of good friends" Ralph was picked for a recruit in Sir John Falstaff's regiment. He promised Bardolph forty shillings "to stand his friend." Sir John, being told this, sent Mouldy home, and when Justice Shallow remonstrated, saying that Ralph "was the likeliest man of the lot," Falstaff replied, "Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thews, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit, Master Shallow." — Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV* act iii sc 2 (1598)

Moullahs, Mohammedan lawyers, from which are selected the judges

Mountain (*The*), a name given in the French Revolution to a faction which sat on the benches most elevated in the Hall of Assembly. The Girondins sat in the centre or lowest part of the hall, and were nicknamed the "plain." The "mountain" for a long time was the dominant part, it utterly overthrew the "plain" on August 31, 1793, but was in turn overthrown at the fall of Robespierre (9 Thermidor or July 27, 1794)

Mountain (*The Old Man of the*), the imam Hassan ben Sabbah el Homairi. The sheik Al Jebel was so called. He was the prince of the Assassins.

. In Rymer's *Fœdera* (vol 1), Dr Clarke, the editor, has added two letters of this sheik, but the doctor must be responsible for their genuineness.

Mountain Brutus (*The*), William Tell (1282-1350)

Mountain-Monach of Europe, mont Blanc

Mountain of Flowers, the site of the palace of Violenta, the mother fairy who brought up the young princess afterwards metamorphosed into "The White Cat"—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682)

Mountain of Miseries Jupiter gave permission for all men to bring their grievances to a certain plain, and to exchange them with any others that had been cast off. Fancy helped them, but though the heap was so enormous, not one single vice was to be found amongst the rubbish. Old women threw away their wrinkles, and young ones their mole-spots, some cast on the heap poverty, many their red noses and bad teeth, but no one his crimes. Now came the choice. A galley-slave picked up gout, poverty, picked up sickness, care picked up pain, snub noses picked up long ones, and so on. Soon all were bewailing the change they had made, and Jupiter sent Patience to tell them they might, if they liked, resume their own grievances again. Every one gladly accepted the permission, and Patience helped them to take up their own bundle, and bear it without murmuring—Addison, *The Spectator* (1711, 1712, 1714)

Mountains (*Prince of German*), Schneekoppe (5235 feet), in Eastern Prussia

Mourning In Colman's *Hair-at-Law* (1797), every character is in mourning. The Dowlases as relatives of the deceased lord Duberly, Henry Morland as heir of lord Duberly, Steadfast as the chief friend of the family, Dr Pangloss as a clergyman, Caroline Dormer for her father recently buried, Zebiel and Cicely Homespun for the same reason, Kenrick for his deceased master—James Smith, *Memoirs* (1840)

Mourning Bride (*The*), a drama by W. Congreve (1697). "The mourning-bride" is Almira daughter of Manuel king of Granada, and her husband was Alphonso prince of Valencia. On the day of their espousals they were shipwrecked, and each thought the other had perished, but they met together in the court of Granada, where Alphonso was taken captive under the assumed name of Osmyn. Osmyn, having effected his escape,

marched to Granada at the head of an army, found the king dead, and "the mourning bride" became his joyful wife.

Mouse-Tower (*The*), on the Rhine. It was here that bishop Hatto was devoured by mice. (See HATTO, p. 429)

. **Mauth** is a toll or custom house, and the mauth or toll-house for collecting duty on corn being very unpopular, gave rise to the tradition.

Moussa, Moses

Mowbray (*Mrs John*), lord of the manor of St. Ronan's

Clara Mowbray, sister of John Mowbray. She was betrothed to Frank Tyrrel, but married Valentine Bulmer—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.)

Mowbray (*Sir Miles*), a dogmatical, self-opinionated old man, who fancied he could read character, and had a natural instinct for doing the right thing, but he would have been much wiser if he had paid more heed to the proverb, "Mind your own business and not another's."

Frederick Mowbray, his eldest son, a young man of fine principle, and greatly liked. His "first love" was Clara Middleton, who, being poor, married the rich lord Ruby. His lordship soon died, leaving all his substance to his widow, who bestowed it with herself on Frederick Mowbray, her first and only love.

David Mowbray, younger brother of Frederick. He was in the navy, and was a fine open hearted, frank, and honest British tar.

Lydia Mowbray, sister of Frederick and David, and the wife of Mr. Wrangle—R. Cumberland, *First Love* (1796)

Mowcher (*Miss*), a benevolent little dwarf, patronized by Steerforth. She is full of humour and comic vulgarity. Her chief occupation is that of hair-dressing—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Mowis, the bridegroom of snow, who wooed and won a beautiful bride, but at dawn melted in the sun. The bride hunted for him night and day, but never saw him more—*American-Indian Legend*

Mowl, the bridegroom of snow who won and wedded a maiden. But when the morning came arose and passed from the wigwam, fading and melting away and dissolving into the sun shine. Till she beheld him no more tho she followed far into the forest.

Longfellow *Fringeline* ll. 4 (1842)

Mozaide (2 syl), the Moor who befriended Vasco da Gama when he first landed on the Indian continent

The Moor attend Mozaide whose zealous care
To Gama's eyes revealed each treacherous snare.
Camden's *Lusit. l.* (1573)

Mozart (*The English*), Sir Henry Bishop (1780-1855)

Mozart (*The Italian*), Cherubini of Florence (1760-1842)

Much, the miller's son, the bullock or "ncater" of Robin Hood (See *Minger*)

Robin stole in Derrydale
And leaved hym to a tree
And by hym stole Lytell Johan,
A good yerian was he
And also dyde good Scathelock.
And Much the miller's son.
Fitz. *Robin Hood Ballads*, l. 1 (1431)

Much, the miller's son, in the Morris-dance His tent was to bang, with an inflated bladder, the heads of gaping spectators He represented the fool or jester

Much Ado about Nothing, a comedy by Shakespeare (1600) Hero, the daughter of Leonato, is engaged to be married to Claudio of Aragon, but don John, out of hatred to his brother Leonato, determines to mar the happiness of the lovers Accordingly, he bribes the waiting-maid of Hero to dress in her mistress's clothes, and to talk with him by moonlight from the chamber balcony The villain tells Claudio that Hero has made an assignation with him, and invites him to witness it. Claudio is fully persuaded that the woman he sees is Hero, and when next day she presents herself at the altar, he rejects her with scorn The priest feels assured there is some mistake, so he takes Hero apart, and gives out that she is dead Then don John takes to flight, the waiting-woman confesses, Claudio repents, and by way of amendment (as Hero is dead) promises to marry her cousin, but this cousin turns out to be Hero herself

* * A similar tale is told by Ariosto in his *Orlando Furioso*, v. (1516)

Another occurs in the *Irish Queen*, by Spenser, bk. ii. 4, 88, etc (1590)

George Turberville's *Genevra* (1576) is still more like Shakespeare's tales Belleforest and Bandello have also similar tales (see *Ilist*, xviii)

Mucklebacket (*Saunders*), the old fisherman at Musselburgh

Old Elspeth Mucklebacket, mother of Saunders, and formerly servant to Lady Glenallan

Maggie Mucklebacket, wife of Saunders
Steevie Mucklebacket, eldest son of Saunders He is drowned

Little Jennie Mucklebacket, Saunders' child—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Mucklethrift (*Baile*), ironmonger and brazier of Kippeltruggin, in Scotland—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Mucklewrath (*Habulku*), a fanatic preacher—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

Mucklewrath (*John*), smith at Cairn-reechan village

Dame Mucklewrath, wife of John A terrible virago—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Muckworm (*Sir Penurious*), the miserly old uncle and guardian of Arbella He wants her to marry squire Sapskull, a raw Yorkshire tike, but she loves Gavloce, a young barrister, and, of course, Muckworm is outwitted—Carey, *The Honors' Yorkshireman* (1736)

Mudarra, son of Gonzalo Bustos de Salas de Lara, who murdered his uncle Rodrigo while hunting, to avenge the death of his seven half-brothers The tale is, that Rodrigo Velasquez invited his seven nephews to a feast, when a fray took place in which a Moor was slain, the aunt, who was a Moorish lady, demanded vengeance, whereupon the seven boys were allured into a ravine and cruelly murdered Mudarra was the son of the same father as "the seven sons of Lara," but not of the same mother—*Romance of the Eleventh Century*

Muddle, the carpenter under captain Savage and lieutenant O'Brien—Captain Marrant, *Peter Simple* (1833)

Muddlewick (*Triptolemus*), in *Charles III*, an historical drama by J. R. Planché (1826)

Mudjeekeewis, the father of Hiawatha, and subsequently potentate of the winds He gave all the winds but one to his children to rule, the one he reserved was the west wind, which he himself ruled over The dominion of the winds was given to Mudjeeewis because he slew the great bear called the Mishé-Mokwa

Thus was slain the Mishé Mokwa
Honour be to Mudjeeewis
Henceforth he shall be the west wind,

And hereafter e'en for ever
Shall he hold supreme dominion
Over all the winds of heaven.

Longfellow *Hiawatha* II (1855)

Mug (*Matthew*), a caricature of the duke of Newcastle — S Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1768)

Mugello, the giant slain by Alexander de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne. This giant wielded a mace from which hung three balls, which the Medici adopted as their device.

** They have been adopted by pawnbrokers as a symbol of their trade.

Muggins (*Dr*), a sapient physician, who had the art "to suit his physic to his patients' taste," so when King Artaxaminous felt a little seedy after a night's debauch, the doctor prescribed to his majesty "to take a morning whet" — W B Rhodes, *Bombastes Furioso* (1790)

Muhldenau, the minister of Mariendorpt, and father of Meeta and Adolpha. When Adolpha was an infant, she was lost in the siege of Magdeburg, and Muhldenau, having reason to suppose that the child was not killed, went to Prague in search of her. Here Muhldenau was seized as a spy, and condemned to death. Meeta, hearing of his capture, walked to Prague to beg him off, and was introduced to the governor's supposed daughter, who, in reality, was Meeta's sister Adolpha. Rupert Roselheim, who was betrothed to Meeta, stormed the prison and released Muhldenau — S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838)

Mulatto, a half-caste. Strictly speaking, *Zambo* is the issue of an Indian and a Negress, *Mulatto*, of a Whiteman and a Negress, *Terzeron*, of a Whiteman and a Mulatto woman, *Quadroon*, of a Terzeron and a White.

Mulciber, Vulcan, who was blacksmith, architect, and god of fire.

In Ausonian land

Men called him Mulciber and how he fell
From heaven they fabled thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements from morn
To noon he fell from noon to dewy eve
A summer's day and with the setting sun
Dropt from the zenith like a falling star
On Lemnos, the Ægean Ile.

Milton *Paradise Lost* 739 etc. (1665)

Muley Bugentuf, king of Morocco, a blood-and-thunder hero. He is the chief character of a tragedy of the same name, by Thomas de la Fuenta.

In the first act, the king of Morocco, by way of recreation shot a hundred Moorish slaves with arrows. In the second he beheaded thirty Portuguese officers, prisoners of war, and in the third and last act, Muley mad with his wives, set fire with his own hand to a detached palace in which they were shut up and reduced

them all to ashes. This conflagration accompanied with a thousand shrieks closed the piece in a very direct ing manner — Leage, *Gill Blas* II 9 (1716)

Mull Sack. John Cottington, in the time of the Commonwealth, was so called, from his favourite beverage. John Cottington emptied the pockets of Oliver Cromwell when lord protector, stripped Charles II of £1500, and stole a watch and chain from lady Fairfax.

** Mull sack is spiced sherry negus.

Mulla's Bard, Spenser, author of the *Faery Queen*. The Mulla, a tributary of the Blackwater, in Ireland, flowed close by the spot where the poet's house stood. He was born and died in London (1553-1599).

It ticks me while I write

A not the least

E

Shenstone *The Schoolmistress* (1758)

Mulla Thomas Campbell, in his poem on the *Spanish Parrot*, calls the island of Mull "Mulla's Shore."

Mullet (*Professor*), the "most remarkable man" of North America. He denounced his own father for voting on the wrong side at an election for president, and wrote thunderbolts, in the form of pamphlets, under the signature of "Suturb" or Brutus reversed — C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Mulmutine Laws, the code of Dumallo Mulmutius, sixteenth king of the Britons (about B.C. 400). This code was translated by Gildas from British into Latin, and by Alfred into English. The Mulmutine laws obtained in this country till the Conquest — Holinshed, *History of England*, etc., II 1 (1577)

Mulmutius made our laws

Who was the first of Britain which did put
His brows within a golden crown and call
Himself a king.

Shakespeare *Cymbeline* act III sc. 1 (1605)

Mulmutius (*Dunwallo*), son of Cloten king of Cornwall. "He excelled all the kings of Britain in valour and gracefulness of person." In a battle fought against the allied Welsh and Scotch armies, Mulmutius tried the very scheme which Virgil (*Æneid*, II) says was attempted by Æneas and his companions—that is, they dressed in the clothes and bore the arms of the enemy slain, and thus disguised committed very great slaughter. Mulmutius, in his disguise, killed both the Cambrian and Albanian kings, and put the allied army to thorough rout — Geoffrey, *British History*, II 17.

Malmouth this land in rich estate maintained
As his great beauteous Frute.
Drayton *Polyolbion*, viii. (1612)

Multon (*Sir Thomas de*), of Gilsland
He is lord de Vaux, a crusader, and
master of the horse to king Richard
I.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time,
Richard I.)

Mumblazen (*Master Michael*), the
old herald, a dependent of sir Hugh
Robsart.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time,
Elizabeth)

Mumbo Jumbo, an African bogie,
hideous and malignant, the terror of
women and children

Mumps (*Tib*), keeper of the
"Mumps Ha' ale-hous," on the road to
Charlie's Hope farm.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy
Mannerling* (time, George II.)

Munchausen (*The baron*), a hero
of most marvellous adventures—Rudolf
Früh Raspe (a German, but storekeeper
of the Doleoath mines, in Cornwall, 1792)

* * The name is said to refer to
Hieronymus Karl Friedrich von Münch-
hausen, a German officer in the Russian
army, noted for his marvellous stories
(1720-1797). It is also supposed to be an
implied satire on the travellers' tales of
baron de Tott in his *Mémoires sur les
Lures et Tartares* (1781), and those of
James Bruce "The African Traveller"
in his *Travels to Discover the Sources of
the Nile* (1790)

Munchausen (*The baron*) The French
baron Munchausen is represented by M
de Crae, the hero of a French operetta

Munera, daughter of Pollenté the
Saracen, to whom he gave all the spoils
he could lay his hands on. Munera was
beautiful and rich exceedingly, but Tulus,
having chopped off her golden hands and
silver feet, tossed her into the moat—
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 2 (1596)

Mungo, a black slave of don Diego

Dear heart, what a terrible life am I led!
A dog has a better day sheltered and fed
Mungo here, Mungo there,
Mungo everywhere
He wish to do Lord me was dead.
L. Lickertoff *The Padlock* (1763)

Murat (*The Russian*), Michael Milo-
radovich (1770-1820)

Murdstone (*Edward*), the second
husband of Mrs Copperfield. His cha-
racter was "firmness," that is, an un-
bending self-will, which rendered the
young life of David intolerably wretched.
Jane Murdstone, sister of Edward, as
hard and heartless as her brother. Jane

Murdstone became the companion of Dora
Spenlow, and told Mr Spenlow of David's
love for Dora, hoping to annoy David.
At the death of Mr Spenlow, Jane re-
turned to live with her brother—Dickens,
David Copperfield (1849)

Murray or Moray (*The bonnie earl*),
was son-in-law of James Stuart, the "Good
Regent," and called Moray by special crea-
tion, in right of his wife. The Regent, born
1531, was a natural son of James V of
Scotland by Margaret daughter of John lord
Erskine. He joined the reform party in 1556,
was an accomplice in the murder of Rizzio,
and was himself assassinated, in 1570, at
Lindlithgow, by Hamilton of Bothwell-
haugh. His son-in-law, the bonnie earl, was,
according to an ancient ballad, "the queen's
love," i.e. queen Anne of Denmark,
daughter of Frederick II, and wife of James
I of England. It is said that James, being
jealous of the handsome earl, instigated
the earl of Huntly to murder him (1592)

Introduced by sir W. Scott in *The
Monastery* and *The Abbot* (time, Eliza-
beth)

Murray (*John*), of Broughton, secre-
tary to Charles Edward, the Young Pre-
tender. He turned king's evidence, and
revealed to Government all the circum-
stances which gave rise to the rebellion,
and the persons most active in its organi-
zation

Her crimes like thine hereafter are forgiven
Julius and Murray both may go to heaven.
Jacobite *Peliter* II. 24

Musæus, the poet (n.c. 1410), author
of the elegant tale of *Leander and Hero*.
Virgil places him in the Elysian fields,
attended by a vast multitude of ghosts,
Musæus being taller by a head than any
of them (*Æneid*, vi. 677)

Swarm as the infernal spirits
On sweet Musæus when he came to hell.
G. Marlowe *Dr Faustus* (1599)

Muscadins of Paris, Paris exqui-
sites, who aped the London cockneys in the
first French Revolution. Their dress was
top-boots with thick soles, knee-breeches,
a dress-coat with long tails and high stiff
collar, and a thick eudgel called a con-
stitution. It was thought John Bull-like
to assume a huskiness of voice, a dis-
courtesy of manners, and a swaggering
vulgarity of speech and behaviour.

Cockneys of London! Muscadins of Paris!
J. Byron *Don Juan*, viii. 124 (1824)

Muscarol, king of flies, and father
of Claron the most beautiful of the race.
—Spenser, *Musopotamos or The Butterfly's
Tale* (1590)

Muse (*The Tenth*), Marie Lejars de Gournay, a French writer (1566-1645)

Antoinette Deshoulières, also called "The French Calliope" Her best work is an allegory called *Les Moutons* (1633-1694)

Mlle Scudéry was preposterously so called (1607-1701)

Also Delphine Gay, afterwards Mlle Girardin Her *nom de plume* was "viconte de Launay" Béranger sang of "the beauty of her shoulders," and Châteaubriand of "the charms of her smile" (1804-1855)

Muse-Mother, Mnemos'ynê, goddess of memory and mother of the Muses

Memory
That sweet Muse mother
E. B. Browning *Prometheus Bound* (1840)

Muses (*Symbols of the*)

CAL'LOIE [*Kāl'ly ō py*], the epic Muse a tablet and stylus, sometimes a scroll

CLIO, Muse of history a scroll, or open chest of books

ER'ATO, Muse of love ditties a lyre
EUTER'PÊ, Muse of lyric poetry a flute

MELPO'M'E, Muse of tragedy a tragic mask, the club of Hercules, or a sword She wears the cothurnus, and her head is wreathed with vine leaves

POL'HYMN'IA, Muse of sacred poetry sits pensive, but has no attribute, because poetry is not to be represented by any visible symbol

TERPSIC'HORÊ [*Terp sieh' ō ry*], Muse of choral song and dance a lyre and the plectrum

THAL'IA, Muse of comedy and idyllic verse, Terpsichore's sister
Mulatto woman, a white mulatto woman, a white mulatto woman

MUL'CIBER, Vis' a globe smith, architect, and astronomer carries a globe

In Auson's *Walking*, Longinus, Men called him Mulciber as *The Sublime* (213-214)
From heaven they fabled thee
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements
To noon he fell from noon to dew
A summer's day and with the setting sun
Dropt from the zenith like a falling star
On Lemnos, the Ægean sea.

Milton *Paradise Lost* 739-740, to describe the fall of Lucifer

Muley Bugentuf, king of Morocco, a blood-and-thunder hero He figured chief character of a tragedy of the 18th century, name, by Thomas de la Fuente

In the first act, the king of Morocco by way of revenge, created, that a hundred Moorish slaves with arrows in their hands, the second he beheaded thirty Portuguese officers, prisoners of war and in the third and last act, Muley mad with his wives, set fire with his own hand to a detached palace in which they were shut up, and reduced

rose—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Music Amphion is said to have built the walls of Thebes by the music of his lyre Ilium and the capital of Arthur's kingdom were also built to divine music The city of Jericho was destroyed by music (*Joshua vi 20*)

They were building still when the city was built
To music.

Tennyson.

Music and Men of Genius Hume, Dr Johnson, Sir W. Scott, Robert Peel, and Lord Byron had no ear for music, and neither vocal nor instrumental music gave them the slightest pleasure To the poet Rogers it gave actual discomfort Even the harmonious Pope preferred the harsh dissonance of a street organ to Handel's oratorios

Music (*Father of*), Giovanni Battista Pietro Aloisio da Palestrina (1529-1594)

Music (*Father of Greek*), Terpander (fl. B.C. 676)

Music and Madness Persons bitten by the tarantula are said to be cured by music—See Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ii 2 (1624)

Music's First Martyr Menaphon says that when he was in Thessaly he saw a youth challenge the birds in music, and a nightingale took up the challenge For a time the contest was uncertain, but then the youth, "in a rapture," played so cunningly, that the bird, despairing, "down dropped upon his lute, and brake her heart"

* * This beautiful tale by Strada (in Latin) has been translated in rhyme by R. Crashaw Versions have been given by Ambrose Philips, and others, but none can compare with the exquisite relation of John Ford, in his drama entitled *The Lover's Melancholy* (1628)

Music hath Charms to soothe the stubborn breast—Congreve, *The Mourning Bride*, i 1 (1697)

If Music be the Food of Love, play on
Give me excess of it
Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* act i sc. 1 (1614)

Musical Small-Coal Man, Thomas Britton, who used to sell small coals, and keep a musical club (c. 654-1714)

Musicians (*Prince of*), Giovanni Battista Pietro Aloisio da Palestrina (1529-1594)

Musidora, the *dame du cœur* of Damon Damon thought her coyness was scorn, but one day he caught her

bathing, and his delicacy on the occasion to enchanted her that she at once accepted his proffered love—Thomson, *Seasons* ("Summer," 1727)

Musido'rus, a hero whose exploits are told by sir Philip Sidney, in his *Arcadia* (1581)

Musketeer, a soldier armed with a musket, but specially applied to a company of gentlemen who were a mounted guard in the service of the king of France from 1661

They formed two companies, the *grey* and the *black*, so called from the colour of their hair. Both were clad in scarlet, and hence their quarters were called the *Maison rouge*. In peace they followed the king in the chase to protect him, in war they fought either on foot or horseback. They were suppressed in 1791, restored in 1814, but only for a few months, and after the restoration of Louis XVIII, we hear no more of them. Many Scotch gentlemen enrolled themselves among these dandy soldiers, who went to war with curled hair, white gloves, and perfumed like milliners.

* * A Dumas has a novel called *The Three Musketeers* (1844), the first of a series, the second is *Twenty Years Afterwards*, and the third, *Vicomte de Bragelonne*.

Mushin, the talkative, impertinent, intriguing *succubus* of Mrs Lovemore. Mistress Mushin is sweet upon William the footman, and loves cards—A Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him* (1760)

Mussel, a fountain near the waterless sea, which purges from transgression. So called because it is contained in a hollow stone like a mussel-shell. It is mentioned by Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople. Those who test it enter the water, and, if they are true men, it rises till it covers their heads three times.

Mustafa, a poor tailor of China, father of Aladdin, killed by illness brought on by the idle vagabondism of his son—*Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp")

Mutton, a courtesan, sometimes called a "lauced mutton." "Mutton Lane," in Clerkenwell, was so called because it was a suburb or quarter for harlots. The courtesan was called a "Mutton" even in the reign of Henry III, for Bracton speaks of them as *ores*—*De Legibus*, etc., ii (1569)

Mutton (Who Stole the?) This was a common street jeer flung on policemen when the force was first organized, and rose thus. The first case the force had to deal with was the thief of a log of mutton, but they wholly failed to detect the thief, and the laugh turned against them.

Mutton - Eating King (The), Charles II of England (1630, 1659-1685)

Here lies our mutton-eating king
Whose word no man relies on,
He never said a foolish thing
And never did a wise one

Earl of Rochester

Mutual Friend (Our), a novel by Charles Dickens (1864). The "mutual friend" is Mr Boffin "the golden dustman," who was the mutual friend of John Harmon and of Bella Wilfer. The tale is this. John Harmon was supposed to have been murdered by Julius Handford, but it was Ratford, who was murdered by Rogue Riderhood, and the mistake arose from a resemblance between the two persons. By his father's will, John Harmon was to marry Bella Wilfer, but John Harmon knew not the person destined by his father for his wife, and made up his mind to dislike her. After his supposed murder, he assumed the name of John Rokesmith, and became the secretary of Mr Boffin "the golden dustman," residuary legatee of old John Harmon, by which he became possessor of £100,000. Boffin knew Rokesmith, but concealed his knowledge for a time. At Boffin's house, John Harmon (as Rokesmith) met Bella Wilfer, and fell in love with her. Mr Boffin, in order to test Bella's love, pretended to be angry with Rokesmith for presuming to love Bella, and as Bella married him, he cast them both off "for a time," to live on John's earnings. A babe was born, and then the husband took the young mother to a beautiful house, and told her he was John Harmon, that the house was their house, that he was the possessor of £100,000 through the disinterested conduct of their "mutual friend" Mr Boffin, and the young couple live happily with Mr and Mrs Boffin, in wealth and luxury.

My-Book (Dr). Dr John Abernethy (1765-1830) was so called, because he used to say to his patients, "Read my book" (*On Surgical Observations*)

My Little All.

I was twice burnt out, and lost my little all both times.
—Sheridan *The Critic*, I. 1 (1779)

Myrebeau (*Le sieur de*), one of the committee of the states of Burgundy — Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Myro, a statuary of Eleuthère, who carried a cow so true to nature that even bulls mistook it for a living animal (See *HORSE PAINTING*)

Then Myro's statues which for art surpass
All others once were but a shapeless mass
Ovid *Art of Love* III

Myrob'alan Comfits (Greek, *muron balanon*, "myrrh fruit"), dried fruits of various kinds, sometimes used as purgatives. The *citrus* resemble the French "prunes de Mirabelle," the *belerins* have a *noyau* flavour, the *indus* are acidulated. There are several other varieties.

She is sweeter to me than the myrob'alan (sic) comfit.
W Beckford *Lutheh* (1786)

Myrra, an Ionian slave, and the beloved concubine of Sardanapalus the Assyrian king. She roused him from his indolence to resist Arha'cès the Mede who aspired to his throne, and when she found his cause hopeless, induced him to mount a funeral pile, which she fired with her own hand, and then springing into the flames she perished with the tyrant — Byron, *Sardanapalus* (1819)

At once brave and tender enunured of her lord yet yearning to be free worshipping at once her distant land and the soft barbarian. The heroism of this fair Ionian is never above nature yet always on the highest verge. The proud melancholy that mingles with her character recalling her fatherland her warm and generous love without one tinge of self her passionate desire to elevate the nature of Sardanapalus — are the result of the purest sentiment and the noblest art. — Edward Lytton Bulwer (Lord Lytton)

Mysie, the female attendant of lady Margaret Bellenden of the Tower of Tilhetudlem — Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Mysic, the old housekeeper at Wolf's Crag Tower — Sir W Scott, *Lode of Lammemoor* (time, William III)

Mysis, the scolding wife of Sile no, and mother of Daph'nè and Nysa. It is to Mysis that Apollo sings that popular song, "Pry, Goody, please to moderate the rancour of your tongue" (act 1 3) — Kane O'Hara, *Midas* (1764)

Mysterious Husband (*The*), a tragedy by Cumberland (1783). Lord Davenant was a bigamist. His first wife was Marianne Dormer, whom he forsook in three months to marry Louisa Travers. Marianne, supposing her husband to be dead, married lord Davenant's son, and Miss Dormer's brother was the betrothed of the second lady Davenant before her mar-

riage with his lordship, but was told that he had proved faithless and had married another. The report of lord Davenant's death and the marriage of captain Dormer were both false. When the villainy of lord Davenant could be concealed no longer, he destroyed himself.

N

Nab, the fairy that addressed Orpheus in the infernal regions, and offered him for food a roasted ant, a flea's thigh, butterflies' brains, some sucking mites, a rainbow tart, etc., to be washed down with dew-drops and beer made from seven barley-corns — a very heady liquor — King, *Orpheus and Eurydice* (1780-1805)

Nab-man (*The*), a sheriff's officer. Old Dornton has sent the nab man after him at last — *Guy Rannering* II 3

* * This is the dramatized version of Sir W Scott's novel, by Terry (1816)

Nacien, the holy hermit who introduced Galahad to the "Siege Perilous," the only vacant seat in the Round Table. This seat was reserved for the knight who was destined to achieve the quest of the holy grail. Nacien told the king and his knights that no one but a virgin knight could achieve that quest — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, III (1470)

Nadab, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for lord Howard, a profligate, who laid claim to great piety. As Nadab offered incense with strange fire and was slain, so lord Howard, it is said, mixed the consecrated wafer with some roast apples and sugar — Pt 1 (1681)

Na'dalet, a peculiar peal rung at Christmas-time by the church bells of Languedoc.

Christmas is coming which is announced on all sides of us by our charming na'dalet — *Cornhill Magazine* (Eugénie de Guérin 1863)

Nadgett, a man employed by Montague Tigg (manager of the "Anglo-Bengalee Company") to make private inquiries. He was a dried-up, shrivelled old man. Where he lived and how he lived, nobody knew, but he was always

to be seen writing for some one who never appeared, and he would glide along apparently taking no notice of any one — C Dickens, *Mr. Fin C. Wooler* (1843)

Nags Head Consecration, a scandal perpetuated by Pennant on the dogma of "apostolic succession." The "high-church clergy" assert that the ceremony called holy orders has been transmitted without interruption from the apostles. Thus, the apostles laid hands on certain persons, who (say they) became ministers of the gospel; the persons "ordained" others in the same manner, and the succession has never been broken. Pennant says, at the consecration the bishops came to a fix. There was only one bishop viz., Anthony Kichen of Llandaf, and he would not allow him to perform the ceremony. In this predicament, the father of a candidate for episcopal ordination rummaged his story, and used his shop, and got him to "lay hand on Parker, as archbishop of Canterbury." As it would have been profanation for Story to do this in a cathedral or church, the ceremony was performed in a tavern called the Nag's Head, corner of Friday Street. Churchward Streyer takes the scandalous tale in his *Life of Archbishop Parker*, and so does Dr. Hook, but it will never be stamped out.

Naggleton (Mr and Mrs) types of a nagging husband and wife. They are for ever nagging at trifles and waffling in understandings. — *Punch* (1861-2)

Naked Bear (The) *Hunt the Wild Deer* with a threat and reproof to unruly children in North America. The naked bear says the legend was larger and more ferocious than any of the species. It was quite naked, save and except one spot on its back, where was a tuft of white hair — Hildebender, *Travels in the American Wild*, p. 269

It had white hair on its back

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

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And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

And that I shall never forget

* * * Laid to the present hour the threat "I'll see your naked rose!" is used occasionally in England to quiet fretful and unruly children. I have myself heard it scores of times.

Nakar', Nekar, or Nakeer (See **MOKEER AND NAKIP**)

Nala, a legendary king of India,

noted for his love of Damayanti and his subsequent misfortunes. This legendary king has been the subject of numerous poems.

* * * Dean Milman has translated into English the episode from the *Mahabharata*, and W. Yates has translated the *Nalodaya* of the great Sanskrit poem.

Nama, a daughter of man, beloved by the angel Zaraph. Her wish was to love intensely and to love wholly, but as she fixed her love on a scraph, and not on God, she was doomed to abide on earth "unchanged in heart and frame so long as the earth endureth, but at the great consummation both Nama and her scraph will be received into those courts of love, where 'love never dieth' — Moon, *Leaves of the Banyan*, p. 1822

Namaneos, Numantia, a town of Old Castile, in Spain. Milton says the "guarded mount looks towards Namaneos," that is, the fortified mount called St. Michael, at the head of the bay, faces Old Castle — Milton, *Lucifer*, l. 161 (1665)

Namby (Major), a retired officer, living in the suburbs of London. He had been twice married, his first wife had four children, and his second wife three. Major Namby, though he lived in a row, always transacted his domestic affairs by bawling out his orders from the front garden, to the annoyance of his neighbours. He used to staid half way down the garden path, with his head high in the air, his chest stuck out, and flourishing his military cane. Suddenly he would stop, stamp with one foot, knock up the leader brim of his hat, begin to scratch the nape of his neck, wait a moment, then wheel round, look at the first-floor window, and roar out, "Matilda" (the name of his wife) "don't do so-and-so," or "Matilda do so-and-so." Then would he bellow to the servants to buy this or not to let the children eat that, and so on — Wilkie Collins, *Prize* *Employ Major Namby* (a sketch)

Name To tell one's name to an enemy about to challenge you to combat was deemed by the ancient Scotch heroes a mark of cowardice, because, if the predecessors of the combatants had shown hospitality, no combat could ensue. Hence "to tell one's name to an enemy" was an ignominious synonym of craven or coward.

I have been renowned in battle — said Claverhouse — but I never told my name to a foe — *Claverhouse*

Names of Terrior. The following

amongst others, have been employed as bogie-names to frighten children with —

ATTILA was a bogie-name to the latter Romans

BO or **BOH**, son of Odin, was a fierce Gothic captain. His name was used by his soldiers when they would fight or surprise the enemy — Sir William Temple

* * Warton tells us that the Dutch scared their children with the name of Boh

BO NAPARTE, at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, was a name of terror in Europe

COHRIVUS (*Mathias*), the Hungarian, was a scare-name to the Turks

LILIS or **LILITH** was a bogie-name used by the ancient Jews to unruly children. The rabbinical writers tell us that Lilith was Adam's wife before the creation of Eve. She refused to submit to him, and became a horrible night-spectre, especially hostile to young children

LUNSFORD, a name employed to frighten children in England. Sir Thomas Lunsford, governor of the Tower, was a man of most vindictive temper, and the dread of every one

Made children with your tones to run for't
As bad as bloody bones or Lunsford
S Butler *Hudibras* lib. 1 line 1112 (16,8)

NARSES (2 syl) was the name used by Assyrian mothers to scare their children with

The name of Narses was the formidable sound with which the Assyrian mothers were accustomed to terrify their infants. — Gibbon *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* viii 219 (1776-88)

RAWHEAD and **BLOODY-BONES** were at one time bogie-names to children

Servants awe children and keep them in subjection by telling them of Rawhead and Bloody bones. — Locke

RICHARD I, "Cœur de Lion" This name, says Camden (*Remains*), was employed by the Saracens as a "name of dread and terror"

His tremendous name was employed by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants. and if a horse suddenly started from the way his rider was wont to exclaim "Dost thou think King Richard is in the bush?" — Gibbon *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* xl 146 (1776-88)

SEBASTIAN (*Dom*), a name of terror once used by the Moors

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer used to still the crying babe
Dryden *Don Sebastian* (1630)

TALBOT (*John*), a name used in France in *terrorem* to unruly children

They in France to scare their young children cry, "The Talbot cometh!" — Hall *Chronicles* (1545)

Here (said they) is the terror of the French
The scarecrow that frights our children so
Shakespeare *1 Henry 1 1 act 1 sc. 4* (1589)

Is this the Talbot so much feared abroad
That with his name the mothers still their babe
Shakespeare *1 Henry 1 1 act 1 sc. 5* (1589)

TAMFRANE, a name used by the Persians in *terrorem*

TARQUIN, a name of terror in Roman nurseries

The nurse to still her child will tell my story
And fright her crying babe with Tarquin's name
Shakespeare *1 act of Lucius* (1614)

(See also **NAKED BEAR**)

Namo, duke of Bavaria, and one of Charlemagne's twelve paladins — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Namou'na, an enchantress. Though first of created beings, she is still as young and beautiful as ever — *Persian Mythology*

Namous, the envoy of Mahomet in paradise

Nancy, servant to Mrs Pattippan. A pretty little flirt, who coquets with Tim Tartlet and young Whimsey, and helps Charlotte Whimsey in her "love affairs" — James Cobb, *The First Floor* (1756-1818)

Nancy, a poor misguided girl, who really loved the villain Bill Sikes (1 syl). In spite of her surroundings, she had still some good feelings, and tried to prevent a burglary planned by Fagin and his associates. Bill Sikes, in a fit of passion, struck her twice upon the face with the butt-end of a pistol, and she fell dead at his feet — C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Nancy, the sailor's fancy. At half-past four he parted from her, at eight next morn he bade her adieu. Next day a storm arose, and when it lulled the enemy appeared, but when the fight was hottest, the jolly tar "put up a prayer for Nancy" — Dibdin, *Sea Songs* ("I was post meridian half-past four," 1790)

Nancy (*Miss*), Mrs Anna Oldfield, a celebrated actress, buried in Westminster Abbey. She died in 1730, and lay in state, attended by two noblemen. Mrs Oldfield was buried in a "very fine Brussels lace head-dress, a new pair of kid gloves, and a robe with lace ruffles and a lace collar" (See **NARCISSE**)

Nancy Dawson, a famous actress, who took London by storm. Her father was a poster in Clare Market (1728-1767)

Her easy mien her shape so neat,
She foits, she trips she looks so sweet,
I die for Nancy Dawson

Nancy of the Vale, a village

Napoleon himself instantly capped the line thus

Je boirai du cidre avec toi "

Chapuis *Dleppe* etc (18-3)

Our royal master Dugobert

Good wine loved at his desert.

But St. Elol

Once said Mon rol

We here prepare

No dainty fare "

We'll cried the king so let it be

Cider to-day I'll drink with thee " E C B

Napoleon of the Drama Alfred Bunn, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre (1819-1826) was so called, and so was Robert William Elliston his predecessor (1774-1826, died 1831)

Napoleon of Mexico, the emperor Augusto Iturbidé (1784-1824)

Napoleon of Oratory, W E Gladstone (1809-)

Napoleon of Peace, Louis Philippe of France (1773, reigned 1830-1848, died 1850)

Narcissa, meant for Elizabeth Lee, the step-daughter of Dr Young In *Night* in the poet says she was clandestinely buried at Montpellier, because she was a protestant — Dr Young, *Night Thoughts* (1742-6)

Narcissa, Mrs Oldfield, the actress, who insisted on being roused and dressed in Brussels lace when she was "laid out" (See *Nancy*)

Outious! In woollen? 'Twould n'aint provoke!"

Were the las words that poor Narcissa spoke

No let a charming child and Brussels lace

Wrap my cold limbs and shroud my lifeless face

One would not, sure be frightful when one's dead!

And Betty give this cheek a little red

Pope *Moral Essays* L (1731)

Narcissus, a flower According to Grecian fable, Narcissus fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain, and, having pined away because he could not kiss it, was changed into the flower which bears his name — Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, iii 346, etc

Leho was in love with Narcissus, and died of grief because he would not return her love

Narcissus fair

As o'er the fabled fountain bringing still

(Thomson *Seasons* (Spring, 1728)

* * Glück, in 1779, produced an opera called *Leho et Narcisse*

Narren-Schiff ("the ship of fools"), a satirical poem in German, by Brandt (1491), lashing the follies and vices of the period Brandt makes knowledge of one's self the beginning of wisdom, maintains the equality of man, and speaks of life as a brief passage only The

book at one time enjoyed unbounded popularity

Narses (2 syl), a Roman general against the Goths, the terror of children

The name of Narses was the formidable sound with which the Assyrian mothers were accustomed to terrify their infants. — Gibbon *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* viii 219 (1776-83)

Narses, a domestic slave of Alexius Comnenus emperor of Greece — Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Naso, Ovid, the Roman poet, whose full name was Publius Ovidius Naso (*Naso* means "nose") Hence the pun of Holofernes

And why Naso but for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy? — Shakespeare *Love's Labour's Lost* act iv sc 2 (1594)

Nathaniel (*Sir*), the grotesque curate of Holofernes — Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594)

Nathos, one of the three sons of Usnoth lord of Etha (in Argyllshire), made commander of the Irish army at the death of Cuthullin For a time he propped up the fortune of the youthful Cormac, but the rebel Cairbar increased in strength and found means to murder the young king The army under Nathos then deserted to the usurper, and Nathos with his two brothers was obliged to quit Ireland Dar-Thula, the daughter of Colla, went with them to avoid Cairbar, who persisted in offering her his love The wind drove the vessel back to Ulster, where Cairbar lay encamped, and the three young men, being overpowered, were slain As for Dar-Thula, she was pierced with an arrow, and died also — Ossian, *Dar-Thula*

Nation of Gentlemen The Scotch were so called by George IV, when he visited Scotland in 1822

Nation of Shopkeepers The English were so called by Napoleon I

National Assembly (1) The French deputies which met in the year 1789 The states-general was convened, but the clergy and nobles refused to sit in the same chamber with the commons, so the commons or deputies of the *tiers état* withdrew, constituted themselves into a deliberative body, and assumed the name of the *Assemblée Nationale* (2) The democratic French parliament of 1848, consisting of 900 members elected by manhood suffrage, was so called also

National Convention, the French

parliament of 1792 It consisted of 721 members, but was reduced first to 500, then to 300 It succeeded the National Assembly

Natty Bumpo, called "Leather-stocking" He appears in five of F Cooper's novels (1) *The Deerslayer*, (2) *The Pathfinder*, (3) "The Hawk-eye," in *The Last of the Mohicans*, (4) "Leather-stocking" in *The Pioneers*, and (5) "The Trapper," in *The Prairie*, in which he dies

Nature Abhors a Vacuum This was an axiom of the peripatetic philosophy, and was repeated by Galileo, as an explanation of the rise of water for about thirty-two feet in wells, etc

Nausicaa (4 syl), daughter of Alcinous king of the Phæacians, who conducted Ulysses to the court of her father when he was shipwrecked on the coast

Nausea as she had gone down through the orchards and the olive gardens to the sea holding the golden cress of oil in one hand, with her feet bare so that she might wade in the water and in her eyes the great soft wonder that must have come there when Olyseus awoke — *Ovid's Ariadne* l. 10

Navigation (*The Father of*), don Henrique duke of Viseo, the greatest man that Portugal has produced (1531-1460)

Navigation (*The Father of British Inland*), Francis Egerton, duke of Bridgewater (1736-1803)

Naviget Anticyram (Horace, *Sat*, ii 3, 166), Anticyra, in Thessaly, famous for hellebore, a remedy for madness, hence, when a person acted foolishly, he was told to go to Anticyra, as we should say, "to get his simples cut"

Naxian Groves Naxos (now Naxia), an island of the Ægean Sea or the Archipelago, was noted for its wines

falsæ Taccantiss
Wild from Naxian groves
Longfellow *Drinking Song*

Negara, a fancy name used by Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus, as a synonym of sweetheart

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade
Or with the tangles of Negara's hair
Milton *Lycidas* (1633)

Neal'ny (4 syl), a suttee, the young widow of Ar'nalan son of Kch'ima — Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, i 11 (1809)

Nebuchadnezzar [*Ne-boch-ad-ne-Zar*], in Russian, means "there is no God but the czar" — M D, *Notes and Queries* (21st July, 1877)

Necessity Longfellow, in *The Wayside Inn* (1863), says the student

Quoted Horace, where he sings
The dire necessity of things
That drives into the roof sublime
Of new built houses of the great
The adamantine nails of Fate.

He refers to

Et scit adamantinos
Summis verticibus dira Necessitas
Clavos.

— Odes III. 24.

Neck. Calig'ula the Roman emperor used to say, "Oh that the Roman people had but one neck, that I might cut it off at a blow!"

I love the sex and sometimes would reverse
The tyrant's wish that mankind only had
One neck which he with one fell stroke might pierce"
Byron *Don Juan* vi. 27 (1834)

Neck or Nothing, a farce by Garrick (1766) Mr Stockwell promises to give his daughter in marriage to the son of sir Harry Harlowe of Dorsetshire, with a dot of £10,000, but it so happens that the young man is privately married. The two servants of Mr Belford and sir Harry Harlowe try to get possession of the money, by passing off Martin (Belford's servant) as sir Harry's son, but it so happens that Belford is in love with Miss Stockwell, and hearing of the plot through Jenny, the young lady's-maid, arrests the two servants as vagabonds, and old Stockwell gladly consents to his marriage with Nancy, and thinks himself well out of a terrible scrape

Nectab'anus, the dwarf at the cell of the hermit of Engaddi — Sir W Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I)

Nectar, the beverage of the gods It was white as cream, for when Hebe spilt some of it, the white arch of heaven, called the Milky Way, was made The food of the gods was *ambrosia*

Ned (*Lynq*), "the chimney-sweeper of Savoy," that is, the duke of Savoy, who joined the allied army against France in the war of the Spanish Succession — Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712)

Negro'ni, a princess, the friend of Lucrezia di Borja She invited the notables who had insulted the Borja to a banquet, and killed them with poisoned wine — Donizetti, *Lucrezia di Borja* (an opera, 1834)

Negus, sovereign of Abyssinia Erco'co or Erquico on the Red Sea marks the north-east boundary of this empire

The empire of Negus to his utmost port,
Erecoo.

Milton, *Paradise Lost* xl 397 (1653)

Nehemiah Holdenough, a presbyterian preacher—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Neilson (*Mr Christopher*), a surgeon at Glasgow—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Neimheid (2 syl) employed four architects to build him a palace in Ireland, and, that they might not build another like it or superior to it for some other monarch, had them all secretly murdered—O'Halloran, *History of Ireland*

* * A similar story is told of Nômanal-Aôuar king of Hirah, who employed Senna'mar to build him a palace. When finished, he cast the architect headlong from the highest tower, to prevent his building another to rival it—D Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697)

Nekayah, sister of Rasselas prince of Abyssinia. She escapes with her brother from the "happy valley," and wanders about with him to find what condition or rank of life is the most happy. After roaming for a time, and finding no condition of life free from its drawbacks, the brother and sister resolve to return to the "happy valley"—Dr Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759)

Nell, the meek and obedient wife of Jobson, taught by the strap to know who was lord and master. Lady Loverule was the immortal, headstrong bride of sir John Loverule. The two women, by a magical hocus-poocus, were changed for a time, without any of the four knowing it. Lady Loverule was placed with Jobson, who soon brought down her turbulent temper with the strap, and when she was reduced to submission, the two women were restored again to their respective husbands—C Coffey, *The Devil to Pay* (1731)

The merit of Mrs. Nell (1711-1785) as an actress first showed itself in "Nell" the cobbler's wife.—T Davies.

Nell (*Little*) or **NEILA TRFNT**, a sweet, innocent, loving child of 14 summers, brought up by her old miserly grandfather, who gambled away all his money. Her days were monotonous and without youthful companionship, her evenings gloomy and solitary, there were no child-sympathies in her dreary home, but dejection, despondence akin to madness, watchfulness, suspicion, and imbecility. The grandfather being wholly

ruined by gaming, the two went forth as beggars, and ultimately settled down in a cottage adjoining a country churchyard. Here Nelly died, and the old grandfather soon afterwards was found dead upon her grave—C Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840)

* * The solution of the grandfather's story is given in ch lxx.

Nelly, the servant-girl of Mrs Dimmont—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Nelson's Ship, the Victory

Now from the fleet of the foemen past
Ahead of the Victory
A four-decked ship with a flagless mast
An Anak of the sea.
His gaze on the ship lord Nelson cast
Oh, oh I my old friend I quoth he,
Since again we have met, we must all be glad
To pay our respects to the *Trinidad*.
So full on the bow of the giant foe
Our illustrious Victory runs
Thro' the dark night, snook the thunder broke
O'er her deck from a hundred guns
Lord Lytton *Ode* III, 9 (1839)

Nem'ean Lion, a lion of Argôlis, slain by Hercules

In this word Shakespeare has preserved the correct accent "As hardy as the Nem'ean lion's nerve" (*Hamlet*, act 1 sc 5), but Spenser incorrectly throws the accent on the second syllable, which is a short "Into the great Neme'an lion's grove" (*Fairy Queen*, v. 1)

Ere Nem'ea's boar resigned his straggly spoil,
Statius *The Thebaid* l.

Nem'esis, the Greek personification of retribution, or that punishment for sin which sooner or later overtakes the offender

and some great Nemesis
Break from a darkened future
Tennyson *The Princess* vi. (1847)

Ne'mo, the name by which captain Hawdon was known at Krook's. He had once won the love of the future lady Dedlock, by whom he had a child called Esther Summerson, but he was compelled to copy law-writings for daily bread, and died a miserable death from an overdose of opium—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852)

Nepen'the (3 syl) or **NEPENTHES**, a care-dispelling drug, which Polydamna, wife of Tho'nis king of Egypt gave to Helen (daughter of Jove and Leda). A drink containing this drug "changed grief to mirth, melancholy to joyfulness, and hatred to love." The water of Ardenne had the opposite effects. Homer mentions the drug nepenthes in his *Odyssey*, iv 228,

That repent's whil's the wife of Thome
In Egypt gave to Jove her Helen.
Milton, *Comus* 675 (1634)

Nepent's is a drink or sovereign grace
Devised by the gods for to allure
Heart a grief and bitter gall away to chase
While I run up anger and contentious rage
In trial thereof sweet peace and quiet rage
It doth establish in the troubled mind
And to him drink eternal happiness do find
Epilogue *Fury Queen* l. 2 (1651)

Neph'elo-Coccygia, the cloud-land of air castles. The word means "cuckoo cloudland." The city of Nephelo-Coccygia was built by cuckoos and gulls, and was so fortified by clouds that the gods could not meddle with the affairs of its inhabitants — Aristophanes, *The Birds*.

* * The name occurs also in Lucian's *Verba Historice*.

Will you bring to Neph'elo-Coccygia or to the court of queen Mab, we can meet with sharper, hotter, more delicate and women worthy of such paragonage — *Merry*.

Nep'omuk or **Nep'omuck** (*S' John*), canon of Prague. He was thrown from a bridge in 1381, and drowned by order of King Wenceslaus, because he refused to betray the secrets confided to him by the queen in the holy rite of confession. The spot whence he was cast into the Moldau is still marked by a cross with five stars on the parapet, indicative of the miraculous flames seen flickering over the dead body for three days. Nepomuk was canonized in 1729, and became the patron saint of bridges. His statue in stone usually occupies a similar position on bridges as it does at Prague.

Like St. John's wet as duck in stone
Looking down in a the stream
Londoner *The Golden Legend* (1611)

* * The word is often accented on the second syllable.

Neptuno (*Old Luther*), the ocean or sea-god.

Nerestan, son of Gu Lusignan D'Outremer king of Jerusalem, and brother of Zari. Nerestan was sent on his parole to France, to obtain ransom for certain Christians who had fallen into the hands of the Saracens. When Osman, the sultan, was informed of his relationship to Zari, he ordered all Christian captives to be at once liberated "without money and without price." — A. Hill, *Zari* (adapted from Voltaire's tragedy).

Ne'reus (2 syl), father of the water-nymphs. A very old prophetic god of great kindness. The scalp, chin, and breast of Ne'reus were covered with seaweed instead of hair.

By heavy Ne'reus wrinkled look
Milton *Comus* 571 (1634)

Neri'nê, Doto, and Nysô, the three nereids who guarded the fleet of Vasco da Gama. When the treacherous pilot had run Vasco's ship upon a sunken rock, these three sea-nymphs lifted up the prow and turned it round.

The lovely Nysô and Neri'nê spring
With all the vehemence and speed of wing
Campden, *Lured* 11 (1655).

Nerissa, the clever confidential waiting-woman of Portia the Venetian heiress. Nerissa is the counterfeiter of her mistress, with a fair share of the lady's elegance and wit. She marries Gratiano a friend of the merchant Anthonio — Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (1638).

Nero of the North, Christian II of Denmark (1180, reigned 1531-1558, died 1559).

Nesle (*Blondel de*), the favourite minstrel of Richard Cœur de Lion [Nesle = *Nesle*] — Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I).

Nessus's Shirt. Nessus (in Latin *Nessus*), the centaur, carried the wife of Hercules over a river, and attempting to run away with her, was shot by Hercules. As the centaur was dying, he told Deianira (3 syl) that if she steeped in his blood her husband's shirt, she would secure his love for ever. Thus she did, but when Hercules put the shirt on, his body suffered such agony, that he rushed to mount Ota, collected together a pile of wood, set it on fire, and, rushing into the midst of the flames, was burnt to death.

When Creusa (3 syl), the daughter of King Cronus, was about to be married to Jason, Medea sent her a splendid wedding robe, but when Creusa put it on, she was burnt to death by it in excruciating pain.

Morgan le Fay, hoping to kill King Arthur, sent him a superb royal robe. Arthur told the messenger to try it on, that he might see its effect, but no sooner had the messenger done so, than he dropped down dead, "burnt to mere coal." — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 175 (1470).

For 'ho! the shirt of Nessus is upon me [i.e. I am in agony].
Shakespeare *Antony and Cleopatra* act IV sc. 10 (1609).

Nestor (A), a wise old man. Nestor of Pylos was the oldest and most experienced of all the Greek chieftains who went to the siege of Troy — Homer, *Iliad*.

Nestor of the Chemical Revo-

lution Dr Black is so called by Lavoisier (1728-1799)

Nestor of Europe, Leopold king of Belgium (1790, 1831-1865)

Neu'ha, a native of Toobouai, one of the Society Islands. It was at Toobouai that the mutineers of the *Bounty* landed, and Torquil married Neuha. When a vessel was sent to capture the mutineers, Neuha conducted Torquil to a secret cave, where they lay *perdu* till all danger was over, when they returned to their island home — Byron, *The Island* (The character of Neuha is given in canto ii 7)

Never

On the Greek Kalends (There are no Greek Kalends) When the Spanish ambassador announced in Latin the terms on which queen Elizabeth might hope to avert the threatened invasion, her majesty replied

Ad Grecas bone rex sient mandata calendæ

On St Tib's Eve (There is no such saint as Tibs)

On the 31st of June, 1879 (or any other impossible date)

At latter Lammis (There is no such time) Fuller thus renders the speech of the Spanish ambassador

These to you are our commands
And no help to the Netherlands
Of the treaty taken by Drake
For which you must make
And those abbays but id anew
Which your father overthrew

The queen's reply

Worthy king know this Your will
At latter Lammis we'll fulfil

On the year of the coronation of Napoleon III

In the reign of queen Dick

Once in a blue moon

When two Sundays meet

When the Yellow River runs clear (Chinese)

In that memorable week which had three Thursdays — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii 1

The year when the middle of August was in May — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii 1

The year of the great medlars, three of which would fill a bushel — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii 1

At the coming of the Cockheranes (3 syl) — Rabelais, *Gargantua*, 49

Nevers (*Comte de*), to whom Valentina (daughter of the governor of the *Castile*) was affianced, and whom she

married in a fit of jealousy. The count having been shot in the Bartholomew slaughter, Valentina married Raoul [*Raoul*] her first love, but both were killed by a party of musketeers commanded by the governor of the Louvre — Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (opera, 1836)

* * * The duke [not count] de Nevers, being asked by the governor of the Louvre to join in the Bartholomew Massacre, replied that his family contained a long list of warriors, but not one assassin

Neville (*Major*), an assumed name of lord Geraldin, son of the earl of Geraldin. He first appears as Mr William Lovell

Mr Geraldin Neville, uncle to lord Geraldin — Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Neville (*Miss*), the friend and confidante of Miss Hardeastle. A handsome coquettish girl, destined by Mrs Hardeastle for her son Tony Lumpkin, but Tony did not care for her, and she dearly loved Mr Hastings, so Hastings and Tony plotted together to outwit madam, and of course won the day — O Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773)

Neville (*Sir Henry*), chamberlain of Richard Cœur de Lion — Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

New Atlantis (*The*), an imaginary island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, in his allegorical fiction so called, supposes himself wrecked on this island, where he finds an association for the cultivation of natural science and the promotion of arts — Lord Bacon, *The New Atlantis* (1626)

* * * Called the New Atlantis to distinguish it from Plato's Atlantis, an imaginary island of fabulous charms

New Inn (*The*) or THE LIGHT HEART, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1628)

New Way to Pay Old Debts, a drama by Philip Massinger (1625). Wellborn, the nephew of sir Giles Overreach, having run through his fortune and got into debt, induces lady Allworth, out of respect and gratitude to his father, to give him countenance. This induces sir Giles to suppose that his nephew was about to marry the wealthy dowager. Feeling convinced that he will then be able to swindle him of all the dowager's property, as he had ousted him out of

his paternal estates, sir Giles pays his nephew's debts, and supplies him liberally with ready money, to bring about the marriage as soon as possible. Having paid Wellborn's debts, the overreaching old man is compelled, through the treachery of his clerk, to restore the estates also, for the deeds of conveyance are found to be only blank sheets of parchment, the writing having been erased by some chemical acids.

New Zealander It was Macaulay who said the time might come when some "New Zealand artist shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St Paul's."

* Shelley was before Macaulay, in the same conceit — See *Dedication of Peter Bell the Third*.

Newcastle (*The duchess of*), in the court of Charles II — Sir W. Scott, *Fervor of the Peal* (time, Charles II).

Newcastle (*The marquis of*), a royalist in the service of Charles I — Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I).

Newcastle Apothecary (*The*), Mr Bolus of Newcastle used to write his prescriptions in rhyme. A bottle bearing the couplet, "When taken to be well shaken," was sent to a patient, and when Bolus called next day to inquire about its effect, John told the apothecary his master was dead. The fact is, John had shaken the *sic* man instead of the bottle, and had shaken the life out of him — G. Colman, junior.

Newcome (*Clemency*), about 30 years old, with a plump and cheerful face, but twisted into a tightness that made it comical. Her gait was very homely, her limbs seemed all odd ones, her shoes were so self-willed that they never wanted to go where her feet went. She wore blue stockings, a printed gown of hideous pattern and many colours, and a white apron. Her sleeves were short, her elbows always grazed, her cap anywhere but in the right place, but she was scrupulously clean, and "maintained a kind of dislocated tidiness." She carried in her pocket "a handkerchief, a piece of wax-candle, an apple, an orange, a lucky penny, a crump-bone, a padlock, a pair of scissors, a handful of loose beads, several balls of worsted and cotton, a needle-case, a collection of curl-papers, a biscuit, a thimble, a nutmeg-grater, and a few miscellaneous

articles." Clemency Newcome married Benjamin Britain, her fellow-servant at Dr Jeddler's, and opened a country inn called the Nutmeg-Grater, a cozy, well-to-do place as any one could wish to see, and there were few married people so well assorted as Clemency and Ben Britain — C. Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846).

Newcome (*Colonel*), a widower, distinguished for the moral beauty of his life. He loses his money and enters the Charter House.

Clive Newcome, his son. He is in love with Ethel Newcome, his cousin, whom he marries as his second wife — Thackeray, *The Newcomes* (1850).

Newcome (*Johnny*), any raw youth when he first enters the army or navy.

Newgate Fashion (*To March*), two and two, as the prisoners were at one time conveyed to Newgate two and two together.

Falstaff. Must we all march?
Shakespeare. Yes, two and two. *Newgate fashion*.
Shakespeare. 1 *Henry IV*, act III, sc. 3 (1497).

Newgate Tringe, a beard worn only under the chin, as the hangman's rope is fastened round the neck of those about to be hanged. Sometimes called the *Newgate Frill*, and sometimes the *Tyburn Collar*.

The Newgate Knocker, a lock of hair worn especially by costermongers, twisted towards the ear. It is supposed to remind one of the knocker on the prison door of Newgate. *The cow-hel* is a curl worn on the temples.

Newland (*Abraham*), one of the governors of the Bank of England, to whom, in the early part of the nineteenth century, all Bank of England notes were made payable. A bank-note was called an "Abraham Newland," and hence the popular song, "I've often heard say, sham Abraham you may, but must not sham Abraham Newland."

Trees are notes issued from the bank of nature, and as current as those payable to Abraham Newland — G. Colman. *The Poor Gentleman* 1 (1850-7).

Newspapers (*The Oldest*).
Stamford Mercury, 1695. The editor says that No 6803, July 1, 1826, means that the paper had arrived at the 6833rd week of issue, or the 181st year of its existence.

Nottingham Journal, 1710.

Northampton Mercury, 1720.

Gloucester Journal, 1722.

* * Chalmers says that the first

English newspaper was called the *English Mercury*, 1588, but Mr Watts has proved that the papers so called, now in the British Museum, are forgeries, because they bear the paper-mark of George I. The *English Mercuries* consist of seven distinct articles, three printed, and four in MS.

Newton

Newton declared with all his grand discoveries recent, that he himself felt only like a youth
licking up shells by the great ocean truth "

Byron *Don Juan* vii. 5 (1824)

Newton discovered the prismatic colours of light, and explained the phenomenon by the emission theory.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night.

God said: Let Newton be, and all was light.

Pope *Epitaph intended for Newton's Monument in Westminster Abbey* (1727)

Newton is called by Campbell "The Priest of Nature"—*Pleasures of Hope*, 1 (1799)

Newton and the Apple It is said that Newton was standing in the garden of Mrs Conduitt of Woolsthorpe, in the year 1665, when an apple fell from a tree and set him thinking. From this incident he ultimately developed his theory of gravitation.

When Newton saw an apple fall he found

In

A n

In

nd

(1824)

Nibelung, a mythical king of Nibelungenland (Norway). He had twelve paladins, all giants. Siegfried [*Sege-freod*], prince of the Netherlands, slew the giants, and made Nibelungenland tributary.—*Nibelungen Lied*, iii (1210)

Nibelungen Hoard, a mythical mass of gold and precious stones, which Siegfried [*Sege-freod*], prince of the Netherlands, took from Nibelungenland and gave to his wife as a dowry. The hoard filled thirty-six waggons. After the murder of Siegfried, Hagan seized the hoard, and, for concealment, sank it in the "Rhine at Lockham," intending to recover it at a future period, but Hagan was assassinated, and the hoard was lost for ever.—*Nibelungen Lied*, xiv.

Nibelungen Lied [*No by-lung 'n lād*], the German *Iliad* (1210). It is divided into two parts, and thirty-two lieds or cantos. The first part ends with the death of Siegfried, and the second part with the death of Kriemhild.

Siegfried, the youngest of the kings of the Netherlands, went to Worms, to crave the hand of Kriemhild in

marriage. While he was staying with Günther king of Burgundy (the lady's brother), he assisted him to obtain in marriage Brunhild queen of Issland, who announced publicly that he only should be her husband who could beat her in hurling a spear, throwing a huge stone, and in leaping. Siegfried, who possessed a cloak of invisibility, aided Günther in these three contests, and Brunhild became his wife. In return for these services, Günther gave Siegfried his sister Kriemhild in marriage. After a time, the bride and bridegroom went to visit Günther, when the two ladies disputed about the relative merits of their respective husbands, and Kriemhild, to exalt Siegfried, boasted that Günther owed to him his victories, and his wife Brunhild, in great anger, now employed Hagan to murder Siegfried, and this he did by stabbing him in the back while he was drinking from a brook.

Thirteen years elapsed, and the widow married Etzel king of the Huns. After a time, she invited Brunhild and Hagan to a visit. Hagan, in this visit, killed Etzel's young son, and Kriemhild was like a fury. A battle ensued, in which Günther and Hagan were made prisoners, and Kriemhild cut off both their heads with her own hand. Hildebrand, horrified at this act of blood, slew Kriemhild, and so the poem ends.—Authors unknown (but the story was pieced together by the minnesingers).

* * The *Volsunga Saga* is the Icelandic version of the *Nibelungen Lied*. This saga has been translated into English by William Morris.

The *Nibelungen Lied* has been ascribed to Heinrich von Otfendingen, a minnesinger, but it certainly existed before that epoch, if not as a complete whole, in separate lays, and all that Heinrich von Otfendingen could have done was to collect the floating lays, connect them, and form them into a complete story.

F. A. Wolf, in 1795, wrote a learned book to prove that Homer did for the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* what Otfendingen did for the *Nibelungenlied*.

Richard Wagner composed, in 1850, an opera called *Die Nibelungen*.

Nibelungen Nôt, the second part of the *Nibelungen Lied*, containing the marriage of Kriemhild with Etzel, the visit of the Burgundians to the court of the Hun, and the death of Günther, Hagan, Kriemhild, and others. This part contains eighty-three four-line stanzas.

more than the first part The number of lines in the two parts is 9836, so that the poem is almost as long as Milton's *Paradise Lost*

Nibelungers, whoever possessed the Nibelungen hoard When it was in Norway, the Norwegians were so called when Siegfried [*Sage freed*] got the possession of it, the Netherlands were so called, and when the hoard was removed to Burgundy, the Burgundians were the Nibelungers

Nic Frog, the Dutch, as a nation, as the English are called John Bull — Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712)

Nica'nor, "the Protospathaire," a Greek general — Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Nice (*Sir Courtly*), the chief character and title of a drama by Croune (1685)

Nicholas, a poor scholar, who boarded with John, a rich old miserly carpenter The poor scholar fell in love with Alison, his landlord's young wife, who joined him in duping the foolish old carpenter Nicholas told John that such a rain would fall on the ensuing Monday as would drown every one in "less than an hour," and he persuaded the old fool to provide three large tubs, one for himself, one for his wife, and the other for his lodger In these tubs, said Nicholas, they would be saved, and when the flood abated, they would then be lords and masters of the whole earth A few hours before the time of the "flood," the old carpenter went to the top chamber of his house to repeat his *pater noster* He fell asleep over his prayers, and was roused by the cry of "Water! water! Help! help!" Supposing the rain had come, he jumped into his tub, and was let down by Nicholas and Alison into the street A crowd soon assembled, were delighted at the joke, and pronounced the old man an idiot and fool — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Miller's Tale," 1388)

Nicholas, the barber of the village in which don Quixote lived — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I (1605)

Nicholas (*Brother*), a monk at St Mary's Convent — Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Nicholas (*St*), patron saint of boys, parish clerks, sailors, thieves, and of Aberdeen, Russia, etc

Nicholas (*St*) The legend is, that an

angel told him a father was so poor he was about to raise money by the prostitution of his three daughters On hearing this, St Nicholas threw in at the cottage window three bags of money, sufficient to portion each of the three damsels

The gift
Of Nicholas which on the maidens he
Pointedly bestowed, to save their youthful prime
Unblemished.

Dante *Purgatory* xx. (1308)

Nicholas of the Tower (*The*), the duke of Exeter, constable of the Tower

He was encountered with a shippe of warre apper-
teining to the duke of Exeter the constable of the Towre
of London called *The Nicholas of the Towre* — Hall,
Chronicle (1541)

Nicholas's Clerks, highway men, so called by a pun on the phrase *Old Nic!* and *St Nicholas* who presided over scholars

I think yonder come prancing down the hill from
Kington a couple of St Nicholas's clerk. — Rowley
Atch at Midnight (1633)

St Nicholas's Clerks, scholars, so called because St Nicholas was the patron of scholars The statutes of Paul's School require the scholars to attend divine service on St Nicholas's Day — Knight, *Life of Dean Colet*, 362 (1726)

Nickleby (*Nicholas*), the chief character and title of a novel by C Dickens (1838) He is the son of a poor country gentleman, and has to make his own way in the world He first goes as usher to Mr Squeers, schoolmaster at Dotheboys Hall, in Yorkshire, but leaves in disgust with the tyranny of Squeers and his wife, especially to a poor boy named Smike Smike runs away from the school to follow Nicholas, and remains his humble follower till death At Portsmouth, Nicholas joins the theatrical company of Mr Crummles, but leaves the profession for other adventures He falls in with the brothers Cherryble, who make him their clerk, and in this post he rises to become a merchant, and ultimately marries Madeline Bray

Mrs Nickleby, mother of Nicholas, and a widow She is an enormous talker, fond of telling long stories with no connection Mrs Nickleby is a weak, vain woman, who imagines an idiot neighbour is in love with her because he tosses cabbages and other articles over the garden wall In conversation, Mrs Nickleby rides off from the main point at every word suggestive of some new idea As a specimen of her sequence of ideas, take the following example — "The name began with 'B' and ended with 'G,' I

am sure Perhaps it was Waters" (p 198)

* * "The original of 'Mrs Nickleby,'" says John Foster, "was the mother of Charles Dickens"—*Life of Dickens*, in 8

Kate Nickleby, sister of Nicholas, beautiful, pure-minded, and loving Kate works hard to assist in the expenses of housekeeping, but shuns every attempt of Ralph and others to allure her from the path of virgin innocence She ultimately marries Frank, the nephew of the Cheeryble brothers

Ralph Nickleby, of Golden Square (London), uncle to Nicholas and Kate A hard, grasping money-broker, with no ambition but the love of swindling, no spirit beyond the thirst of gold, and no principle except that of fleecing every one who comes into his power This villain is the father of Smike, and ultimately hangs himself, because he loses money, and sees his schemes one after another burst into thin air—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Nineven, a gigantic malignant hag of Scotch superstition

* * Dunbar, the Scotch poet, describes her in his *Flying of Dunbar and Kennedy* (1508)

Nicode'mus, one of the servants of general Harrison—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Nicole (2 syl), a female servant of M Jourdain, who sees the folly of her master, and exposes it in a natural and amusing manner—Molière, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (1670)

Night or Nox So Tennyson calls sir Perard, the Black Knight of the Black Lands, one of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Gareth and Lynette") sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 126 (1370)

Nightingale (*The*), unknown in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland It does not visit Cornwall, nor even the west of Devon, nor does it cross the Trent

Nightingale (*The Arcadian*), an ass

Nightingale (*The Cambridgeshire*), the edible frog, once common in the fen district, also called the "Whaddon organ"

Nightingale (*The Fen*), the edible frog

Nightingale (*The Italian*), Angelica Catala'm, also called "The Queen of Song" (1782-1849)

Nightingale (*The Liege*), the edible frog,

Nightingale (*The Swedish*), Jenny Lind, afterwards Mde Goldschmidt She appeared in London 1847, and retired 1861 (born 1821—)

Nightingale and the Lutist The tale is, that a lute-master challenged a nightingale in song The bird, after sustaining the contest for some time, feeling itself outdone, fell on the lute, and died broken-hearted

* * This tale is from the Latin of Strada, translated by Richard Crashaw, and called *Mus's Duel* (1650) It is most beautifully told by John Ford, in his drama entitled *The Lover's Melancholy*, where Men'aphon is supposed to tell it to Amethus (1628)

Nightingale and the Thorn

As it fell upon a day
In the merry month of May
Sitting in a pleasant shade

Save the nightingale alone
She poor bird as all forlorn
Leaned her breast up till a thorn
Richard Barnfield *Address to the Nightingale* (1594)

That dances at such joyful misery

Expresses in her song grief not to be expressed.
Giles Fletcher *Christ's Triumph over Death* (1610)
The nightingale that sings with the deep thorn
Which fable places in [sic] her breast.
Byron *Don Juan* xl 87 (1844)

Nightmare of Europe (*The*), Napoleon Bonaparte (1769, reigned 1804-1814, died 1821)

Nightshade (*Deadly*) We are told that the berries of this plant so intoxicated the soldiers of Sweno the Danish king, that they became an easy prey to the Scotch, who sent them to pieces

* * Called "deadly," not from its poisonous qualities, but because it was used at one time for blackening the eyes in mourning

Nimrod, pseudonym of Charles James Apperley, author of *The Chase*, *The Road*, *The Wolf* (1777-1843)

Nim'ue, a "damsel of the lake," who cajoled Merlin in his dotage to tell her the secret "whereby he could be rendered powerless," and then, like Delilah, she overpowered him, by "confusing him under a stone"

Then after these quests Merlin fell in a dotage on one of the damsels of the lake light Nimue and Merlin

world let her have no rest but always he would be with her in every place. And she made him good cheer till she had learned of him what she desired. And Merlin showed to her in a rock, whereas was a great wonder which went under a stone. So by her subtle craft, she made Merlin go under that stone and he never came out for the craft that he could do—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* L 60 (1470)

Without doubt the name Nimue is a clerical error for Nineve or Nimve. It occurs only once in the three volumes (See NINEVE)

* * Tennyson makes Vivien the seductive betrayer of Merlin, and says she enclosed him "in the four walls of a hollow tower," but the *History* says "Nimue put him under the stone" (pt 1 60)

Nina-Thoma, daughter of Tor-Thoma (chief of one of the Scandinavian islands). She eloped with Uthal (son of Larthmor a petty king of Berrathon, a neighbouring island), but Uthal soon tired of her, and, having fixed his affections on another, confined her in a desert island. Uthal, who had also dethroned his father, was slain in single combat by Ossian, who had come to restore the deposed monarch to his throne. When Nina-Thoma heard of her husband's death, she languished and died, "for though most cruelly entreated, her love for Uthal was not abated"—Ossian, *Berathon*

Nine "It is by nines that Eastern presents are given, when they would extend their magnificence to the highest degree." Thus, when Dakianos wished to ingratiate himself with the shah,

He caused himself to be preceded by nine superb camels. The first was loaded with nine suits of gold adorned with jewels; the second bore nine sabres the hilts and scabbards of which were adorned with diamonds; upon the third camel were nine suits of armour; the fourth had nine suits of horse furniture; the fifth had nine cases full of sapphires; the sixth had nine cases full of rubies; the eighth had nine cases full of diamonds; the ninth had nine cases full of pearls. (Dakian *Tales*)

Nine Gods (*The*) of the Etruscans Juno, Minerva, and Tin'ia (*the three chief*). The other six were Vulcan, Mars, Saturn, Hercules, Summanus, and Vedio (See NOVENSILES)

Lars Por'enna of Clusium
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more
By the nine gods he swore it
And named a trusting day
To swim on his army
Lord Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome*
(Horatius 184.)

Nine Orders of Angels (*The*)
(1) Seraphim, (2) Cherubim (*in the first circle*), (3) Thrones, (4) Dominions (*in*

the second circle), (5) Virtues, (6) Powers, (7) Principalities, (8) Archangels, (9) Angels (*in the third circle*)

In heaven above
The effulgent hands in triple circles move
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* xl 13 (1579)

Novem vero angelorum ordines dicimus scilicet
(1) Angelos (2) Archangelos (3) Virtutes, (4) Potestates
(5) Principatus (6) Dominationes (7) Thronos (8) Cherubim (9) Seraphim.—Gregory *Homily* 34 (A.D. 391)

Nine Planets (*The*) Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, the Planetoids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune

* * According to the Ptolemaic system, there are only seven planets, or more strictly speaking, "planetary heavens," viz, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Beyond these were three other spheres, that of the fixed stars, the primum mobile, and the empyrean. This is the system Dante follows in his *Paradise*

Nine Worthies (*The*) Three were pagans Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar. Three were Jews Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus. Three were Christians Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon

Nine Worthies (privy councillors to William III) Four were Whigs Devonshire, Dorset, Monmouth, and Edward Russell. Five were Tories Caermarthen, Pembroke, Nottingham, Marlborough, and Lowther

Nine Worthies of London (*The*) sir William Walworth, sir Henry Pritchard, sir William Sexenoke, sir Thomas White, sir John Bonham, Christopher Croker, sir John Hawkwood, sir Hugh Caverley, and sir Henry Malreverer

* * The chronicles of these nine worthies are written in prose and verse by Richard Johnson (1592), author of *The Seven Champions of Christendom*

Nineve (2 syl), the Lady of the Lake, in Arthurian romance

Then the Lady of the Lake that was always friendly unto King Arthur understood by her subtle crafts that he was like to have been destroyed and so the Lady of the Lake that light Nineve came into the forest to seek sir Lancelot du Lake.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* ii. 67 (1470)

* * This name occurs three times in the *Morte d'Arthur*—once as "Nimue," once as "Nineve," and once as "Nimve." Probably "Nimue" (qv) is a clerical error, as we also find Nymyne

Ninon de Lenclos, a beautiful Parisian, rich, spirituelle, and an atheist, who abandoned herself to epicurean indulgence, and preserved her charms to a

very advanced age Ninon de Lenclos renounced marriage, and had numberless lovers. Her house was the rendezvous of all the most illustrious persons of the period, as Molière, St Evremont, Fontenelle, Voltaire, and so on (1615-1705)

Some never grow
Ugly for instance, Ninon de Lenclos.
Byron, *Don Juan* v 93 (1809)

Niobe [*Né' oby*], the beau-ideal of grief. After losing her twelve children, she was changed into a stone, from which ran water.

* * The group of "Niobe and her Children in Florence," discovered at Rome in 1583, was the work either of Praxitéles or Scopas.

She followed my poor father's body
Like Niobe all tears.
Shakespeare *Hamlet* act I, sc. 2 (1606)

Niobe of Nations (*The*) Rome is so called by Byron—*Childe Harold*, iv 79 (1817)

Nipha'tes (3 syl), a mountain on the borders of Mesopotamia. It was on this mountain that Satan lighted, when he came from the sun to visit our earth

toward the coast of earth beneath,
success

etc. (1603)

Nipper (*Susan*), generally called "Spitfire," from her snappish disposition. She was the nurse of Florence Dombey, to whom she was much attached. Susan Nipper married Mr Toots (after he had got over his infatuation for Florence).

Susan Nipper says: I may wish to take a voyage to Chaney, but I mayn't know how to leave the London Docks.—C Dickens *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Nippotate (4 syl), "a live lion stuffed with straw," exhibited in a rare-show. So called from the body of a tame hedgehog exhibited by Old Harry, a notorious character in London at the beginning of the eighteenth century (died 1710).

Of monsters stranger than can be expressed
There's Nippotate lies amongst the rest.

Sutton Nicholls.

Niquee [*Né' kay*], the sister of Anastase, with whom she lived in incest. The fairy Zorpee was her godmother, and enchanted her, in order to break off this connection.—Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis de Gaul* (thirteenth century)

Nisroch [*Niz' roh*], "of principalities the prince." A god of the Assyrians. In the book of *Kings* the "Seventy" call him "Mescrach," and in *Isaiah* "Nas-rach." Josephus calls him "Arashés." One of the rebel angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*. He says:

Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps and not repine,
But live content, which is the calmest life;
But pain is perfect misery the worst
Of evils, and, excessive overturns
All patience.

Milton *Paradise Lost* vl 459 etc. (1653)

Nit, one of the attendants of queen Mab.

Hop and Mop and Drap so clear
Pip and Trip and Skip that wore
To Mab their sovereign dear—
Her special maids of honour!
Fib and Tib and Puck and Pin
Tick and Quick and Jill and Jin
Tit and Nit and Wap and Win—
The train that wait upon her

Drayton *Aymphidia* (1563-1631)

Nixon (*Christal*), agent to Mr Edward Redgauntlet the Jacobite.—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Nixon (*Martha*), the old nurse of the earl of Oxford.—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

No One (*Cæsar* or) Julius Cæsar said, "Aut Cæsar aut nullus." And again, "I would sooner be first in a village than second at Rome."

Milton makes Satan say, "Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

Jonathan Wild used to say, "I'd rather stand on the top of a dunghill than at the bottom of a hill in paradise."

Tennyson says, "All in all or not at all"—*Idylls* ("Vivien")

"Six three or three dice" (aces were called dice, and did not count)

No Song no Supper, a musical drama by Prince Hoare, F S A (1790). Crop the farmer has married a second wife called Dorothy, who has an amiable weakness for a rascally lawyer named Endless. During the absence of her husband, Dorothy provides a supper for Endless, consisting of roast lamb and a cake, but just as the lawyer sits down to it, Crop, with Margaretta, knocks at the door. Endless is concealed in a sack, and the supper is carried away. Presently, Robin the sweetheart of Margaretta arrives, and Crop regrets there is nothing but bread and cheese to offer him. Margaretta now volunteers a song, the first verse of which tells Crop there is roast lamb in the house, which is accordingly produced, the second verse tells him there is a cake, which is produced also, and the third verse tells him that Endless is concealed in a sack. Had there been no song there would have been no supper, but the song produced the roast lamb and new cake.

Noah's Wife, Wāila (3 syl), who endeavoured to persuade the people that her husband was distraught

The wife of Noah (Wāila) and the wife of Lot (Wāhela) were both unbelievers and deceived their husbands and it shall be said to them at the last day, Enter ye into hell fire —Sale *Al Korān* lxvi.

Nobbs, the horse of "Dr Dove of Doncaster"—Southey, *The Doctor* (1834)

Noble (*The*), Charles III of Navarre (1361, 1387-1425)

Soliman, *Tehchibi*, the Turk (died 1410)

* * **Khosrou** or **Chosroës I** was called "The Noble Son" (*, 531-579)

Nodel, the lion, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* Nodel, the lion, represents the regal element of Germany, Isengrin, the wolf, represents the baronial element, and Reynard, the fox, the Church element (1498)

Noel (*Lusche*), schoolmaster of Bout du Monde "His clothes are old and worn, and his manner vacant" (act 1: 2) —E Stirling, *The Gold-Mine* or *Miller of Grenoble* (1854)

Noggs (*Newman*), Ralph Nickleby's clerk A tall man, of middle age, with two goggle eyes (one of which was fixed), a rubicund nose, a cadaverous face, and a suit of clothes decidedly the worse for wear He had the gift of distorting and cracking his finger-joints This kind-hearted, dilapidated fellow "kept his hunter and hounds once," but ran through his fortune He discovered a plot of old Ralph, which he confided to the Cheeryble brothers, who frustrated it and then provided for Newman —C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Noko'mis, mother of Weno'nah, and grandmother of Hiawatha Nikomis was the daughter of the Moon While she was swinging one day, some of her companions, out of jealousy, cut the ropes, and she fell to earth in a meadow The same night her first child, a daughter, was born, and was named Weno'nah

There among the ferns and mosses
Fair Noko'mis bore a daughter
And she called her name Weno'nah
Longfellow *Hiawatha* III (28.5)

Non Mi Ricordo, the usual answer of the Italian conner and other Italian witnesses when on examination at the trial of queen Charlotte (the wife of George IV), in 1820

The Italian witnesses often created amusement, when under examination by the frequent answer "Non mi ricordo"—*Cassell's History of England* VII 11 16 (1873)

"Lord Flint," in *Such Things Are*, by Mrs Inchbald (1786), when asked a question he wished to evade, used to reply, "My people know, no doubt, but I cannot recollect"

"Pierre Choppard," in *The Courier of Lyons*, by Edward Stirling (1852), when asked an ugly question, always answered, "I'll ask my wife, my memory's so slippery"

The North American society called the "Know Nothings," founded in 1853, used to reply to every question about themselves, "I know nothing about it"

Nona'cris' Stream, the river Styx, in Arcadia Cassandra says he has in a phial some of this "horrid spring," one drop of which, mixed with wine, would act as a deadly poison To this Polyperchon replies

I know its power for I have seen it tried
Pains of all sorts thro every nerve and artery
At once it scatters,—burns at once and freezes,—
Till, by extremity of torture forced
The soul consents to leave her joyless home
N Lee *Alexander the Great* IV 1 (1878)

Nonentity (*Dr*), a metaphysician, and thought by most people to be a profound scholar He generally spreads himself before the fire, sucks his pipe, talks little, drinks much, and is reckoned very good company You may know him by his long grey wig, and the blue handkerchief round his neck

Dr Nonentity I am told writes indexes to perfection makes essays and reviews any work with a single day's warning —*Goldsmith A Citizen of the World* xxix (1759)

Nones and Ides (each 1 syl)

On March the 7th June, July
October too the Nones you spy
Except in these those Nones appear
On the 6th day of all the year
If to the Nones you add an 8,
Of all the Ides you'll find the date E C B

Hence we have the 15th for the Ides of March, June, July, and October, and the 13th for every other month

Norbert (*Father*), Pierre Parisot Norbert, the French missionary (1697-1769)

Norfolk Street (Strand), with Arundel, Surrey, and Howard Streets, occupy the site of the house and grounds of the Howards (earls of Arundel and Surrey)

Norland (*Lord*), father of lady Eleanor Irwin, and guardian of lady Rambie (Miss Maria Wooburn) He disinherited his daughter for marrying against his will, and left her to starve, but subsequently relented, and relieved her wants and those of her young hus-

band—Inchbald, *Every One has His Fault* (1791)

Norma, a vestal who had been seduced, and discovers her paramour trying to seduce a sister vestal. In despair, she contemplates the murder of her base-born children—Bellini, *Norma* (1831), libretto by Romani

Norman, forester of sir William Ashton lord-keeper of Scotland—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Norman, a "sea-captain," in love with Violet the ward of lady Arundel. It turns out that this Norman is her ladyship's son by her first husband, and heir to the title and estates, but lady Arundel, having married a second husband, had a son named Percy, whom she wished to make her heir. Norman's father was murdered, and Norman, who was born three days afterwards, was brought up by Onslow, a village priest. At the age of 14 he went to sea, and became captain of a man-of-war. Ten years later, he returned to Arundel, and though at first his mother ignored him, and Percy flouted him, his noble and generous conduct disarmed hostility, and he not only reconciled his half-brother, but won his mother's affection, and married Violet, his heart's "sweet sweeting"—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839)

Norman-nan-Old or **Norman** of the Hammer, one of the eight sons of Torquil of the Oak—Sir W. Scott, *Laird Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Normandy (*The Gem of*), Emma, daughter of Richard I (died 1052)

Norna of the Fitful Head, "The Reimkennar." Her real name was Ulla Troil, but after her seduction by Basil Mertoun (Vaughan), and the birth of a son named Clement Cleveland (the future pirate), she changed her name. Towards the end of the novel, Norna gradually recovered her senses. She was the aunt of Minna and Brenda Froil—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

[One] cannot fail to trace in Norna—the victim of remorse and insanity and the dupe of her own imposture, her mind too flooded with all the wild literature and extravagant superstitions of the north—something distinct from the Daughters of the North whose pretensions to supernatural powers are not beyond those of a Norwood prophetic.—*The Pirate* (introduction 1831)

Norris, a family to whom Martin

Chuzzlewit was introduced while he was in America. They were friends of Mr. Bevan, rabid abolitionists, and yet hankering after titles as the gilt of the gingerbread of life—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Norris (*Black*), a dark, surly man and a wrecker. He wanted to marry Marian, "the daughter" of Robert (also a wrecker), but Marian was betrothed to Edward, a young sailor. Robert, being taken up for murder, was condemned to death, but Norris told Marian he would save his life if she would promise to marry him. Marian consented, but was saved by the arrest of Black Norris for murder—S. Knowles, *The Daughter* (1836).

North (*Christopher*), pseudonym of John Wilson, professor of moral philosophy, Edinburgh. He contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, thirty-nine of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" (1785–1804)

North (*Lord*), one of the judges in the State trial of Geoffrey Peveril, Julian, and the dwarf, for being concerned in the popish plot—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

North Britain, Scotland

North Britain (*The*), a radical periodical, conducted by John Wilkes. The celebrated number of this serial was No. 45, in which the ministers are charged "with putting a lie in the king's mouth"

Northampton, a contraction of *North-Avon-town* (Northampton), the town on the north of the Avon (Nen). As Drayton says, "Nen was Avon called"—*Polyolbion*, xxiii (1622)

Northamptonshire Poet (*The*), John Clare (1793–1864)

Northern Harlot (*The*), Elizabeth Petrowna, empress of Russia, also called "The Infamous" (1709–1761)

Northern Waggoner, *Ursa Major* or Charles's waggon, a corruption of the *churl's* waggon. It contains seven large stars, designated by the Greek letters, α β γ δ, ε, ζ η. The first four form the waggon and the rest the pole or shaft. The driver of the team is *Bootes*

By this the northern waggoner has set
His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star [the pole star]
That it in ocean waves yet never wet,
Put firm is fixed and sendeth light from far
To all that on the wide deep wondering are.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen* I II 1 (1590)

Norumbega, a province of North America

Now from the north
Of Norumbega and the Samoed shore
Boreas and Cæcias and Argæstæ loud,
And Thræcias read the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton, *Paradise Lost* x 635 (1663)

* * "Samoed shore," the shore contiguous to the frozen ocean, "Boreas," north wind, "Cæcias," north-west wind, "Argæstæ," north-east wind, "Thræcias," wind from Thrace

Norval (*Old*), a shepherd, who brings up lady Randolph's son (Douglas) as his own. He was hidden at birth in a basket, because sir Malcolm (her father) hated Douglas, whom she had privately married. The child being found by old Norval, was brought up as his own, but the old man discovered that the foundling was "sir Malcolm's heir and Douglas's son." When 18 years old, the foster-son saved the life of lord Randolph. Lady Randolph took great interest in the young man, and when old Norval told her his tale, she instantly perceived that the young hero was in fact her own son.

Pathos rendered the voice of William Bensley (1733-1817) in *Old Norval* rugged as well as repulsive, and he never as to his feet, either stood or walked with the character of age. His helpless action had a character of restrained sorrow he implored pity in the noisy shout of defiance.—London

Young Norval, the infant exposed, and brought up by the old shepherd as his own son. He turned out to be sir Malcolm's heir. His mother was lady Randolph, and his father lord Douglas, her first husband. Young Norval, having saved the life of lord Randolph, was given by him a commission in the army. Glenalvon, the heir-presumptive of lord Randolph, hated the new favourite, and persuaded his lordship that the young man was too familiar with lady Randolph. Being waylaid, Norval was attacked, slew Glenalvon, but was in turn slain by lord Randolph. After the death of Norval, lord Randolph discovered that he had killed the son of his wife by a former marriage. The mother, in her distraction, threw herself headlong from a lofty precipice, and lord Randolph went to the war then raging between Denmark and Scotland.—J. Home, *Douglas* (1757)

(This was a favourite character with John Kemble, 1757-1823.)

Henry Johnston selected Young Norval for his maiden part. His youthful form and handsome expressive countenance won for him universal approbation. Previously the young shepherd had been dressed in the trowsers and Scottish jacket, but when Johnston appeared in full Highland costume—kilt, breastplate, shield, claymore and bonnet, the whole house rose en masse and such a reception was never witnessed within the walls of a provincial theatre before.—W. Donaldson, *Recollections*

Norway (*The Fair Maid of*), Margaret, granddaughter of Alexander III of Scotland. She died (1290) of sickness on her passage from Norway to Scotland. Her father was Eric II king of Norway, and her mother was Margaret only daughter of Alexander III.

Nose (*Golden*), Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer. Having lost his nose in a duel with one Passberg, he adopted a golden one, and attached it to his face by a cement which he carried about with him.

That eminent man who had a golden nose Tycho Brahe lost his nose in a duel and a golden one was supplied which gave him the appearance of a wizard.—Marryat *Jutland and the Danish Isles* 305

Nosebag (*Mrs*), wife of a lieutenant in the dragoons. She is the inquisitive travelling companion of Waterley, when he travels by stage to London.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.)

Nosey (*Play up*)! This exclamation was common in our theatres in the days of Macklin, etc. M. Nozay was the leader of the orchestra in Covent Garden Theatre.

* * Some persons affirm that "Old Nosey" was Cervetto, the violoncello player at Drury Lane (1753), and say that he was so called from his long nose.

Napoleon III was nicknamed *Grosbois* ("Nosey").

Nosnot-Bocai [*Bo' ky*], prince of purgatory.

Sir I last night received command
To see you out of Fairy land
Into the realm of Nosnot-Bocai
King Orpheus and Eurjilico

Nostradamus (*Michael*), an astrologer of the sixteenth century, who published an annual *Almanac* and a *Recueil of Prophecies*, in verse (1503-1566).

Nostradamus of Portugal, Gonçalo Annês Bandarra, a poet-cobbler, whose career was stopped, in 1556, by the Inquisition.

Nottingham (*The countess of*), a quondam sweetheart of the earl of Essex, and his worst enemy when she heard that he had married the countess of Rutland. The queen sent her to the Tower to ask Essex if he had no petition to make, and the earl requested her to take back a ring, which the queen had given him as a pledge of merey in time of need. As the countess out of jealousy forbore to deliver it, the earl was executed.—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1745).

Nottingham Lambs (*The*), the Nottingham roughs

Nottingham Poet (*The*), Philip James Bailey, the author of *Festus*, etc (1816-)

No'tus, the south wind, *Afer* is the south-west wind

Notus and Afer black with thundrous clouds.
Milton *Paradise Lost* x. 702 (1603)

Noukhal, the angel of day and night

The day and night are trusted to my care I hold the day in my right hand and the night in my left and I maintain the just equilibrium between them for if either were to overbalance the other the universe would either be consumed by the heat of the sun or would perish with the cold of darkness—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* (History of Abdal Metallah "1743)

Nouman (*Sidi*), an Arab who married Aminé, a very beautiful woman, who ate her rice with a bodkin Sidi, wishing to know how his wife could support life and health without more food than she partook of in his presence, watched her narrowly, and discovered that she was a ghou, who went by stealth every night and feasted on the fresh-buried dead When Sidi made this discovery, Aminé changed him into a dog After he was restored to his normal shape, he changed Aminé into a mare, which every day he rode almost to death—*Arabian Nights* ("History of Sidi Nouman")

Your majesty knows that ghouls of either sex are demons which wander about the fields. They commonly inhabit ruinous buildings whence they issue suddenly on unwary travellers whom they kill and devour If they fail to meet with travellers they go by night into burying grounds, and dig up dead bodies on which they feed.—History of Sidi Nouman "

Noureddin, son of Khacan (vizier of Zinebi king of Balsora) He got possession of the "beautiful Persian" purchased for the king At his father's death he soon squandered away his patrimony in the wildest extravagance, and fled with his beautiful slave to Bagdad Here he encountered Haroun Alraschid in disguise, and so pleased the caliph, that he was placed in the number of those courtiers most intimate with his majesty, who also bestowed on him so plentiful a fortune, that he lived with the "beautiful Persian" in affluence all the rest of his life—*Arabian Nights* ("Noureddin and the Beautiful Persian")

Nour'eddin' Ali, younger son of the vizier of Egypt "He was possessed of as much merit as can fall to the lot of man " Having quarrelled with his elder brother, he travelled to Basora, where he married the vizier's daughter, and succeeded his father-in-law in office. A son

was born to him in due time, and on the very same day the wife of his elder brother had a daughter Nouredin died when his son was barely twenty and unmarried—*Arabian Nights* ("Nouredin Ali," etc)

Nourgehan's Bracelet Nourgehan emperor of the Moguls had a bracelet which had the property of discovering poison, even at a considerable distance When poison was anywhere near the wearer, the stones of the bracelet seemed agitated, and the agitation increased as the poison approached them—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans," 1743)

Nour'jahad, a sleeper, like Rip van Winkle, Epimenides, etc (See SLEEPERS) A romance by Mrs Sheridan (1767)

Nourjaham ("light of the world") So the sultana Nourmahal was subsequently called—T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Light of the Haram," 1817)

Nourmahal' (*The sultana*), i. e. "Light of the Haram," afterwards called Nourjaham ("light of the world") She was for a season estranged from the sultan, till he gave a grand banquet, at which she appeared in disguise as a lute-player and singer The sultan was so enchanted with her performance, that he exclaimed, "If Nourmahal had so played and sung, I could forgive her all," whereupon the sultana threw off her mask, and Selim "caught her to his heart"—T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Light of the Haram," 1817)

Nouron'ihar, daughter of the emir Fakreddin, a laughing, beautiful girl, full of fun and pretty mischief, dotingly fond of Gulchenrouz, her cousin, a boy of 13 She married the caliph Vathek, with whom she descended into the abyss of Eblis, whence she never after returned to the light of day

The trick she played Bababalouk was this Vathek the caliph was on a visit to Fakreddin the emir, and Bababalouk his chief eunuch intruded into the bath-room, where Nouronihar and her damsels were bathing Nouronihar induced the old eunuch to rest himself awhile on the swing, when the girls set it going with all their might The cords broke, the eunuch fell into the bath, the girls made off with their lamps, and left the meddlesome old fool to flounder about till morning, when assistance came, but not

before he was half dead —W Beekford, *Vathek* (1784)

Nouroun'nihar, niece of a sultan of India, who had three sons all in love with her. The sultan said he would give her to him who, in twelve months, gave him the most valuable present. The three princes met in a certain inn at the expiration of the time, when one prince looked through a tube, which showed Nourounnihar at the point of death, another of the brothers transported all three instantaneously on a magic carpet to the princess's chamber, and the third brother gave her an apple to smell of, which effected an instant cure. It was impossible to decide which of these presents was the most valuable, so the sultan said he should have her who shot in arrow to the greatest distance. The eldest (Houssem) shot first, Ali overshot the arrow of his elder brother, but that of the youngest brother (Ahmed) could nowhere be found. So the award was given to Ali —*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou")

Novel (*Father of the English*) Henry Fielding is so called by sir W Scott (1707-1754)

November or *Blot-month*, i.e. "blood month," meaning the month in which oxen, sheep, and swine were slaughtered, and afterwards salted down for winter use. Some idea may be formed of the enormous stores provided, from the fact that the elder Spencer, in 1327, when the season was over, had a surplus, in May, of "80 salted beeves, 500 bacon, and 600 muttons." In Chichester the October fair is called "Slo-fair," i.e. the fair when beasts were sold for the slaughter of Blot-month (Old English, *slean sloh*, "to slaughter")

Noven'dial Ashes, the ashes of the dead just consigned, or about to be consigned, to the grave. The Romans kept the body seven days, burnt it on the eighth, and buried the ashes on the ninth.

A Noven'dial holiday, nine days set apart by the Romans, in expiation of a shower of stones.

Noven'siles (4 syl), the nine Sabine gods viz, Heracles, Romulus, Esculapius, Bacchus, Antas, Vesta, Santa, Fortuna, and Fides or Faith. (See *NINE Gods of the Iturians*)

Novit (*Mrs Nicht*), the lawyer of the

old laird of Dumbiedikes —Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Novius, the usurer, famous for the loudness of his voice

at hic si plastra dacentia
Concurrantque foro tria funera magna sonabit
Cornua quod vinctaque lubas
Horace *Satires* L 6

The people seem to be of the race of Novius that Roman banker whose voice exceeded the noise of carmen —*Leage Oil Blas* vii. 13 (1733)

Now-now (*Old Anthony*), an itinerant fiddler. The character is a skit on Anthony Munday, the dramatist. —Chettle, *Kindheart's Dream* (1592)

Nuath (2 syl), father of Lathmon and Oithonai (q v) —Ossian, *Oithona*

Nubbles (*Mrs*), a poor widow woman, who was much given to going to Little Bethel

Christopher or *Kit Nubbles*, her son, the servant in attendance on little Nell, whom he adored. After the death of little Nell, Kit married Barbara, a fellow-servant —C Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840)

Nudo'si, small stones, which prevent the sight of those who carry them about their person from winking dim. They will even restore the sight after it is lost or impaired. The more these stones are gazed on, the keener will be the gazer's vision. Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, says they are found in his country.

Nugget. The largest ever found
1 *The Sarah Sands nugget*, found at Ballarat. It weighed 130 lbs troy or 1560 oz. Thus, at £1 per ounce, would be worth £210

2 *The Blanche Barilly nugget*, dug up at Kingover. It weighed 145 lbs, and was worth £6960

3 *The Welcome nugget*, found at Ballarat. It weighed 184 lbs, and was sold for £10,000. This was the largest ever found.

* * The first nugget was discovered in New South Wales, in 1851, the next in Victoria, in 1852. The former of these two weighed a hundredweight, and was purchased of a shepherd for £10

Nulla Fides Fronti

There is no art
To find the mind's construction in the face
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act I. sc. 4 (1606)

Number Nip, the name of the gnome king of the Giant Mountains —Musæus, *Popular Tales* (1732)

* * Minus was a German, uncle of Kotzebue (died 1788)

Numbers The symbolism of the first thirteen numbers

- 1 symbolizes the unity of the Godhead.
- 2 symbolizes the hypostatic union of Christ.
- 3 symbolizes the Trinity.
- 4 symbolizes the Evangelists.
- 5 symbolizes the five wounds (two in the hand, two in the feet, and one in the side)
- 6 is the number of sin.
- 7 is that of the gifts of the Spirit (*For* 1. 12) Seven times Christ spoke on the cross.
- 8 is the number of the beatitudes (*Matt* 5. 3-11)
- 9 is the number of the orders of angels (*2 P* 1)
- 10 is the number of the commandments.
- 11 apostles after the loss of Judas.
- 12 the original apostolic college
- 13 the complete apostolic college after the call of St. Paul.

Nûn, the fish on which the faithful feed in paradise. The lobes of its liver will suffice for 70,000 men. The ox provided for them is called Balam.

Nun's Tale (*The*), the tale of the cock and the fox. One day, dan Pussell, the fox, came into the poultry-yard, and told Master Chanteclere he could not resist the pleasure of hearing him sing, for his voice was so divinely ravishing. The cock, pleased with this flattery, shut his eyes and began to crow most lustily, whereupon dan Rus-sell seized him by the throat, and ran off with him. When they got to the wood, the cock said to the fox, "I would recommend you to eat me at once, for I think I can hear your pursuers." "I am going to do so," said the fox, but when he opened his mouth to reply, off flew the cock into a tree, and while the fox was deliberating how he might regain his prey, up came the farmer and his men with scythes, flails, and pitchforks, with which they despatched the fox without mercy.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1338)

* * This fable is one of those by Marie of France, called *Don Coc and Don Werpil*

Nun's Tale (*The Second*) This is the tale about Maxime and the martyrs Valerian and Tiburee. The prefect ordered Maxime (2 syl) to put Valerian and Tiburee to death, because they refused to worship the image of Jupiter, but Maxime showed kindness to the two Christians, took them home, became converted and was baptized. When Valerian and Tiburee were put to death, Maxime declared that he saw angels come and carry them up to heaven, whereupon the prefect caused him to be beaten to death with whips of lead.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1338)

* * This tale is very similar to that

of St Cecilia in the *Legenda Aurea*. See also *Acts* xvi 25-34

Nupkins, mayor of Ipswich, a man who has a most excellent opinion of himself, but who, in all magisterial matters, really depends almost entirely on Jinks, his half-starved clerk.—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Nushka (i.e. "look!"), the cry of young men and maidens of North American Indian tribes when they find a red ear of maize, the symbol of wedlock

And where'er some lucky maiden
Found a red ear in the bucking
Nushka "cried they altogether
Nushka! you shall have a sweetheart,
You shall have a handsome husband!"
Longfellow *Hiawatha* xiii. (1855)

Nut-Brown Maid (*The*), the maid wooed by the "banished man." The "banished man" describes to her the hardships she would have to undergo if she married him, but finding that she accounted these hardships as nothing compared with his love, he revealed himself to be an earl's son, with large hereditary estates in Westmoreland, and married her.—Percy, *Reliques*, II

This ballad is based on the legendary history of lord Henry Clifford, called "The Shepherd Lord." It was modernized by Prior, who called his version of the story *Henry and Emma*. The oldest form of the ballad extant is contained in *Arnolde's Chronicle* (1502)

Nutshell (*The Iliad in a*) George P. Marsh tells us he had seen the whole *Korân* in Arabic inscribed on a piece of parchment four inches wide and half an inch in diameter. In any photographer's shop may be seen a page of the *Times* newspaper reduced to about an inch long, and three-quarters of an inch in breadth, or even to smaller dimensions. Charles Toppin, of New York, engraved on a plate one-eighth of an inch square 12,000 letters. The *Iliad* contains 201,930 letters, and would, therefore, require forty-two such plates, both sides being used. Huet, bishop of Avranches, wrote eighty verses of the *Iliad* on a spire equal to that occupied by a single line of this dictionary. Thus written, 2000 lines more than the entire *Iliad* might be contained in one page. The Toppin engraving would require only one of these columns for the entire *Iliad*.

So that when Pliny (*Natural History*, vii 21) says the whole *Iliad* was written on a parchment which might be put into a nutshell, we can credit the possibility,

as, by the Toppian process, the entire *Ilad* might be engraved on less than half a column of this dictionary, provided both sides were used (See *ILIAN*, p 458)

Nym, corporal in the army, under captain sir John Falstaff, introduced in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and in *Henry V*, but not in *Henry IV*. It seems that lieutenant Peto had died, and given a step to the officers under him. Thus ensign Pistol becomes lieutenant, corporal Bardolph becomes ensign, and Nym takes the place of Bardolph. He is an arrant rogue, and both he and Bardolph are hanged (*Henry V*). The word means to "puller"

It would be difficult to give any other name save that of corporal Nym—it was the name of the corporal in the army.

Nymphidia a mock-heroic by Drayton. The fury Pigwidgeon is so gallant to queen Mab as to arouse the jealousy of King Oberon. One day, coming home and finding his queen absent, Oberon vows vengeance on the gallant, and sends Puck to ascertain the whereabouts of Mab and Pigwidgeon. In the mean time, Nymphidia gives the queen warning, and the queen, with all her maids of honour, creep into a hollow nut for concealment. Puck, coming up, sets foot in the enchanted circle which Nymphidia had charmed, and, after tumbling about for a time, tumbles into a ditch. Pigwidgeon, seconded by Tomalin, encounters Oberon seconded by Tom Thum, and the fight is "both fast and furious." Queen Mab, in alarm, craves the interference of Proserpine, who first envelops the combatants in a thick smoke, which compels them to desist, and then gives them a draught "to assuage their thirst." The draught was from the river Lethe, and immediately the combatants had tasted it, they forgot not only the cause of the quarrel, but even that they had quarrelled at all.—*M. Drayton, Nymphidia* (1593)

Nysa, daughter of Sileno and Mysis, and sister of Daphne. Justice Midas is in love with her, but she loves Apollo, her father's guest.—*Kane O'Hara, Midas* (1761)

Nysé, Doto, and Neri-né, the three nereids who went before the fleet of Vasco da Gama. When the treacherous pilot steered the ship of Vasco towards a sunken rock, these three sea-nymphs lifted up the prow and turned it round.—*Camoens, Lusiad*, ii (1569)

O

O (*Our Lady of*) The Virgin Mary is so called in some old Roman rituals, from the ejaculation at the beginning of the seven anthems preceding the *Magnificat*, as "O when will the day arrive?" "O when shall I see?" "O when?" and so on

Oak. The Romans gave a crown of oak leaves to him who saved the life of a citizen

In a cruel war I sent him from whence he returned his brow bound with oak.—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, act I. sc. 3 (1779)

Oakly (*Major*), brother to Mr Oakly, and uncle to Charles. He assists his brother in curing his "jealous wife"

Mr Oakly, husband of the "jealous wife." A very amiable man, but deficient in that strength of mind which is needed to cure the idiosyncrasy of his wife, so he obtains the assistance of his brother, the major

Mrs Oakly, "the jealous wife" of Mr Oakly. A woman of such suspicious temper, that every remark of her husband is distorted into a proof of his infidelity. She watches him like a tiger, and makes both her own and her husband's life utterly wretched

Charles Oakly, nephew of the major. A fine, noble-spirited young fellow, who could never stand by and see a woman insulted, but a desperate debauchee and drunkard. He aspires to the love of Harriot Rascel, whose influence over him is sufficiently powerful to reclaim him.—*George Colman, The Jealous Wife* (1761)

Oates (*Dr Titus*), the champion of the popish plot.—*Sir W Scott, Perceval of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Forth came the no longer Dr Oates rustled in the tall silken carobals of priest-hood for he affected no small display of exterior decoration and I deplore it. His exterior was portentous. A sleeve of white periwig showed a most uncouth visage of great length, having the mouth placed in the very centre of the countenance and exhibiting to the reverend spectator a most horrible grin. Below a there was nose and brow above it. His pronunciation was after a concealed fashion of his own in which he rendered the words in a manner altogether peculiar to himself.—*Ch. XII*

Oaths.

John PERROT, a natural son of Henry VIII, was the first to employ the profane oath of *God's Wounds*, which queen Elizabeth adopted, but the ladies of her court minced and softened it into *sounds* and *suterlins*

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR swore by
the *Splendour of God*

WILLIAM RUFUS, by *St Lule's face*

KING JOHN, by *God's Tooth*

HENRY VIII, by *God's Wounds*

CHARLES II, by *Ods fish [God's Flesh]*

LOUIS XI of France, by *God's Easter*

CHARLES VIII of France, by *God's
Light*

LOUIS XII, by *The Devil take me
(Diable m'emporte)*

The chevalier BAYARD, by *God's Holy-
day*

FRANÇOIS I used for asseveration, *On
the word of a gentleman*

HENRY III of England, when he con-
firmed "Magna Charta," used the ex-
pression, *On the word of a gentleman, a
king, and a knight*

Earl of ANGUS (reign of queen Mary),
when incensed, used to say, *By the might
of God*, but at other times his oath was
By St Bride of Douglas — Godseroft,
275

ST WINFRED or BONIFACE used to
swear by *St Peter's tomb*

HENRI IV, *Ventre St Gris!*

OTTO I, *By my beard!*

PHILIP II of Spain, *By the soul of my
father!*

JOSEPH, *By the life of Pharaoh!*

Romani per *Herculem*, mulieres per *Castorem* utrique
per *Pollucem* jurare soliti.—Gellius *Noctes Atticæ* II 6

Obad'don, the angel of death. This
is not the same angel as Abbad'onna, one
of the fallen angels and once the friend
of Ab'diel (bk vi)

My name is Ephod Obaddon or Sevenfold Revenge. I
am an angel of destruction. It was I who destroyed the
first born of Egypt. It was I who slew the army of Sen-
nacherib.—Klopstock, *The Messiah* xiii (1771)

Obadi'ah, a household servant
in Sterne's novel of *Tristram Shandy*
(1759)

Obadi'ah, clerk to justice Day. A nin-
compoop, fond of drinking, but with just
a shade more brains than Abel Day, who
is "a thorough ass" (act i 1).—T
Knight, *The Honest Thieves* (died 1820)

This farce is a mere *réchauffé* of *The
Committee* (1670), a comedy by the Hon-
sir R Howard, the names and much of
the conversation being identical. Colonel
Blunt is called in the farce "captain
Manly."

Every play goer must have seen Munden (1759-1832) in
Obadiah, in *The Committee* or *Honest Thieves*. If not
they are to be pitied.—Mrs C Mathews *Tea Table Talk*.

Munden was one night playing Obadiah and Jack
Johnstone, as "Teague" was plying him with liquor from
a black bottle. The grimaces of Munden were so irre-
sistibly comical, that not only did the house shriek with

laughter but Johnstone himself was too convulsed to
proceed. When Obadiah was borne off he shouted,

Where's the villain that filled that bottle? Lamp oil!
Lamp oil! every drop of it! The fact is the property
man had given the bottle of lamp oil instead of the bottle
filled with sherry and writer Johnstone asked Munden
why he had not given him a hint of the mistake and
Munden replied "There was such a glorious roar at the
faces I made that I had not the heart to spoil it —
Theatrical Anecdotes."

Obadiah Prim, a canting, knavish
hypocrite, one of the four guardians of
Anne Lovely the heiress. Colonel Feign-
well personates Simon Pure, and obtains
the quaker's consent to his marriage with
Anne Lovely.—Mrs Centlivre, *A Bold
Stroke for a Wife* (1717)

Obermann, the impersonation of
high moral worth without talent, and
the tortures endured by the consciousness
of this defect.—Etienne Pivert de Sen-
ancourt, *Obermann* (1804)

Oberon, king of the faeries, quarrelled
with his wife Titania about a "change-
ling" which Oberon wanted for a page,
but Titania refused to give up Oberon,
in revenge, mortified her eyes in sleep
with the extract of "Love in Idleness,"
the effect of which was to make the
sleeper in love with the first object
beheld on waking. Titania happened
to see a country bumpkin, whom Puck
had dressed up with an ass's head.
Oberon came upon her while she was
fondling the clown, sprinkled on her an
antidote, and she was so ashamed of her
folly that she readily consented to give
up the boy to her spouse for his page.—
Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream*
(1592)

Oberon the Fay, king of Mommur,
a humpy dwarf, three feet high, of
angelic face. He told sir Huon that
the Lady of the Hidden Isle (*Cephalonia*)
married Neptanctibus king of Egypt, by
whom she had a son named Alexander
"the Great." Seven hundred years later
she had another son, Oberon, by Julius
Cesar, who stopped in Cephalonia on
his way to Thessaly. At the birth of
Oberon, the faeries bestowed their gifts
on him. One was insight into men's
thoughts, and another was the power of
transporting himself instantaneously to
any place. At death, he made Huon his
successor, and was borne to paradise.—
Huon de Bordeaux (a romance)

Oberthal (Count), lord of Dordrecht,
near the Meuse.—When Bertha, one of
his vassals, asked permission to marry
John of Leiden, the count withheld his
consent, as he designed to make Bertha

his mistress. This drove John into rebellion, and he joined the anabaptists. The count was taken prisoner by Giona, a discarded servant, but was liberated by John. When John was crowned prophesying, the count entered the banquet-hall to arrest him, and perished with him in the flames of the burning palace.—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (opera, 1819)

Obi. Among the negroes of the West Indies, "Obi" is the name of a magical power, supposed to affect men with all the curses of an "evil eye."

Obi-Woman (*An*), an African sorceress, a worshipper of Mumbo Jumbo.

Obi'dah, a young man who meets with various adventures and misfortunes allegorical of human life.—Dr Johnson, *The Rambler* (1750-2)

Oblivion, the fiend of lust, and one of the five which possessed "poor Tom"—Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv sc 1 (1600)

O'Brallaghan (*Sir Callaghan*), "a wild Irish soldier in the Prussian army. His military humour makes one fancy he was not only born in a siege, but that Bellona had been his nurse, Mars his schoolmaster, and the Furies his playfellows" (act i 1). He is the successful sutor of Charlotte Goodchild.—Macklin, *Love à-la-mode* (1759)

O'Brien, the Irish lieutenant under captain Savage.—Captain Marryat, *Peter Simple* (1833)

Observant Friars, those friars who observe the rule of St Francis to abjure books, land, house, and chapel, to live on alms, dress in rags, feed on scraps, and sleep anywhere.

Obsidian Stone, the lapis Obsidianus of Pliny (*Nat Hist*, xxxiii 67 and xxxvii 76). A black diaphanous stone, discovered by Obsidius in Ethiopia.

For with Obsidian stone twas chiefly lined.
Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* II 6 (died 1663)

Obstinate, an inhabitant of the City of Destruction, who advised Christian to return to his family, and not run on a wild-goose chase.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i (1678)

Obstinate as a Breton, a French proverbial phrase.

Occasion, the mother of Furor, an ugly, wrinkled old hag, lame of one foot. Her head was bald behind, but in front she had a few hoary locks. Sir Guyon

seized her, gagged her, and bound her.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii 4 (1590)

Oceana, an ideal republic, on the plan of Plato's *Atlantis*. It represents the author's notion of a model commonwealth.—James Harrington, *Oceana* (1656)

Ochiltree (*Old Edie*), a king's bedesman or blue-gown. Edie is a garrulous, kind-hearted, wandering beggar, who assures Mr Lovel that the supposed ruins of a Roman camp is no such thing. The old bedesman delighted "to daunder down the burnsidies and green shaws." He is a well-drawn character.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Ocnus (*The Rope of*), profitless labour. Ocnus is represented as twisting with unwearied diligence a rope, which an ass eats as fast as it is made. The allegory signifies that Ocnus worked hard to earn money, which his wife spent by her extravagance.

Octa, a mountain from which the Latin poets say the sun rises.

Octave (2 syl), the son of Argante (2 syl). During the absence of his father, Octave fell in love with Hyacinthe daughter of Geronte, and married her, supposing her to be the daughter of signior Pandolphe of Tarentum. His father wanted him to marry the daughter of his friend Geronte, but Octave would not listen to it. It turned out, however, that the daughter of Pandolphe and the daughter of Geronte were one and the same person, for Geronte had assumed the name of Pandolphe while he lived in Tarentum, and his wife and daughter stayed behind after the father went to live at Naples.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

* * In the English version, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, by Thomas Otway, Octave is called "Octavian," Argante is called "Thrifty," Hyacinthe is called "Clara," and Geronte is "Gripe."

Octavian, the lover of Floranthé. He goes mad because he fancies that Floranthé loves another, but Roque, a blunt, kind-hearted old man, assures him that doña Floranthé is true to him, and induces him to return home.—Colman the younger, *The Mountaineers* (1793)

Octavian, the English form of "Octave" (2 syl), in Otway's *Cheats of Scapin*. (See OCTAVE)

Octa'vio, the supposed husband of Jacintha This Jacintha was at one time contracted to don Henrique, but Violante (1 syl) passed for don Henrique's wife — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Octavio, the betrothed of donna Clara — Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792)

Octer, a sea-captain in the reign of king Alfred, who traversed the Norwegian mountains, and sailed to the Dwina in the north of Russia

The Saxon swaying all in Alfred's powerful reign
Our English Octer put a fleet to sea again
Dryden *Polyolbion* xix (1622)

O'Cutter (*Captain*), a ridiculous Irish captain, befriended by lady Free-love and lord Frinket He speaks with a great brogue, and interlards his speech with sea terms — George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761)

Oc'ypus, son of Podalirius and Astruc, noted for his strength, agility and beauty Ocypus used to jeer at the gout, and the goddess of that disease caused him to suffer from it for ever — Lucian

Oda, the dormitory of the sultan's seraglio

It was a spacious chamber (Oda is
The Turkish title) and ranged round the wall
Were couches.
Byron *Don Juan* vi. 57 (1824)

Odalisque, in Turkey, one of the female slaves in the sultan's harem (*odalik*, Arabic, "a chamber companion," *oda*, "a chamber")

He went forth with the lovely odalliques.
Byron *Don Juan* vi. 29 (1824)

Odd Numbers Among the Chinese, heaven is *odd*, earth is *even*, heaven is *round*, earth is *square* The numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, belong to *yang* ("heaven"), but 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, belong to *yin* ("earth") — Rev Mr Edkins

Ode (*Prince of the*), Pierre de Ronsard (1524-1585)

Odear, the venerable abbot of St. Eliez, who sheltered king Roderick after his dethronement — Southey, *Roderick*, *Last of the Goths*, iv (1814)

*** Southey sometimes makes the word Odear [O'dor], and sometimes Odear (3 syl), e.g.

Odear the venerable abbot sat ("2.1")
Odear and Urban eyed him while he spoke.
The lady Adolinda Odear cried (3 syl)
Tell him in Odear's name the hour is come!

O'Doh'erty (*Sir Morgan*), a pseudonym of W Maginn, LL.D., in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1819-1842)

O'Donohue's White Horses The boatmen of Killarney so call those waves which, on a windy day, come crested with foam The spirit of O'Donohue is supposed to glide over the lake of Killarney every May-day on his favourite white horse, to the sound of uncouthly music

Odoni'co, a Biscayan, to whom Zerbino commits Isabella He proves a traitor, and tries to defile her, but is interrupted in his base endeavour Almonio defies him to single combat, and he is delivered bound to Zerbino, who condemns him, in punishment, to attend on Gabrino for twelve months, as her squire He accepts the charge, but hangs Gabrino on an elm, and is himself hung by Almonio to the same tree — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Odour of Sanctity To die "in the odour of sanctity" did not mean simply in "good repute" It was a prevalent notion that the dead body of a saint positively emitted a sweet-smelling savour, and the dead body of the unbaptized an offensive smell

Then he smote off his head and therewithall came a stench out of the body when the soul departed so that there might nobody abide the savour So was the corpse laid away and buried in a wood because he was a pagan.

Then the naughty prince said unto sir Palluelier Here have ye seen this day a great miracle by sir Lancelot what savour there was when the soul departed from the body therefore we require you for to take the holy baptism
odour of
odour of
Prince Arthur li. 133 (1470)

When sir Bors and his fellows came to sir Lancelot's bed they found him stark dead and the sweetest savour about him that ever they smelled. [This was the odour of a saint.] — *History of Prince Arthur* iii. 15

Odours for Food Plutarch, Pliny, and divers other ancients tell us of a nation in India that lived only upon pleasing odours Democritus lived for several days together on the mere effluvia of hot bread — Dr John Wilkins (1614-1672)

O'Dowd (*Cornelius*), the pseudonym of Charles James Lever, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1809-1872)

Odyssey Homer's epic, recording the adventures of Odysseus (*Ulysses*) in his voyage home from Troy

Book I The poem opens in the island of Calypso, with a complaint against Neptune and Calypso for preventing the return of Odysseus (3 syl) to Ithaca.

II Telemachus, the son of Odysseus, starts in search of his father, accompanied by Pallas in the guise of Mentor

III Goes to Pylus, to consult old Nestor, and

IV Is sent by him to Sparta, where he is told by Menelaos that Odysseus is detained in the island of Calypso

V In the mean time, Odysseus leaves the island, and, being shipwrecked, is cast on the shore of Phœacia,

VI Where Nausicaa, the king's daughter, finds him asleep, and

VII Takes him to the court of her father Alcinoos, who

VIII Entertains him hospitably

IX At a banquet, Odysseus relates his adventures since he started from Troy. Tells about the Lotus-eaters and the Cyclops, with his adventures in the cave of Polyphemos. He tells how

X The wind-god gave him the winds in a bag. In the island of Circe, he says, his crew were changed to swine, but Mercury gave him a herb called Moly, which disenchanted them

XI He tells the king how he descended into hades,

XII Gives an account of the sirens, of Scylla and Charibdis, and of his being cast on the island of Calypso

XIII Alcinoos gives Odysseus a ship which conveys him to Ithaca, where he assumes the disguise of a beggar,

XIV And is lodged in the house of Eumæos, a faithful old domestic

XV Telemachus, having returned to Ithaca, is lodged in the same house,

XVI And becomes known to his father

XVII Odysseus goes to his palace, is recognized by his dog Argos, but

XVIII The beggar Iros insults him, and Odysseus breaks his jaw-bone

XIX While bathing, the returned monarch is recognized by a scar on his leg,

XX And when he enters his palace, becomes an eye-witness to the disorders of the court, and to the way in which

XXI Penelope is pestered by suitors. To excuse herself, Penelope tells her suitors he only shall be her husband who can bend Odysseus's bow. None can do so but the stranger, who bends it with ease. Concealment is no longer possible or desirable,

XXII He falls on the suitors hip and slings,

XXIII Is recognized by his wife,

XXIV Visits his old father Laërtes, and the poem ends

Æa'grian Harpist (*The*), Orpheus son of Æa'gros and Cal'hiopê

can no less
Tame the fierce walls of the wilderness
Than that Æa'grian harpist, for who e' lay
Tigers with hunger pined and left their prey
Wm Brown—*Britannia's Pastoral*, v (1813)

Æ'dipos (in Latin *Edipus*), son of Laius and Jocasta. The most mournful tale of classic story

* * This tale has furnished the subject matter of several tragedies. In Greek we have *Edipus Tyrannus* and *Edipus at Colonus*, by Sophocles. In French, *Edipe*, by Corneille (1659), *Edipe*, by Voltaire (1719), *Edipe chez Admète*, by J F Ducis (1778), *Edipe Roi* and *Edipe a Colone*, by Chenier, etc. In English, *Edipus*, by Dryden and Lee

Æno'ne (3 syl), a nymph of mount Ida, who had the gift of prophecy, and told her husband, Paris, that his voyage to Greece would involve him and his country (Troy) in ruin. When the dead body of old Priam's son was laid at her feet, she stabbed herself

Walter came at noon
Mournful she sat weeping forlorn
Of Paris once her paramour on the hills [1113]
Tennyson *Queen*

* * Kalkbrenner, in 1801, made this the subject of an opera

Æno'pian, father of Mer'opê, to whom the giant Orion made advances. Æno'pian, unwilling to give his daughter to him, put out the giant's eyes in a drunken fit

Orion
Reeled as if of yore beside the sea
When blinded by Æno'pian
Longfellow *The Occupation of Orion*

Æte'an Knight (*The*) Her'culê is so called, because he burnt himself to death on mount Æta or Ætæa, in Thessaly

So all o'ld that great Æte'an knight
For his love's sake his lion's skin undight
Spenser *Fairy Queen* v 8 (1590)

Offa, king of Mercia, was the son of Thingferth, and the eleventh in descent from Woden. Thus Woden, (1) his son Wihlreg, (2) his son Warrmund, (3) Offa I, (4) Angelthow, (5) Iomer, (6) Icel, (7) Pybba, (8) Osmod, (9) Inwulf, (10) Thingferth, (11) Offa, whose son was Egbert who died within a year of his father. His daughter, Iadburga, married Bertie king of the West Saxons, and after the death of her husband, she went to the court of king Charlemagne. Offa reigned thirty-nine years (755-791)

Offa's Dyke, a dyke from Beaulieu to Hampshire, repaired by Offa king of

Mereia, and used as a rough boundary of his territory. Asser, however, says

There was in Mereia (A.D. 855) a certain valiant king who was feared by all the kings and neighbouring states around. His name was Offa. He it was who had the great rampart made from sea to sea between Britain and Mercia.

—*Life of Alfred* (ninth century)

Offa, to keep the Britons back
Cast up that mighty mound of eighty miles in length
Athwart from sea to sea.

Drayton *Polyolbion* ix (1619)

O'Flaherty (*Dennis*), called "major O Flaherty." A soldier, says he, is "no livery for a knave," and Ireland is "not the country of dishonour." The major pays court to old lady Rusport, but when he detects her dishonest purposes in bribing her lawyer to make away with sir Oliver's will, and cheating Charles Dudley of his fortune, he not only abandons his suit, but exposes her dishonesty. —*Cumberland, The West Indian* (1771)

Og, king of Basan. Thus saith the rabbis

The height of his stature was 23 033 cubits [nearly six miles]. He used to drink water from the clouds and toast fish by holding them before the orb of the sun. He asked Noah to take him into the ark, but Noah would not. When the flood was at its deepest, it did not reach to the knees of this giant. Og lived 3000 years, and then was slain by the hand of Moses.

Moses was him ell ten cubits in stature [fifteen feet], and he took a spear ten cubits long, and threw it ten cubits high, and yet it only reached the heel of Og. When dead, his body reached as far as the river Nile in Egypt.

Og's mother was Enac, a daughter of Adam. Her fingers were two cubits long [one yard], and on each finger she had two sharp nails. She was devoured by wild beasts. —*Barabod*

In the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, Thomas Shadwell, who was a very large man, is called "Og."

O'gier the Dane, one of the paladins of the Charlemagne epoch. When 100 years old, Morgue the fay took him to the island of Avalon, "hard by the terrestrial paradise," gave him a ring which restored him to ripe manhood, a crown which made him forget his past life and introduced him to King Arthur. Two hundred years afterwards, she sent him to defend France from the pagans, who had invaded it, and having routed the invaders, he returned to Avalon again. —*Ogier le Danois* (a romance)

In a pack of French cards, Ogier the Dane is knave of spades. His exploits are related in the *Chansons de Geste*, he is introduced by Ariosto in *Orlando Furioso*, and by Morris in his *Earthly Paradise* ("August")

Ogier's Swords, Curtana ("the cutter")
and Sauvagine

Ogier's Horse, Papillon

Ogle (*Miss*), friend of Mrs. Ricket, she is very jealous of young girls, and even of Mrs. Ricket, because she was some six years her junior. —*Mrs. Cowley, The Bell's Stratagem* (1780)

O'gleby (*Lord*), an old fop, vain to excess, but good-natured withal, and quite the slave of the fair sex, were they but young and fair. At the age of 70, his lordship fancied himself an Adonis, notwithstanding his qualms and his rheumatism. He required a great deal of "brushing, oiling, screwing, and winding up before he appeared in public," but, when fully made up, was game for the part of "lover, rake, or fine gentleman." Lord O'gleby made his bow to Fanny Sterling, and promised to make her a countess, but the young lady had been privately married to Lovewell for four months. —*Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)

No one could deliver such a dialogue as is found in Lord O'gleby and in Sir Peter Teazle. [School for Scandal. Sheridan] with such point as Thomas King [1739-1800]. —*Life of Sheridan*

O'gri, giants who fed on human flesh

O'Groat (*John*), with his two brothers, Malcolm and Gavin, settled in Caithness in the reign of James IV. The families lived together in harmony for a time, and met once a year at John's house. On one occasion a dispute arose about precedence — who was to take the head of the table, and who was to go out first. The old man said he would settle the question at the next annual muster, accordingly he made as many doors to his house as there were families, and placed his guests at a round table.

* * The legend is sometimes told somewhat differently (see p. 498)

Oig M'Combich (*Robin*) or M'Gregar, a Highland drover, who quarrels with Harry Wakefield an English drover, about a pasture-field, and stabs him. Being tried at Carlisle for murder, Robin is condemned to death. —*Sir W. Scott, The Two Drovers* (time, George III.)

Oina-Morul, daughter of Mal-Orchol king of Fuirfed (a Scandinavian island). Ton-Thormod asked her in marriage, and being refused by the father, made war upon him. Ingal sent his son Ossian to the aid of Mal-Orchol, and he took Ton-Thormod prisoner. The king now offered Ossian his daughter to wife, but the warrior-bard discovered that the lady had given her heart to Ton-Thormod, whereupon he resigned his claim, and

brought about a happy reconciliation —
Ossian, *Oma-Morut*

Oith'ona, daughter of Nuath, betrothed to Gaul son of Morni, and the day of their marriage was fixed, but before the time arrived, I'ngal sent for Gaul to aid him in an expedition against the Britons. Gaul promised Oithona, if he survived, to return by a certain day. Lathmon, the brother of Oithona, was called away from home at the same time, to attend his father on an expedition, so the damsel was left alone in Dunlathmon. It was now that Dunrommath lord of Uthral (one of the Orkneys) came and carried her off by force to Trom'athon, a desert island where he concealed her in a cave. Gaul returned on the day appointed, heard of the rape, sailed for Trom'athon, and found the lady, who told him her tale of woe, but scarcely had she ended when Dunrommath entered the cave with his followers. Gaul instantly fell on him, and slew him. While the battle was raging, Oithona, arrayed as a warrior, rushed into the thickest of the fight, and was slain. When Gaul had cut off the head of Dunrommath, he saw what he thought a youth dying of a wound, and taking off the helmet, perceived it was Oithona. She died, and Gaul returned disconsolate to Dunlathmon — Ossian, *Oithona*

O K., all correct

You are quite safe now and we shall be off in a minute — says Harry. The door is locked and the guard O. K. — B. H. Baxton *Jennie of the Pineas* III. 392

Okba, one of the sorcerers in the caves of Dom-Daniel "under the roots of the ocean." It was decreed by fate that one of the race of Hoder'nali (3 syl) would be fatal to the sorcerers, so Okba was sent forth to kill the whole race both root and branch. He succeeded in cutting off eight of them, but Thal'aba contrived to escape. Abdaldar was sent to hunt down the survivor, but was himself killed by a simoom.

Curse on thee Okba! Khawla cried

Okba, wert thou weak of heart?

Okba, wert thou blind of eye?

Thy fate and ours were on the lot

Thou hast let slip the reins of Destiny!

Curse thee curse thee Okba!

Southern *Thalaba the Destroyer* II. 7 (1797)

O'Kean (*Lieutenant*), a quondam admirer of Mrs Margaret Bertram of Singleside — Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannermyng* (time, George II.)

Olave, brother of Norna, and grandfather of Minna and Brenda Tril — Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

Old Age restored to Youth
The following means are efficacious —

The *fontaine de jouvence*, "qui fit rajeunir la gent," the fountain of Bi'mini, the river of juvenescence at the foot of Olympus, the dancing water, presented by prince Chery to Fairstar, the broth of Medea, etc

We are also told of grinding old men into young. Ogier, at 100 years old, was restored to the vigour of manhood by a ring given him by Morgue the fay. And Hebt had the power of restoring youth and beauty to whom she chose —

Old Bags John Scott, lord Eldon, so called because he carried home with him in sundry bags the cases pending his judgment (1751-1838)

Old Bona Fide (2 syl), Louis XIV (1638, 1648-1715)

Old Curiosity Shop (*The*), a tale by C Dickens (1840). An old man, having run through his fortune, opened a curiosity shop in order to earn a living, and brought up a granddaughter, named Nell [Trent], 14 years of age. The child was the darling of the old man, but deluding himself with the hope of making a fortune by gaming, he lost every thing, and went forth, with the child, a beggar. Their wanderings and adventures are recounted till they reach a quiet country village, where the old clergyman gives them a cottage to live in. Here Nell soon dies, and the grandfather is found dead upon her grave. The main character next to Nell is that of a lad named Kit [Nubbles], employed in the curiosity shop, who adored Nell as "an angel." This boy gets in the service of Mr Garland, a genial, benevolent, well-to-do man, in the suburbs of London, but Quilp hates the lad, and induces Brass, a solicitor of Bevis Marks, to put a £5 bank-note in the boy's hat, and then accuse him of theft. Kit is tried, and condemned to transportation, but the villainy being exposed by a girl-of-all-work nicknamed "The Marchioness," Kit is liberated and restored to his place, and Quilp drowns himself.

Old Cutty Soames (1 syl), the fairy of the mine

Old Fox (*The*), marshal Soult, so called from his strategic abilities and never-failing resources (1769-1851)

Old Gib, Gibraltar Rock

Old Glory, sir Francis Burdett, so

called by the radicals, because at one time he was the r leader. In his latter years sir Francis joined the Tories (1770-1844)

Old Grog, admiral Edward Vernon, so called from his wearing a grogram coat in foul weather (1684-1757)

Old Harry, the devil. The Hebrew *seraph* ("hairy ones") is translated "devils" in *Lev* xvii 7, probably meaning "he-goats"

Old Hickory. General Andrew Johnson was so called in 1813. He was first called "Tough," then "Tough as Hickory," then "Hickory," and lastly "Old Hickory."

Old Humphrey, the pseudonym of George Mognridge of London (died 1851)

Old Maid (The), a farce by Murphy (1761). Miss Harlow is the "old maid," aged 45, living with her brother and his bride a beautiful young woman of 23. A young man of fortune, having seen them at Ranelagh, falls in love with the younger lady, and, inquiring their names, is told they are "Mrs and Miss Harlow." He takes it for granted that the elder lady is the mother, and the younger the daughter, so asks permission to pay his addresses to "Miss Harlow." The request is granted, but it turns out that the young man meant Mrs Harlow, and the worst of the matter is, that the elder spinster was engaged to be married to captain Cape, but turned him off for the younger man, and, when the mistake was discovered, was left like the last rose of summer to "pine on the stem," for neither felt inclined to pluck and wear the flower.

Old Maids, a comedy by S Knowles (1811). The "old maids" are lady Blanche and lady Anne, two young ladies who resolve to die old maids. Their resolutions, however, are but ropes of sand, for lady Blanche falls in love with colonel Blount, and lady Anne with sir Philip Brilliant.

Old Man (An), sir Francis Bond Head, bart, who published his *Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau* under this signature (1790-)

Old Man Eloquent (The), Isocrates the orator. The defeat of the Athenians at Cheronea had such an effect on his spirits, that he languished and died within four days, in the 90th year of his age.

that dishonest victory
At Cheronea, fatal to liberty
killed with report that Old Man Eloquent
Milton *Sonne* ix.

Old Man of Hoy (The), a tall pillar of old red conglomerate in the island of Hoy. The softer parts have been washed away by the action of the waves.

Old Man of the Mountain, Hassan-ben-Sabah, sheik al Jebel, also called subah of Nishapur, the founder of the band (1090). Two letters are inserted in Rymer's *Fredus* by Dr Adam Clarke, the editor, said to be written by this sheik.

Aloriddin, "prince of the Assassins" (thirteenth century)

Old Man of the Sea (The), a monster which contrived to get on the back of Sindbad the sailor, and refused to dismount. Sindbad at length made him drunk, and then shook him off — *Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor," fifth voyage)

Old Man of the Sea (The), Phorcus. He has three daughters, with only one eye and one tooth between 'em — *Greek Mythology*

Old Manor-House (The), a novel by Charlotte Smith. Mrs Rayland is the lady of the manor (1790)

Old Moll, the beautiful daughter of John Overie or Audery (contracted into Overs) a miserly ferryman. "Old Moll" is a standing toast with the parish officers of St. Mary Overs.

Old Mortality, the best of Scott's historical novels (1816). Morton is the best of his young heroes, and serves as an excellent foil to the fanatical and gloomy Burley. The two classes of actors, viz, the brave and dissolute cavaliers, and the resolute oppressed covenanters, are drawn in bold relief. The most striking incidents are the terrible encounter with Burley in his rocky fastness, the dejection and anxiety of Morton on his return from Holland, and the rural comfort of Cuddie Headrigg's cottage on the banks of the Clyde, with its thin blue smoke among the trees, "showing that the evening meal was being made ready."

Old Mortality always appeared to me the Milton of Scott's novels. — *Chambers' English Literature* II 52

Old Mortality, an itinerant antiquary, whose craze is to clean the moss from gravestones, and keep their letters and effigies in good condition — Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

* * The prototype of "Old Mortality" was Robert Patterson

Old Noll, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658)

Old Noll's Fiddler, sir Roger Lestrangle, who played the bass-viol at the musical parties held at John Hingston's house, where Oliver Cromwell was a constant guest

Old Rowley, Charles II, so called from his favourite race-horse (1630, 1660-1685)

* * A portion of Newmarket race-course is still called "Rowley mile"

Old Stone, Henry Stone, statuary and punter (died 1653)

Old Tom, cordial gin. So called from Tom Chamberlain (one of the firm of Messrs. Hodges' gin distillery), who first concocted it

Oldboy (*Colonel*), a manly retired officer, fond of his glass, and not averse to a little spice of the Lothario spirit

Lady Mary Oldboy, daughter of lord Jessamy, and wife of the colonel. A sickly nonentity, "ever complaining, ever having something the matter with her head, back, or legs" Afraid of the slightest breath of wind, jarred by a loud voice, and incapable of the least exertion

Diana Oldboy, daughter of the colonel. She marries Harman

Jessamy, son of the colonel and lady Mary. An insufferable prig—Bickerstaff, *Lionel* and *Clarissa*

Oldbuck (*Jonathan*), the antiquary, devoted to the study and accumulation of old coins and medals, etc. He is fastidious, irritable, and a woman-hater, but kind-hearted, faithful to his friends, and a humorist—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time George III.)

An excellent temper with a slight degree of subdroll humor, learning wit and drollery, the more poignant that they were a little marked by the peculiarities of an old bachelor—a soundness of thought rendered more forcible by an occasional quaintness of expression—these were the qualities in which the creature of my imagination most resembled my benevolent and excellent old friend—Sir W. Scott.

The merit of *The Antiquary* as a novel rests on the inimitable delineation of Oldbuck, that model of black letter and Roman-camp antiquaries, whose oddities and conversation are rich and racy as any of the old crusty port that John of the Girdle might have held in his monastic cellars.—Chambers, *English Literature* ii 636

Oldcastle (*Sir John*), a drama by Anthony Munday (1600). This play appeared with the name of Shakespeare on the title-page

Oldworth, of Oldworth Oaks, a

wealthy squire, liberally educated, very hospitable, benevolent, humorous, and whimsical. He brings up Maria "the maid of the Oaks" as his ward, but she is his daughter and heiress—J. Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks* (1779)

Olifant, the horn of Roland or Orlando. This horn and the sword "Durinda'na" were buried with the hero. Turpin tells us in his *Chronicle* that Charlemagne heard the blare of this horn at the distance of eight miles

Olifant (*Basil*), a kinsman of lady Margaret Bellenden, of the Tower of Tilthetndlem—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

Olifaunt (*Lord Nigel*), of Glenvarloch. On going to court to present a petition to James I, he aroused the dislike of the duke of Buckingham. Lord Dalgarno gave him the cut direct, and Nigel struck him, but was obliged to seek refuge in Alsatin. After various adventures, he married Margaret Ramsay, the watchmaker's daughter, and obtained the title-deeds of his estates—Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.)

Olum'pia, the wife of Bireno, uncompromising in love, and relentless in hate—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Olum'pia, a proud Roman lady of high rank. When Rome was sacked by Bourbon, she flew for refuge to the high altar of St. Peter's, where she clung to a golden cross. On the advance of certain soldiers in the army of Bourbon to seize her, she cast the huge cross from its stand, and as it fell it crushed to death the foremost soldier. Others then attempted to seize her, when Arnold dispersed them and rescued the lady, but the proud beauty would not allow the foe of her country to touch her, and hung herself from the high altar on the pavement. Apparently lifeless, she was borne off, but whether she recovered or not we are not informed, as the drama was never finished—Byron, *The Deformed Transformed* (1821)

Olindo, the lover of Sophronia. Aladine king of Jerusalem, at the advice of his magicians, stole an image of the Virgin, and set it up as a palladium in the chief mosque. During the night it was carried off, and the king, unable to discover the thief, ordered all his Christian subjects to be put to death. To prevent this massacre, Sophronia delivered up her-

self as the perpetrator of the deed, and Olindo, hearing thereof, went to the king and declared Sophronia innocent, as he himself had stolen the image. The king commanded both to be put to death, but by the intercession of Clorinda they were both set free —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii (1575)

Oliphant or **Ollyphant**, the twin-brother of Argan'tè the giantess. Their father was Typhæus, and their mother Iarhi —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii 7, 11 (1590)

Olive, emblem of peace. In Greece and Rome, those who desired peace used to carry an olive branch in their hand (see *Gen* viii 11)

Peace sitting under her olive and stirring the days gone by

Tennyson *Maud* I L 9 (1853)

Olive Tree (*The*), emblem of Athens, in memory of the famous dispute between Minerva (the patron goddess of Athens) and Neptune. Both deities wished to found a city on the same spot, and referring the matter to Jove, the king of gods and men decreed that the privilege should be granted to whichever would bestow the most useful gift on the future inhabitants. Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and forth came a war-horse, Minerva produced an olive tree, emblem of peace, and Jove gave the verdict in favour of Minerva.

Oliver, the elder son of sir Rowland de Boys [*Bovor*], left in charge of his younger brother Orlando, whom he hated and tried indirectly to murder. Orlando, finding it impossible to live in his brother's house, fled to the forest of Arden, where he joined the society of the banished duke. One morning, he saw a man sleeping, and a serpent and lioness bent on making him their prey. He slew both the serpent and the lioness, and then found that the sleeper was his brother Oliver. Oliver's disposition from this moment underwent a complete change, and he loved his brother as much as he had before hated him. In the forest, the two brothers met Rosalind and Celia. The former, who was the daughter of the banished duke, married Orlando, and the latter, who was the daughter of the usurping duke, married Oliver —Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598)

Oliver and Rowland, the two

chief paladins of Charlemagne. Shakespeare makes the duke of Alençon say

I — — — — —

1 Henry VI act I. sc. 2 (1596)

Oliver's Horse, Ferrant d'Espagne
Oliver's Sword, Haute-claire

Oliver le Dain or **Oliver le Diable**, court harber, and favourite minister of Louis XI. Introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Olivia, a rich countess, whose love was sought by Orsino, duke of Illyria, but having lost her brother, Olivia lived for a time in entire seclusion, and in no wise reciprocated the duke's love, in consequence of which Viola nicknamed her "Fair Cruelty." Strange as it may seem, Olivia fell desperately in love with Viola, who was dressed as the duke's page, and sent her a ring. Mistaking Sebastian (Viola's brother) for Viola, she married him out of hand —Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1611)

Never were Shakespeare's words more finely given than by Miss M. Tree (1860, 1861) in the speech to Olivia, beginning "Make me a willow cabin at thy gate." —Talfourd (1811)

Olivia, a female Tartuffe (2 syl.), and consummate hypocrite of most unblushing effrontery —Wicherly, *The Plain Dealer* (1677)

The dnc de Montausier was the prototype of Wicherly's "Mr Manly," the "plain dealer," and of Molière's "Misanthrope."

Olivia, daughter of sir James Woodville, left in charge of a mercenary wretch, who, to secure to himself her fortune, shut her up in a convent in Paris. She was rescued by Leontine Crouker, brought to England, and became his bride —Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1768)

Olivia, the tool of Ludovico. She loved Vicentio, but Vicentio was plighted to Evadne, sister of Colonna. Ludovico induced Evadne to substitute the king's miniature for that of Vicentio, which she was accustomed to wear. When Vicentio returned, and found Evadne with the king's miniature, he believed what Ludovico had told him, that she was the king's wanton, and he cast her off. Olivia repented of her duplicity, and explained it all to Vicentio, whereby a reconciliation took place, and Vicentio married his truth-plighted lady "more sinned

against than sinning"—Shiel, *Deadne or The Statue* (1820)

Olivia, "the rose of Aragon," was the daughter of Ruyh'no, a peasant, and bride of prince Alonzo of Aragon. The king refused to recognize the marriage, and, sending his son to the army, compelled the cortex to pass an act of divorce. Thus brought to a head a general revolt. The king was dethroned, and Almagro made regent. Almagro tried to make Olivia marry him, ordered her father to the rack, and her brother to death. Meanwhile the prince returned at the head of his army, made himself master of the city, put down the revolt, and had his marriage duly recognized. Almagro took poison and died.—S Knowles, *The Rose of Aragon* (1842)

Olivia [PRIMROSE], the elder daughter of the vicar of Wakefield. She was a sort of Hebe in beauty, open, sprightly, and commanding. Olivia Primrose "wished for many lovers," and eloped with squire Thornhill. Her father went in search of her, and, on his return homeward, stopped at a roadside inn, called the Harrow, and there found her turned out of the house by the landlady. It was ultimately discovered that she was legally married to the squire.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1765)

Olivia de Zuniga, daughter of don Cesar. She fixed her heart on having Julio de Melessina for her husband, and so behaved to all other suitors as to drive them away. Thus to don Garcia, she pretended to be a termagant, to don Vincentio, who was music mad, she professed to love a Jew's-harp above every other instrument. At last Julio appeared, and her "bold stroke" obtained as its reward "the husband of her choice."—Mrs Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782)

Olla, bard of Cairbar. These bards acted as heralds.—Ossian

Ollapod (Cornet), at the Galen's Head. An eccentric country apothecary, "a jumble of phisic and shooting." Dr Ollapod is very fond of "wit," and when he has said what he thinks a smart thing, he calls attention to it, with "He! he! he!" and some such expression as, "Do you take, good sir? do you take?" But when another says a smart thing, he titters, and cries, "That's well! that's very well! Thank you, good sir, I owe you one!" He is a regular rattle, de-

tails all the scandal of the village, boasts of his achievements or misadventures, is very mercenary, and wholly without principle.—G Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802)

* * This character is evidently a copy of Dibdin's "doctor Pother" in *The Farmer's Wife* (1780)

Ollomand, an enchanter, who persuaded Abu'bal, the rebellious brother of Misnar sultan of Delhi, to try by bribery to corrupt the troops of the sultan. By an unlimited supply of gold, he soon made himself master of the southern provinces, and Misnar marched to give him battle. Ollomand, with 5000 men, went in advance and concealed his company in a forest, but Misnar, apprized thereof by spies, set fire to the forest, and Ollomand was shot by the discharge of his own cannons, fired spontaneously by the flames. "For enchantment has no power except over those who are first deceived by the enchanter."—Sir C Morell [J Ridley], *Tales of the Genii* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi, 1751)

Olof (Sir), a bridegroom who rode late to collect guests to his wedding. On his ride, the daughter of the earl king met him, and invited him to dance a measure, but sir Olof declined. She then offered him a pair of gold spurs, a silk doublet, and a heap of gold, if he would dance with her, and when he refused to do so, she struck him "with an elf-stroke." On the morrow, when all the bridal party was assembled, sir Olof was found dead in a wood.—*A Danish Legend* (Herder)

Olympia, countess of Holland and wife of Bireno. Being deserted by Bireno, she was bound naked to a rock by pirates, but was delivered by Orlando, who took her to Ireland, where she married king Oberto (bks iv, v).—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Olympia, sister to the great-duke of Muscovia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618)

Olympus, of Greece, was on the confines of Macedonia and Thessaly. Here the court of Jupiter was held.

Olympus, in the dominions of Prester John, was "three days' journey from paradise." This Olympus is a corrupt form of Alumbo, the same as Columbo, in Ceylon.

Omauhaws [Om'a waws] or Om'-

ahas, an Indian tribe of Dreota (United States)

O chief of the mighty Omwahwa
Longfellow *To the Driveling Cloud*

Ombrelia, the rival of Smilinda for the love of Sharper, "strong as the footman, as the master sweet"—Pope, *Eclogues* ("The Basset Table," 1715)

One Side *All on one side, life the Bridgenorth election* Bridgenorth was a pocket borough in the hands of the Apley family

One Thing at a Time This was De Witt's great maxim

The famous De Witt, being asked how he was able to despatch that multitude of affairs in which he was engaged replied that his whole art consisted in doing one thing at a time—*Spectator* (Art of Growing Rich)

O'Neal (Shan), leader of the Irish insurgents in 1567 Shan O'Neal was notorious for profligacy

One'za (3 syl), daughter of Month a well-to-do Bedouin, in love with 'Thal'aba "the destroyer" of sorcerers Thalaba, being raised to the office of vizier, married Oneza, but she died on the bridal night—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, ii, vii (1797)

Oneyda Warrior (The), Outalissi (q v)—Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809)

Only (The), Johann Paul Friedrich Richter, called by the Germans *Der Einzige*, from the unique character of his writings

Not without reason have his panegyrists named him Jean Paul der Einzige: Jean Paul the Only for surely in the whole circle of literature we look in vain for his parallel—Curlye

* * The Italians call Bernardino Accolti, an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, "Aretino the Only" or *L'Uncio Aretino*

Open, Ses'ame (3 syl)! the magic words which caused the cave door of the "forty thieves" to open of itself "Shut, Sesamé!" were the words which caused it to shut Sesamé is a grain, and hence Cassim, when he forgot the word, cried, "Open, Whent!" "Open, Rye!" "Open, Barley!" but the door obeyed no sound but "Open, Sesamé!"—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves")

Opening a handkerchief in which he had a sample of resamé he showed it me and inquired how much a large measure of the grain was worth. I told him that, according to the present price it would be worth one hundred drachms of silver—*Arabian Nights* (The Christian Merchant's Story)

Ophelia, the young, beautiful, and pious daughter of Polonius lord chamberlain to the king of Denmark. Hamlet

fell in love with her, but, finding marriage inconsistent with his views of vengeance against "his murderous, adulterous, and usurping uncle," he affected madness, and Ophelia was so wrought upon by his strange behaviour to her, that her intellect gave way In an attempt to gather flowers from a brook, the branch of a tree she was holding snapped, and, falling into the water, she was drowned—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Tate Wilkinson, speaking of Mrs Cibber (Dr Arne's daughter, 1710-1766), says "Her features, figure, and singing, made her the best 'Ophelia' that ever appeared either before or since"

Ophiuchus [Of' i' ū' hus], the constellation *Serpentarius* Ophiuchus is a man who holds a serpent (Greek, *ophis*) in his hands The constellation is situated to the south of *Herculés*, and the principal star, called "Ras Alhague," is in the man's head (*Ras Alhague* is from the Arabic, *ras-al-hawra*, "the serpent-charmer's head")

Satan stood
Untrifled and like a comet burned
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
In the Arctic sky

Milton Paradise Lost II. 709 etc. (1665)

Ophu'sa, island of serpents near Crete, called by the Romans *Colubra'ria* The inhabitants were obliged to quit it, because the snakes were so abundant Milton refers to it in *Paradise Lost*, x. 528 (1665)

Opium-Eater (The English), Thomas de Quincey, who published *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* (1785-1850)

O P Q., Robert Merry (1755-1798), object of Gifford's satire in the *Baviad* and *Maaviad*, and of Byron's in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* He married Miss Brunton, the actress

And Merry's metaphors appear anew
Chained to the signature of O P Q
Byron English Bards and Scotch Reviewers (1809)

Oracle (To Work the), to raise money by some dodge The "Oracle" was a factory established at Reading, by John Kendrick, in 1624 It was designed for returned convicts, and any one out of employment So when a workman "had no work to do," he would say, "I must go and work the Oracle," i. e. I must go to the Oracle for work (See *EQUIVOKES*)

Oracle of the Church (The), St. Bernard (1091-1153)

Oracle of the Holy Bottle (The), an oracle sought for by Rabelais, to solve

the knotty point "whether Panurgo (2 syl) should marry or not" The question had been put to sibyl and poet, monk and fool, philosopher and witch, but none could answer it The oracle was ultimately found in Lantern-land

This, of course, is a satire on the celibacy of the clergy and the withholding of the cup from the laity Shall the clergy marry or not?—that was the moot point, and the "Bottle of Tent Wine," or the clergy, who kept the bottle to themselves, alone could solve it Tho omele and priestess of the bottle were both called *Bacchē* (Hebrew for "bottle") —Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv, v (1545)

Oracle of the Sieve and Shears (*The*), a method of divination known to the Greeks The *modus operandi* in the Middle Ages was as follows —The points of a pair of shears were stuck in the rim of a sieve, and two persons supported the shears with their finger-tips A verse of the Bible was then read aloud, and while the names of persons suspected were called over, the sieve was supposed to turn when the right name was suggested (See *KL. AND BIBL.*, p 509)

Searching for things lost with a sieve and shears.—Ben Jonson *Alchemist* l. 1 (1610).

Oracle of Truth, the magnet

And by the oracle of truth below

The wondrous magnet, guides the wayward prow
Falconer *The Shipwreck*, ll. 2 (1756)

Orange (*Prince of*), a title given to the heir-apparent of the king of Holland "Orange" is a petty principality in the territory of Avignon, in the possession of the Nassau family

Orania, the lady-love of Amadis of Gaul —Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul* (fourteenth century)

Orator Henley, the Rev John Henley, who for about thirty years delivered lectures on theological, political, and literary subjects (1692–1756)

* * Hogarth has introduced him into several of his pictures, and Pope says of him

Imbroued with naïve bronze to f Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods neither said nor sung!
Oh great restorer of the good old stage
Preacher at once and zany of thy age!
Oh worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes
A decent priest where monkeys were the gods!
The Dunciad ill. 199 etc. (1742)

Orator Hunt, the great demagogue in the time of the Wellington and Peel administration Henry Hunt, M P, used to wear a grey hat, and these hats were

for the time a badge of democratic principles, and called "radical hats" (1773–1835)

Orbanaja, the painter of Ube'da, who painted so preposterously that he inscribed under his objects what he meant them for

Orbanaja would paint a cock so wretchedly designed that he was obliged to inscribe under it, This is a cock."
—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* ll. 1 3 (1616)

Orbilus, the schoolmaster who taught Horace The poet calls him "the flogger" (*flagōsus*) —*Ep.*, ii 71

* * The *Orbilian Stick* is a birch rod or cane

Oideal (*A Fiery*), a sharp trial or test In England there were anciently two ordeals—one of water and the other of fire The water ordeal was for the laity, and the fire ordeal for the nobility If a noble was accused of a crime, he or his deputy was tried by ordeal thus He had either to hold in his hand a piece of red-hot iron, or had to walk blindfold and barefoot over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances If he passed the ordeal unhurt, he was declared innocent, if not, he was accounted guilty This method of punishment arose from the notion that "God would defend the right," even by miracle, if needs be

Ordigale, the otter, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*, i (1498)

Ordovices (4 syl), people of Ordovicia, that is, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesey (In Latin the i is short *Oridovices*)

The Ordovices now which North Wales people be
Drayton *Polyolbion* xvi (1613).

Or'dovies (3 syl), the inhabitants of North Wales (In Latin North Wales is called *O'dovic'ia*)

Beneath his (*Agricola*) fatal sword the Ordovices to fall
(Inhabiting the west) those people fast of all
withstood.

Drayton *Polyolbion* viii (1612)

Or'ead (3 syl), a mountain-nymph. Tennyson calls "Maud" an *orcad*, because her hall and garden were on a hill

I see my Or'eid coming down
Maud l. xvi 1 (1833)

Orcad Echo is so called

Ore'ades (4 syl) or **O'leads** (3 syl) mountain-nymphs

Ye Cambrlan [*Welsh*] shepherds then whom these our
mountains please,
And ye our fellow nymphs ye light Ore'ides,
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, lx. (1612)

Orel'io, the favourite horse of king Roderick the last of the Goths

"Twas Orel'io
On which he rode Roderick's own battle horse,
wont to feed

Southey *Roderick etc* xiv (1811)

Ores'tes (3 syl), son of Agamemnon, betrothed to Hermionê (4 syl) daughter of Menal'os (4 syl) king of Sparta. At the downfall of Troy, Menal'os promised Hermionê in marriage to Pyrrhos king of Epiros, but Pyrrhos fell in love with Androm'achê the widow of Hector, and his captive. An embassy, led by Ores'tes, was sent to Epiros, to demand that the son of Andromachê should be put to death, lest as he grew up he might seek to avenge his father's death. Pyrrhos refused to comply. In this embassy, Ores'tes met Hermionê again, and found her pride and jealousy aroused to fury by the slight offered her. She grieved Ores'tes to avenge her insults, and the ambassadors fell on Pyrrhos and murdered him. Hermionê when she saw the dead body of the king borne along, stabbed herself, and Ores'tes went raving mad.—Ambrose Philips, *The Distressed Mother* (1712)

All the parts in which I ever saw (if *C. Vaccary*) such as Orestes, "Mirandola," William Tell, Rob Roy, and Claude Melnotte, he certainly had made his own.—*I rev F. Young Life of C. M. Young*

Orfeo and Euri'dis, the tale of Orpheus and Eurydice, with the Gothic machinery of elves and furies

* * Glück has an opera called *Orfeo*, the libretto, by Calzabigi, based on a dramatic piece by Poliziano (1764)

Organi'ta, "the orphan of the Frozen Sea," heroine of a drama (See *MARTIN*)—Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856)

Orgilus, the betrothed lover of Penthe'a, by the consent of her father, but at the death of her father, her brother Ithoel's compelled her to marry Bass'anes, whom she hated. Ithoel's was about to marry the princess of Sparta, but a little before the event was to take place, Penthe'a starved herself to death, and Orgilus was condemned to death for murdering Ithoel's.—John Lord, *The Broken Heart* (1638)

Orgoglio [*Or gole' yo*], a hideous giant, as tall as three men, son of Earth and Wind. Finding the Red Cross knight at the fountain of Idleness, he beats him with a club, and makes him his slave. Una informs Arthur of it, and Arthur liberates the knight and slays the

giant (*Rev* xiii 5, 7, with *Dan* vii 21, 22)—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, i (1590)

* * Arthur first cut off Orgoglio's left arm, i.e. Bohemia was cut off first from the Church of Rome, then he cut off the giant's right leg, i.e. England

Orgon, brother-in-law of Tartuffe (2 syl). His credulity and faith in Tartuffe, like that of his mother, can scarcely be shaken even by the evidence of his senses. He hopes against hope, and fights every inch of ground in defence of the religious hypocrite.—Moliere, *Tartuffe* (1664)

Ora'na, daughter of Lisuarte king of England, and spouse of Amadis of Gaul (bk ii 6). The general plot of this series of romance bears on this marriage, and tells of the thousand and one obstacles from rivals, giants, sorcerers, and so on, which had to be overcome before the consummation could be effected. It is in this unity of plot that the Amadis series differs from its predecessors—the Arthurian romances, and those of the paladins of Charlemagne, which are detached adventures, each complete in itself, and not bearing to any common focus.—*Amadis de Gaul* (fourteenth century)

* * Queen Elizabeth is called "the peerless Oriana," especially in the madrigals entitled *The Triumphs of Oriana* (1601). Ben Jonson applies the name to the queen of James I (*Oriens Anna*)

Oria'na, the nursing of a henness, with whom Esplandian fell in love, and for whom he underwent all his perils and exploits. She was the gentlest, fairest, and most faithful of her sex.—Lobaina, *Amadis of Gaul* (fourteenth century)

Orian'a, the fair, brilliant, and witty "chaser" of the "wild goose" Mirabel, to whom she is betrothed, and whose wife she ultimately becomes.—Berunmont and Fletcher, *The Wild-geese Chase* (1652)

Orian'a, the ward of old Mirabel, and bound by contract to her guardian's son whom she loves, but young Mirabel shilly-shallies, till he gets into trouble with Lamoree (2 syl), and is in danger of being murdered, when Oriana, dressed as a page, rescues him. He then declares that his "inconstancy has had a lesson," and he marries the lady.—G. Tuquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702)

Orian'a, in Tennyson's ballad so called, "stood on the castle wall," to see her spouse, a Norland chief, fight. A foe-

man went between "the chief and the wall," and discharged an arrow, which, glancing aside, pierced the lady's heart and killed her. The ballad is the lamentation of the spouse on the death of his bride (1830)

O'riando (3 syl), a fay who lived at Rosehear, and brought up Maugis d'Agremont. When her protégé grew up, she loved him, "*d'un si grand amour, qu'elle doute fort qu'il ne se departe d'avecques elle*."—*Roman de Maugis d'Agremont et de Vician son Frere*

O'riel, a fairy, whose empire lay along the banks of the Thames, when King Oberon held his court in Kensington Gardens.—Tieckell, *Kensington Gardens* (1686-1740)

Oriflamme, the banner of St Denis. When the counts of Vexin became possessed of the abbey, the banner passed into their hands, and when, in 1082, Philippe I united Vexin to the crown, the oriflamme or sacred banner belonged to the king. In 1119 it was first used as a national banner. It consists of a crimson silk flag, mounted on a gilt staff (*un glaive tout doré ou est attaché une bannière vermeille*). The loose end is cut into three wavy vandykes, to represent tongues of flame, and a silk tassel is hung at each cleft. In war, the display of this standard indicates that no quarter will be given. The English standard of no quarter was the "burning dragon."

Raoul de Presle says it was used in the time of Charlemagne, being the gift of the patriarch of Jerusalem. We are told that all infidels were blinded who looked on it. Iroissant says it was displayed at the battle of Rosbecq, in the reign of Charles VI, and "no sooner was it unfurled, than the fog cleared away, and the sun shone on the French alone."

I have not read the Oriflamme of death
me it behoves
To spare the fallen foe.
Said by Joan of Arc. Will. Col. etc. (1837)

Origilla, the lady-love of Gryphon brother of Aquilant, but the faithless fair one took up with Martiano, a most impudent boaster and a coward. Being at Damascus during a tournament in which Gryphon was the victor, Martiano stole the armour of Gryphon, arrayed himself in it, took the prizes, and then decamped with the lady. Aquilant happened to see them, bound them, and took them back to Damascus, where Martiano was hanged, and the lady kept in bondage for the

judgment of Lucina.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Orillo, a magician and robber, who lived at the mouth of the Nile. He was the son of an imp and fairy. When any one of his limbs was lopped off, he had the power of restoring it, and when his head was cut off, he could take it up and replace it. When Astolpho encountered this magician, he was informed that his life lay in one particular hair, so instead of seeking to maim his adversary, Astolpho cut off the magic hair, and the magician fell lifeless at his feet.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Orinda "the incomparable," Mrs Katherine Philipps, who lived in the reign of Charles II and died of small-pox.

* * * Her praises were sung by Cowley, Dryden, and others

We allowed you beauty and we did entice!
Ah! cruel set, will you depose us too in spite?
Orinda dies in that too reign
Cowley On Orinda's Forms (1637)

O'riole (3 syl) The "Baltimore bird" is often so called in America, but the oriole is of the thrush family, and the Baltimore bird is a starling. Its nest is a pendulous cylindrical pouch, some six inches long, usually suspended from two twigs at the extremity of a branch, and therefore liable to swing backwards and forwards by the force of the wind. Hence Longfellow compares a child a swing to an oriole's nest.

Like an oriole's nest,
From which the laughing bird has taken wing;
By thee abandoned hangs thy vacant swing.
Longfellow To a Child

Orion, a giant of great beauty, and a famous hunter, who cleared the island of Chios of wild beasts. While in the island, Orion fell in love with Meropé, daughter of King Cnophon, but one day, in a drunken fit, having offered her violence, the king put out the giant's eyes and drove him from the island. Orion was told if he would travel eastwards, and expose his sockets to the rising sun, he would recover his sight. Guided by the sound of a Cyclops' hammer, he reached Icnos, where Vulcan gave him a guide to the abode of the sun. In due time, his sight returned to him, and at death he was made a constellation. The lion's skin was an emblem of the wild beasts which he slew in Chios, and the club was the instrument he employed for the purpose.

He [Orion]
 Reeled as of yore beside the sea,
 When blinded by Cæopion
 He sought the blacksmith at his forge
 And climbing up the mountain gorge
 Fixed his blank eyes upon the sun
 Longfellow *The Occultation of Orion*.

Orion and the Blacksmith The reference is to the blacksmith mentioned in the preceding article, whom Orion took on his back to act as guide to the place where the rising sun might be best seen.

Orion's Dogs were Arctophœnus ("the hear-killer") and Ptoophægos ("the glutton of Ptoon," in Bœotia).

Orion's Wife, Sidê

Orion After Orion has set in the west, *Auriga* (the Charioteer) and *Gemini* (Castor and Pollux) are still visible. Hence Tennyson says

the Charioteer
 And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns
 Over Orion's grave low down in the west
Maud III. vl. 1 (18.5)

Orion, a seraph, the guardian angel of Simon Peter—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii (1748)

Orith'ya or Orith'ya, daughter of Freeheus, carried off by Boreas to Thraee

Such dalliance as alone the North wind hath with her

Phineas Fletcher calls the word "Orith'ya"

None knew mild zephyrs from cold Eurus' mouth
 Nor Orith'ya's lover's violence [*North wind*].
Purple Island I (1633)

Orlando, the younger son of sir Rowland de Boys [*Baron*]. At the death of his father, he was left under the care of his elder brother Oliver, who was charged to treat him well, but Oliver hated him, wholly neglected his education, and even tried by many indirect means to kill him. At length, Orlando fled to the forest of Arden, where he met Rosalind and Celia in disguise. They had met before at a wrestling match, when Orlando and Rosalind fell in love with each other. The acquaintance was renewed in the forest, and ere many days had passed the two ladies resumed their proper characters, and both were married, Rosalind to Orlando, and Celia to Oliver the elder brother—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Orlando (in French *ROLAND*, q v), one of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose nephew he was. Orlando was confiding and loyal, of great stature, and possessed unusual strength. He accompanied his

uncle into Spain, but on his return was waylaid in the valley of Roncesallès (in the Pyrenees) by the traitor Ganelon, and perished with all his army, A.D. 778. His adventures are related in Turpin's *Chronique*, in the *Chanson de Roland*, attributed to Théroutde. He is the hero of Bojardo's epic, *Orlando Innamorato*, and of Ariosto's continuation, called *Orlando Furioso* ("Orlando mad"). Robert Greene, in 1594, produced a drama which he called *The History of Orlando Rhode's* farce of *Bombastès Furioso* (1790) is a burlesque of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

Orlando's Ivory Horn, Olifant, once the property of Alexander the Great. Its bray could be heard for twenty miles.

Orlando's Horse, Brighndoro ("golden bridle")

Orlando's Sword, Durinda'na or Durandant, which once belonged to Hector, is "preserved at Rocamadour, in France, and his spear is still shown in the cathedral of Pa'via, in Italy."

Orlando was of middling stature, broad shouldered, crooked legged, brown visaged, red bearded, and had much hair on his body. He talked but little, and had a very surly aspect, although he was perfectly good humoured—Cervantes *Don Quixote* II. l. 1 (1615).

Orlando's Vulnerable Part Orlando was invulnerable except in the sole of his foot, and even there nothing could wound him but the point of a large pin, so that when Bernardo del Carpio assailed him at Roncesallès, he took him in his arms and squeezed him to death, in imitation of Heracles, who squeezed to death the giant Antæus (3 syl.)—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 13 (1615).

Orlando Furioso, a continuation of Bojardo's story, with the same hero. Bojardo leaves Orlando in love with Angelica, whom he fetched from Cathay and brought to Paris. Here, says Ariosto, Rinaldo fell in love with her, and, to prevent mischief, the king placed the coquette under the charge of Namus, but she contrived to escape her keeper, and fled to the island of Ebuda, where Rogero found her exposed to a sea-monster, and liberated her. In the mean time, Orlando went in search of his lady, was decoyed into the enchanted castle of Atlantès, but was liberated by Angelica, who again succeeded in effecting her escape to Paris. Here she arrived just after a great battle between the Christians and pagans, and, finding Medora a Moor wounded, took care of him, fell in love with him, and eloped with him to Cathay. When Orlando found himself jilted, he was driven mad with jealousy and rage, or

rather his wits were taken from him for three months by way of punishment, and deposited in the moon. Astolpho went to the moon in Eliph's chariot, and St John gave him "the lost wits" in an urn. On reaching France, Astolpho bound the madman, then, holding the urn to his nose, the wits returned to their nidus, and the hero was himself again. After this, the siege was continued, and the Christians were wholly successful (See *ORLANDO INNAMORATO*) — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

*** This romance in verse extends to forty-six cantos. Hoole, in his translation, has compressed the forty-six cantos into twenty-four books, but Rosc has retained the original number. The adventures of Orlando, under the French form "Roland," are related by Turpin in his *Chronicle*, and by Théroutde in his *Chanson de Roland*.

*** The true hero of Ariosto's romance is Rogero, and not Orlando. It is with Rogero's victory over Rodomont that the poem ends. The concluding lines are

Then at full stretch he [Rogero] raised his arm above
The furious Rodomont, and the weapon drove
Thrice in his gaping throat — so ends the strife
And leaves secure Rogero a fame and life

Orlando Innamorato, or *Orlando in love*, in three books, by count Bojardo of Scandiano, in Italy (1495). Bojardo supposes Charlemagne to be warring against the Saracens in France, under the walls of Paris. He represents the city to be besieged by two infidel hosts—one under Agramant, emperor of Africa, and the other under Girdasso king of Seneca. His hero is Orlando, whom he supposes (though married at the time to Aldabella) to be in love with Angelica, a fascinating coquette from Cathay, whom Orlando had brought to France (See *ORLANDO INNAMORATO*)

*** Berni of Tuscany, in 1538, published a burlesque in verse on the same subject.

Orleans, a most passionate innamorato, in love with Agrippina — Thomas Decker, *Old Fortunatus* (1600)

Orleans talks pure Biron and Romeo — he is almost as poetical as they quite as philosophical only a little madder — O Lamb

("Biron," in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, "Romeo," in his *Romeo and Juliet*)

Orleans (Gaston d'uc of), brother of Louis XIII. He heads a conspiracy to assassinate Richelieu and dethrone the king. If the plot had been successful, Gaston was to have been made regent,

but the conspiracy was discovered, and the duke was thwarted in his ambitious plans — Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839)

Orleans (Louis duc d'), to whom the princess Joan (daughter of Louis XI) is affianced — Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV)

Orlick (*Dolge*), usually called "Old Orlick," though not above five and twenty, journey man to Joe Gargery, blacksmith. Obstinate, morose, broad-shouldered, loose-limbed, swarthy, of great strength, never in a hurry, and always slouching. Being jealous of Pip, he allured him to a cave in the marshes, bound him to a ladder, and was about to shoot him, when, being alarmed by approaching steps, he fled. Subsequently, he broke into Mr. Pumblechook's house, was arrested, and confined in the county jail. This surly, ill-conditioned brute was in love with Biddy, but Biddy married Joe Gargery — C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Orloff Diamond (*The*), the third largest cut diamond in the world, set in the top of the Russian sceptre. The weight of this magnificent diamond is 191 carats, and its size is that of a pigeon's egg. It was once one of the eyes of the idol Sheringham, in the temple of Brühna, came into the hands of the shah Nadir, was stolen by a French grenadier and sold to an English sea-captain for £2000, the captain sold it to a Jew for £12,000, it next passed into the hands of Shafraz, and in 1775, Catherine II. of Russia gave for it £90,000 (See *DIAMONDS*)

Or'mandine (3 syl), the negro-mancer who threw St. David into an enchanted sleep for seven years, from which he was reclaimed by St. George — R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, 19 (1617)

Orme (Victor), a poor gentleman in love with Lise — W. Herbert Reeve, *Paired*

Oimond (*The duke of*), a privy councillor of Charles II. — Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Ormston (*Jock*), a sheriff's officer at Fairport — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Ormus (*Wealth of*), diamonds. The island Ormus, in the Persian Gulf, is a mart for these precious stones

which far

Lo, it, II. 1 (1657)

Ornithology (*The Father of*), George Edwards (1693-1773)

Oroma'zes (4 syl), the principle of good in Persian mythology Same as Yazd (q v)

Oroonda'tes (5 syl), only son of a Scythian king, whose love for Statira (widow of Alexander the Great) led him into numerous dangers and difficulties, which, however, he surmounted — La Calprenède, *Cassandra* (a romance)

Oroono'ko (*Prince*), son and heir of the king of Angola, and general of the forces He was decoyed by captain Driver aboard his ship, his suite of twenty men were made drunk with rum, the ship weighed anchor, and the prince, with all his men, were sold as slaves in one of the West Indian Islands Here Oroonoko met Imoin'da (3 syl), his wife, from whom he had been separated, and who he thought was dead He headed a rising of the slaves, and the lieutenant-governor tried to seduce Imoin'da The result was that Imoin'da killed herself, and Oroonoko (3 syl) slew first the lieutenant-governor and then himself Mrs Aphra Behn became acquainted with the prince at Surinam, and made the story of his life the basis of a novel, which Thomas Southern dramatized (1696)

Jack Bannister [1760-1833] began his career in tragedy Garrick asked him what character he wished to play next. Why said Bannister I was thinking of Oroonoko. Eh eh! exclaimed David staring at Bannister who was very thin you will look as much like Oroonoko as a chimney sweeper in consumption — T Campbell.

Orozem'bo, a brave and dauntless old Peruvian When captured and brought before the Spanish invaders, Orozembo openly defied them, and refused to give any answer to their questions (act 1 1) — Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799)

Orpas, once archbishop of Seville At the overthrow of the Gothic kingdom in Spain, Orpas joined the Moors and turned Moslem Of all the renegades "the foulest and the falsest wretch was he that e'er renounced his baptism" He wished to marry Florinda, daughter of count Julian, in order to secure "her wide domains," but Florinda loathed him In the Moorish council, Orpas advised Abulcaem to cut off count Julian, "whose power but served him for fresh treachery, false to Rodrick first, and to the caliph now" This advice was acted on, but as the villain left the tent,

Abulcaem muttered to himself, "Look for a like reward thyself, that restless head of wickedness in the grave will brood no treason" — Southey, *Roderick*, etc, xx, xxii (1814)

Orphan of China, a drama by Murphy Zaphumri, the sole survivor of the royal race of China, was committed in infancy to Zamti, the mandarin, that he might escape from the hand of Ti'murkan', the Tartar conqueror Zamti brought up Zaphumri as his son, and sent Hamet, his real son, to Corea, where he was placed under the charge of Morat Twenty years afterwards, Hamet led a band of insurgents against Timurkan, was seized, and ordered to be put to death under the notion that he was "the orphan of China" Zaphumri, hearing thereof, went to the Tartar and declared that he, not Hamet, was the real prince, whereupon Timurkan ordered Zamti and his wife Mandanč, with Hamet and Zaphumri, to be seized Zamti and Mandanč were ordered to the torture, to wring from them the truth In the interim, a party of insurgent Chinese rushed into the palace, killed the king, and established "the orphan of China" on the throne of his fathers (1759)

Orphan of the Frozen Sea, Martha, the daughter of Ralph de Laseours (captain of the *Uran'ia*) and his wife Louise The crew having rebelled, the three, with their servant Barabas, were cast adrift in a boat, which ran on an iceberg in the Frozen Sea Ralph thought it was a small island, but the iceberg broke up, both Ralph and his wife were drowned, but Barabas and Martha escaped Martha was taken by an Indian tribe, which brought her up and named her Orgar'ita ("withered wheat"), from her white complexion In Mexico she met with her sister Diana and her grandmother Mde. de Theringe (2 syl), and probably married Horace de Brienne — J Stirling, *Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856)

Orphan of the Temple, Marie Thérèse Charlotte duchesse d'Angouleme, daughter of Louis XVI, so called from the Temple, where she was imprisoned She was called "The Modern Antig'one" by her uncle Louis XVIII

Orpheus (For a parallel fable, see **WANNIONN**)

Orpheus and Eurydice (4 syl), Glück's best opera (*Orfeo*) Libretto by Calzabigi, who also wrote for Glück the

libretto of *Alceste* (1767) King produced an English version of *Orpheus and Eurydice*

* * The tale is introduced by Pope in his *St Cecilia's Ode*

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell
To bright Cecilia greater power is given
His numbers rised a shade from hell
Hers lift the soul to heaven.

Pope *St Cecilia's Day* (1709)

Orpheus of Highwaymen, John Gay, author of *The Beggar's Opera* (1688-1732)

Orpheus of the Green Isle (*The*), Furlough O'Carolan, poet and musician (1670-1738)

Or'raça (*Queen*), wife of Affonso II The legend says that five friars of Morocco went to her, and said, "Three things we prophesy to you (1) we five shall all suffer martyrdom, (2) our bodies will be brought to Coimbra, and (3) whichever sees our relics first, you or the king, will die the same day." When their bodies were brought to Coimbra, the king told queen Orraca she must join the procession with him. She pleaded illness, but Affonso replied the relics would cure her, so they started on their journey. As they were going, the queen told the king to speed on before, as she could not travel so fast, so he speeded on with his retinue, and started a boar on the road. "Follow him!" cried the king, and they went after the boar and killed it. In the mean time, the queen reached the procession, fully expecting her husband had joined it long ago, but, lo! she beheld him riding up with great speed. That night the king was aroused at midnight with the intelligence that the queen was dead — Southey, *Queen Orraca* (1838), Francisco Manoel da Esperança, *História Scafica* (eighteenth century)

Orrock (*Puqqie*), a sheriff's officer at Fairport.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Orsin, one of the leaders of the rabble rout that attacked Hudibras at the bea-
buting.—S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1663)

* * The prototype of this rabble leader was Joshua Gosling, who kept the Paris Bear-Garden, in Southwark.

Orsini (*Maffio*), a young Italian nobleman, whose life was saved by Gennaro, at the battle of Rimini. Orsini became the fast friend of Gennaro, but both were poisoned by the princess Negroni at a banquet.—Donizetti, *Lucrezia di Borgia* (opera, 1834)

Orsino, duke of Illyria, who sought the love of Olivia a rich countess, but Olivia gave no encouragement to his suit, and the duke moped and pined, leaving mainly sports for music and other effeminate employments. Viola entered the duke's service as a page, and soon became a great favourite. When Olivia married Sebastian (Viola's brother), and the sex of Viola became known, the duke married her and made her duchess of Illyria — Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614)

Orson, twin-brother of Valentine, and son of Bellisant. The twin-brothers were born in a wood near Orleans, and Orson was carried off by a bear, which suckled him with its cubs. When he grew up, he became the terror of France, and was called "The Wild Man of the Forest." Ultimately, he was reclaimed by his brother Valentine, overthrew the Green Knight, and married Fezon daughter of the duke of Savary, in Aquitaine — *Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century)

Orson and Ellen Young Orson was a comely young farmer from Tinton, stout as an oak, and very fond of the lasses, but he hated matrimony, and used to say, "the man who can buy milk is a fool to keep a cow." While still a lad, Orson made love to Ellen, a rustic maiden, but, in the fickleness of youth, forsook her for a richer lass, and Ellen left the village, wandered far away, and became waiting-maid to old Boniface the innkeeper. One day, Orson happened to stop at this very inn, and Ellen waited on him. Five years had passed since they had seen each other, and at first neither knew the other. When, however, the facts were known, Orson made Ellen his wife, and their marriage feast was given by Boniface himself.—Peter Pindar [Dr Wolcot], *Orson and Ellen* (1809)

Ortelius (*Abraham*), a Dutch geographer, who published, in 1570, his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* or *Universal Geography* (1527-1598)

I more could tell to prove the place our own
Than by his spacious maps are by Ortelius shown
Drayton *Polyolbion*, vi. (1612)

Orthodoxy When lord Sandwich said, "he did not know the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy," Warburton bishop of Gloucester replied, "Orthodoxy, my lord, is *my* doxy, and heterodoxy is *another man's* doxy."

Orthodoxy (The Father of), Athanasius (296-373)

Orthrus, the two-headed dog of Eurytion the herdsman of Geryon's. It was the progeny of Typhaon and Lehidna

With his two-headed dog that Orthrus fight
Orthrus begotten by great Typhaon
And foule Echidna in the house of Night.
Spenser *Fairy Queen* v 10 10 (1.96)

Ortwin (2 syl), knight of Metz, sister's son of sir Hagan of Irony, a Burgundian — *The Nibelungen Lied* (eleventh century)

Oi'ville (Lord), the amiable and devoted lover of Evelina, whom he ultimately marries — *Miss Barney, Evelina* (1778)

Osbaldistone (Mr), a London merchant

Frank Osbaldistone, his son, in love with Diana Vernon, whom he marries

Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone, of Osbaldistone Hall, uncle of Frank, his heir

His Sons were Percival, "the sot," Thornecliff, "the bully," John, "the gamekeeper," Richard, "the horse-jockey," Wilfred, "the fool," and Rashleigh, "the scholar," a perfidious villain, killed by Rob Roy — *Sir W Scott, Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Rob Roy Macgregor was dramatized by Pecoek

Osborne (Mr), a hard, money-loving, purse-prond, wealthy London merchant, whose only gospel was that "according to Mammon" He was a widower, and his heart of hearts was to see his son, captain George, marry a rich mulatto. While his neighbour Sedley was prosperous, old Sedley encouraged the love-making of George and Miss Sedley, but when old Sedley failed, and George dared to marry the bankrupt's daughter, to whom he was engaged, the old merchant disinherited him. Captain George fell on the field of Waterloo, but the heart of old Osborne would not relent, and he allowed the widow to starve in abject poverty. He adopted, however, the widow's son, George, and brought him up in absurd luxury and indulgence. A more detestable end than old Sedley cannot be imagined

Maria and Jane Osborne, daughters of the merchant, and of the same mould. Maria married Frederick Bullock, a banker's son

Captain George Osborne, son of the merchant, selfish, vain, extravagant, and self-indulgent. He was engaged to Amelia Sedley while her father was in prosperity, and captain Dobbin induced him to marry her after the father was made a bankrupt. Happily, George fell on the field of Waterloo, or one would never vouch for his conjugal fidelity — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair* (1848)

Oscar, son of Ossian and grandson of Fingal. He was engaged to Malvina, daughter of Toscar, but before the day of marriage arrived, he was slain in Ulster, fighting against Curbar, who had treacherously invited him to a banquet and then slew him, v p 296. Oscar is represented as most brave, warm-hearted, and impetuous, most submissive to his father, tender to Malvina, and a universal favourite

O Oscar "rill Fingal bend the strong in arm but spare the feeble hand. He then a stream of many tides against the foes of thy people but like the gale that moves the grass to those who ask thine aid. Never search for battle nor shun it when it comes." — *Ossian Fingal* III

Calbar shrinks before Oscar's sword. He creeps to darkness behind a stone. He lifts the spear in secret he pierces O-car's side. Oscar falls forward on his shield his knee sustains the chief but still the spear is in his hand. See! gloomy Calbar falls. The steel pierces his forehead and divided his red hair behind. He lay like a shattered rock but never more shall Oscar arise — *Ossian, Temora* I.

Oscar Roused from Sleep. "Caolt took up a huge stone and hurled it on the hero's head. The hill for three miles round shook with the reverberation of the blow, and the stone, rebounding, rolled out of sight. Whereon Oscar awoke, and told Caolt to reserve his blows for his enemies."

Gun thog Caolte a chlach, nach gán
Ais a n aghal chleam gun bhual
Tri míl in talloch gun chli.

Gaelic Romance.

Os'ewald (3 syl), the reeve, of "the carpenter's craft," an old man — *Chaucer, Canterbury Tales* (1388)

Oseway (Dame), the ewe, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

O'Shanter (Tam), a farmer, who, returning home from Ayr very late and well-soaked with liquor, had to pass the kirk of Alloway. Seeing it was illuminated, he peeped in, and saw there the witches and devils dancing, while old Clootie was blowing the bagpipes. Tam got so excited that he roared out to one of the dancers, "Weel done, Catty Sark! Weel done!" In a moment all was dark. Tam now spurred his "grey mare Meg"

to the top of her speed, while all the fiends chased after him. The river Doon was near, and Tam just reached the middle of the bridge when one of the witches, whom he called Cutty Sark, touched him, but it was too late—he had passed the middle of the stream, and was out of the power of the crew. Not so his mare's tail—that had not yet passed the magic line, and Cutty Sark, clinging thereto, dragged it off with an infernal wrench.—R. Burns, *Tam O'Shanter*

OSIRIS, judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis. Osiris is identical with Adonis and Thammuz. All three represent the sun, six months above the equator, and six months below it. Adonis passed six months with Aphrodite in heaven, and six months with Persephone in hell. So Osiris in heaven was the beloved of Isis, but in the land of darkness was embraced by Nephtys.

Osiris, the sun, Isis, the moon

*They [the priests] wore rich mitres shaped like the moon,
To show that Isis doth the moon portend
Like as Osiris signifies the sun.*

Spenser *Fairy Queen* v 7 (1596).

Osman, sultan of the East, the great conqueror of the Christians, a man of most magnanimous mind and of noble generosity. He loved Zara, a young Christian captive, and was by her beloved with equal ardour and sincerity. Zara was the daughter of Lusignan d'Outremer, a Christian king of Jerusalem, she was taken prisoner by Osman's father, with her elder brother Nerestan, then four years old. After twenty years' captivity, Nerestan was sent to France for ransom, and on his return presented himself before the sultan, who fancied he perceived a sort of intimacy between the young man and Zara, which excited his suspicion and jealousy. A letter, begging that Zara would meet him in a "secret passage" of the seraglio, fell into the sultan's hands, and confirmed his suspicions. Zara went to the rendezvous, where Osman met her and stabbed her to the heart. Nerestan was soon brought before him, and told him he had murdered his sister, and all he wanted of her was to tell her of the death of her father, and to bring her his dying benediction. Stung with remorse, Osman liberated all his Christian captives, and then stabbed himself.—Aaron Hill, *Zara* (1735).

*** This tragedy is an English adaptation of Voltaire's *Zaire* (1738).

Osmand, a necromancer who, by

enchantment, raised up an army to resist the Christians. Six of the champions were enchanted by Osmand, but St. George restored them. Osmand tore off his hair in which lay his spirit of enchantment, bit his tongue in two, embowelled himself, cut off his arms, and died.—R. Johnson, *Seven Champions of Christendom*, 1 19 (1617).

Osmond, an old Varangian guard.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Osmyn, *alias* ALPHONSO, son of Anselmo king of Valencia, and husband of Almeria daughter of Manuel king of Granada. Supposed to have been lost at sea, but in reality cast on the African coast, and tended by queen Zara, who falls in love with him. Both are taken captive by Manuel, and brought to Granada. Hero Manuel falls in love with Zara, but Zara retains her passionate love for Alphonso. Alphonso makes his escape, returns at the head of an army to Granada, finds both the king and Zara dead, but Almeria being still alive becomes his acknowledged bride.—W. Congreve, *The Mourning Bride* (1697).

*** "Osman" was one of John Kemble's characters, Mrs. Siddons taking the role of "Zara."

Osnaburghs, the cloths so called, a corruption of Osnaubrick, in Hanover, where these coarse linens were first produced.

Osprey. When fish see the osprey, the legend says, they are so fascinated that they "swoon," and, turning on their backs, yield themselves an easy prey to the bird. Rattlesnakes exercise the same fascination over birds.

The osprey the fish no sooner do espy
But turning their bellies up as tho' their death
they saw
They at his pleasure lie to stuff his gluttonous maw
Dryden *Polyolbon* xxy (1702)

Osrick, a court fop, contemptible for his affectation and finical dandyism. He is made umpire by king Claudius, when Lærtès and Hamlet "play" with rapiers in "friendly" combat.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Osseo's, son of the Evening Star, whose wife was O'weence. In the Northland there were once ten sisters of surpassing beauty, nine married beautiful young husbands, but the youngest, named O'weence, fixed her affections on Osseo, who was "old, poor, and ugly," but "most beautiful within." All being

invited to a feast, the nine set upon their youngest sister, taunting her for having married Osseo, but forthwith Osseo leaped into a fallen oak, and was transformed to a most handsome young man, his wife to a very old woman, "wrinkled and ugly," but his love changed not. Soon another change occurred. Oweenee resumed her former beauty, and all the sisters and their husbands were changed to birds, who were kept in cages about Osseo's wigwam. In due time a son was born, and one day he shot an arrow at one of the caged birds, and forthwith the nine, with their husbands, were changed to pygmies.

From the story of Osseo
Let [us] learn the fate of Jesters.
Longfellow *Hiawatha* xii. (1855)

Ossian, the warrior-bard. He was son of Fingal (king of Morven) and his first wife Ros-crua (daughter of Cormac king of Ireland).

His wife was Eir-Allen, daughter of Branno (a native of Ireland), and his son was Osear.

Ostrich (*The*) is said, in fable, not to brood over her eggs, but to hatch them by gazing on them intently. Both birds are employed, for if the gaze is suspended for only one moment, the eggs are addled — Vanslebe.

(This is an emblem of the ever-watchful eye of Providence.)

Such a look
The mother ostrich fixes on her eggs
Till that intense affection
Kindles its light of life.

Soutley *Thalaba the Destroyer* III. 24 (1797)

Ostrich Egg. Captain F. Burnaby saw an ostrich egg hung by a silver chain from the ceiling of the principal mosque of Syas, and was told it was a warning to evil-doers.

The ostrich always looks at the eggs she lays, and breaks those that are bad. So God will break evil doers as the ostrich her worthless eggs. — Burnaby *On Horseback through Asia Minor* xxix. (1877)

Oswald, steward to Goneril daughter of king Lear — Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

Oswald, the cup-bearer to Cedric the Saxon, of Rotherwood — Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Oswald (*Prince*), being jealous of Gondibert, his rival for the love of Rhodolind (the heiress of Aribert king of Lombardy), headed a faction against him. A battle was imminent, but it was determined to decide the quarrel by four combatants on each side. In this comb-

bat, Oswald was slain by Gondibert — Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert*, 1 (died 1668).

Othello, the Moor, commander of the Venetian army. Iago was his ensign or ancient. Desdemona, the daughter of Brabantio the senator, fell in love with the Moor, and he married her, but Iago, by his artful villainy, insinuated to him such a tissue of circumstantial evidence of Desdemona's love for Cassio, that, Othello's jealousy being aroused, he smothered her with a pillow, and then killed himself — Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

The fiery openness of Othello — —
and credulous bound
affection inflexible
revenge

natural that

* * The story of this tragedy is taken from the novelle of Giovanni Giraldi Cinthio (died 1573).

Addison says of Thomas Betterton (1635-1710): "The wonderful agony which he appeared in when he examined the circumstance of the handkerchief in the part of 'Othello,' and the mixture of love that intruded on his mind at the innocent answers of 'Desdemona,' were the perfection of acting." Donaldson, in his *Recollections*, says that Spranger Barry (1719-1777) was the beau-ideal of an "Othello," and C. Leslie, in his *Autobiography*, says the same of Edmund Kean (1787-1833).

Otho, the lord at whose board count Lara was recognized by sir Ezzelin. A duel was arranged for the next day, and the contending parties were to meet in lord Otho's hall. When the time of meeting arrived, Lara presented himself, but no sir Ezzelin put in his appearance, whereupon Otho, vouching for the knight's honour, fought with the count, and was wounded. On recovering from his wound, lord Otho became the inveterate enemy of Lara, and accused him openly of having made away with sir Ezzelin. Lara made himself very popular, and headed a rebellion, but lord Otho opposed the rebel, and shot him — Byron, *Lara* (1814).

Otnit, a legendary emperor of Lombardy, who gains the daughter of the sultan for wife, by the help of Elberich the dwarf — *The Heldenbuch* (twelfth century).

Otranto (*Tangled prince of*), a crusader.

Ernest of Otranto, page of the prince of Otranto—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Otranto (The Castle of), a romance by Horace Walpole (1769)

O'Trigger (Sir Lucius), a fortune-hunting Irishman, ready to fight every one, on any matter, at any time—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775)

Sir Lucius O'Trigger—Callaghan O'Brallaghan—major O'Flaherty—Teague—and Dennis Brulgrudery—were portrayed by Jack Johnston (1730-1823) in most exquisite colours.—*The New Monthly Magazine* (1822)

* * "Callaghan O'Brallaghan," in *Lore a la-mode* (Maeklin), "major O'Flaherty," in *The West Indian* (Cumberland), "Teague," in *The Committee* (Hon sir R Howard), "Dennis Brulgrudery," in *John Bull* (Colman)

Ottavio (Don), the lover of donna Anna, whom he was about to make his wife, when don Giovanni seduced her and killed her father (the commandant of the city) in a duel—Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (opera, 1787)

Otto, duke of Normandy, the victim of Rollo called "The Bloody Brother"—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639)

Otuel (Sir), a haughty and presumptuous Saracen, miraculously converted. He was a nephew of Ferragus or Ferracute, and married a daughter of Charlemagne

Ouida, an infantine corruption of *Louisa*. The full name is *Louise de la Rance*, authoress of *Under Two Flags* (1867), and many other novels

Ouran'abad, a monster represented as a fierce flying hydra. It belongs to the same class as (1) the *Ralshe*, whose ordinary food was serpents and dragons, (2) the *Soham*, which had the head of a horse, four eyes, and the body of a fiery dragon, (3) the *Syl*, a basilisk, with human face, but so terrible that no eye could look on it and live, (4) the *Ejder*—Richardson's *Dictionary* ("Persian and Arabic")

In his hand, which thunder had blasted he [Otranto] swayed the iron sceptre that causes the monstrous urana had the afrits and all the powers of the abyss to tremble—W. Beckford *Lazarus* (1786)

Otalissi, eagle of the Indian tribe of Oney'da, the death-enemies of the Hurons. When the Hurons attacked the fort under the command of Waldegrave (2 vol.), a general massacre was made, in which Waldegrave and his wife were slain. But Mrs. Waldegrave, before she

died, committed her boy Henry to the charge of Otalissi, and told him to place the child in the hands of Albert of Wyoming, her friend. This Otalissi did. After a lapse of fifteen years, one Brandt, at the head of a mixed army of British and Indians, attacked Oney'da, and a general massacre was made, but Otalissi, wounded, escaped to Wyoming, just in time to give warning of the approach of Brandt. Scarcely was this done, when Brandt arrived. Albert and his daughter Gertrude were both shot, and the whole settlement was exterminated—Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1803)

Outis (Greek for "nobody"), a name assumed by Odysseus (*Ulysses*) in the cave of Polyphemus (3 syl). When the monster roared with pain from the loss of his eye, his brother giants demanded who was hurting him. "Outis" (*Nobody*), thundered out Polyphemus, and his companions left him—Homer, *Odyssey*

Outiam (Lance), park-keeper to sir Geoffrey Peveril—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Over the Hills and Far Away—Larquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705)

Overdoes (Rowley), a highwayman—Sir W Scott, *Guy Raffles* (time, George II)

O'verdo (Justice), in Ben Jonson's *Banetholomew Fair* (1614)

Overdone (Mistress), a band—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

Overreach (Sir Giles), Wellborn's uncle. An unscrupulous, hard-hearted rascal, grasping and proud. He ruined the estates both of Wellborn and Allworth, and by overreaching grew enormously rich. His ambition was to see his daughter Margaret marry a peer, but the overreacher was overreached. Thinking Wellborn was about to marry the rich dowager Allworth, he not only paid all his debts, but supplied his present wants most liberally, under the delusion "if she prove his, all that is hers is mine." Having thus done, he finds that lady Allworth does not marry Wellborn but lord Lovell. In regard to Margaret, fancying she was sure to marry lord Lovell, he gives his full consent to her marriage, but finds she returns from church not lady Lovell but Mrs. Allworth—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628).

* * The prototype of "sir Giles Overreach" was sir Giles Mompesson, a usurer outlawed for his misdeeds

When Kemble played sir Giles Overreach he was anxious to represent the part as Henderson (1747-1783) had done it, and wrote to Mrs. Inchbald to know what kind of a hat Mr Henderson wore what kind of wig cravat ruffles clothes, stockings with or without clocks square or round toed shoes I shall be uneasy if I have not an idea of his dress even to the shape of his buckles and what rings he wore on his hands. A voracious and cruelly seen the groundwork of this monstrous figure, but I am at a loss to know whether in copying it I should draw the lines that express his courtesy to lord Lovel [sic] with an exaggerated strength or not. "Mrs. Inchbald's answer is unfortunately lost.—W C Russell *Representative Actors*

I saw Kemble play sir Giles Overreach "last night but he came not within a hundred miles of G F Cooke (1756-1812), whose terrible voice and his appearance gave a reality to the was too handsome, too W Scott.

Overie (John), a ferryman, who used to ferry passengers from Southwark to the City, and accumulated a considerable hoard of money by his savings. On one occasion, to save the expense of board, he simulated death, expecting his servants would fast till he was buried, but they broke into his larder and cellar, and held riot. When the old miser could bear it no longer, he started up, and belaboured his servants right and left, but one of them struck the old man with an oar, and killed him.

Mary Overie, the beautiful daughter of the ferryman. Her lover, hastening to town, was thrown from his horse, and died. She then became a nun, and founded the church of St Mary Overie on the site of her father's house.

Overton (Colonel), one of Cromwell's officers.—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Ovid (The French), Du Bellay, also called "The Father of Grace and Elegance" (1524-1560).

Ovid and Corinna. Ovid disguises, under the name of Corinna, the daughter of Augustus, named Julia, noted for her beauty, talent, and licentiousness. Some say that Corinna was Livia the wife of Augustus.—*Amor*, i 5.

So was her heavenly body comely raised
On two faire columnes those that Ovid praised
In Julia's borrowed name

Ovo. *Ab ovo usque ad mala* ("from the egg to the apple"), from the beginning to the end of a feast or meal. The Romans began their entertainments with eggs, and ended with fruits.—Horace, *Sat*, i 3, 6, Cicero, *Fam*, ix 20.

Ow'ain (Sir), the Irish knight of King Stephen's court, who passed through St Patrick's purgatory by way of penance,

—Henry of Saltrey, *The Descent of Owain* (1153).

O'weenee, the youngest of ten sisters, all of surpassing beauty. She married Osseo, who was "old, poor, and ugly," but "most beautiful within" (See Ossro).—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xii (1855).

Owen (Sam), groom of Darsie Latimer, i.e. sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet.—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III).

Owen, confidential clerk of Mr Osbaldistone, senior.—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I).

Owen (Sir) passed in dream through St Patrick's purgatory. He passed the convent gate, and the warden placed him in a coffin. When the priests had sung over him the service of the dead, they placed the coffin in a cave, and sir Owen made his descent. He came first to an ice desert, and received three warnings to retreat, but the warnings were not heeded, and a mountain of ice fell on him. "Lord, Thou canst save!" he cried as the ice fell, and the solid mountain became like dust, and did sir Owen no harm. He next came to a lake of fire, and a demon pushed him in. "Lord, Thou canst save!" he cried, and angels carried him to paradise. He woke with ecstasy, and found himself lying before the cavern's mouth.—R Southey, *St Patrick's Purgatory* (from the *Fabliaux* of Mon le Grand).

Owen Meredith, Robert Bulwer Lytton, afterwards lord Lytton, son of the poet and novelist (1831-).

Owl (The), sacred to Minerva, was the emblem of Athens.

Owls hoot in B^b and G^b or in F[#] and A^b—Fev G White *Natural History of Selborne* xiv (1789).

Owl a Baker's Daughter (The). Our Lord once went into a baker's shop to ask for bread. The mistress instantly put a cake in the oven for Him, but the daughter, thinking it to be too large, reduced it to half the size. The dough, however, swelled to an enormous bulk, and the daughter cried out, "Heugh! heugh! heugh!" and was transformed into an owl.

Well God Ield you! They say the owl was a baker's daughter.—Shakespeare *Hamlet* (1606).

Ox (The Dumb), St Thomas Aquinas, so named by his fellow-students on account of his taciturnity (1224-1274).

An ox once spoke as learned men deliver.—Beaumont and Fletcher *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* III. 1 (1610).

Ox. The black ox hath trod on his foot,

he has married and is hen-pecked, calamity has befallen him. The black ox was sacrificed to the infernals, and was consequently held accursed. When Tusser says the best way to thrive is to get married, the objector says

Why then do folk this proverb put,
The black ox near trod on thy foot,
If that way were to thrive?

Il feing and Thrieling, lxxi. (1557)

The black ox had not trod on his or her foot
But ere his branch of blessing could reach any root
The flowers so faded that in fifteen weeks
A man might copy the change in the cheeks
Both of the poor wretch and his wife.

Heywood (1646).

Oxford (*John earl of*), an exiled Lancastrian. He appears with his son Arthur as a travelling merchant, under the name of Philipson.

** *The son of the merchant Philipson* is Sir Arthur de Vere.

The countess of Oxford, wife of the earl—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Oxford (*The young earl of*), in the court of queen Elizabeth—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Oxford Boat Crew, dark blue Cambridge boat crew, light blue.

** *Oxford Blues*, the Royal Horse Guards.

Oxford University, said to have been founded by king Alfred, in 886.

religious Alfred

Renowned Oxford built to Apollo's learned brood;
And on the hallowed bank of Isis' goodly flood
Worthy the glorious arts did gorgeous bowers provide.

Dryden Polyolbion, xl (1613)

Oyster Pistol says, "The world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open." He alludes to the proverb, "The mayor of Northampton opens oysters with his dagger," for, Northampton being some eighty miles from the sea, oysters were so stale before they reached the town (before railroads or even coaches were known), that the "mayor" would be loth to bring them near his nose.

Oysters Those most esteemed by the Romans were the oysters of Cyzicum, in Bithynia, and of Lucrinum, in Apulia, upon the Adriatic Sea. The best in Britain used to be the oysters of Walfleet, near Colchester.

Think you our oysters here unworthy of your praise?
Pure Walfleet as excellent as those

The Cyzic shells, or those on the Lucrinian coast.

Dryden Polyolbion xlx. (1622)

** The oysters most esteemed by Englishmen are the Whitstable, which fetch a fabulous price. Colchester oysters (*na'ives*) in 1878 were sold at 4s. a dozen.

Ozair (2 syl.), a prophet. One day, riding on an ass by the ruins of Jerusalem, after its destruction by the Chaldeans, he doubted in his mind whether God could raise the city up again. Whereupon God caused him to die, and he remained dead a hundred years, but was then restored to life. He found the basket of figs and cruse of wine as fresh as when he died, but his ass was a mass of bones. While he still looked, the dry bones came together, received life, and the resuscitated ass began to bray. The prophet no longer doubted the power of God to raise up Jerusalem from its ruins—*Al Korân*, ii (Sale's notes).

** This legend is based on *Neh* ii 12-20.

P

P Placentinus the dominican wrote a poem of 253 Latin hexameters, called *Pugna Porcorum*, every word of which begins with the letter p (died 1548). It begins thus

Placidite Porcelli porcorum pugna propago
Progredditur etc.

There was one composed in honour of Charles le Chanve, every word of which began with c.

The best-known alliterative poem in English is the following—

A - - -

Every endeavour engineers essay
Fasten fast fast fast fast fast fast fast

(
I
Ibrahim Islam Ismael Imps In Ill

I murderous

mines

Now nightfall's high now needful nature nods,
Opposed opposing overcoming odds,
Poor peasants partly purchased partly pressed
Quite quaking Quarter! Quarter! quickly quest.
Reason returns recalls redundant rage,
Saves sinking soldiers, softens signiors sage,
Truce Turkey truce! truce treacherous Tartar train!
Unwise unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vile vengeance! vanish victory vain!
Wisdom walls war—walls warring words! What were
Xerxes, Xantippé, Ximenes, Xavier!
Yet Yassys' youth ye yield your youthful yest.
Zealously zeals zealously zeal's zest

From H. Southgate, *Many Thoughts on Many Things*

Tusser has a poem of twelve lines, in rhyme, every word of which begins with t. The subject is on *Thriftiness* (died 1580).

P's (*The Foe*), William Oxberry, printer, poet, publisher, publican, and player (1784-1824)

Pache (*J Nicolas*), a Swiss by birth. He was minister of war in 1792, and *maire de Paris* 1793. Pache hated the Girondists, and at the fall of Danton was imprisoned. After his liberation, he retired to Thym-le-Moutiers (in the Ardennes), and died in obscurity (1740-1823)

Swiss Pache sits sleek headed, frugal the wonder of his own ally for humility of mind. Sit there Tartuffe ill wanted—Carlyle

Pacific (*The*), Amadeus VIII count of Savoy (1383, 1391-1439, abdicated and died 1451)

Frederick III emperor of Germany (1415, 1440-1493)

Olaus III of Norway (*, 1030-1093)

Pac'olet, a dwarf, "full of great sense and subtle ingenuity." He had an enchanted horse, made of wood, with which he carried off Valentine, Orson, and Clermond from the dungeon of Terragus. This horse is often alluded to "To ride Pacolet's horse" is a phrase for going very fast—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century)

Pacolet, a familiar spirit—Steele, *The Tatler* (1709)

Pacolet or **NICK STRUMPFER**, the dwarf servant of Norna "of the Fitful Head"—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Pacomo (*St*), an Egyptian, who lived in the fourth century. It is said that he could walk among serpents unhurt, and when he had occasion to cross the Nile, he was carried on the back of a crocodile.

The hermit fell on his knees before an image of St. Pacomo which was glued to the wall.—Lesage *Gilt Blas* iv 9 (17-4)

Pactolus (now called *Bagouly*), a river of Lydia, in Asia Minor, which was said to flow over golden sand.

Pad'alon, the Hindu hell, under the earth. It has eight gates, each of which is guarded by a gigantic deity. Described by Southey, in cantos xxi, xxiii of *The Curse of Kehama* (1809)

Paddington (*Harry*), one of Mac-heath's gang of thieves. Peachum describes him as a "poor, petty-larceny fiseal, without the least genius. That fellow," he says, "though he were to live for six months, would never come to the gallows with credit" (act i. 1)—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Paddington Fair, a public execution. Tyburn is in the parish of Paddington. Public executions were abolished in 1868.

Paddy, an Irishman. A corruption of *Padhrig*, Irish for Patrick.

Padlock (*The*), a comic opera by Bickerstaff. Don Diego (2 syl), a wealthy lord of 60, saw a country maiden named Leonora, to whom he took a fancy, and arranged with the parents to take her home with him and place her under the charge of a duenna for three months, to see if her temper was as sweet as her face was pretty, and then either "to return her to them spotless, or make her his lawful wife." At the expiration of the time, the don went to arrange with the parents for the wedding, and locked up his house, giving the keys to Ursula the duenna. To make surance doubly sure, he put a padlock on the outer door, and took the key with him. Leander, a young student smitten with the damsel, laughed at locksmiths and duennas, and, having gained admission into the house, was detected by don Diego, who returned unexpectedly. The old don, being a man of sense, at once perceived that Leander was a more suitable bridegroom than himself, so he not only sanctioned the alliance, but gave Leonora a handsome wedding dowry (1768).

Pæan, the physician of the immortals.

Pæ'na, daughter of Corinthus, "fair as ever yet saw living eye," but "too loose of life and eke too light." Pæana fell in love with Amias, a captive in her father's dungeon, but Amias had no heart to give away. When Placidus was brought captive before Pæana, she mistook him for Amias, and married him. The poet adds, that she thenceforth so reformed her ways "that all men much admired the change, and spake her praise."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv 9 (1596).

Pagan, a fay who loved the princess Imis, but Imis rejected his suit, as she loved her cousin Philax. Pagan, out of revenge, shut them up in a superb crystal palace, which contained every delight except that of leaving it. In the course of a few years, Imis and Philax longed as much for a separation as, at one time, they wished to be united.—Comtess de Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682).

Page (*Mr*), a gentleman living at

Windsor When sir John Falstaff made love to Mrs Page, Page himself assumed the name of Brook, to outwit the knight. Sir John told the supposed Brook his whole "course of wooing," and how nicely he was bamboozling the husband. On one occasion, he says, "I was carried out in a buck-basket or dirty linen before the very eyes of Page, and the deluded husband did not know it." Of course, sir John is thoroughly outwitted and played upon, being made the butt of the whole village.

Mrs Page, wife of Mr Page, of Windsor. When sir John Falstaff made love to her, she joined with Mrs Ford to dupe him and punish him.

Anne Page, daughter of the above, in love with Fenton. Slender calls her "the sweet Anne Page."

William Page, Anne's brother, a school-boy — Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596).

Page (Sir Francis), called "The Hanging Judge" (1661-1741).

Slender and poison dread from Della's race.

Hard words or hanging if your justice be I say.

1000.

Paget (The lady), one of the ladies of the bedchamber in queen Elizabeth's court — Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Painted Chamber (The), an apartment in the old Royal Palace of Westminster, the walls of which were painted chiefly with battle-scenes, in six bands, somewhat similar to the Bayeux tapestry.

Painted Mischief, playing cards.

There are plenty of ways of gambling without recourse to the "painted mischief" which was not introduced for the benefit of king Charles VI of France. — *Daily News* March 2, 1879.

Painter of Nature Remi Belleau, one of the Pleiad poets, is so called (1526-1577).

The Shepherdes Calendar, by Spenser, is largely borrowed from Belleau's *Song of April*.

Painter of the Graces, Andrea Appiani (1754-1817).

Painters

A Bee Quintin Metsys, the Dutch painter, painted a bee so well that the artist Mandyn thought it a real bee, and proceeded to brush it away with his handkerchief (1150-1529).

A Cow Myro carved a cow so true to nature that bulls mistook it for a living animal (B.C. 431).

A Curtain Parrhasios painted a curtain so admirably that even Zeuxis, the artist, mistook it for real drapery (B.C. 400).

A Fly George Alexander Stevens says, in his *Lectures on Heads*.

I have heard of a connoisseur who was one day in an auction room where there was an admirable piece of painting of fruits and flowers. The connoisseur would not give his opinion of the picture till he had first examined the catalogue, and finding it was done by an Englishman he pulled out his eye-glass. Oh sir, says he, those English fellows have no more idea of genius than a Dutch skipper has of dancing a cotillon. The doer has spoiled a fine piece of canvas, he is worse than a Harp Alley sign post dauber. There's no keeping no perspective, no foreground. Why there now the fellow has actually attempted to paint a fly upon that ro-sund. Why it is no more like a fly than I am like — but, as he approached his finger to the picture the fly flew away (17).

Grapes Zeuxis (2 syl), a Grecian painter, painted some grapes so well that birds came and pecked at them, thinking them real grapes (B.C. 400).

A Horse Apelles painted Alexander's horse Bucephalos so true to life that some mares came up to the canvas neighing, under the supposition that it was a real animal (about B.C. 331).

A Man Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that when king Felipe IV entered the studio, he mistook the painting for the man, and began reproving the supposed officer for neglecting his duty, in wasting his time in the studio, when he ought to have been with his fleet (1590-1660).

Accidental effects in painting

Apelles, being at a loss to paint the foam of Alexander's horse, dashed his brush at the picture in a fit of annoyance, and did by accident what his skill had failed to do (about B.C. 331).

The same tale is told of Protogenes, who dashed his brush at a picture, and thus produced "the foam of a dog's mouth," which he had long been trying in vain to represent (about B.C. 332).

Painters (Princes of) Parrhasios and Apelles are both so called (fourth century B.C.).

Painters' Characteristics

ANGLO (Michael) in iron frame, strongly developed muscles, and an anatomical display of the human figure. The Aschylos of painters (1171-1561).

CARRACCI eclectic artists, who pecked out and pieced together parts taken from Correggio, Raphael, Titian, and other great artists. If Michael Angelo is the Aschylos of artists, and Raphael the Sophocles, the Carracci may be called the Euripides of painters. I know not

why in England the name is spelt with only one ;

CORREGGIO known by his wonderful foreshortenings, his magnificent light and shade. He is, however, very monotonous (1494-1534)

CROME (John) an old woman in a red cloak walking up an avenue of trees (1769-1821)

DAVID noted for his stiff, dry, pedantic, "highly classic" style, according to the interpretation of the phrase by the French in the first Revolution (1748-1825)

DOREL (Carlo) famous for his *Madonnas*, which are all finished with most extraordinary delicacy (1616-1686)

DOMENICHINO famed for his frescoes, correct in design, and fresh in colouring (1581-1641)

GUIDO his speciality is a pallid or bluish-complexioned saint, with saucer or uplifted eyes (1574-1642)

HOBBA characterized by bold relief, exquisite finish, force of conception, delicacy of tone, and dark background (1498-1554)

LORRAINE (Claude) a Greek temple on a hill, with sunny and highly finished classic scenery. Aerial perspective (1600-1682)

MURILLO a brown-faced Madonna (1618-1682)

OMEGACK sheep (1775-1826)

PETRINO (Pietro) known by his narrow, contracted figures and scrumpy drapery (1446-1524)

POUSSIN famous for his classic style Reynolds says "No works of any modern have so much the air of antique painting as those of Poussin" (1593-1665)

POUSSIN (Gaspar) a landscape painter, the very opposite of Claude Lorraine. He seems to have drawn his inspiration from Hervey's *Meditations Among the Tombs*, Blair's *Grave*, Young's *Night Thoughts*, and Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1613-1675)

RAPHAEL the Sophocles of painters Angelo's figures are all gigantesque and ideal, like those of Aeschylus. Raphael's are perfect human beings (1483-1520)

REYNOLDS a portrait-painter. He presents his portraits in *bel masque*, not always suggestive either of the rank or character of the person represented. There is about the same analogy between Watteau and Reynolds, as between Claude Lorraine and Gaspar Poussin (1723-1792)

ROSA (Salvator) dark, inscrutable

pictures, relieved by dabs of palette-knife. He is fond of savage scenery, broken rocks, wild caverns, blasted heaths, and so on (1615-1673)

RUBENS patches of vermilion dabbed about the human figure, wholly out of harmony with the rest of the colouring (1577-1640)

STRECH (Jan) an old woman peeling vegetables, with another old woman looking at her (1636-1679)

TICCIOTTI full of wild fantastical inventions. He is called "The Lightning of the Pencil" (1512-1591)

TITIAN noted for his broad shades of divers gradations (1477-1576)

VIRONISI (Paul) noted for his great want of historical correctness and elegance of design, but he abounds in spirited banquets, sumptuous edifices, brilliant aerial spectres, magnificent robes, gaud, and jewellery (1530-1588)

WATTEAU noted for his *fetes galantes*, fancy-ball costumes, and generally gaudy figures (1684-1721)

The colouring of Titian, the expression of Rubens, the grace of Raphael, the purity of Domenichino, the correctness of Correggio, the learning of Poussin, the airs of Guido, the taste of the Carracci, the grand contour of Angelo, the brilliant truth of a Watteau, the touching grace of a Reynolds.—Sterne

Paix des Dames (La), the treaty of peace concluded at Cambray in 1529, between François I of France and Karl V emperor of Germany. So called because it was mainly negotiated by Louise of Savoy (mother of the French king) and Margaret the emperor's aunt

Paladore, a Briton in the service of the king of Lombardy. One day, in a boar-hunt, the boar turned on the princess Sophia, and, having gored her horse to death, was about to attack the lady, but was slain by the young Briton. Between these two young people a strong attachment sprang up, but the duke Bireno, by an artifice of false impersonation, induced Paladore to believe that the princess was a wanton, and had the audacity to accuse her as such to the senate. In Lombardy, the punishment for this offence was death, and the princess was ordered to execution. Paladore, having learned the truth, accused the duke of villainy. They fought, and Bireno fell. The princess, being cleared of the charge, married Paladore.—Robert Jephson, *The Law of Lombardy* (1779)

Palamedes (4 syl.), son of Nauplios, was, according to Suidas, the inventor of dice (See ALEA)

Tabula nomen ludi, hanc Palamedes ab Graecis exercitus

delectationem magna eruditione & pte ingenio farent. Tabula enim est mundus terrestris, duodenarius numerus est Zodiaci. Ipse vero arcus et septentrio in ea grana sunt & ptem stellas planetarum. Turris est altitudo oculi ex qua omnibus bonis et malis rependuntur.—Suidas (Wolfe trans.).

Palamedes (Sir), a Sirrren who adored Isolde the wife of King Mark of Cornwall. Sir Tristrem also loved the same lady, who was his aunt. The two "lovers" fought, and sir Palamedes, being overcome, was compelled to turn Christian. He was baptized, and sir Tristrem stood his sponsor at the font.—Thomas of Breeldoune, called "The Rhymers," *Sir Tristrem* (thirteenth century).

Palamedes of Lombardy, one of the allies of the Christian army in the first crusade. He was shot by Corindus with an arrow (bk xi).—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Palamon and Arcite (2 syl), two young Theban knights, who fell into the hands of duke Theseus (2 syl), and were by him confined in a dungeon at Athens. Here they saw the duke's sister-in-law, Emily, with whom both fell in love. When released from captivity, the two knights told to the duke their tale of love, and the duke promised that whichever proved the victor in single combat, should have Emily for his prize. Arcite prayed to Mars "for victory," and Palamon to Venus that he might "obtain the lady," and both their prayers were granted. Arcite won the victory, according to his prayer, but, being thrown from his horse, died, so Palamon, after all, "won the lady," though he did not win the battle.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Knight's Tale," 1388).

This tale is taken from the *Le Tescide* of Boecaccio.

The Black Horse, a drama by John Hatcher, is the same tale. Richard Edwards has a comedy called *Palamon and Arcyte* (1566).

Pale (The) or THE ENGLISH PALE, a part of Ireland, including Dublin, Meath, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Louth.

Pale Faces. So the American Indians call the European settlers.

Pale'mon, son of a rich merchant. He fell in love with Anna, daughter of Albert master of one of his father's ships. The purse-proud merchant, indignant at this, tried every means to induce his son to abandon such a "mean connection," but without avail, so at last he sent him in the *Britannia* (Albert's

ship) "in charge of the merchandise." The ship was wrecked near cape Colonna, in Attica, and although Palmon escaped, his ribs were so broken that he died almost as soon as he reached the shore.

A gallant youth Palmon was his name
Charged with the commerce hither also came
A father's stern resentment doomed to prove
He came the victim of unhappy love.

Falcone *The Shipwreck* l. 2 (136)

Pale'mon and Lavinia, a poetic version of Boy and Ruth. "The lovely young Lavinia" went to glean in the fields of young Palemon "the pride of swains," and Palemon, falling in love with the beautiful gleaner, both wooed and won her.—Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Autumn," 1730).

Pales (2 syl), god of shepherds and their flock.—*Roman Mythology*.

Pomona loves the orchard
And Liber loves the vine
And Pales loves the straw built bed
Warm with the breath of kine.

Lord Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome* (Prologue of Cato, 1841)

Palinode (3 syl), a shepherd in Spenser's *Eclogues*. In eccl v Palinode represents the catholic priest. He invites Piers (who represents the protestant clergy) to join in the fun and pleasures of May. Piers then warns the young man of the vanities of the world, and tells him of the great degeneracy of pastoral life, at one time simple and frugal, but now discontented and licentious. He concludes with the fable of the kid and her dam. The fable is thus: A mother-goat, going abroad for the day, told her kid to keep at home, and not to open the door to strangers. She had not been gone long, when up came a fox, with head bound from "headache," and foot bound from "gout," and carrying a ped of trinkets. The fox told the kid a most piteous tale, and showed her a little mirror. The kid, out of pity and vanity, opened the door, but while stooping over the ped to pick up a little bell, the fox clapped down the kid, and carried her off.

In eccl vii Palinode is referred to by the shepherd Thomas as "lording it over God's heritage," feeding the sheep with chaff, and keeping for himself the grains.—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar* (1572).

Pal'nodi (3 syl), a poem in recantation of a calumny. Stesichorus wrote a bitter satire against Helen, for which her brothers, Castor and Pollux, plucked out his eyes. When, however, the poet re-

canted, his sight was restored to him again

The bird who libelled Helen in his song
Recanted after and redressed the wrong
Ovid *Art of Love* III

Horace's *Ode*, xvi 1 is a palinode Samuel Butler has a palinode, in which he recanted what he said in a previous poem of the Hon Edward Howard Dr Watts recanted in a poem the praise he had previously bestowed on queen Anne

Palinu'rus, the pilot of Æne'as Palinurus, sleeping at the helm, fell into the sea, and was drowned The name is employed as a generic word for a steersman or pilot, and sometimes for a chief minister Thus, prince Bismarck may be called the palinurus of William emperor of Germany and king of Prussia

More had she spoke but yawned All nature nods
Even Palinurus nodded at the helm
Pope *The Dunciad* iv 614 (1742)

Palisse (*La*), a sort of M Prnd-homme, a pompous utterer of truisms and moral platitudes

Palla'dio (*Andrea*), the Italian classical architect (1518-1580)

The English Palladio, Inigo Jones (1573-1653)

Pal'ladium

Of Ceylon, the deláda or tooth of Buddha, preserved in the Malegwa temple at Kandy Natives guard it with great jealousy, from a belief that whoever possesses it, acquires the right to govern Ceylon When, in 1815, the English obtained possession of the tooth, the Ceylonese submitted to them without resistance

Of Eden Hall, a drinking-glass, in the possession of sir Christopher Musgrave, bart, of Edenhall, Cumberland

Of Jerusalem, Aladine king of Jerusalem stole an image of the Virgin, and set it up in a mosque, that she might no longer protect the Christians, but become the palladium of Jerusalem The image was rescued by Sophronia, and the city taken by the crusaders

Of Meg'ara, a golden hair of king Nisus Scylla promised to deliver the city into the hands of Minos, and cut off the talismanic lock of her father's head while he was asleep

Of Rome, the ancile or sacred buckler which Numa said fell from heaven, and was guarded by priests called Salii

Of Scotland, the great stone of Seone, near Perth, which was removed by

Edward I to Westminster, and is still there, preserved in the coronation chair

Of Troy, a colossal wooden statue of Pallas Minerva, which "fell from heaven" It was carried off by the Greeks, by whom the city was taken and burned to the ground

Pallo, a painter, in Smollett's novel of *Peregrine Pickle* (1751)

The absurdities of Pallet are printed an inch thick, and by no human possibility could such an accumulation of comic disasters have befallen the characters of the tale

Palm Sunday (*Sad*), March 29, 1461, the day of the battle of Towton, the most fatal of any domestic war ever fought It is said that 37,000 Englishmen fell on this day

Whose banks received the blood of many thou and men
On sad Palm Sunday slain that Towton field we call

The bloodiest field betwixt the White Rose and the Red
Drayton *Polyolbon* xxviii (1622)

Pal'merin of England, the hero and title of a romance in chivalry There is also an inferior one entitled *Palmerin de Oliva*

The next two books were *Palmerin de Oliva* and *Palmerin of England* The former said the cure shall be torn in pieces and burnt to the last ember but *Palmerin of England* shall be preserved as a relique of antiquity and placed in such a chest as Alexander found amongst the spoils of Darius, and in which he kept the writings of Homer This same book is valuable for two things first, for its own especial excellency and next, because it is the production of a Portuguese monarch famous for his literary talents The adventures of the castle of Miragorda therein are finely imagined the style of composition is natural and elegant and the utmost decorum is preserved throughout.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* I 16 (1602)

Palmy'ra, daughter of Alcānor chief of Mecca She and her brother Zaphna were taken captives in infancy, and brought up by Mahomet As they grew in years, they fell in love with each other, not knowing their relationship, but when Mahomet laid siege to Mecca, Zaphna was appointed to assassinate Alcānor, and was himself afterwards killed by poison Mahomet then proposed marriage to Palmyra, but to prevent such an alliance, she killed herself—James Miller, *Mahomet the Impostor* (1740)

Palmyra of the Deccan, Bijapur, in the Poonah district

Palmyra of the North, St Petersburg

Pal'myrene (*The*), Zenobia queen of Palmyra, who claimed the title of "Queen of the East" She was defeated by Aurelian, and taken prisoner (A D 273) Longinus lived at her court, and

was put to death on the capture of Zenobia

The Palmyrene that fought Aurelian
Tennyson *The Princess* II (187)

Pal'mides (*Sir*), son and heir of sir Astlabor His brothers were sir Safire and sir Segwarid's He is always called the Saracen, meaning "unchristened" Next to the three great knights (sir Lancelot, sir Tristram, and sir Lamorne), he was the strongest and bravest of the fellowship of the Round Table. Like sir Tristram, he was in love with La Belle Isoud wife of King Mark of Cornwall, but the lady favoured the love of sir Tristram, and only despised that of the Saracen knight After his combat with sir Tristram, sir Palomides consented to be baptized by the bishop of Carlisle (pt III 25)

He was well made, cleanly and lively and neither too young nor too old. And though he was not christened, yet he believed in the her manners and was faithful and true of his promise and also well contented. He made a wish that he would never be christened unto the time that he achieved the Great Chastelant. And also he showed power to take full chivalry and in the time that he had done seven battles within the time.—S R T *Malory History of Prince Arthur* II 142 (14 0)

Pam, Henry John Temple, viscount Palmerston (1784-1865) Knave of clubs

Pam'ela, Lady Edward Fitzgerald is so called (*-1831)

Pam'ela [*Am'el'as*], a simple, unsophistical country girl, the daughter of two aged parents, and maid-servant of a rich young squire, called B, who tries to seduce her. She resists every temptation, and at length marries the young squire and reforms him. Pamela is very pure and modest, bears her afflictions with much meekness, and is a model of maidenly prudence and rectitude. The story is told in a series of letters which Pamela sends to her parents.—S Richardson, *Pamela* or *in the Power* (1710)

The pure and modest character of the English maiden (Am'el) is so well maintained in her sorrows and afflictions as to be true with so much meekness. Her little letter to her father breaks in on her troubles so much like the specks of the sky through a cloudy atmosphere, that the whole scene is nothing tranquillizing and doubtless edifying.—W Scott

Pamela is a work of much humer or pretence than *Caroline* *Baroque*. A simple country girl, whom her master attempts to seduce and afterwards marries. The wardrobe of Pamela, a gown of velvet and stuff and her round-laced caps, her various attempts to escape and the conveyance of her letters, the listful character of Mrs. Jewkes and the flight of the boys of her master before the better part of his nature obtains ascendancy—the entire is touched with the hand of a master.—Chambers *English Literature* II 161

Pope calls the word "Pamela"

The gaily dressed Pamela with her raptures
Gave the gilt coach and dappled Flantern mares.
The shining robes rich jewels, beds of state,
And the softest of silks.

Pride, pomp, and state but reach her outward part,—
Ere sighs and is no slouch at her heart.
Epistles (To Mrs Mount, with the work of Voltaire" 1709)

Pami'na and Tami'no, the two lovers who were guided by "the magic flute" through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis)—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1790)

Pamphlot (*Mr*), a penny-a-liner His great wish was "to be taken up for sedition" He writes on both sides, for, as he says, he has "two hands, *ambo dexter*"

Time has been "he says, 'when I could turn a penny by an earthquake or live upon a full dinner or dine upon a bloody murder, but now that's all over—nothing will do now but reading a minister or telling the people they are ruined. The people of England are never so happy as when you tell them they are ruined.'—Murphy, *The Letterer* II 1 (1704)

Pan, Nature personified, especially the vital crescent power of nature

Universal Pan
Kiss with the Graces and the Hours in dance
Led on to eternal spring
Milton *Paradise Lost* IV 206, etc. (1633)

Pan, in Spenser's eel is Henry VIII, and "Syrinx" is Anne Boleyn. In eel. 1 "Pan" stands for Jesus Christ in one passage, and for God the Father in another.—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar* (1572)

Pan (*The Great*), Francois M. A. de Voltaire, also called "The Dictator of Letters" (1691-1778)

Panacea Prince Ahmed's apple or apple of Samarcand (see p 45) The balsam of Hierabrus (see p 75) The Promethium unguent rendered the body invulnerable. Aladdin's ring was a preservative against all ills that flesh is heir to (see p 16) Then there were the Youth Restorers. And the healers of wounds, such as Achille's spear, also called "The Spear of Telephus" (see p 4), Gilbert's sword (see p 382), and so on

Pancaste (*d syl*) or *Cami aspr*, one of the concubines of Alexander the Great. Apell'as fell in love with her while he was employed in painting the king of Macedon, and Alexander, out of regard to the artist, gave her to him for a wife. Apell'as selected for his "Venus Rising from the Sea" (usually called "Venus Anadyomene") this beautiful Athenian woman, together with Phryne another courtesan

* * * Phryne was also the scendy figure for the "Cnidian Venus" of Praxiteles

Pancks, a quiel, short, eager, dark man, with too much "way" Hedressed in black and rusty iron grey, had jet-black beads for eyes, a scrubby little black chin, wiry black hair striking out from his head in prongs like hair-pins, and a complexion that was very dingy by nature, or very dirty by art, or a compound of both. He had dirty hands, and dirty, broken nails, and looked as if he had been in the coals. He snorted and sniffed, and puffed and blew, and was generally in a perspiration. It was Mr Pancks who "moled out" the secret that Mr Dorrit, imprisoned for debt in the Marshalsea prison, was heir-at-law to a great estate, which had long lain unclaimed, and was extremely rich (ch xxxv). Mr Pancks also induced Clennam to invest in Merdle's bank shares, and demonstrated by figures the profit he would realize, but the bank being a bubble, the shares were worthless — C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Panocrace, a doctor of the Aristotelian school. He maintained that it was improper to speak of the "form of a hat," because form "est la disposition exterieure des corps qui sont animés," and therefore we should say the "figure of a hat," because figure "est la disposition exterieure des corps qui sont inanimés," and because his adversary could not agree, he called him "un ignorant, un ignorantissime, ignorantifiant, et ignorantissime" (se viii) — Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

Pancras (*The carl of*), one of the skilful companions of Barlow the famous archer, another was called the "Marquis of Ishington," while Barlow himself was mirthfully created by Henry VIII "Duke of Shoreditch."

Pancras (*St*), patron saint of children, martyred by Diocletian at the age of 14 (A.D. 304).

Pan'darus, the Lycian, one of the allies of Priam in the Trojan war. He is drawn under two widely different characters. In classic story he is depicted as an admirable archer, slain by Diomed, and honoured as a hero-god in his own country, but in mediæval romance he is represented as a despicable pimp, inasmuch that the word *pander* is derived from his name. Chaucer in his *Troilus and Cressida*, and Shakespeare in his drama of *Troilus and Cressida*, represent him as procuring for Troilus the good graces of Cressida, and in *Much Ado*

about Nothing, it is said that Troilus "was the first employer of pandars."

Let all pitiful goers-between be called to the world's end after my name call them all Pandars." Let all constant men be Troilus, and all false women Cressida." — Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida* act iii. sc. 2 (1602).

Pandemo'nium, "the high capital of Satan and his peers." Here the infernal parliament was held, and to this council Satan convened the fallen angels to consult with him upon the best method of encompassing the "fall of man." Satan ultimately undertook to visit the new world, and, in the disguise of a serpent, he tempted Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit — Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii (1665).

Pandi'on, king of Athens, father of Procné and Philomela.

None take pity on thy pain
Senseless trees they cannot hear thee
Ruthless bears they will not cheer thee
King Pandion he is dead
All thy friends are lapped in lead.

Richard Barnfield. Address to the Nightingale (1694).

Pandolf (*Sir Harry*), the teller of whole strings of stories, which he repeats at every gathering. He has also a stock of *bon-mots*. "Madam," said he, "I have lost by you to-day." "How so, sir Harry?" replies the lady. "Why, madam," rejoins the baronet, "I have lost an excellent appetite." "This is the thirty-third time that sir Harry hath been thus arch."

We are constantly after supper entertained with the Glastonbury Thorn. When we have wondered at that a little Father with the son let us have the Spirit in the Wood. After that Now tell us how you served the robber. Alack! with sir Iffury with a smile. I ha to in.

Pandolfe (2 syl), father of Lelie — Molière, *L'Etourdi* (1653).

Pando'ra, the "all-gifted woman." So called because all the gods bestowed some gift on her to enhance her charms. Jove sent her to Prometheus for a wife, but Hermès gave her in marriage to his brother Epimetheus (4 syl). It is said that Pandora enticed the curiosity of Epimetheus to open a box in her possession, from which flew out all the ills that flesh is heir to. Luckily the lid was closed in time to prevent the escape of Hope.

More lovely than Pandora, whom the gods
Endowed with all their gifts to the unwise son
Of Japhet brought by Hermès, she insured
Mankind with her fair looks to be avenged
On him [Prometheus] who had stole Jove's fire.
Milton *Paradise Lost* iv 714, etc. (1655).

* * "Unwise son" is a Latinism, and means "not so wise as he should

have been," so audacior, timidior, venter-mentor, iracundior, etc

Pandosto or *The Triumph of Time*, a tale by Robert Greene (1588), the quarry of the plot of *The Winter's Tale* by Shakespeare

Panel (*The*), by J Kemble, is a modified version of Bickerstaff's comedy 'Tis Will 'tis no Worse It contains the popular quotation

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love
But why do you kick me downstairs?

Pangloss (*Dr Peter*), an LL D and A S S He began life as a muffin-maker in Milk Alley Daniel Dow has, when he was raised from the chandler's shop in Gosport to the peerage, employed the doctor "to learn him to talk English," and subsequently made him tutor to his son Dick, with a salary of £300 a year Dr Pangloss was a literary prig of ponderous pomposity He talked of a "locomotive morning," of one's "sponsorial and patronymic appellations," and so on, was especially fond of quotations, to all of which he assigned the author, as "Lend me your ears Shakespeare Hem!" or "Verbum sat Horace Hem!" He also indulged in an affected "He! he!"—G Colman, *The Heir-at-Law* (1797)

A S S stands for *Artium Societatis Socius* ("Fellow of the Society of Arts")

Pangloss, an optimist philosopher (The word means "All Tongue")—Voltaire, *Candide*

Panjam, a male idol of the Oroungou tribes of Africa, his wife is Alcha, and his priests are called *panjans* Panjam is the special protector of kings and governments

Panandrum (*The Grand*), any village potentate or Brummagem magnate The word occurs in S Foote's farrago of nonsense, which he wrote to test the memory of old Macklin, who said in a lecture "he had brought his own memory to such perfection that he could learn anything by rote on once hearing it"

He was the Great Panandrum of the place—Percy Fitzgerald

* * The squire of a village is the Grand Panandrum, and the small gentry the Picinnies, Jobillies, and Garryulies

Foote's nonsense lines are these

So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make up apple pie and at the same time a great she-bear coming up the street, pops its head into the shop
What's no soap! So he died and she very imprudently married the barber and there were present the

Picinnies, and the Jobillies and the Garryulies and the Grand Panandrum himself with the little round button at top and they all fell to playing the game of catch as catch can till the gunpowder ran out at the heel of their boots.—S Foote *The Quarterly Review* xcv 516 517 (1855)

Pan'ope (3 syl), one of the nereids Her "sisters" are the sea-nymphs Panopê was invoked by sailors in storms

Suek Panope with all her sisters played
Milton *Lycidas* 92 (1638)

Pantag'ruel, king of the Dipsodes (2 syl), son of Gargantua, and last of the race of giants His mother Badebec died in giving him birth His paternal grandfather was named Grangousier Pantagruel was a lineal descendant of Fierabrás, the Titans, Goliath, Polypheme (3 syl), and all the other giants traceable to Chabrook, who lived in that extraordinary period noted for its "week of three Thursdays" The word is a hybrid, compounded of the Greek *panta* ("all") and the Hagarene word *gruel* ("thirst") His immortal achievement was his "quest of the oracle of the Holy Bottle"—Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, II (1533)

Pantag'ruel's Course of Study Pantagruel's father, Gargantua, said in a letter to his son

I intend and insist that you learn all languages perfectly first of all Greek In Quintilian's method then Latin then Hebrew then Arabic and Chaldee I wish you to form your style of Greek on the model of Plato and of Latin on that of Cicero Let there be no history you have not at your fingers' ends and study thoroughly cosmography and geography Of liberal arts such as geometry mathematics and music I gave you a taste when not above five years old and I would have you now master them fully Study astronomy but not divination and judicial astrology which I consider mere vanities As for civil law I would have thee know the *digesta* by heart You should also have a perfect knowledge of the works of Nature so that there is no sen river or smallest stream, which you do not know for what fish it is noted, whence it proceeds and whither it directs its course all fowls of the air all shrubs and trees whether forest or orchard all herbs and flowers all metals and stones, should be mastered by you Fall not at the same time most carefully to peruse the Tal mudists and Cabalists and be sure by frequent munitoes to gain a perfect knowledge of that other world called the interoccosm which is man Master all these in your young days and let nothing be superficial as you grow into manhood you must learn chivalry warfare, and field manoeuvres.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* II, 8 (1533)

Pantag'ruel's Tongue It formed shelter for a whole army His throat and mouth contained whole cities

Then did they [the army] put themselves in close order and stood as near to each other as they could and Pantagruel put out his tongue half way and covered them all as a hen doth her chickens—Rabelais *Pantagruel* II 82 (1533)

Pantagruelian Lawsuit (*The*) This was between lord Busqueue and lord Suekist, who pleaded their own cases The writs, etc, were as much as four asses could carry After the plaintiff had stated his case, and the de-

fundant had made his reply, Pantagruel gave judgment, and the two suitors were both satisfied, for no one understood a word of the pleadings, or the tenor of the verdict—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, II (1533)

Pantagruelion, a herb (hemp), symbolical of persecution Rabelais says Pantagruel was the inventor of a certain use for which this herb served. It was, he says, exceedingly hateful to felons, who detested it as much as strangle-weed

The figure and shape of the herb are not much unlike those indeed the herb is so that ballists have called it sometimes the eupatorium — Rabelais *Pantagruel* etc. III. 49 (1533)

Pantaloon In the Italian comedy, *Il Pantalone* is a thin, emaciated old man, and the only character that acts in slippers

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered Pantaloon
Shakespeare *As You Like It* act II. sc. 7 (1600)

Panther (*The*), symbol of pleasure When Dante began the ascent of fame, this beast met him, and tried to stop his further progress

Began when
And covered
and stro

Panther (*The Spotted*), the Church of England The "milk-white doe" is the Church of Rome

Panthino, servant of Anthonio (the father of Protheus, one of the two heroes of the play)—Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594)

Panton, a celebrated punster in the reign of Charles II

And Panton waging harmless war with words.
Dryden *Mac Flecknoe* (1682)

Pantschatantra, a collection of Sanskrit fables

Panurge, a young man, handsome and of good stature, but in very ragged apparel when Pantagruel first met him on the road leading from Charenton Bridge Pantagruel, pleased with his person and moved with pity at his distress, accosted him, when Panurge replied, first in German, then in Arabic, then in Italian, then in Biscayan, then in Bas-breton, then in Low Dutch, then in Spanish Finding that Pantagruel knew

none of these languages, Panurgo tried Danish, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, with no better success "Friend," said the prince, "can you speak French?" "Right well," answered Panurge, "for I was born in Touraine, the garden of France" Pantagruel then asked him if he would join his suite, which Panurge most gladly consented to do, and became the fast friend of Pantagruel His great forte was practical jokes Rabelais describes him as of middle stature, with an aquiline nose, very handsome, and always moneyless Pantagruel made him governor of Salmagondin—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, III 2 (1515)

It runs throughout the *travopysia* (the wisdom) the cunning of the human animal—the understanding as the faculty of means to purposes without ultimate ends in the most comprehensive sense and including art, sensuous fancy and all the passions of the understanding—Coleridge

Panzer's Alley (London) So called from a stone built into the wall of one of the houses The stone, on which is rudely chiselled a panner surmounted by a boy, contains this distich

When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground

Panza (*Sancho*), of Adzpetin, the squire of don Quixote de la Mancha, "a little squat fellow, with a tun belly and spindle shanks" (pt I. 1) He rides an ass named Dapple His sound common sense is an excellent foil to the knight's errand Sancho is very fond of eating and drinking, is always asking the knight when he is to be put in possession of the island he promised He salts his speech with most pertinent proverbs, and even with wit of a rey, though sometimes of rather a vulgar saviour—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605)

** The wife of Sancho is called "Joan Panza" in pt I, and "Teresa Panza" in pt II "My father's name," she says to Sancho, "was Casenjo, and I, by being your wife, am now called Teresa Panza, though by right I should be called Teresa Casenjo" (pt II. 5)

Pao'lo (2 syl), the cardinal brother of count Guido Franceschini, who advised his bankrupt brother to marry an heiress, in order to repair his fortune

When brother Paolo's energetic shake
Should do the relics justice
R. Browning *The Ring and the Book* II. 409

Paper King (*The*), John Law, projector of the South Sea Bubble (1671-1729)

The basis of Law's project was the idea that paper money may be multiplied to any extent, provided there be security in fixed stock—Rich.

Paphian Mimp, a certain ple of the lips, considered needful for "the high gentleel" Lady Emily told Miss Alscrip "the heiress" that it was acquired by placing one's self before a looking-glass, and repeating continually the words "mimi pimi," "when the lips cannot fail to take the right ple"—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress*, iii 2 (1781)

(C Dickens has made Mrs General tell Amy Dorrit that the pretty ple is given to the lips by pronouncing the words, "papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism")

Papillon, a broken-down critic, who earned four shillings a week for reviews of translations "without knowing one syllable of the original," and of "books which he had never read" He then turned French valet, and got well paid He then fell into the service of Jack Wilding, and was valet, French marquis, or any thing else to suit the whims of that young scapegrace—S Foote, *The Liar* (1761)

Papimany, the kingdom of the Papimans Any priest-ridden country, as Spain Papiman is compounded of two Greek words, *papa mama* ("popemadness")—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv 45 (1540)

Papy'ra, goddess of printing and literature, so called from papyrus, a substance once used for books, before the invention of paper

Till to astonished realms Papyra tui,ht
To paint in mystic colours sound and thought
With Wisdom's voice to print the page sublime
And mark in adamant the steps of Time
Darwin *Loves of the Plants* II. (1781)

Pa'quin, Pekin, a royal city of China Milton says "Paquin [*the throne*] of Sincan kings"—*Paradise Lost*, vi 390 (1665)

Paracelsus is said to have kept a small devil prisoner in the pommel of his sword He favoured metallic substances for medicines, while Galen preferred herbs His full name was Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus, but his family name was Bombastus (1493-1541)

Paracelsus, at the age of 20, thinks knowledge the *summum bonum*, and at the advice of his two friends, Festus and Micael, retires to a seat of learning in quest thereof Eight years later, being dissatisfied, he falls in with Aprile, an

Italian poet, and resolves to seek the *summum bonum* in love Again he fails, and finally determines "to know and to enjoy"—R Browning, *Paracelsus*

Par'adine (3 syl), son of Astolpho, and brother of Dargonet, both rivals for the love of Laura In the combat provoked by prince Oswald against Gondibert, which was decided by four combatants on each side, Hugo "the Little" slew both the brothers—Sir Wm Davenant, *Gondibert*, i (died 1668)

Paradisa'ica ("the fruit of paradise") So the banana is called The Mohammedans aver that the "forbidden fruit" was the banana or Indian fig, and cite in confirmation of this opinion that our first parents used fig leaves for their covering after their fall

Paradise, in thirty-three cantos, by Dante (1311) Paradise is separated from Purgatory by the river Lethê, and Dante was conducted through nine of the spheres by Beatrice, who left him in the sphere of "unbodied light," under the charge of St Bernard (canto xxxi) The entire region is divided into ten spheres, each of which is appropriated to its proper order The first seven spheres are the seven planets, viz (1) the Moon for angels, (2) Mercury for archangels, (3) Venus for virtues, (4) the Sun for powers, (5) Mars for principalities, (6) Jupiter for dominions, (7) Saturn for thrones The eighth sphere is that of the fixed stars for the cherubim, the ninth is the *primum mobile* for the seraphim, and the tenth is the empyrean for the Virgin Mary and the trine deity Beatrice, with Rachel, Sarah, Judith, Rebecca, and Ruth, St Augustin, St Francis, St Benedict, and others, were enthroned in Venus the sphere of the virtues The empyrean, he says, is a sphere of "unbodied light," "bright effluence of bright essence, uncreante" This is what the Jews called "the heaven of the heavens"

Paradise was placed, in the legendary maps of the Middle Ages, in Ceylon, but Mahomet placed it "in the seventh heaven" The Arabs have a tradition that when our first parents were cast out of the garden, Adam fell in the isle of Ceylon, and Eve in Joddah (the port of Mecca)—*Al Korân*, ii

Paradise of Central Africa, Fatiko—Sir S Baker, *Exploration of the Nile Sources* (1866).

Paradise of Bohemia, the district round Leitmeritz

The Dutch Paradise, the province of Gelderland, in South Holland

The Portuguese Paradise, Cintra, north-west of Lisbon

Paradise of Fools (*Limbus Fatuorum*), the limbo of all vanities, idiots, madmen, and those not accountable for their ill deeds

Then might ye see
Cows hoods and habits with their wearers, tost
And fluttered into rags; then relics, beads,
Indulgences dispenses, pardons, bulls;

The sport of winds; all these upwhirled aloft,
Fly into a limbo large and broad, thence called
The Paradise of Fools

Milton *Paradise Lost*, III 429 (1663)

Paradise and the Peri A peri was told she would be admitted into heaven if she would bring thither the gift most acceptable to the Almighty. She first brought a drop of a young patriot's blood, shed on his country's behalf, but the gates would not open for such an offering. She next took thither the last sigh of a damsel who had died nursing her betrothed, who had been stricken by the plague, but the gates would not open for such an offering. She then carried up the repentant tear of an old man converted by the prayers of a little child. All heaven rejoiced, the gates were flung open, and the peri was received with a joyous welcome.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("Second Tale," 1617)

Paradise Lost Satan and his crew, still suffering from their violent expulsion out of heaven, are roused by Satan's telling them about a "new creation," and he calls a general council to deliberate upon their future operations (bk i). The council meet in the Pandemonium hall, and it is resolved that Satan shall go on a voyage of discovery to this "new world" (bk ii). The Almighty sees Satan, and confers with His Son about man. He foretells the Fall, and arranges the scheme of man's redemption. Meantime, Satan enters the orb of the sun, and there learns the route to the "new world" (bk iii). On entering Paradise, he overhears Adam and Eve talking of the one prohibition (bk iv). Raphael is now sent down to warn Adam of his danger, and he tells him who Satan is (bk v), describes the war in heaven, and expulsion of the rebel angels (bk vi). The angel visitant goes on to tell Adam why and how this world was made (bk vii), and Adam

tells Raphael of his own experience (bk viii). After the departure of Raphael, Satan enters into a serpent, and, seeing Eve alone, speaks to her. Eve is astonished to hear the serpent talk, but is informed that it had tasted of "the tree of knowledge," and had become instantly endowed with both speech and wisdom. Curiosity induces Eve to taste the same fruit, and she persuades Adam to taste it also (bk ix). Satan now returns to hell, to tell of his success (bk x). Michael is sent to expel Adam and Eve from the garden (bk xi), and the poem concludes with the expulsion, and Eve's lamentation (bk xii).—Milton (1667)

Paradise Lost was first published by Matthias Walker of St Dunstan's. He gave for it £5 down, on the sale of 1300 copies, he gave another £5. On the next two impressions, he gave other like sums. For the four editions, he therefore paid £20. The agreement between Walker and Milton is preserved in the British Museum.

It must be remembered that the wages of an ordinary workman was at the time about 3d a day, and we now give 8s, so that the price given was equal to about £270, according to the present value of money. Goldsmith tells us that the clergyman of his "deserted village" was "passing rich" with £10 a year = £500 present value of money.

Paradise Regained, in four books. The subject is the Temptation of Christ, being tempted, *lost* paradise, Christ, being tempted, *regained* it.

Book I Satan presents himself as an old peasant, and, entering into conversation with Jesus, advises Him to satisfy His hunger by miraculously converting stones into bread. Jesus gives the tempter to know that He recognizes him, and refuses to follow his suggestion.

II Satan reports progress to his ministers, and asks advice. He returns to the wilderness, and offers Jesus wealth, as the means of acquiring power, but the suggestion is again rejected.

III Satan shows Jesus several of the kingdoms of Asia, and points out to Him their military power. He advises Him to seek alliance with the Parthians, and promises his aid. He says by such alliance He might shake off the Roman yoke, and raise the kingdom of David to a first-class power. Jesus rejects the counsel, and tells the tempter that the

Jews were for the present under a cloud for their sins, but that the time would come when God would put forth His hand on their behalf.

IV Satan shows Jesus Rome, with all its greatness, and says, "I can easily dethrone Tiberius, and seat Thee on the imperial throne." He then shows Him Athens, and says, "I will make Thee master of their wisdom and high state of civilization, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." "Get thee behind Me, Satan!" was the indignant answer, and Satan, finding all his endeavors useless, tells Jesus of the sufferings prepared for Him, takes Him back to the wilderness, and leaves Him there, but angels come and minister unto Him.—Milton (1671)

Paraguay (*A Tale of*) by Southey, in four cantos (1814). The small-pox, having broken out amongst the Guaranis, carried off the whole tribe except Quirí and his wife Monnáma, who then migrated from the fatal spot to the Mondai woods. Here a son (Yerúti) and afterwards a daughter (Mooma) were born, but before the birth of the latter, the father was eaten by a jaguar. When the children were of a youthful age, a Jesuit priest induced the three to come and live at St. Jóachim (3 syl), so they left the wild woods for a city life. Here, in a few months, the mother flagg'd and died. The daughter next drooped, and soon followed her mother to the grave. The son, now the only remaining one of the entire race, begged to be baptized, received the rite, cried, "Ye are come for me! I am ready," and died also.

Parallel "None but itself can be its parallel," from *The Double Falsehood*, iii. 1. Theobald (1721). Massinger, in *The Duke of Milan*, iv. 3 (1662), makes Sforza say of Marelia

Her goodness does disdaine comparison
And but herself admits no parallel

Parc aux Cerfs ("the deer park"), a mansion in Versailles, to which girls were inveigled for the licentious pleasure of Louis XV. An Alsatia.

Toulouge may be proud of being the *parc aux cerfs* to those whom remorseless greed drives from their island home.—*Saturday Review*

Par'cinus, a young prince in love with his cousin Irolita, but beloved by Azira. The fairy Dynamo was Azira's mother, and resolved to make Irolita marry the fairy Brutus, but Parcinus, aided by the fairy Favourable, sur-

mounted all obstacles, married Irolita, and made Brutus marry Azira.

Parcinus had a noble air, a delicate shape, a fine head of hair admirably white. He did everything well, danced and sang to perfection, and gained all the prizes at tournaments, whenever he contended for them.—Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* ("Perfect Love" 1632)

Par'dalo, the demon-steed given to Iniguez Guerra by his goblin mother, that he might ride to Toledo and liberate his father, don Diego Lopez lord of Biscay, who had fallen into the hands of the Moors.—*Spanish Story*

Par'diggle (*Mrs.*), a formidable lady, who conveyed to one the idea "of wanting a great deal of room." Like Mrs. Jellyby, she devoted herself to the concerns of Africa, and made her family of small boys contribute all their pocket money to the cause of the Borrioboola Gha mission.—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1853)

Pardoner's Tale (*The*), in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is "Death and the Rioters." Three rioters agree to hunt down Death, and kill him. An old man directs them to a tree in a lane, where, as he said, he had just left him. On reaching the spot, they find a rich treasure, and cast lots to decide who is to go and buy food. The lot falls on the youngest, and the other two, during his absence, agree to kill him on his return. The rascal sent to buy food poisons the wine, in order to secure to himself the whole treasure. Now comes the catastrophe. The two set on the third and slay him, but die soon after of the poisoned wine, so the three rioters find death under the tree, as the old man said, paltering in a double sense (1388).

Parian Chronicle, a register of the chief events in the history of ancient Greece for 1318 years, beginning with the reign of Cecrops and ending with the archonship of Diognētus. It is one of the Arundelian Marbles, and was found in the island of Paros.

Parian Verse, ill-natured satire, so called from Archelochus, a native of Paros.

Pari-Ba'nou, a fairy who gave prince Ahmed a tent, which would fold into so small a compass that a lady might carry it about as a toy, but, when spread, it would cover a whole army.—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Ahmed and Pari-Banou")

Paridel is a name employed in the

Dunciad for an idle libertine—rich, young, and at leisure. The model is sir Paridel, in the *Faery Queen*

Thou too my Paridel, she marked thee there,
Stretched on the rack of a too-easy chair
And heard thy everlasting yawn confess
The pains and penalties of idleness.

I hope *The Dunciad* iv 341 (174.)

Paridel (Sir), descendant of Paris, whose son was Parisus who settled in Paros, and left his kingdom to his son Paridas, from whom Paridel descended. Having gained the hospitality of Malbecco, sir Paridel eloped with his wife Dame Hel'more (3 syl'), but soon quitted her, leaving her to go whither she would. "So had he served many another one" (bk iii 10). In bk iv I sir Paridel is discomfited by sir Seudamior—Spendar, *Faery Queen*, in 10, iv 1 (1596).

* * "Sir Paridel" is meant for Charles Nevil, sixth and last of the Nevils earls of Westmoreland. He joined the Northumberland rebellion of 1569 for the restoration of Mary queen of Scots, and when the plot failed, made his escape to the Continent, where he lived in poverty and obscurity. The earl was quite a Lothario, whose delight was to win the love of women, and then to abandon them.

Paris, a son of Priam and Hecuba, noted for his beauty. He married Helen, daughter of Cebren the river-god. Subsequently, during a visit to Menelaos king of Sparta, he eloped with queen Helen, and this brought about the Trojan war. Being wounded by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes, he sent for his wife, who hastened to him with remedies, but it was too late—he died of his wound, and Helen hanged herself—Homer, *Iliad*.

Paris was appointed to decide which of the three goddesses (Juno, Pallas, or Minerva) was the fairest fair, and to which should be awarded the golden apple thrown "to the most beautiful." The three goddesses tried by bribes to obtain the verdict. Juno promised him dominion if he would decide in her favour, Minerva promised him wisdom, but Venus said she would find him the most beautiful of women for wife, if he allotted to her the apple. Paris handed the apple to Venus.

Not Cytherea from a fairer swain

Received her apple on the Trojan plain

Falconer *The Shipwreck*, l 3 (1756).

Paris, a young nobleman, kinsman of prince Escalus of Verona, and the un-

successful suitor of his cousin Juliet—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598)

Paris. The French say, *Il n'y a que Paris* ("there is but one city in the world worth seeing, and that is Paris"). The Neapolitans have a similar phrase, *Voi Naples et mourir*.

Paris of Japan, Oshika, south-west of Miako—Gibson, *Gallery of Geography*, 926 (1872).

Little Paris. Brussels is so called. So is the "Galleria Vittorio Emanuele" of Milan, on account of its brilliant shops, its numerous cafés, and its general gaiety.

Paris (*Notre Dame de*), by Victor Hugo (1831). (See *ESMERALDA* and *QUASIMODO*.)

Paris Garden, a bear-garden on the south bank of the Thames, so called from Robert de Paris, whose house and garden were there in the time of Richard II.

Do you take the court for Paris Garden?—Shakespeare *Henry VIII* act v sc. 4 (1601)

Parisina, wife of Azo chief of Ferrara. She had been betrothed before her marriage to Hugo, a natural son of Azo, and after Azo took her for his bride, the attachment of Parisina and Hugo continued, and had freer scope for indulgence. One night, Azo heard Parisina in sleep confess her love for Hugo, whereupon he had his son beheaded, and, though he spared the life of Parisina, no one ever knew what became of her—Byron, *Parisina* (1816).

Such is Byron's version, but history says Niccolo III of Ferrara (Byron's "Azo") had for his second wife Parisina Malatesta, who showed great aversion to Ugo, a natural son of Niccolo, whom he greatly loved. One day, with the hope of lessening this strong aversion, he sent Ugo to escort her on a journey, and the two fell in love with each other. After their return, the affection of Parisina and Ugo continued unabated, and a servant named Zoe'se (3 syl') having told the marquis of their criminal intimacy, he had the two guilty ones brought to open trial. They were both condemned to death, Ugo was beheaded first, then Parisina. Some time after, Niccolo married a third wife, and had several children—Frazzi, *History of Ferrara*.

Parismenos, the hero of the second part of *Parismus* (qv). This part contains the adventurous travels of Parismenos, his deeds of chivalry, and love for the princess Angelica, "the Lady of

the Golden Tower"—Emanuel Foord, *Parismenos* (1598)

Paris'mus, a valiant and renowned prince of Bohemia, the hero of a romance so called. This "history" contains an account of his battles against the Persians, his love for Laurana, daughter of the king of Thessaly, and his strange adventures in the Desolate Island. The second part contains the exploits and love affairs of Parismenos—Emanuel Foord, *Parismus* (1598)

Parizade (4 syl), daughter of Khrosrou-shah sultan of Persia, and sister of Bahman and Perviz. These three, in infancy, were sent adrift, each at the time of birth, through the jealousy of their two maternal aunts, who went to nurse the sultana in her confinement, but they were drawn out of the canal by the superintendent of the sultan's gardens, who brought them up. Parizade rivalled her brothers in horsemanship, archery, running, and literature. One day, a devotee who had been kindly entreated by Parizade, told her the house she lived in wanted three things to make it perfect: (1) the talking bird, (2) the singing tree, and (3) the gold-coloured water. Her two brothers went to obtain these treasures, but failed. Parizade then went, and succeeded. The sultan paid them a visit, and the talking bird revealed to him the story of their birth and bringing up. When the sultan heard the infamous tale, he commanded the two sisters to be put to death, and Parizade, with her two brothers, were then proclaimed the lawful children of the sultan—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last story.)

* * The story of *Chery and Fairstar*, by the comtesse D'Aunoy, is an imitation of this tale, and introduces the "green bird," the "singing apple," and the "dancing water."

Parley "If yo parley with the foe, you're lost"—*Arden of Feversham*, iii. 2 (1592), recast by Geo. Lillo (1739)

Parley (Peter), Samuel Griswold Goodrich, an American. Above seven millions of his books were in circulation in 1859 (1793-1860)

* * Several piracies of this popular name have appeared. Thus, S. Kettell of America pirated the name in order to sell under false colours, Darton and Co. issued a Peter Parley's *Annual* (1841-1855), Sumkins, a Peter Parley's *Life of Paul* (1845), Bogue, a Peter Parley's *Visit to London*,

etc. (1844), Tegg, several works under the same name, Hodson, a Peter Parley's *Bible Geography* (1839), Clements, a Peter Parley's *Child's First Step* (1839). None of which works were by Goodrich, the real "Peter Parley."

William Martin was the writer of Darton's "Peter Parley series." George Mogridge wrote several tales under the name of Peter Parley. How far such "false pretences" are justifiable, public opinion must decide.

Parliament (*The Black*), a parliament held by Henry VIII. in Bridewell.

(For Adled parliament, Barebone's parliament, the Devil's parliament, the Drunken parliament, the Good parliament, the Long parliament, the Mad parliament, the Pensioner parliament, the Rump parliament, the Running parliament, the Unmerciful parliament, the Useless parliament, the Wonder-making parliament, the parliament of Dunces, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 657.)

Parnassus (in Greek *Parnassos*), the highest part of a range of mountains north of Delphi, in Greece, chief seat of Apollo and the Muses. Called by poets, "double-headed," from its two highest summits, *Tithor'ea* and *Lycor'ea*. On Lycorea was the Corycian cave, and hence the Muses are called the Corycian nymphs.

Conquer the severe ascent
Of high Parnassus.

Alcibiade, *Pleasures of Imagination* I. (1744)

Parnassus of Japan, Fusiyama ("rich scholar's peak")—Gibson, *Gallery of Geography*, 921 (1872)

Parnelle (*Mde*), the mother of Mon Orgon, and an ultra-admirer of Tartuffe, whom she looks on as a saint. In the adaptation of Molière's comedy by Isaac Bickerstaff, *Mde Parnelle* is called "old lady Lambert," her son, "sir John Lambert," and Tartuffe, "Dr Cantwell"—Molière, *Tartuffe* (1664), Bickerstaff, *The Hypocrite* (1768)

* * *The Nonjuror*, by Cibber (1706), was the quarry of Bickerstaff's play.

Parody (*Father of*), Hippodamachos of Ephesus (sixth century B.C.)

Parolles (3 syl), a boastful, cowardly follower of Bertram count of Roussillon. His utterances are raucous enough, but our contempt for the man smothered our mirth, and we cannot laugh. In one scene the bully is taken blindfold among his old acquaintances, who he

is led to suppose are his enemies, and he vilifies their characters to their faces in most admired foolery—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598)

He (*Dr Parr*) was a mere Parolles in a pedagogue's wig—*Volc & Ambrosiane*

(For similar tongue-doughty heroes, see BASSISCO, BLESS, BUIR, BONVIL, BOROUGHCIEFF, BRAZIN, FIASH, PISTOI, PARCO PORTICIS, SCARINOUGH, THIRISO, VINCENT DE LA ROSA, etc.)

Parpaillons (*King of the*), the father of Garguicelle "a jolly pug and well-mouthed wench" who married Grangousier "in the vigour of his age," and became the mother of Gargantua—*Labeisais, Gargantua*, i 3 (1533)

Parr (*Old*) Thomas Parr, we are told, lived in the reign of ten sovereigns. He married his second wife when he was 120 years old, and had a child by her. He was a husbandman, born at Salop, in 1183, and died 1635, aged 152.

Parricide (*The Beautiful*), Beatrice Cenci, who is said to have murdered her father for the incestuous brutality with which he had treated her (died 1599).

Shelley has a tragedy on the subject, called *The Cenci* (1819).

Parsley Peel, the first sir Robert Peel. So called from the great quantity of printed calico with the parsley-leaf pattern manufactured by him (1750-1830).

Parson Adams, a simple-minded country clergyman of the eighteenth century. At the age of 50 he was provided with a handsome income of £23 a year (nearly £300 of our money)—*Fielding, Joseph Andrews* (1742).

Timothy Burrell, Esq., in 1715, bequeathed to his nephew Timothy, the sum of £20 a year, to be paid during his residence at the university, and to be continued to him till he obtained some preferment worth at least £30 a year—*Sussex Archaeological Collections*, iii 172.

Goldsmith says the clergyman of his "deserted village" was "passing" or exceedingly rich, for he had £40 a year (equal to £500 now). In Norway and Sweden, to the present day, the clergy are paid from £20 to £40 a year, and in France, £10 is the usual stipend of the working clergy.

Parson Bate, a stalwart, choleric, sporting parson, editor of the *Morning*

Post in the latter half of the eighteenth century. He was afterwards sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart.

When sir Henry Bate Dudley was appointed an Irish dean a young lady of Dublin said: Och! how I long to see our dean! They say he fights like an angel!—*Cause's Magazine* (London Legends iii).

Parson Runo (*A*), a simple-minded clergyman, wholly unacquainted with the world, a Dr Primrose, in fact. It is a Russian household phrase, having its origin in the singular simplicity of the Lutheran clergy of the Isle of Runo.

Parson Trulliber, a fat clergyman, slothful, ignorant, and intensely bigoted—*Fielding, Joseph Andrews* (1742).

Parsons (*Walter*), the giant porter of king James I (died 1622)—*Tuller, Worthies* (1662).

Parsons' Kaiser (*The*), Karl IV of Germany, who was set up by pope Clement VI, while Ludwig IV was still on the throne. The Germans called the pope's protégé, "pfaffen kaiser."

Parthenia, the mistress of Argalus—*Sir Philip Sidney, Arcadia* (1580).

Parthenia, Maidenly Chastity personified. Parthenia is sister of Agneta (3 syl) or wisely chastity, the spouse of Incontinent's or temperance. Her attendant is Frithre or modesty (Greek, *parthenia*, "maidenhood")—*Phineas Fletcher, The Purple Island*, x (1633).

Parthenope (4 syl), one of the three syrens. She was buried at Naples. Naples itself was anciently called Parthenopé, which name was changed to *Nepolis* ("the new city") by a colony of Cambrans.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb
Milton Comus 879 (1634)

Loitering by the sea
That laves the passionate shores of soft Parthenope
Lord Lytton Ode iii 2 (1831)

(The three syrens were Parthenopé, Ligda, and Leucosia not *Leucothéa*, q v.)

Parthenope (4 syl), the damsel beloved by prince Volseus—*Duke of Buckingham, The Rehearsal* (1671).

Parthenope of Naples, Sannazaro the Neapolitan poet, called "The Christian Virgil." Most of his poems were published under the assumed name of *Actius Sincerus* (1458-1530).

At last the Nixes scattered
Their blooming wreaths from fair Valclusa's bowers [*Pe-trarch*]
To Arno [*Dante and Boccaccio*] and the shore
Of soft Parthenope
Aken-side *Learnings of Imagination* ii (1744)

Parthenopean Republic, Naples (1799).

Partington (Mrs), an old lady of amusing affectations and ridiculous blunders of speech Sheridan's "Mrs Malaprop" and Smollett's "Tabitha Bramble" are similar characters — B P Shillaber (an American humorist)

I do not mean to be disrespectful but the attempt of
 some reminds are very
 with and the conduct
 that occasion. In the
 winter of 1834 there set in a great flood upon that town
 the tide rose to an incredible height the waves rolled in
 upon the houses and everything was threatened with
 destruction. In the midst of this sublime storm Daniel
 Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the
 door of her house with mop and pailers, trundling her
 mop squeaking out the sea water and vigorously pushing
 away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roared Mrs.
 Partington's spirit was up but I need not tell you that
 the contest was unequal. The Atlantic beat Mrs Part-
 ington. She was excellent at a mop or pail but should
 never have meddled with a tempest. — Sydney Smith
 (speech at Taux on 1831)

Partlet, the hen, in "The Nun's Priest's Tale," and in the famous beresque of *Reynard the Fox* (1198) — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388)

Sister Partlet with her hooded head, the cloistered community of nuns, the Roman Catholic clergy being the "barndoor fowls" — Drayden, *Hind and Panther* (1687)

Partridge Talus was changed into a partridge

Partridge, cobbler, quack, astrologer, and almanac-maker (died 1708) Dean Swift wrote an elegy on him

Here five feet deep lies on his back
 A cobbler, starmonker and quack
 Who to the stars in yore good will
 Does to his bet look up and still
 To keep all you see owners that use
 His fill his almanacs or shoes.

Partridge, the attendant of Tom Jones, as Strap is of Smollett's "Roderick Random" Faithful, shrewd, and of child-like simplicity. He is half barber and half schoolmaster. His excitement in the play-house when he went to see Garrick in "Hamlet" is charming — Fielding, *The History of Tom Jones* (1749)

The humour of Smollett, although genuine and hearty is coarse and vulgar. He was superficial where Fielding showed deep insight but he had a rude conception of generosity of which Fielding seems incapable. It is owing to this that "Strap" is superior to "Partlet," — Hazlitt *Comic Writers*

Partridge's Day (Saint), September 1, the first day of partridge shooting. So August 12 is called "St Grouse's Day"

Parvenue One of the O'Neals, being told that Barrett of Castlemone had only been 400 years in Ireland, replied,

"I hate the upstart, which can only look back to yesterday"

Parviz ("victorious"), surname of Khosrou II of Persia. He kept 15,000 female musicians, 6000 household officers, 20,500 saddle-mules, 960 elephants, 200 slaves to scatter perfumes when he went abroad, and 1000 scabbers to water the roads before him. His horse, Shabdiz, was called "the Persian Bucephalus"

The reigns of Khosrou I and II were the golden period of Persian history

Parzival, the hero of a metrical romance, by Wolfram von Eschenbach. Parzival was brought up by a widowed mother in solitude, but when grown to manhood, two wandering knights persuaded him to go to the court of King Arthur. His mother, hoping to deter him, consented to his going if he would wear the dress of a common jester. This he did, but soon achieved such noble deeds that Arthur made him a knight of the Round Table. Sir Parzival went in quest of the holy grail, which was kept in a magnificent castle called Grailburg, in Spain, built by the royal priest Titurel. He reached the castle, but having neglected certain conditions, was shut out, and, on his return to court, the priestess of Grailburg insisted on his being expelled the court and degraded from knighthood. Parzival then led a new life of abstinence and self-abnegation, and a wise hermit became his instructor. At length he reached such a state of purity and sanctity that the priestess of Grailburg declared him worthy to become lord of the castle (twelfth century)

* * This, of course, is an allegory of a Christian giving up everything in order to be admitted a priest and king in the city of God, and becoming a fool in order to learn true wisdom (see 1 Cor iii 18)

Pasquin, a Roman cobbler of the latter half of the fifteenth century, whose shop stood in the neighbourhood of the Braschi palace near the Piazza Navona. He was noted for his caustic remarks and bitter sayings. After his death, a mutilated statue near the shop was called by his name, and made the repository of all the bitter epigrams and satirical verses of the city, hence called *pasquinades* (3 syl)

Fit Archy M Sarcam—the common Pasquin of the town
 —G. Macklin *Lords à la mode* L I (1779).

Passamonte (*Gines de*), the galley-slave set free by Don Quixote. He returned the favour by stealing Sancho's

wallet and ass Subsequently he reappeared as a puppet-showman — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15)

Passatore (*II*), a title assumed by Bell'no, an Italian bandit chief, who died 1851

Passebrewell, the name of sir Tristram's horse — *History of Prince Arthur*, ii 68

Passe-Lourdaud (3 syl), a great rock near Poitiers, where there is a very narrow hole on the edge of a precipice, through which the university freshmen are made to pass to "matriculate" them (Passe-Lourdaud means "lubber-pass")

The same is done at Mantua, where the freshmen are made to pass under the arch of St Longinus.

Passel'yon, a young foundling brought up by Morgan la Fee He was detected in an intrigue with Morgan's daughter The adventures of this amorous youth are related in the romance called *Perceforest* iii

Passe-tyme of Plesure, an allegorical poem in forty-six capitulos and in seven-line stanzas, by Stephen Hawes (1515) The poet supposes that while Graunde Amoure was walking in a meadow, he encountered Fame, "enuyroned with tongues of fyre," who told him about La bell Pucell, a ladye fair, living in the Tower of Musike, and then departed, leaving him under the charge of Gouvernaunce and Grace who conducted him to the Tower of Doctrine Countenance, the portress, showed him over the tower, and lady Science sent him to Grumer Afterwards he was sent to Logyke, Rethorike, Invention, Arismetrike, and Musike In the Tower of Musike he met La bell Pucell, pleaded his love, and was kindly entreated, but they were obliged to part for the time being, while Graunde Amoure continued his "passe-tyme of plesure" On quitting La hell Pucell, he went to Geometrye, and then to Dame Astronomy Then, leaving the Tower of Science, he entered that of Chyualry Here Mynerne introduced him to kyng Melyzyus, after which he went to the temple of Venus, who sent a letter on his behalf to La hell Pucell Meanwhile, the giant False Report (or Godfrey Gobilyue), met him, and put him to great distress in the house of Correction, but Perceuraunce at length conducted him to the manour-house of Dame Comfort After sundry trials, Graunde Amoure married La bell Pucell, and, after

many a long day of happiness and love, was arrested by Age, who took him before Polye and Avarice Death, in time, came for him, and Remembrance wrote his epitaph

Paston Letters, letters chiefly written to or by the Paston family, in Norfolk Charles Knight calls them "an invaluable record of the social customs of the fifteenth century" Two volumes appeared in 1787, entitled *Original Letters Written During the Reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, and Richard III*, by Various Persons of Rank Three extra volumes were subsequently printed

Some doubt has been raised respecting the authenticity of these letters

Pastor Fl'ido (*II*), a pastoral by Giovanni Battista Guarini of Ferrara (1585)

Pastoral Romance (*The Father of*), Honore d'Urfé (1567-1625)

Pastorella, the fair shepherdess (bk. 11 9), beloved by Corydon, but "neither for him nor any other did she care a whit" She was a foundling, brought up by the shepherd Melibee When sir Calidore (3 syl) was the shepherd's guest, he fell in love with the fair foundling, who returned his love During the absence of sir Calidore in a hunting expedition, Pastorella, with Melibee and Corydon, were carried off by brigands Melibee was killed, Corydon effected his escape, and Pastorella was wounded Sir Calidore went to rescue his shepherdess, killed the brigand chief, and brought back the captive in safety (bk. 11 11) He took her to Belgard Castle, and it turned out that the beautiful foundling was the daughter of lady Clarybel and sir Bellamour (bk. 11 12) — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, 11 9-12 (1596)

"Pastorella" is meant for Frances Walsingham, daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, whom sir Philip Sidney ("sir Calidore") married After Sidney's death, the widow married the earl of Essex (the queen's favourite) Sir Philip being the author of a romance called *Arcadia*, suggested to the poet the name Pastorella

Patago'nians This word means "large foot," from the Spanish *patagón* ("a large, clumsy foot") The Spaniards so called the natives of this part of South America, from the unusual size of the human foot-prints in the sand It ap-

pears that these foot-prints were due to a large clumsy shoe worn by the natives, and were not the impressions of naked feet

Patam'ba, a city of the Aztecs, south of Missouri, utterly destroyed by earthquake and overwhelmed

The tempest is abroad. Pierce from the north
A wind upturns the lake whose lowest depths
Rock while convulsions shake the solid earth
Where is Patam'ba? The mighty lake
Hath burst its bounds and yon wide valley roars,
A troubled sea before the rolling storm
Southey *Madoc* (1803)

Patch, the clever, intriguing waiting-woman of Isabella daughter of sir Jealous Traffick. As she was handing a love-letter in cipher to her mistress, she let it fall, and sir Jealous picked it up. He could not read it, but insisted on knowing what it meant. "Oh," cried the ready wit, "it is a charm for the tooth-ache!" and the suspicion of sir Jealous was diverted (act 11 2) — Mrs Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709)

Patch (Clause), king of the beggars. He died in 1730, and was succeeded by Bampfylde Moore Carew

Patche (1 syl), cardinal Wolsey's jester. When the cardinal felt his favour giving way, he sent Patche as a gift to the king, and Henry VIII considered the gift a most acceptable one

We call one Patche or Cowson whom we see to do a thing foolishly because these two in their time were notable fools. — Wilson *Art of Rhetorique* (1533)

Patched-up Peace (The), a treaty of peace between the duc d'Orléans and John of Burgundy (1409)

* * Sometimes the treaty between Charles IX and the huguenots, concluded at Longjumeau in 1568, is so called (*La Paix Fourcée*)

Patelin (2 syl), the hero of an ancient French comedy. He contrives to obtain on credit six ells of cloth from William Josseaume, by artfully praising the tradesman's father. Any subtle, crafty fellow, who entices by flattery and insinuating arts, is called a Patelin — P. Blanchet, *L'Avocat Patelin* (1459-1519)

On lui attribue mais à tort, la farce de *L'Avocat Patelin* qui est plus ancienne que lui. — Bouillet, *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire etc. art. Blanchet*

Consider sir, I pray you, how the noble Patelin, having a mind to extol to the third hearers the father of William Josseaume said no more than this: he did lend his goods freely to those who were desirous of them. — Rabelais, *Patigruel* III. 4 (1545)

* * D. A. de Brueys reproduced this comedy in 1706

Pater Patrum — St Gregory of Nissa is so called by the council of Nice (332-395)

Paterson (Pate), serving-boy to Bree Snailsfoot the pedlar — Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Pathfinder (The), Natty Bumppo, also called "The Deerslayer," "The Hawk-eye," and "The Trapper" — Fenimore Cooper (five novels called *The Pathfinder*, *The Pioneers*, *The Deerslayer*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, and *The Prairie*)

Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains (The), major-general John Charles Fremont, who conducted four exploring expeditions across the Rocky Mountains in 1842

Patience and Shuffle the Cards

In the mean time as Durandart says in the cave of Montesinos: Patience and shuffle the cards. — Lord Byron.

Patient Griselda or Grisildis, the wife of Walter marquis of Saluzzo. Boccaccio says she was a poor country lass, who became the wife of Gualtiero marquis of Saluzzo. She was robbed of her children by her husband, reduced to abject poverty, divorced, and commanded to assist in the marriage of her husband with another woman, but she bore every affront patiently, and without complaint — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Clerk's Tale," 1388), Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 9, 10 (1352)

The tale is allegorical of that text, "The Lord give, and the Lord hath taken away," blessed be the name of the Lord" (*Job* 1 21)

Patient Man "Beware the firm of a patient man" — Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, 1 (1681)

Patin, brother of the emperor of Rome. He fights with Amadis of Gaul, and has his horse killed under him — Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul* (thirteenth century)

Patison, licensed jester to sir Thos More. Hans Holbein has introduced this jester in his famous picture of the lord chancellor

Patriarch of Dorchester, John White of Dorchester, a puritan divine (1574-1618)

Patriarchs (The Last of the) So Christopher Casby of Bleeding-heart

Yard was called "So grey, so slow, so quiet, so impassionate, so very bumpy in the head, that patriarch was the word for him." Painters implored him to be a model for some patriarch they designed to paint. Philanthropists looked on him as famous capital for a platform. He had once been town agent in the Circumlocution Office, and was well-to-do.

His face had a bloom on it like ripe wall fruit, and his blue eyes seemed to be the eyes of wisdom and virtue. His whole face beamed with the look of benediction. Nobody could say where the wisdom was or where the virtue was, or where the benediction was, but they seemed to be somewhere about him. He wore a long wide skirted bottle-green coat and a bottle-green pair of trousers, and a bottle-green waistcoat. The patriarch was not dressed in bottle-green broadcloth and yet his clothes looked patriarchal.—G. Dickens *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Patrick, an old domestic at Shaw's Castle—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.)

Patric (St.), the tutelary saint of Ireland. Born at Kirk Patrick, near Dumbarton. His baptismal name was "Succeth" ("valour in war"), changed by Milcho, to whom he was sold as a slave, into "Cotharig" (four families or four masters, to whom he had been sold). It was pope Celestine who changed the name to "Patricus," when he sent him to convert the Irish.

Certainly the most marvellous of all the miracles ascribed to the saints is that recorded of St. Patrick. "He swam across the Shannon with his head in his mouth!"

St. Patrick and King O'Neil. One day, the saint set the end of his crozier on the foot of O'Neil king of Ulster, and, leaning heavily on it, hurt the king's foot severely, but the royal convert showed no indication of pain or annoyance whatsoever.

A similar anecdote is told of St. Ared, who went to show the king of Abyssinia a musical instrument he had invented. His majesty rested the head of his spear on the saint's foot, and leaned with both his hands on the spear while he listened to the music. St. Ared, though his great toe was severely pierced, showed no sign of pain, but went on playing as if nothing was the matter.

St. Patrick and the Serpent. St. Patrick cleared Ireland of vermin. One old serpent resisted, but St. Patrick overcame it by cunning. He made a box, and invited the serpent to enter in. The serpent insisted it was too small, and so high the contention grew that the serpent got into the box to prove that he was right, whereupon St. Patrick

slammed down the lid, and cast the box into the sea.

This tradition is marvellously like an incident of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. A fisherman had drawn up a box or vase in his net, and on breaking it open a genius issued therefrom, and threatened the fisherman with immediate destruction because he had been enclosed so long. Said the fisherman to the genius, "I wish to know whether you really were in that vase?" "I certainly was," answered the genius. "I cannot believe it," replied the fisherman, "for the vase could not contain even one of your feet." Then the genius, to prove his assertion, changed into smoke, and entered into the vase, saying, "Now, incredulous fisherman, dost thou believe me?" But the fisherman elopped the leaden cover on the vase, and told the genius he was about to throw the box into the sea, and that he would build a house on the spot to warn others not to fish up so wicked a genius.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Fisherman," one of the early tales).

* * St. Patrick, I fear, had read the *Arabian Nights*, and stole a leaf from the fisherman's book.

St. Patrick a Gentleman

Oh St. Patrick was a gentleman
Who came of decent people.

This song was written by Messrs Bennet and Toleken, of Cork, and was first sung by them at a masquerade in 1811. It was afterwards lengthened for Webbe, the comedian, who made it popular.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, lough Derg, in Ireland. At the end of the fifteenth century, the purgatory of lough Derg was destroyed, by order of the pope, on St. Patrick's Day, 1497.

Calderon has a drama entitled *The Purgatory of St. Patrick* (1600–1681).

Patriot King (The), Henry St. John viscount Bolingbroke (1678–1751). He hired Mallet to traduce Pope after his decease, because the poet refused to give up certain copies of a work which the statesman wished to have destroyed.

Write as if St. John's soul could still inspire
And do from hate what Mallet did for hire
Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1800)

Patriot of Humanity. So Byron calls Henry Grattan (1750–1820)—*Don Juan* (preface to canto vi, etc., 1824).

Patron (The), a farce by S. Foote (1761). The patron is Sir Thomas Loft, called by his friends, "sharp-judging

Adrie', the Muse's friend, himself a Muse," but by those who loved him less, "the modern Midas." Books without number were dedicated to him, and the writers addressed him as the "British Pollio, Atticus, the Mæcenas of England, protector of arts, paragon of poets, arbiter of taste, and sworn appraiser of Apollo and the Muses." The plot is very simple. Sir Thomas Loftly has written a play called *Robinson Crusoe*, and gets Richard Bever to stand godfather to it. The play is damned past redemption, and, to soothe Bever, sir Thomas allows him to marry his niece Juliet.

Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, is the original of "sir Thomas Loftly" (1717-1797).

Patten, according to Gay, is so called from Patti, the pretty daughter of a Lincolnshire farmer, with whom the village blacksmith fell in love. To save her from wet feet when she went to milk the cows, he mounted her elogs on an iron cke.

The patten now supports each fragile dame
Which from the blue-eyed Patti takes its name.
Gay *Tricia* I (1712)

(Of course, the word is the French *patin*, "a skate or high-heeled shoe," from the Greek, *patein*, "to walk.")

Pattieson (*Mrs Peter*), in the introduction of *The Heart of Midlothian*, by sir W. Scott, and again in the introduction of *The Bride of Lammermoor*. He is a hypothetical assistant teacher at Gander-eleuch, and the feigned author of *The Tales of My Landlord*, which sir Walter Scott pretends were published by Jedediah Cleishbotham, after the death of Pattieson.

Patty, "the maid of the mill," daughter of Fairfield the miller. She was brought up by the mother of lord Aimworth, and was promised by her father in marriage to Farmer Giles, but she refused to marry him, and became the bride of lord Aimworth. Patty was very clever, very pretty, very ingenuous, and loved his lordship to adoration.—Bickerstaff *The Maid of the Mill* (1765).

Pattypan (*Mrs*), a widow who keeps lodgings, and makes love to Tim Tartlet, to whom she is ultimately engaged.

By all accounts, she is just as loving now as she was thirty years ago.—James Cobb *The First Floor* I 2 (1766 1818).

Patullo (*Mrs*), waiting-woman to

lady Ashton.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.)

Pau-Puk-Keewis, a cunning mischief-maker, who taught the North American Indians the game of hazard, and stripped them by his winnings of all their possessions. In a mad freak, Pau-Puk-Keewis entered the wigwam of Hiawatha, and threw everything into confusion, so Hiawatha resolved to slay him. Pau-Puk-Keewis, taking to flight, prayed the beavers to make him a beaver ten times their own size. This they did, but when the other beavers made their escape at the arrival of Hiawatha, Pau-Puk-Keewis was hindered from getting away by his great size, and Hiawatha slew him. His spirit, escaping, flew upwards, and prayed the storm-fools to make him a "brant" ten times their own size. This was done, and he was told never to look downwards, or he would lose his life. When Hiawatha arrived, the "brant" could not forbear looking at him, and immediately he fell to earth, and Hiawatha transformed him into an eagle.

Now in winter when the snowflakes
Whirl in eddies round the lodges.

There they cry comes Pau Puk Keewis,
He is dancing thro' the village,
He is gathering in his harvest.

Longfellow *Hiawatha* xiv. (1855)

Paul, the love-child of Margaret, who retired to port Louis, in the Mauritius, to bury herself, and bring up her only child. Hither came Mde de la Tour, a widow, and was confined of a daughter, whom she named Virginia. Between these neighbours a mutual friendship arose, and the two children became play-mates. As they grew in years, their fondness for each other developed into love. When Virginia was 15, her mother's aunt adopted her, and begged she might be sent to France to finish her education. She was above two years in France, and as she refused to marry a count of the "aunt's" providing, she was disinherited, and sent back to her mother. When within a cable's length of the island, a hurricane dashed the ship to pieces, and the dead body of Virginia was thrown upon the shore. Paul drooped from grief, and within two months followed her to the grave.—Bernardin de St Pierre, *Paul et Virginie* (1788).

In Cobb's dramatic version, Paul's mother (Margaret) is made a faithful domestic of Virginia's parents. Virginia's

mother dies, and commits her infant daughter to the care of Dominique, a faithful old negro servant, and Paul and Virginia are brought up in the belief that they are brother and sister. When Virginia is 15 years old, her aunt Leonora de Guzman adopts her, and sends don Antonio de Guardes to bring her to Spain, and make her his bride. She is taken by force on board ship, but scarcely has the ship started, when a hurricane dashes it on rocks, and it is wrecked. Alhambra, a runaway slave, whom Paul and Virginia had befriended, rescues Virginia, who is brought to shore and married to Paul, but Antonio is drowned (1756-1818).

Paul (Father), Paul Sarpi (1552-1628)

Paul (St) The very sword which cut off the head of this apostle is preserved at the convent of La Lila, near Toledo, in Spain. If any one doubts the fact, he may, for a gratuity, see a "copper sword, twenty-five inches long, and three and a half broad, on one side of which is the word *BRUCIO* ('a sword'), and on the other *CAUTE*." Can anything be more convincing?

Paul (The Second St), St Remi or *Remigius*, "The Great Apostle of the French." He was made bishop of Rheims when only 22 years old. It was St Remi who baptized Clovis, and told him that henceforth he must worship what he hitherto had hated, and abjure what he had hitherto adored (439-535).

* * The eruse employed by St Remi in the baptism of Clovis was used through the French monarchy in the anointing of all the kings.

Paul Pry, an idle, inquisitive, meddlesome fellow, who has no occupation of his own, and is for ever poking his nose into other people's affairs. He always comes in with the apology, "I hope I don't intrude."—John Poole, *Paul Pry*.

Thomas Hill, familiarly called "Tommy Hill," was the original of this character, and also of "Gilbert Gurney," by Theodore Hook. Planche says of Thomas Hill

His specialité was the accurate information he could impart on all the petty details of the domestic economy of his friends: the contents of their wardrobes, their printings, the number of pots of preserve in their store-closets, and of the table napkins in their linen presses, the dates of their births and marriages, the amounts of their trades men's bills, and whether paid weekly or quarterly. He had been on the press, and was connected with the *Morning Chronicle*. He used to drive Mathews crazy by ferret out his wife's recollections when he left London, and trying to get the information in some paper.—*Recollections* 1. 131-2.

Paul's Pigeons, the boys of St Paul's School, London.

Paul's Walkers, loungers who frequented the middle of St Paul's in the time of the Commonwealth, as they did Bond Street during the regency.—See Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of His Humour* (1599), and Harrison Ainsworth's *Old St Paul's* (1843).

Pauletta (The lady Trmnia), ward of Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith.—Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Paulina, the noble-spirited wife of Antigonus a Sicilian lord, and the kind friend of queen Hermioné. When Hermioné gave birth in prison to a daughter, Paulina undertook to present it to king Leontés, hoping that his heart would be softened at the sight of his infant daughter, but he commanded the child to be cast out on a desert shore, and left there to perish. The child was drifted to the "coast" of Bohemia, and brought up by a shepherd, who called it Perdita Florizel, the son of king Polixénus, fell in love with her, and fled with her to Sicily, to escape the vengeance of the angry king. The fugitives being introduced to Leontés, it was soon discovered that Perdita was the king's daughter, and Polixénus consented to the union he had before forbidden. Paulina now invited Leontés and the rest to inspect a famous statue of Hermioné, and the statue turned out to be the living queen herself.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Paulina is clearer, generous, strong minded and warm hearted, fearless in asserting the truth, firm in her sense of right, enthusiastic in all her affections, quick in thought, resolute in word, and energetic in action, but heedless, hot tempered, impatient, loud, bold, reliable and turbulent of tongue.—Mrs. Jameson.

Pauline, "The Beauty of Lyons," daughter of Mon Deschappelles a Lyonsese merchant, "as pretty as Venus and as proud as Juno." Pauline rejected the suits of Beauseant, Glavis, and Claude Melnotte, and the three rejected lovers combined on vengeance. To this end, Claude, who was a gardener's son, pretended to be the prince Como, and Pauline married him, but was indignant when she discovered the trick which had been played upon her. Claude left her and entered the French army, where in two years and a half he rose to the rank of colonel. Returning to Lyons, he found his father-in-law on the eve of bankruptcy, and Pauline about to be sold to Beauseant for money to satisfy the

creditors Being convinced that Pauline really loved him, Claude paid the money required, and claimed the lady as his loving and grateful wife—Lord L. B. Litton, *The Lady of Lyons* (1838)

Pauline (*Mademoiselle*) or MONNA PAULINE, the attendant of lady Imminia Pauletti the goldsmith's ward—Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.)

Paulinus of York christened 10 000 men, besides women and their children, in one single day in the Swale (Altogether some 50,000 souls, i.e. 101 every minute, 6250 every hour, supposing he worked eight hours without stopping)

When the Saxo was first received the Christian faith Paulinus of York, he zealous bi hop then in York & he baptizd & christened ten thousand men With women and their babes, a number more be lie Upon one happy day

Drayton *Polydoron* xviii. (1622)

Paulo, the cardinal, and brother of count Guido Franceschini He advised the count to repair his bankrupt fortune by marrying an heiress—R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*

Paupiah, the Hindu steward of the British governor of Madras—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Pausanias (*The British*), William Camden (1551–1623) Sometimes called "the British Strabo"

Pauvre Jacques When Marie Antoinette had her artificial Swiss village in the "Little Trianon," a Swiss girl was brought over to heighten the illusion She was observed to pine, and was heard to sigh out, *pauvre Jacques!* This little romance pleased the queen, who sent for Jacques, and gave the pair a wedding portion, while the marchioness de Tra- vanet wrote the song called *Pauvre Jacques*, which created at the time quite a sensation The first and last verses run thus

*Pauvre Jacques quand j'étais près de toi
Je ne sentais pas ma misère
Mais à présent que tu vis loin de moi,
Je manque de tout sur la terre.*

Poor Jack, while I was near to thee,
Thou poor my bliss was unalloyed
But now thou dwellest so far from me,
The world appears a loneliness told.

Pa'via (*Battle of*) François I of France is said to have written to his mother these words after the loss of this battle "Madame, tout est perdu hors

l'honneur," but what he really wrote was "Madame do toutes choses ne m'est demeuré pas que l'honneur et la vie"

And with a noble siege revolted Pavia took
Drayton *Polydoron* xviii. (1623)

Pavilion of prince Ahmed This pavilion was so small that it might be held and covered by the hand, and yet so large when pitched that a whole army could encamp beneath it Its size, however, was elastic, being always proportionate to the army to be covered by it—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Paribanon")

Pavillon (*Heinrich Hermann*), the syndic at Lucerne [*Le-aye*]

Mother Mabel Pavillon, wife of munc- heer Hermann

Trudchen or *Gertrude Pavillon*, their daughter, betrothed to Hans Glover—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Pawkins (*Myo*), a huge, heavy man, "one of the most remarkable of the age" He was a great politician and great patriot, but generally under a cloud, wholly owing to his distinguished genius for bold speculations, not to say "swindling schemes" His creed was "to run a most pen shek through everything, and start afresh"—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841)

Pawnbrokers' Balls Every one knows that these balls are the arms of the Medici family, but it is not so well known that they refer to an exploit of Alarando de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne This bold warrior slew the giant Angello, whose club he bore as a trophy This niece or club had three iron balls, which the family adopted as their device—Roseoe, *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici* (1796)

Paynim Harpor (*The*), referred to by Tennyson in the *Last Tournament*, was Orpheus

Swine goats, rams and geese
Trooped round a paynim harper once
Then were swine goats and geese
The wiser fools seeking the paynim bard
Had such a mastery of his mystery
That he could harp his wife up out of hell.

Tennyson *The Last Tournament* (1830)

Peace (*Prince of*), don Manuel Godoy, born at Badajoz So called because he concluded the "peace of Basle" between the French and Spanish nations in 1795 (1767–1851)

Peace (*The Father of*), Andrea Doria (1469–1560).

Peace (The Perpetual), a peace concluded between England and Scotland, a few years after the battle of Flodden Field (January 24, 1502)

Peace (The Surest Way to) Fox, afterwards bishop of Hereford, said to Henry VIII, *The surest way to peace is a constant preparation for war*. The Romans had the axiom, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. It was said of Edgar, surnamed "the Peaceful," king of England, that he preserved peace in those turbulent times "by being always prepared for war" (reigned 959-975)

Peace at any Price Mezeray says of Louis XII, that he had such detestation of war, that he rather chose to lose his duchy of Milan than burden his subjects with a war-tax — *Histoire de France* (1643)

Peace of Antalcidas, the peace concluded by Antalcidas the Spartan and Artaxerxes (B.C. 387)

Peace of God, a peace enforced by the clergy on the barons of Christendom, to prevent the perpetual feuds between baron and baron (1035)

Peace to the Souls (See MORAL)

Peach'um, a pimp, patron of a gang of thieves, and receiver of their stolen goods. His house is the resort of thieves, pickpockets, and villains of all sorts. He betrays his comrades when it is for his own benefit, and even procures the arrest of captain Macheath.

The quarrel between Peachum and Lockit was an allusion to a personal collision between Walpole and his colleague lord Townsend — R. Chambers *English Literature* I. 571

Mrs Peachum, wife of Peachum. She recommends her daughter Polly to be "somewhat nice in her deviations from virtue."

Polly Peachum, daughter of Peachum (See POLLY) — J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

Pearl. It is said that Cleopatra swallowed a pearl of more value than the whole of the banquet she had provided in honour of Antony. This she did when she drank to his health. The same sort of extravagant folly is told of Æsopus son of Clodius Æsopus the actor (Horace, *Satire*, II. 3)

A similar act of vanity and folly is ascribed to sir Thomas Gresham, when queen Elizabeth dined at the City banquet, for her visit to the Royal Exchange.

Here £15 000 at one clap goes
Instead of sugar Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his queen and mistress.

Thomas Heywood

Pearson (Captain Gilbert), officer in attendance on Cromwell — Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Peasant-Bard (The), Robert Burns (1859-1796)

Peasant-Painter of Sweden, Hörberg. His chief paintings are altarpieces.

The altar piece painted by Hörberg
Longfellow *The Children of the Lord's Supper*

Peasant-Poet of Northamptonshire, John Clare (1793-1864)

Peasant of the Danube (The), Louis Legendre, a member of the French National Convention (1755-1797), called in French *Le Paysan du Danube*, from his "eloquence sauvage."

Peasants' War (The), a revolt of the German peasantry in Swabia and Franconia, and subsequently in Saxony, Thuringia, and Alsace, occasioned by the oppression of the nobles and the clergy (1500-1525)

Peau de Chagrin, a story by Balzac. The hero becomes possessed of a magical wild ass's skin, which yields him the means of gratifying every wish, but for every wish thus gratified the skin shrunk somewhat, and at last vanished, having been wished entirely away. Life is a *peau d'âne*, for every vital act diminishes its force, and when all its force is gone, life is spent (1834)

Peck'sniff, "architect and land surveyor," at Salisbury. He talks homilies even in drunkenness, prates about the beauty of charity, and duty of forgiveness, but is altogether a canting humbug, and is ultimately so reduced in position that he becomes "a drunken, begging, squalid, letter-writing man," out at elbows, and almost shoeless. Peck'sniff's speciality was the "sleek, smiling, crawling abomination of hypocrisy."

If ever man combined within himself all the mild qualities of the lamb with a considerable touch of the dove, and not a dash of the crocodile, or the least possible suggestion of the very mildest reasoning of the serpent, that man was Mr Peck'sniff — the messenger of peace. — Ch. IV

Charity and Mercy Peck'sniff, the two daughters of the "architect and land surveyor." Charity is thin, ill-natured, and a shrew, eventually jilted by a weak young man, who really loves her sister Mercy Peck'sniff, usually called "Mertry."

is pretty and true-hearted, though flippant and foolish as a girl, she becomes greatly toned down by the troubles of her married life—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843)

Pedant, an old fellow set up to personate Vincentio in Shakespeare's comedy called *The Taming of the Shrew* (1695)

Pèdre (Don), a Sicilian nobleman, who has a Greek slave of great beauty, named Isidore (3 syl). This slave is loved by Adraste (2 syl), a French gentleman, who gains access to the house under the guise of a portrait-painter. He next sends his slave Zaïde to complain to the Sicilian of ill-treatment, and don Pèdre volunteers to intercede on her behalf. At this moment Adraste comes up, and demands that Zaïde be given up to deserved chastisement. Pèdre pleads for her, Adraste appears to be pacified, and Pèdre calls for Zaïde to come forth. Isidore, in the veil of Zaïde, comes out, and Pèdre says, "There, take her home, and use her well." "I will do so," says Adraste, and leads off the Greek slave—Molière, *Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Peintre* (1667)

Pedrillo, the tutor of don Juan. After the shipwreck, the men in the boat, being wholly without provisions, cast lots to know which should be killed as food for the rest, and the lot fell on Pedrillo, but those who feasted on him most ravenously went mad.

His tutor the licentiate Pedrillo
Who several languages did understand
Byron *Don Juan* II. 25 see 76-79 (1819)

Pe'dro, "the pilgrim," a noble gentleman, servant to Alinda (daughter of lord Alphonso)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621)

Pedro (Don), prince of Aragon—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Pedro (Don), father of Leonora—R. Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1732)

Pedro (Don), a Portuguese nobleman, father of donna Violante—Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714)

Pedro (Dr), whose full name was Dr Pedro Rezio de Aguiro, court physician in the island of Barataria. He carried a whalebone rod in his hand, and whenever any dish of food was set before Sancho Panza the governor, he touched it with his wand, that it might be instantly removed, as unfit for the governor to eat.

Partridges were "forbidden by Hippocrates," olla podrida were "most pernicious," rabbits were "a sharp-haired diet," veal might not be touched, but "a few wafers and a thin shoe or two of quince" might not be harmful.

The governor, being served with some beef hashed with onions, fell to with more avidity than if he had been set down to Milan godwit. Roman pheasants, Sorrento veal Moron partridges or green geese of Lavajos, and turning to Dr Pedro, he said: Look you signor doctor I want no dainties, for I have been always used to beef bacon port turnips and onions.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* II. lii. 10 12 (1615)

Peebles (Peter), the pauper litigant. He is vain, litigious, hard-hearted, and credulous, a bar, a drunkard, and a pauper. His "ganging plan" is Hogarthian come—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Peecher (Miss), a schoolmistress, in the flat country where Kent and Surrey meet. "Small, shining, neat, methodical, and burrow was Miss Peecher, cherry-cheeked and tuneful of voice. A little pineushion, a little hussif, a little book, a little work-box, a little set of tables and weights and measures, and a little woman, all in one. She could write a little essay on any subject exactly a slate long, and strictly according to rule. If Mr Bradley Headstone had proposed marriage to her, she would certainly have replied 'yes,' for she loved him," but Mr Headstone did not love Miss Peecher—he loved Lizzie Hexam, and had no love to spare for any other woman—C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. 1 (1864)

Peel-the-Causeway (Old), a smuggler—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Peeler (Sir), any crop which greatly impoverishes the ground. To peel is to impoverish soil, as "oats, rye, barley, and grey wheat," but not peas (xxxiii 51)

Wheat doth not well
Nor after sir Peeler he loveth to dwell
T. Tusser *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* xviii. 12 (1607)

Peelers, the constabulary of Ireland, appointed under the Peace Preservation Act of 1814, proposed by sir Robert Peel. The name was subsequently given to the new police of England, who are also called "Bobbies" from sir Robert Peel.

Peep-o'-Day Boys, Irish insurgents of 1784, who prowled about at day-break, searching for arms.

Peeping Tom of Coventry. Lady Godiva earnestly besought her husband (Leofric earl of Mercia) to relieve

the men of Coventry of their grievous oppressions. Leofric, annoyed at her importunity, told her he would do so when she had ridden on horseback, naked, through the town. The countess took him at his word, rode naked through the town, and Leofric was obliged to grant the men of Coventry a charter of freedom — Dagdale.

Ripin says that the countess commanded all persons to keep within doors and away from windows during her ride. One man, named Tom of Coventry, took a peep of the lady on horseback, but it cost him his life.

* * * Lennison, in his *Godiva*, has reproduced this story.

Peerage of the Saints In the preamble of the statutes instituting the Order of St Michael, founded by Louis XI in 1469, the archangel is styled "my lord," and created a knight. The apostles had been already ennobled and knighted. We read of "the earl Peter," "Count Paul," "the baron Stephen," and so on. Thus, in the introduction of a sermon upon St Stephen's Day, we have these lines:

Entendes toutes a chest sermon
Et clair et list tules environ
Contes vous vuelle la pillon
De St Estienne le baron.

The apostles were gentlemen of bloude and many of them descended from that worthy conqueror Judas Macchabees though through the tract of time and persecution of wars, poverty oppressed the kindred and they were constrained to servile works. Christ was also a gentleman on the mother's side and might, if He had esteemed of the vayne glorie of this world have borne coat armour — *The Ills on of Gentle* (quarto).

Peerce (1 syl), a generic name for a farmer or ploughman. Piers the plowman is the name assumed by Robert or William Langland, in a historico-satirical poem so called.

And yet, my priests pry you to God for Peerce
And if you have a pater noster "spare
Then shal you pray for mylars.

G. Griscologue *The Steele Glas* (1577)

Peery (*Paul*), landlord of the Slap, Dover.

Mrs Peery, Paul's wife — G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

Peerybingle (*John*), a carrier, "lumbering, slow, and honest, heavy, but light of spirit, rough upon the surface, but gentle at the core, dull without, but quick within, stolid, but so good. O mother Nature, give thy children the true poetry of heart that hid itself in this poor carrier's breast, and we can bear to have them talking prose all their life long."

Mrs [Mary] Peerybingle, called by her

husband "Dot." She was a little chubby, cheery, young wife, very fond of her husband, and very proud of her baby, a good housewife, who delighted in making the house snug and cozy for John, when he came home after his day's work. She called him "a dear old darling of a dunce," or "her little goose." She sheltered Edward Plummer in her cottage for a time, and got into trouble, but the marriage of Edward with May Ilding cleared up the mystery, and John loved his little Dot more fondly than ever — C. Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845).

Peg Drink to your peg King Edgar ordered that "pegs should be fastened into drinking-horns at stated distances, and whoever drank beyond his peg at one draught should be obnoxious to a severe punishment."

I had lately a peg tankard in my hand. It had on the inside a row of eight pins, one above another from bottom to top. It held two quarts, so that there was a gill of liquor between peg and peg. Whoever drank short of his pin or beyond it was obliged to drink to the next, and so on till the tankard was drained to the bottom. — *Sharpe History of the Kings of England*.

Peg-a-Ramsey, the heroine of an old song. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Shakespeare alludes to it in his *Twelfth Night*, act ii sc 3 (1611).

James I had been much struck with the beauty and embarrassment of the pretty Peg a Ramsey as he called her — Sir W. Scott.

Peg'asus, the winged horse of the Muses. It was caught by Bellerophon, who mounted thereon, and destroyed the Chimera, but when he attempted to ascend to heaven, he was thrown from the horse, and Pegasus mounted alone to the skies, where it became the constellation of the same name.

To break Pegasus's neck, to write halting poetry.

Some free from rhyme or reason rule or check.

Break Priscian's head and Pegasus's neck.

Pope *The Dunciad* lib 161 (1728)

* * * **To "break Priscian's head"** is to write bad grammar. Priscian was a great grammarian of the fifth century.

Pegg (*Katharine*), one of the mistresses of Charles II. She was the daughter of Thomas Pegg, Esq., of Yeldersey, in Derbyshire.

Peggotty (*Clara*), servant-girl of Mrs Copperfield, and the faithful old nurse of David Copperfield. Her name "Clara" was tabooed, because it was the name of Mrs Copperfield. Clara Peggotty married Barkis the carrier.

Being very plump whenever he made any little

exert on after she was dressed, some of the buttons on the back of her gown flew off —Ch. II.

Dan'l Peggotty, brother of David Copperfield's nurse. Dan'l was a Yarmouth fisherman. His nephew Ham Peggotty, and his brother-in-law's child "little Em'ly," lived with him. Dan'l himself was a bachelor, and a Mrs Gummidge (widow of his late partner) kept house for him. Dan'l Peggotty was most tender-hearted, and loved little Em'ly with all his heart.

Ham Peggotty, nephew of Dan'l Peggotty, of Yarmouth, and son of Joe, Dan'l's brother. Ham was in love with little Em'ly, daughter of Tom (Dan's brother-in-law), but Steerforth stepped a between them, and stole Em'ly away. Ham Peggotty is represented as the very beau-ideal of an uneducated, simple-minded, honest, and warm-hearted fisherman. He was drowned in his attempt to rescue Steerforth from the sea.

Em'ly Peggotty, daughter of Dan's brother-in-law Tom. She was engaged to Ham Peggotty, but being fascinated with Steerforth, ran off with him. She was afterwards reclaimed, and emigrated to Australia with Dan'l and Mrs Gummidge —C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Peggy, grandchild of the old widow Maclure, a coventanter —Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.)

Peggy, the laundry-maid of colonel Mannering at Woodburne —Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Peggy [Thrift], the orphan daughter of sir Thomas Thrift of Hampshire, and the ward of Moody, who brings her up in perfect seclusion in the country. When Moody is 50 and Peggy 19, the guardian tries to marry her, but "the country girl" outwits him, and marries Belville, a young man of more suitable age. Peggy calls her guardian "Bud." She is very simple but sharp, ingenious but crafty, lively and girlish —*The Country Girl* (Garriek, altered from W. Kercher's *Country Wife*, 1675).

Mrs Jordan (1782-1816) made her first appearance in London at Drury Lane in 1785. The character she selected was "Peggy," her success was immediate, her salary doubled, and she was allowed two benefits —W. G. Puxell *Representative Actors*.

Pegler (Mrs), mother of Josiah Bonnderby, Esq, banker and mill owner, called "The Bully of Humility." The son allows the old woman £30 a year to keep out of sight —C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Pek'uah, the attendant of princess Nekalah, of the "happy valley." She accompanied the princess in her wanderings, but refused to enter the great pyramid, and, while the princess was exploring the chambers, was carried off by some Arabs. She was afterwards ransomed for 200 ounces of gold —Dr Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759).

Pelay'o (Prince), son of Faval'a, founder of the Spanish monarchy after the overthrow of Roderick last of the Gothic kings. He united, in his own person, the royal lines of Spain and of the Goths.

In him the old Iberian blood
Of royal and remotest ancestry
From an happy source flowed undefiled
He too of Chindasultho's royal line
Whole remnant now drew after him the love
Of all true Goths.

Southey *Roderick, etc.* v. 11 (1814).

Pelham, the hero of a novel by Lord Lytton, entitled *Pelham* or *The Adventures of a Gentleman* (1828).

Pelham (M), one of the many aliases of sir R. Phillips, under which he published *The Parent's and Tutor's First Catechism*. In the preface he calls the writer *authoriss*. Some of his other names are Rev David Blair, Rev C. C. Clarke, Rev J. Goldsmith.

Pel'ian Spear (The), the lance of Achilles which wounded and cured Lelephos. So called from Peleus the father of Achilles.

Such was the cure the Arcadian hero found—
The Pelian spear that wounded made him sound.
Orld *Remedy of Love*

Pel'ides (3 syl), Achilles, son of Peleus (2 syl), chief of the Greek warriors at the siege of Troy —Homer, *Iliad*.

When like Pel'ides, bold beyond control
Homer raised high to heaven the loud impetuous song.
Leattle *The Minstrel* (1734).

Pel'ion ("mud-sprung"), one of the frog chieftains.

A spear at Iellon Troglodytes cast
The missile spear within the bottom part
Death's sable shades the fainting frog surround
And life's red tide runs ebbing from the wound,
Farnell *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* III (about 1712).

Pell (Solomon), an attorney in the Insolvent Debtors' court. He has the very highest opinions of his own merits, and by his aid Tony Weller contrives to get his son Sam sent to the Fleet for debt, that he may be near Mr Pickwick to protect and wait upon him —C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Pelleas (Sir), lord of many isles, and

noted for his great muscular strength. He fell in love with lady Ettard, but the lady did not return his love. Sir Gawain promised to advocate his cause with the lady, but played him false. Sir Pelleas caught them in unseemly dalliance with each other, but forbore to kill them. By the power of enchantment, the lady was made to dote on sir Pelleas, but the knight would have nothing to say to her, so she pined and died. After the lady Ettard played him false, the Damsel of the Lake "rejoiced him, and they loved together during their whole lives"—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 179-82 (1470).

* * Sir Pelleas must not be confounded with sir Pelles (q v).

Pellegrin, the pseudonym of Lemotte Louqué (1777-1843).

Pelles (Sir), of Corbin Castle, "king of the foraging land and nigh cousin of Joseph of Arimathy." He was father of sir Eliazar, and of the lady Flaime who fell in love with sir Launcelot, by whom she became the mother of sir Galahad "who achieved the quest of the holy grail." This Flaime was not the "lily maid of Astolat."

While sir Launcelot was visiting king Pelles, a glimpse of the holy grail was vouchsafed them.

For when they went into the castle to take their rest, there came a dove to the window and in her bill was a little censer of gold and there within was such a savour as though all the spicery of the world had been there. And a damsel, passing fair, bare a vessel of gold between her hands, and thereto the king kneeled devoutly and said his prayers. "Oh mercy!" said sir Launcelot, "what may this mean?" This, said the king, "is the holy Sancgreal which ye have seen."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* III. 2 (140).

Pellinore (Sir), king of the Isles and knight of the Round Table (pt. 1, 57). He was a good man of power, was called "The Knight with the Stranger Beast," and slew king Lot of Orkney, but was himself slain ten years afterwards by sir Gawaine, one of Lot's sons (pt. 1, 35). Sir Pellinore (3 syl.) had, by the wife of Arics the cowherd, a son named sir Tor, who was the first knight of the Round Table created by king Arthur (pt. 1, 47, 48), one daughter, Lien, by the Lady of Rule (pt. 11, 10), and three sons in lawful wedlock, sir Agloulale (sometimes called Aglavalde, probably a clerical error), sir Lamorahe Dornar (also called sir Lamorahe de Galis), and sir Percivale de Galis (pt. 11, 108). The widow succeeded to the throne (pt. 11, 10).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Milton calls the name "Pellenore" (2 syl.)

Fair damsels, met in forests wide
By knights of Logres or of Lyones,
Lancelot, or Pelleas or Pellenore.

Milton.

Pelob'ates (4 syl.), one of the frog champions. The word means "mud-wader." In the battle he flings a heap of mud against Psycarpus, the Hector of the mice, and half blinds him, but the warrior mouse heaves a stone "whose bulk would need ten degenerate mice of modern days to lift," and the mass, falling on the "mud-wader," breaks his leg.—Parnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, 111 (about 1712).

Pel'ops' Shoulder, story. The tale is that Demeter ate the shoulder of Pelops when it was served up by Tan'talos for food. The gods restored Pelops to life by putting the dismembered body into a caldron, but found that it lacked a shoulder, whereupon Demeter supplied him with an ivory shoulder, and all his descendants bore this distinctive mark.

N.B.—It will be remembered that Pythagoras had a golden thigh.

Your forehead high
And smooth as Pelops' shoulder
John Fletcher *The Faithful Shepherdess* II. 1 (1610)

Pelorus, Sicily, strictly speaking the north-east promontory of that island, called *Capo di Faro*, from a pharos or lighthouse to Poseidon, which once stood there.

So reels Pelorus with convulsive throes,
And his base rocks in foam and blood lie.

(30).

Pelos, father of Physignathos king of the frogs. The word means "mud."—Parnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* (about 1712).

Pembroke (The earl of), uncle to sir Aymer de Valence.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Pembroke (The Rev. Mr.), chaplain at Waverley Honour.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Pen, Philemon Holland, translator-general of the classics. Of him was the epigram written.

Holland with his translations doth so fill us
He will not let Suetonius be Tranquillus.

(The point of which is, of course, that the name of the Roman historian was C. Suetonius Tranquillus.)

Many of these translations were written

from beginning to end with one pen, and hence he himself wrote

With one and pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose-quill,
A pen I was when I took
And a pen I leave it still.

Pendennis, a novel by Thackeray (1849), in which much of his own history and experience is recorded with a novelist's licence. The hero, Arthur Pendennis, reappears in the *Adventures of Philip*, and is represented as telling the story of *The Newcomes*. Arthur Pendennis stands in relation to Thackeray as *David Copperfield* does to Charles Dickens.

Arthur Pendennis, a young man of ardent feelings and lively intellect, but self-conceited and selfish. He has a keen sense of honour, and a capacity for loving, but altogether he is not an attractive character.

Laura Pendennis. This is one of the best of Thackeray's characters.

Major Pendennis, a tuft-hunter, who turns on his patrons for the sake of wedging himself into their society — Thackeray, *The History of Pendennis* (1850).

Pendragon, probably a title meaning "chief leader in war." *Drajon* is Welsh for a "leader in war," and *pen* for "head" or "chief." The title was given to Uther, brother of Constantine, and father of prince Arthur. Like the word "Pharaoh," it is used as a proper name without the article — Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Chron.*, vi (1112).

Once I read,
That stout Pendragon in his latter sick,
Came to the bed I and tranquilly his form,
Shakespeare *Henry VI.* act i. l. 2 (1159)

Penelope's Web, a work that never progresses. Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, being importuned by several suitors during her husband's long absence, made reply that she could not marry again, even if Ulysses were dead, till she had finished weaving a shroud for her aged father-in-law. Every night she pulled out what she had woven during the day, and thus the shroud made no progress towards completion — *Greek Mythology*.

The French say of a work "never ending, still beginning," *c'est l'ouvrage de Penelope*.

Penel'ophon, the beggar loved by king Cophetua. Shakespeare calls the name Zenelophon in *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv sc 1 (1594) — Percy, *Rhiques*, I. ii. 6 (1765).

Penelva (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romains*, pertaining to "Ambradus of Gaul." This part was added by an anonymous Portuguese (fifteenth century).

Penfeather (*Lady Penelope*), the lady patroness at the Spr — Sir W. Scott, *St. Iwan's Well* (time, George III).

Pengwern (*The Torch of*), prince Gwenwyn of Powys-land — Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II).

Pengwinion (*Mr.*), from Cornwall, a Jacobite conspirator with Mr. Redgauntlet — Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III).

Peninsular War (*The*), the war carried on by Sir Arthur Wellesley against Napoleon in Portugal and Spain (1808-1811).

Southey wrote a *History of the Peninsular War* (1822-32).

Penitents of Love (*Fraternity of the*), an institution established in Languedoc in the thirteenth century, consisting of knights and esquires, dames and damsels, whose object was to prove the excess of their love by bearing, with invincible constancy, the extremes of heat and cold. They passed the greater part of the day abroad, wandering about from castle to castle, wherever they were summoned by the inviolable duties of love and gallantry, so that many of these devotees perished by the inclemency of the weather, and received the crown of martyrdom to their profession — See Warton, *History of English Poetry* (1781).

Penlake (*Richard*), a cheerful man, both frank and free, but married to Rebecca a terrible shrew. Rebecca knew if she once sat in St. Michael's chair (on St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall), that she would rule her husband ever after, so she was very desirous of going to the mount. It so happened that Richard fell sick, and both vowed to give six marks to St. Michael if he recovered. Richard did recover, and they visited the shrine, but while Richard was making the offering, Rebecca ran to seat herself in St. Michael's chair, but no sooner had she done so, than she fell from the chair, and was killed in the fall — Southey, *St. Michael's Chair* (a ballad, 1798).

Penniless (*The*), Maximilian I emperor of Germany (1459, 1493-1519)

Penny (*Joc!*), a highway man—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Penruddock (*Roderick*), a "philosopher," or rather a recluse, who spent his time in reading. By nature gentle, kind-hearted, and generous, but soured by wrongs. Woodville, his trusted friend, although he knew that Arabella was betrothed to Roderick, induced her father to give his daughter to himself, the richer man, and Roderick's life was blasted. Woodville had a son, who reduced himself to positive indigence by gambling, and Sir George Penruddock was the chief creditor. Sir George dying, all his property came to his cousin Roderick, who now had ample means to glut his revenge on his treacherous friend, but his heart softened. First, he settled all "the obligations, bonds, and mortgages, covering the whole Woodville property," on Henry Woodville, that he might marry Emily Lempest, and next, he restored to Mrs Woodville "her settlement, which, in her husband's desperate necessity, she had resigned to him," lastly, he sold all his own estates, and retired again to a country cottage to his books and solitude—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779)

Who has seen J Kemble (1757-1823) in Penruddock? and not shed tears from the deepest sources? His tenderly pulling away the son of his treacherous friend

Trench *Femulus* (1822)

no of acting—Mrs. It

Pentap'olin, "with the naked arm," king of the Garamantians, who always went to battle with his right arm bare. Alisanfaron emperor of Trap'oban wished to marry his daughter, but, being refused, resolved to urge his suit by the sword. When don Quixote saw two flocks of sheep coming along the road in opposite directions, he told Sancho Panza they were the armies of these two puissant monarchs met in array against each other—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I in 4 (1605)

Pentecôte Vivante (*La*), cardinal Mezzofanti, who was the master of fifty or fifty-eight languages (1774-1849)

Penthes'a, sister of Ithoelcs, betrothed to Or'gulus by the consent of her father. At the death of her father, Ithoclés compelled her to marry Bass'

anes whom she hated, and she starved herself to death—John Ford, *The Broken Heart* (1633)

Penthesile'a, queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles. S Butler calls the name "Penthes'ilê"

And laid about in fight more bravely
Than the Amazonian dame Penthesile
S Butler *Mudbray*

Pen'theus (3 syl), a king of Thebes, who tried to abolish the orgies of Bacchus, but was driven mad by the offended god. In his madness he climbed into a tree to witness the rites, and being desecrated was torn to pieces by the Bacchantes

As when wild Pentheus grown mad with fear
Whole troops of hellish hags about him spies
Coles Fletcher *Christ's Triumph over Death* (1610)

Pen'theus (2 syl), king of Thebes, resisted the introduction of the worship of Dion'sos (*Bacchus*) into his kingdom, in consequence of which the Breechantes pulled his palace to the ground, and Pentheus, driven from the throne, was torn to pieces on mount Citheron by his own mother and her two sisters

He the fate [m/sing]
Of sober Pentheus.
Akenside *Hymn to the Muses* (1767)

Pentweazel (*Alderman*), a rich City merchant of Blowbladder Street. He is wholly submissive to his wife, whom he always addresses as "Chuck"

Mrs Pentweazel, the alderman's wife, very ignorant, very vain, and very conceitedly humble. She was a Griskin by birth, and "all her family by the mother's side were famous for their eyes." She had an aunt among the beauties of Windsor, "a perdition fine woman. She had but one eye, but that was a piercer, and got her three husbands. We was called the gimlet family." Mrs Pentweazel says her first likeness was done after "Venus de Medieis the sister of Mary de Medieis"

Suey Pentweazel, daughter of the alderman recently married to Mr Deputy Dripping of Candlewick Yard

Carol Pentweazel, a schoolboy, who had been under Dr Jerks, near Doncaster, for two years and a quarter, and had learnt all *As in Present* by heart. The terms of this school were £10 a year for food, books, board, clothes, and tuition—Foote, *Taste* (1753)

Peon'ia or **Pæon'ia**, Macedonia, so called from Pæon son of Endymion

Made Macedonia first stoop then Thessaly and Thracia
His soldiers there enriched with all Pæonia's spoil
Dryden, *Polycriton*, vill. (1612)

People (*Man of the*), Charles James Fox (1749-1806)

Pepin (*William*), a White friar and most famous preacher at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His sermons, in eight volumes quarto, formed the grand repertory of the preachers of those times

Qui nescit Peplnare nescit predicare—*Proverb*

Pepper Gate, a gate on the east side of the city of Chester. It is said that the daughter of the mayor eloped, and the mayor ordered the gate to be closed. Hence the proverb, *When your daughter is stolen, close Pepper Gate*, or in other words, *Lock the stable door when the steed is stolen*—Albert Smith, *Christopher Tadpole*, 1

Pepperpot (*Sir Peter*), a West Indian epicure, immensely rich, conceited, and irritable—Foote, *The Patron* (1764)

Peppers (See **WHITE HORSE OF THE PLIERS**)

Peps (*Dr Parley*), a court physician who attended the first Mrs Dombey on her death-bed. Dr Peps always gave his patients (by mistake, of course), a title, to impress them with the idea that his practice was exclusively confined to the upper ten thousand—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Perceforest (*King*), the hero of a prose romance "in Greek." The MS is said to have been found by count William of Hainault in a cabinet at "Burtimer" Abbey, on the Humber, and in the same cabinet was deposited a crown, which the count sent to king Edward. The MS was turned into Latin by St Landelin, and thence into French under the title of *La Tres Elegante Delicieux Melliflue et Tres Plaisante Hystoire du Tres Noble Roy Perceforest* (printed at Paris in 1528)

(Of course, this pretended discovery is only an invention. An analysis of the romance is given in Dunlop's *History of Fiction*.)

He was called "Perceforest" because he dared to *pierce*, almost alone, an enchanted forest, where women and children were most evilly entreated. Charles IX of France was especially fond of this romance.

Perch, messenger in the house of Mr Dombey, merchant, whom he adored, and plainly showed by his manner to the

great man "You are the light of my eyes," "You are the breath of my soul"—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Perche Notary (A), a lawyer who sets people together by the ears, one who makes more quarrels than contracts. The French proverb is, *Notaire du Perche, qui passe plus d'échalliers que de contrats*

Le Perche qui se trouve partagé entre les départements de l'Orne et d'Eure-et-Loir est un contrée fort boisée dans laquelle la plupart des champs sont entourés de haies, dans lesquelles sont ménagées certaines ouvertures propres à donner passage aux piétons seulement, et que l'on nomme *échalliers*—*Maitre le Gal*.

Percinet, a fairy prince, in love with Graciosa. The prince succeeds in thwarting the malicious designs of Grognon, the step-mother of the lovely princess—*Percinet and Graciosa* (a fairy tale)

Percival (*Sir*), the third son of sir Pellinore king of Wales. His brothers were sir Aglavalde and sir Lamorak. Dornar, usually called sir Lamorak de Galis (Wales). Sir Tor was his half-brother. Sir Percival caught a sight of the holy grail after his combat with sir Ector de Maris (brother of sir Launcelot), and both were miraculously healed by it. Crétien de Troyes wrote the *Roman de Percival* (before 1200), and Menessier produced the same story in a metrical form (See **PARVIA**)

Sir Percival had a glimmering of the Sanguine and of the Golden that bore it, for he was perfect and clean. And forthwith they were both as whole of limb and lit to as ever they were in their life days. "Oh mercy!" said sir Percival, "what may this mean?" "I wot well," said sir Ector. "It is the holy vessel wherein is a part of the holy blood of our blessed Saviour; but it may not be seen but by a perfect man"—L. III. 14.

Sir Percival was with sir Bors and sir Galahad when the visible Saviour went into the consecrated water which was given to them by the bishop. This is called the achievement of the quest of the holy grail (pt in 101, 102)—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470)

Percy Arundel lord Ashdale, son of lady Arundel by her second husband. A hot, fiery youth, proud and overbearing. When grown to manhood, a "sea-captain," named Norman, made love to Violet, lord Ashdale's cousin. The young "Hotspur" was indignant and somewhat jealous, but discovered that Norman was the son of lady Arundel by her first husband, and the heir to the title and estates. In the end, Norman agreed to divide the property equally, but claimed Violet for his bride—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839)

Per'dita, the daughter of the queen

Hermioné, born in prison. Her father, king Leontés, commanded the infant to be cast on a desert shore, and left to perish there. Being put to sea, the vessel was driven by a storm to the "coast" of Bohemia, and the infant child was brought up by a shepherd, who called its name Perdita. Florizel, the son of the Bohemian king, fell in love with Perdita, and courted her under the assumed name of Doricls, but the king, having tracked his son to the shepherd's hut, told Perdita that if she did not at once discontinue this foolery, he would command her and the shepherd too to be put to death. Florizel and Perdita now fled from Bohemia to Sicily, and being introduced to the king, it was soon discovered that Perdita was Leontés's daughter. The Bohemian king, having tracked his son to Sicily, arrived just in time to hear the news, and gave his joyful consent to the union which he had before forbidden.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604)

Perdita, Mrs Mary Robinson (born Darby), the victim of George IV while prince of Wales. She first attracted his notice while acting the part of "Perdita," and the prince called himself "Florizel." George prince of Wales settled a pension for life on her, £500 a year for herself, and £200 a year for her daughter. She caught cold one winter, and, losing the use of her limbs, could neither walk nor stand (1758-1799, not 1800 as is given usually.)

She was unquestionably very beautiful but more so in the face than in the figure, and she had a remarkable facility in adapting her deportment to dress. To-day she was a *pygmalion* with a straw hat tied at the back of her head. Yesterday she had been the dressed belle of Hyde Park, trimmed powdered, pitched, painted to the utmost power of rouge and white lead. To-morrow she would be the cravated Amazon of the riding house, but be she what she might the hats of the fashionable promenaders swept the ground as she passed. When he rode forth in her high phœton three candidates and her husband were outriders.—Mrs. Hawkins, *Memora* (1809)

Perdrix, toujours Perdrix! Walpole tells us that the confessor of one of the French kings, having reproved the monarch for his conjugal infidelities, was asked what dish he liked best. The confessor replied, "Partridges," and the king had partridges served to him every day, till the confessor got quite sick of them. "*Perdrix, toujours perdrix!*" he would exclaim, as the dish was set before him. After a time, the king visited him, and hoped his favourite dish had been supplied him. "*Mais oui,*" he replied, "*tonjours perdrix, toujours perdrix!*" "*Ah, ah!*" said the amorous monarch,

"and one mistress is all very well, but not *perdrix, toujours perdrix!*"—See *Notes and Queries*, 337, October 23, 1869

The story is at least as old as the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles*, compiled between 1450-1461, for the amusement of the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XI (*Notes and Queries*, November 27, 1869)

*** Farquhar parodies the French expression into, "Soup for breakfast, soup for dinner, soup for supper, and soup for breakfast again"—Farquhar, *The Inconstant*, iv 2 (1702)

Père Duchesne (*Le*), Jacques René Hébert, so called from the *Père Duchesne*, a newspaper of which he was the editor (1755-1794)

Peread (*Sir*), the Black Knight of the Black Lands. Called by Tennyson, "Night" or "Nox." He was one of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous, and was overthrown by Sir Gareth—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 126 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette")

Peredur (*Sir*), son of Eyrwne, called "sir Peredur of the Long Spear," one of the knights of the Round Table. He was for many years called "The Dumb Youth," from a vow he made to speak to no Christian till Angharad of the Golden Hand loved him better than she loved any other man. His great achievements were (1) the conquest of the Black Oppressor, "who oppressed every one and did justice to no one," (2) killing the Addanc of the Lake a monster that devoured duly some of the sons of the king of Tortures; this exploit he was enabled to achieve by means of a stone which kept him invisible, (3) slaying the three hundred heroes privileged to sit round the countess of the Achievements on the death of these men, the seat next the countess was freely given to him, (4) the achievement of the Mount of Mourning, where was a serpent with a stone in its tail which would give inexhaustible wealth to its possessor. Sir Peredur killed the serpent, but gave the stone to his companion, earl Llyw of the east country. These exploits over, sir Peredur lived fourteen years with the empress Cristinobyl the Great.

Sir Peredur is the Welsh name for Sir Percival of Wales—*The Mabinogion* (from the Red Book of Hergest, twelfth century)

Per'egrine (5 syl.), a sentimental

prig, who tall s by the book. At the age of 17, he runs away from home, and Job Thoraberry lends him ten guineas, "the first earnings of his trade as a brizier." After thirty years' absence, Peregrine returns, just as the old brizier is made a bankrupt "through the treachery of a friend." He tells the bankrupt that his loan of ten guineas has by honest trade grown to 10,000, and these he returns to Thoraberry as his own by right. It turns out that Peregrine is the eldest brother of Sir Simon Rochdale, 1 P., and when Sir Simon refuses justice to the old brizier, Peregrine asserts his right to the estate, etc. At the same time, he hears that the ship he thought was wrecked has come safe into port, and has thus brought him £100,000.—G. Colman, junior, *John Bull* (1805)

Peregrine Pickle, the hero and title of a novel by Smollett (1751). Peregrine Pickle is a savage, ungrateful spendthrift, fond of practical jokes, and suffering with evil temper the misfortunes brought on himself by his own wilfulness.

Peregrinus Proteus, a comic philosopher, born at Parium, on the Hellespont. After a youth spent in debauchery and crimes, he turned Christian, and, to obliterate the memory of his youthful ill practices, divided his inheritance among the people. Ultimately he burned himself to death in public at the Olympic games, A.D. 165. Lucian has held up this immolation to ridicule in his *Death of Peregrinus*, and C. M. Wieland has an historic romance in German entitled *Peregrinus Proteus* (1733-1813).

Peres (Gil), a canon, and the eldest brother of Gil Blas's mother. Gil was a little punchy man, three feet and a half high, with his head sunk between his shoulders. He lived well, and brought up his nephew and godchild Gil Blas. "In so doing, Peres taught himself also to read his breviary without stumbling." He was the most illiterate canon of the whole chapter.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, 1 (1715).

Perez (Michael), the "copper captain," a brave Spanish soldier, duped into marrying Estifania, a servant of intrigue, who passed herself off as a lady of property. Being reduced to great extremities, Estifania pawned the clothes and valuables of her husband, but these "valuables" were but of little worth—a jewel which sparkled as the "light of a

dark lantern," a "chain of whittings' eyes" for pearls, and as for his clothes, she trustingly says to her husband

Put these and them (his jewels) on and you're a man of copper

A copper copper captain
Besumont and Fletcher *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640)

Perfidious Albion Great Britain was so called by Napoleon I.

Peri, plu **Peris**, gentle, fairy-like beings of Eastern mythology, offspring of the fallen angels, and constituting a race of beings between angels and men. They direct with a wand the pure-minded the way to heaven, and dwell in Shadrilau and Am-bre-abad, two cities subject to Ishis.

Are the peries coming down from their spheres?
W. Beckford, *W. et al.* (1787)

Perichola, the heroine of Offenbach's comic operetta. She is a street singer of Lima, in Peru.

Perichole (Ja), the *chate amie* of the late viceroys of Peru. She was a foreigner, and gave great offence by calling, in her bad Spanish, the creole ladies *pericholas*, which means "sauntering and bedeviled creatures." They, in retaliation, nicknamed the favourite *Ja Perichole*.

Pericles, the Athenian who raised himself to royal supremacy (died B.C. 429). On his death-bed he overheard his friends recalling his various merits, and told them they had forgotten his greatest praise, viz., that no Athenian through his administration had had to put on mourning, i.e. he had caused no one to be put to death.

Pericles was a true man of war
Yet at his death he rather did rejoice
In clemency Do still! quoth he "you grave Athenians"

(Who whistled and told his valiant acts)

You have forgot my greatest glory got

For yet by me no man wore mourning

Was never seen a mourning garment worn"

G. G. Colgate *The Steele Glas* (died 1577)

Pericles prince of Tyre, a voluntary exile, in order to avert the calamities which Antiochus emperor of Greece vowed against the Tyrians. Pericles, in his wanderings, first came to Tarsus, where he relieved from famine, but was obliged to quit the city to avoid the persecution of Antiochus. He was then shipwrecked, and cast on the shore of Pentapolis, where he distinguished himself in the public games, and being introduced to the king, fell in love with the princess Thaisa and married her. At the death of Antiochus, he returned to Tyre, but his wife, supposed to be dead

in giving birth to a daughter (Marina), is thrown into the sea. Periclês entrusted his infant child to Cleon (governor of Tarsus) and his wife Dionysia, who brought her up excellently well till she became a young woman, when Dionysia employed a man to murder her, and when Periclês came to see her, he was shown a splendid sepulchre which had been raised to her honour. On his return home, the ship stopped at Metalinê, and Marina was introduced to Periclês to divert his melancholy. She told him the tale of her life, and he discovered that she was his daughter. Marina was now betrothed to Lysimachus governor of Metalinê, and the party, going to the shrine of Diana of Ephesus to return thanks to the goddess, discovered the priestess to be Thaisa, the wife of Periclês and mother of Marina — Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

** This is the story of *Ismene and Ismenias*, by Eustathius. The tale was known to Gower by the translation of Geoffrey Viterbo (See *GESTA ROMANORUM*).

Perigort (Cardinal) Previous to the battle of Poitiers, he endeavours to negotiate terms with the French king, but the only terms he can obtain, he tells prince Edward, are

That to the castles, town, and plunder taken
And offered now by you to be restored,
Your royal person with a hundred knights
Are to be added prisoners at discretion.

Shirley *Lionard the Black Prince*, iv 2 (1640)

Perigot (the *t* pronounced so as to rhyme with *not*), a shepherd in love with Amoret, but the shepherdess Amnillis also loves him, and, by the aid of the Sullen Shepherd, gets transformed into the exact likeness of the modest Amoret. By her wanton conduct, she disgusts Perigot, who casts her off, and by and by, meeting Amoret, whom he believes to be the same person, rejects her with scorn, and even wounds her with intent to kill. Ultimately the truth is discovered by Corin, "the faithful shepherdess," and the lovers, being reconciled, are married to each other — John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610).

Periklym'enos, son of Neleus (2 syl.) He had the power of changing his form into a bird, beast, reptile, or insect. As a bee, he perched on the chariot of Heraklès (*Herculès*), and was killed.

Perillos, of Athens, made a brzen bull for Phalaris tyrant of Agrigentum,

intended for the execution of criminals. They were to be shut up in the bull, and the metal of the bull was to be made red hot. The cries of the victims inside were so reverberated as to resemble the roarings of a gigantic bull. Phalaris made the first experiment by shutting up the inventor himself in his own bull.

What's a protector?

A tragic actor. *Cæsar in a clown*

John Cleveland, *A Definition of a Protector* (died 1630)

Perilous Castle The castle of lord Douglas was so called in the reign of Edward I, because the good lord Douglas destroyed several English garrisons stationed there, and vowed to be revenged on any one who dared to take possession of it. Sir W. Scott calls it "Castle Dangerous" in his novel so entitled.

** In the story of Gareth and Lynet, the castle in which Lionès was held prisoner by sir Ironside the Red Knight of the Red Lands, was called Castle Perilous. The passages to the castle were held by four knights, all of whom sir Gareth overthrew, lastly he conquered sir Ironside, liberated the lady, and married her — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 120-153 (1470).

Perim'ones (Sir), the Red Knight, one of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous. He was overthrown by sir Gareth. Tennyson calls him "Noonday Sun" or "Mercuries" — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 129 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Perion, king of Gaul, father of Amadis of Gaul. His "exploits and adventures" form part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*. This part was added by Juan Diaz (fifteenth century).

** It is generally thought that "Gaul" in this romance is the same as *Galis*, that is, "Wales."

Perissa, the personification of extravagance, step-sister of Flissa (meanness) and of Medi'na (the golden mean), but they never agreed in any single thing. Perissa's suitor is sir Haddibras, a man "more huge in strength than wise in works" (Greek, *perissos*, "extravagant," *perissotês*, "excess") — Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, ii 2 (1590).

Periwinkle (Mr), one of the four guardians of Anne Lovely the heiress.

He is a "silly, half-titted virtuoso, positive and surly, fond of everything antique and foreign, and wears clothes of the fashion of the last century." Mr Periwinkle dotes upon travellers, and believes more of sir John Manderville than of the Bible" (act 1 1). Colonel Feignwell, to obtain his consent to his marriage with Mr Periwinkle's ward, disguised himself as an Egyptian, and passed himself off as a great traveller. His dress, he said, "belonged to the famous Claudius Ptolemy, who lived in the year 135." One of his curiosities was *polysio'no*, "part of those waves which bore Cleopatra's vessel, when she went to meet Antony." Another was the *rocas masphoroi*, or girdle of invisibility. His trick, however, miscarried, and he then personated Pillage, the steward of Periwinkle's father, and obtained Periwinkle's signature to the marriage by a snare — Mrs Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Porker (*Mr*), the lawyer employed for the defence in the famous suit of "Bardell v Pickwick" for breach of promise — C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Perlan Warbeck, an historic play or "chronicle history," by John Ford (1631)

Pernelle (*Madame*), mother of Orgon, a regular wren, who interrupts every one, without waiting to hear what was to have been said to her — Molière, *Tartuffe* (1664)

Peronella, a pretty country lass, who chooses places with an old decrepit quack. Peronella rejoices for a time in the idleness paid to her rank, but gladly resumes her beauty, youth, and rags — *A Lark Tale*

Perrette and Her Milk-Pail. Perrette, carrying her milk-pail well-poised upon her head, began to speculate on its value. She would sell the milk and buy eggs, she would set the eggs and rear chickens, the chickens she would sell and buy a pig, thus she would fatten and change for a cow and calf, and would it not be delightful to see the little calf skip and play? So saying, she gave a skip, let the milk-pail fall, and all the milk ran to waste. "Le lait tombe. Adieu, veau, vache, cochon, couvée," and poor Perrette "va s'excuser à son mari, en grand danger d'être battue."

Quel esprit ne ha la campagne?
Quel ne fait chasser en Espagne?
Morocho e (g r) Pyrrhus, la laillire enfa tous
Aucun les sages que les fous.
Quelque accident fait il que je rentre en moi même,
Je suis Gros-Jean comme devant.
Lafontaine *Fables* (La laillire e' lo Po' an fait" 1693).

(Dodder has this fable, and makes his milkmaid speculate on the gown she would buy with her money. It should be green, and all the young fellows would ask her to dance, but she would toss her head at them all—but ah! in tossing her head she tossed over her milk-pail.)

* * * Lechepron, an old soldier, related this fable to the advisers of King Picrochole, when they persuaded the king to go to war. A shoemaker bought a haporth of mill, thus he intended to make into butter, and with the money thus obtained he would buy a cow. The cow in due time would have a calf, the calf was to be sold, and the man when he became a rabob would marry a princess, only the jug fell, the milk was spilt, and the dreamer went supperless to bed — *La Fontaine, Gargantua*, 1 33 (1533)

In a similar day-dream, Alnaschar invested all his money in a basket of glass-ware, which he intended to sell, and buy other wares, till by barter he became a princely merchant, when he should marry the vizier's daughter. Being offended with his wife, he became so excited that he kicked out his foot, smashed all his wares, and remained wholly penniless — *Arabian Nights* ("The Barber's Fifth Brother")

Perrin, a peasant, the son of Thibaut — Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666)

Persaunt of India (*Sir*), the Blue Knight, called by Tennyson "Morning Star" or "Phosphorus." One of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous Overthrown by Sir Gareth — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 131 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette")

* * * It is manifestly a blunder to call the Blue Knight "Morning Star" and the Green Knight "Evening Star." The old romance makes the combat with the "Green Knight" at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at sunset. The error arose from not bearing in mind that our forefathers began the day with the preceding eve, and ended it at sunset.

Perseus [*Per seos*], a famous Argive hero, whose exploits resemble those of Hercules, and hence he was called "The Argive Hercules."

The best work of Benvenuto Cellini is a bronze statue of Perseus, in the Loggia del Lanzi, of Florence

Perseus's Horse, a ship Perseus, having cut off Medusa's head, made the ship *Pegasê*, the swiftest ship hitherto known, and generally called "Perseus's flying horse"

The thick ribbed bark thro' liquid mountains cut
Like *Perseus's horse*.
Shakespeare *Troilus and Cressida* act I. sc. 3 (1609)

Persian Creed (*The*) Zoroaster supposes there are two gods or spirit-principles—one good and the other evil. The good is *Yezad*, and the evil *Ahriman*

Les mages reconnaissent deux principes, un bon et un mauvais le premier auteur de tout bien et l'autre auteur de tout mal. Ils nomment le bon principe *Yezad* ou *Yezdam*, ce que les Grecs, ont traduit par *Oromasdes* et le mauvais *Ahriman* en Grec *Ariman* nls—Noté *Dicte de la Fable* art. *Arimane*.

And that same doctrine of the Persian
Of the two principles but leaves behind
As many doubts as any other doctrine.

Byron *Don Juan* xlii 41 (1824)

Perth (*The Fair Maid of*), Catharine or Katie Glover, "universally acknowledged to be the most beautiful young woman of the city or its vicinity." Catharine was the daughter of Simon Glover (the glover of Perth), and married Henry Smith the armourer—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Pertinax (*Sir*) (See **MACSYCO-PHANT**)

Pertolope (*Sir*), the Green Knight. One of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous. He was overthrown by Sir Gareth. Tennyson calls him "Evening Star" or "Hesperus"—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 127 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette")

* * * It is evidently a blunder to call the Green Knight "Evening Star" and the Blue Knight "Morning Star." In the original tale the combat with the "Green Knight" was at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at sunset. The error arose from not recollecting that day began in olden times with the preceding eve, and ended at sunset.

Perviz (*Prince*), son of the sultan Khroson-schar of Persia. At birth he was taken away by the sultana's sisters, and set adrift on a canal, but was rescued and brought up by the superintendent of the sultan's gardens. When grown to manhood, "the talking bird" told the sultan that Perviz was his son, and the young prince, with his brother and sister, were restored to their rank and

position in the empire of Persia—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale)

Prince Perviz's String of Pearls. When prince Perviz went on his exploits, he gave his sister Parzādê a string of pearls, saying, "So long as these pearls move readily on the string, you will know that I am alive and well, but if they stick fast and will not move, it will signify that I am dead"—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale)

* * * Birtha's emerald ring, and prince Bahman's knife gave similar warnings (See **BIRTHA** and **BAHMAN**)

Pescecola, the famous swimmer drowned in the pool of Charybdis. The tale tells us how Pescecola dived once into the pool and came up safe, but King Frederick then threw into the pool a golden cup, which Pescecola dived for, and was never seen again—Schuller, *The Diver* (1781)

Pest (*Mr*), a barrister—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Pet, a fair girl with rich brown hair hanging free in natural ringlets. A lovely girl, with a free, frank face, and most wonderful eyes—so large, so soft, so bright, and set to perfection in her kind, good face. She was round, and fresh, and dimpled, and spoilt, most charmingly timid, most bewitchingly self-willed. She was the daughter of Mr Meagles, and married Henry Gowan—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Pétaud (*King*), king of the beggars

It is an old saying" replied the abbé Huet. Pétaud being derived from the Latin *peto* I beg—"Asylum Christi" II.

The court of king Pétaud, a disorderly assembly, a place of utter confusion, a bear-garden

On n'y respecte rien. chacun y parle haut.
Et c'est tout justement la cour du roi Pétaud.
Molière *Tartuffe* I. I (1664).

La cour du roi Pétaud où chacun est maître—French Proverb

Petella, the waiting-woman of Rosalinda and Lillia-Bianca, the two daughters of Nantoleto—Beaumont and Fletcher *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652)

Peter, the stupid son of Solomon butler of the count Wintersen. He grotesquely parrots in an abridged form whatever his father says. Thus *Sol* "We are acquainted with the reverence due to exalted personages." *Pet* "Yes, we are acquainted with exalted personages." Again *Sol*, "Extremely

sorry it is not in my power to entertain your lordship " *Pet* "Extremely sorry " *Sol* "Your lordship's most obedient, humble, and devoted servant " *Pet* "Devoted servant"—Benjamin Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797)

Peter, the pseudonym of John Gibson Lockhart, in a work entitled *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk* (1819)

Peter (Lord), the pope of Rome—Dean Swift, *Tale of a Tub* (1701)

Peter Botte, a steep, almost perpendicular "mountain" in the Mauritius, more than 2800 feet in height. It is so called from *Peter Botte*, a Dutch sailor, who scaled it and fixed a flag on its summit, but lost his life in coming down

Peter Parley, the *nom de plume* of Samuel G. Goodrich, an American, whose books for children had an enormous circulation in the middle of the nineteenth century (1793-1860)

The name was pirated by numerous persons—Darton and Co., Simkins, Bogue, Legg, Hodson, Clements, etc., brought out books under the name, but not written by S. G. Goodrich

Peter Peobles, a litigious, hard-hearted drunkard, noted for his lawsuit—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Peter Pindar, the pseudonym of Dr. John Woleot, of Dodbrooke, Devonshire (1788-1819)

Peter Plymley's Letters, attributed to the Rev. Sydney Smith (1769-1845)

Peter Porcupine, William Cobbett, when he was a Tory. He brought out *Peter Porcupine's Gazette*, *The Porcupine Papers*, etc. (1762-1835)

Peter Wilkins, the hero of a tale of adventures, by Robert Pullock, of Clifford's Inn. His "flying women" (glawreys) suggested to Southey the "glendoveer" in *The Curse of Kehama*

Peter of Provence and the Fair Magalo'na, the chief characters of a French romance so called. Peter comes into possession of Merlin's wooden horse

Peter the Great of Egypt, Mehmet Ali (1768-1818).

Peter the Hermit, a gentleman of Amiens, who renounced the military life for the religious. He preached up the

first crusade, and put himself at the head of 100,000 men, all of whom, except a few stragglers, perished at Nicea

He is introduced by Tasso in *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575), and by Sir W. Scott in *Count Robert of Paris*, a novel laid in the time of Rufus. A statue was erected to him at Amiens in 1851

Peter the Wild Boy, a savage discovered in November, 1725, in the forest of Hertswood, Hanover. He walked on all fours, climbed trees like a monkey, ate grass and other herbage. Efforts were made to reclaim him, but without success. He died February, 1785

Peter's Gate (*St*), the gate of purgatory, guarded by an angel stationed there by St. Peter. Virgil conducted Dante through hell and purgatory, and Beatrice was his guide through the planetary spheres. Dante says to the Mantuan bard

Lead me
That I St. Peter's gate may show
Onward he (I hope) moved, I close his steps pursued.
Dante *Hell*, l. (1300).

Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, so called from Penda (son of Pendar king of Mercia), who founded here a monastery in the seventh century. In 1541 the monastery (then a nunnery) was converted by Henry VIII into a cathedral and bishop's see. Before Penda's time, Peterborough was a village called Medhainstede—See Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxi (1622)

Peterloo (*The Field of*), an attack of the military on a reform meeting held in St. Peter's Field, at Manchester, August 16, 1819

Peterson, a Swede, who deserts from Gustavus Vasa to Christian II king of Denmark—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1780)

Petit Andie executioner—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Petit Perroquet, a king's gardener, with whom the king's daughter fell in love. It so happened that a prince was courting the lady, and, being jealous of Petit Perroquet, said to the king that the young man boasted he could bring hither Tartaro's horse. Now Tartaro was a huge giant and a cannibal. Petit Perroquet, however, made himself master of the horse. The prince next told the king that the young gardener boasted he could

get possession of the giant's diamond. Thus he also contrived to make himself master of. The prince then told the king that the young man boasted he could bring hither the giant himself, and the way he accomplished the feat was to cover himself first with honey, and then with feathers and horns. Thus disguised, he told the giant to get into the coach he was driving, and he drove him to the king's court, and then married the princess—Rev W Webster, *Basque Legends* (1877)

Peto, lieutenant of "captain" sir John Falstaff's regiment. Pistol was his ensign or ancient, and Bardolph his corporal—Shakespeare, 1 and 2 *Henry IV* (1597-8)

Petowker (*Miss Henrietta*), of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. She marries Mr Lillyvick, the collector of water-rates, but elopes with an officer—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Petrarch (*The English*). Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586) is so called by sir Walter Raleigh

Petrarch and Laura. Laura was a lady of Avignon, the wife of Hugues de Sade, née Laura de Noves, the mistress of the poet Petrarch. (See LAURA AND PETRARCH)

Petrarch of Spain, Garcilaso de la Vega, born at Toledo (1530-1568, or according to others, 1503-1536)

Petrified City (*The*), Ishmonie, in Upper Egypt. So called from the number of statues seen there, and traditionally said to be men, women, children, and dumb animals turned into stone—Kircher, *Mundus Subterraneus* (1664)

Petronius (*C* or *T*), a kind of Roman "beau Brummell" in the court of Nero. He was a great voluptuary and profligate, whom Nero appointed *Arbiter Elegantie*, and considered nothing *comme il faut* till it had received the sanction of this dictator-in-chief of the imperial pleasures. Tigellinus accused him of treason, and Petronius committed suicide by opening his veins (A D 66)

Behold the new Petronius of the day

The arbiter of pleasure and of play

Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809)

Petruccio = *Pe truch'eo*, governor of Bologna—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620)

Petruchio, a gentleman of Verona, who undertakes to tame the haughty

Katharina, called "the Shrew." He marries her, and without the least personal chastisement reduces her to lamb-like submission. Being a fine compound of bodily and mental vigour, with plenty of wit, spirit, and good-nature, he rules his subordinates dictatorially, and shows he will have his own way, whatever the consequences—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

C Leslie says Henry Woodward (1717-1777) was the best "Petruchio," "Copper Captain," "captain Flash," and "Bobadil"

Beaumont and Fletcher wrote a comedy, called *The Tamer Tamed*, in which Petruchio is supposed to marry a second wife, by whom he is hen-pecked (1647)

Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel, was previously called "Hog Lane," and is now called "Middlesex Street"

Petty Cury, in Cambridge, is not *petit curier*, but "*parva coheria*," *petit curary*, from *curare*, "to cook or cure meat"

Petulant, an "odd sort of small wit," "without manners or breeding." In controversy he would bluntly contradict, and he never spoke the truth. When in his "club," in order to be thought a man of intrigue, he would steal out quietly, and then in disguise return and call for himself, or leave a letter for himself. He not unfrequently mistook impudence and malice for wit, and looked upon a modest blush in woman as a mark of "guilt or ill-breeding"—W Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Peu-à-Peu. So George IV called prince Leopold Stein, speaking of the prince's vacillating conduct in reference to the throne of Greece, says of him, "He has no colour," i.e. no fixed plan of his own, but is blown about by every wind

Peveril (*William*), natural son of William the Conqueror, and ancestor of Peveril of the Peak

Sir Geoffrey Peveril, a cavalier, called "Peveril of the Peak"

Lady Margaret Peveril, wife of sir Geoffrey

Juhan Peveril, son of sir Geoffrey, in love with Alice Bridgenorth. He was named by the author after Juhan Young, son of the famous actor—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Whom is he called after? said Scott. It is a fancy name," said Young. In memoriam of his mother Julia

Ann" "Well, it is a capital name for a novel. I must say," he replied. "In the very next novel by the author of *Waccerley*, the hero's name is Julian." I allude, of course, to *Peveril of the Peak*.—*Young Memoirs* 91

Peveril of the Peak, the longest of all sir W. Scott's novels, and the most heavy (1823)

Phædra, daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus (See **PHEDRA**)

Phædra, waiting-woman of Alcmena (wife of Amphitryon). A type of venality of the lowest and grossest kind. Phædra is betrothed to judge Gripus, a stupid magistrate, ready to sell justice to the highest bidder. Neither Phædra nor Gripus forms any part of the *dramatis personæ* of Molière's *Amphitryon* (1668).—Dryden, *Amphitryon* (1690)

Phædræa, the impersonation of wantonness. She is handmaid of the enchantress Acrasia, and sails about Idle Lake in a gondola. Seeing sir Guyon, she ferries him across the lake to the floating island, where he is set upon by Cymochles. Phædræa interposes, and ferries sir Guyon (the Knight Temptance) over the lake again.—Spenser, *Fæery Queen*, II (1590)

Pha'eton (3 syl), son of Helios and Clymène. He obtained leave to drive his father's sun-car for one day, but was overthrown, and nearly set the world on fire. Jove or Zeus (1 syl) struck him with a thunderbolt for his presumption, and cast him into the river Po.

Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily. When Perillos, the brass-founder of Athens, brought to him a brazen bull, and told the tyrant it was intended for the punishment of criminals, Phalaris inquired into its merits. Perillos said the victim was to be enclosed in the bull, and roasted alive, by making the figure red hot. Certain tubes were so constructed as to make the groans of the victim resemble the bellows of a mad bull. The tyrant much commended the ingenuity, and ordered the invention to be tried on Perillos himself.

Letters of Phalaris, certain apocryphal letters ascribed to Phalaris the tyrant, and published at Oxford, in 1718, by Charles Boyle. There was an edition in 1777 by Walekenaer, another in 1823 by G. H. Schäfer, with notes by Boyle and others. Bentley maintained that the letters were forgeries, and no doubt Bentley was right.

Phallas, the horse of Heracles (Greek, *phalios*, "a grey horse")

Phantom Ship (*The*), *Carlin* than or *Carmilhan*, the phantom ship on which the hobold of the Cape sits, when he appears to doomed vessels

that phantom ship, whose form
Shoots like a meteor thro' the storm,
And well the doomed spectators know
Tis harbringer of wreck and woe.

Sir W. Scott, *Pooleby* II. 11 (1812)

Pha'on, a young man who loved Claribel, but, being told that she was unfaithful to him, watched her. He saw, as he thought, Claribel holding an assignation with some one he supposed to be a groom. Returning home, he encountered Claribel herself, and "with wrathfull hand he slew her innocent." On the trial for murder, "the lady" was proved to be Claribel's servant. Phaon would have slain her also, but while he was in pursuit of her he was attacked by Furor.—Spenser, *Fæery Queen*, II. 4, 28, etc (1590)

* * * Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing* is a similar story. Both are taken from a novel by Belleforest, copied from one by Bandello. Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*, has introduced a similar story (bk. 1), and Turbervill's *Gencura* is the same tale.

Pharamond, king of the Franks, who visited, *incognito*, the court of king Arthur, to obtain by his exploits a place among the knights of the Round Table. He was the son of Marcomir, and father of Clodion.

Calprenède has an heroic romance so called, which (like his *Cleopatra* and *Cassandra*) is a *Roman de Longue Haleine* (1612-1666)

Phar'amond, prince of Spain, in the drama called *Phylaster* or *Love Lies a-bleeding*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (date uncertain, probably about 1662)

Pharaoh, the titular name of all the Egyptian kings till the time of Solomon, as the Roman emperors took the titular name of Cesar. After Solomon's time, the titular name Pharaoh never occurs alone, but only as a forename, as Pharaoh Necho, Pharaoh Hophni, Pharaoh Shishak. After the division of Alexander's kingdom, the kings of Egypt were all called Ptolemy, generally with some distinctive aftername, as Ptolemy Philadelphos, Ptolemy Euergetes, Ptolemy Philopator, etc.—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, v. 50 (1614).

Pharaohs before Solomon (mentioned in the Old Testament)

1 Pharaoh contemporary with Abraham (*Gen* xii 15) I think this was Osirtesen I (dynasty xii)

2 The good Pharaoh who advanced Joseph (*Gen* xli) I think this was Apōphus (one of the Hysos)

3 The Pharaoh who "knew not Joseph" (*Exod* i 8) I think this was Amenophis I (dynasty xviii) The king at the flight of Moses, I think, was Thothmes II

4 The Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea As this was at least eighty years after the persecutions began, probably this was another king Some say it was Menephtes son of Ram'ses II, but it seems quite impossible to reconcile the account in *Exodus* with any extant historical account of Egypt (*Exod* xiv 28) (?) Was it Thothmes III?

5 The Pharaoh who protected Hadad (1 *Kings* xi 19)

6 The Pharaoh whose daughter Solomon married (1 *Kings* iii 1, ix 16) I think this was Puseennes I (dynasty xxi)

Pharaohs after Solomon's time (mentioned in the Old Testament)

1 Pharaoh Shishak, who warred against Rehoboam (1 *Kings* xiv 25, 26, 2 *Chron* vi 2)

2 The Pharaoh called "So" king of Egypt, with whom Hoshea made an alliance (2 *Kings* xviii 4)

3 The Pharaoh who made a league with Hezekiah against Sennacherib He is called Tirhakah (2 *Kings* xix 21, xix 9)

4 Pharaoh Necho, who warred against Josiah (2 *Kings* xxiii 29, etc)

5 Pharaoh Hophra, the ally of Zedekiah Said to be Pharaoh Apries, who was strangled, B.C. 569-525 (*Jer* xli 80)

* * Bunsen's solution of the Egyptian dynasties cannot possibly be correct

Pharaohs noted in romance

1 Cheops or Suphis I, who built the great pyramid (dynasty iv)

2 Cephrenēs or Suphis II his brother, who built the second pyramid

3 Mencherēs, his successor, who built the most beautiful, though not the largest, of the pyramids

4 Memnon or A-menophis III, whose musical statue is so celebrated (dynasty xiii)

5 Sethos I the Great, whose tomb was discovered by Belzoni (dynasty xv)

6 Sethos II, called "Proteus," who

detained Helen and Paris in Egypt (dynasty xix)

7 Phūōris or Thuōris, who sent aid to Priam in the siege of Troy

8 Rampsinitus or Rameses Nctcr, the nuser, mentioned by Herodotos (dynasty xx)

9 Osorthon IV (or Osorkon), the Egyptian Herculēs (dynasty xxiii)

Pharaoh's Daughter The daughter of Pharaoh who brought up Moses was Bathia

Bathia, the daughter of Pharaoh came attended by her maidens and entering the water she chanced to see the box of bulrushes and pitying the infant, she rescued him from death.—*The Talmud* vi

Pharaoh's Wife, Asia daughter of Mozāhem Her husband cruelly tormented her because she believed in Moses He fastened her hands and feet to four stakes, and laid a millstone on her as she lay in the hot sun with her face upwards, but angels shaded off the sun with their wings, and God took her, without dying, into paradise—Sale, *Al Korān*, lvi note

Among women four have been perfect Asia wife of Pharaoh Mary daughter of Imrān Kindjāli daughter of Khawālid Mahomet's first wife and Fātima, Mahomet's daughter—Attributed to Mahomet.

* * There is considerable doubt respecting the Pharaoh meant—whether the Pharaoh whose daughter adopted Moses, or the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea The tale suits the latter king far better than it does the first

Pharian Fields, Egypt, so called from Pharos, an island on the Egyptian coast, noted for its lighthouse

And passed from Pharian fields to Canaan land.
Milton *Paradise Lost* (1633)

Pharsalia (*The*), a Latin epic in ten books, by Lucan, the subject being the fall and death of Pompey It opens with the passage of Cæsar across the Rubicon This river formed the boundary of his province, and his crossing it was virtually a declaration of war (bk. i) Pompey is appointed by the senate general of the army to oppose him (bk. v), Cæsar retreats to Thessaly, Pompey follows (bk. vi), and both prepare for war Pompey, being routed in the battle of Pharsalia, flees (bk. vii), and seeking protection in Egypt, is met by Achillas the Egyptian general, who murders him, cuts off his head, and casts his body into the sea (bk. viii) Cato leads the residue of Pompey's army to Cyrenē, in Africa (bk. ix), and Cæsar, in pursuit of Pompey, landing at Alexandria, is hospitably enter-

tained by Cleopatra (bk x) While here, he tarries in luxuriant dalliance, the palace is besieged by Egyptians, and Cæsar with difficulty escapes to Pharos. He is closely pursued, hemmed in on all sides, and leaps into the sea. With his imperial robe held between his teeth, his commentaries in his left hand, and his sword in his right, he buffets with the waves. A thousand javelins are hurled at him, but touch him not. He swims for empire, he swims for life, 'tis Cæsar and his fortunes that the waves bear on. He reaches his fleet, is received by his soldiers with thundering applause. The stars in their courses fought for Cæsar. The sea-gods were with him, and Egypt with her host was a by-word and a scorn.

* * Bt it contains the account of the African serpents, by far the most celebrated passage of the whole poem. The following is a pretty close translation of the serpents themselves. It would occupy too much room to give their onslaught also —

Here the serpent d'adly brood appear
First the dall Asp's swelling neck uprear
The huge Hemorrhoid's rampire of the blood
Churns down that pollute both field and food
The Water-serpent, tyrant of the lake
The blooded Cobra, and the Platan snake
Here with d'extended jaws the Free-crays strays
And Seps, whose bile both flesh and bone decays
The Amphibians with its double head,
One on the neck, and one of tall forest
The horned Cornut, and the Hamon slake
Whose stumpy bus might balk the keenest sight
A feverish thirst betrays the Dipens sting
The Scytala, its elough that casts in spring
The Vatrix here the crystal stream pollutes
Swift thro' the air the venomous Javelin shoots
Here the Pariax, moring on its tail,
Marks in the sand its progress by its trail
The speckled Cenchris darts its d'evous way
Its skin with spots as Theban marble gay
The hissing A-bila, and Ba-Blik,
With whom no living thing's life would risk,
Where'er it moves none else would dare remain
Tyrant alike and terror of the plain.

E. C. B.

In this battle Pompey had 45,000 legionaries, 7000 horse, and a large number of auxiliaries. Cæsar had 22,000 legionaries, and 1000 horse. Pompey's battle cry was *Hercules inictus!* That of Cæsar was *Venus victrix!* Cæsar won the battle.

Pheasant. So called from Phasis, a stream of the Black Sea.

There was formerly at the fort of Poti a preserve of pheasants, which birds derive their European name from the river Phasis (the present Ilon) — Lieut.-General Mont.

Phebe (2 syl), a shepherdess beloved by the shepherd Silvius. While Rosalind was in boy's clothes, Phebe fell in love with the stranger, and made a proposal

of marriage, but when Rosalind appeared in her true character, and gave her hand to Orlando, Phebe was content to accept her old love Silvius — Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1600)

Phedre (or PHÆDRA), daughter of Minos king of Crete, and wife of Theseus. She conceived a criminal love for Hippolytus her step-son, and, being repulsed by him, accused him to her husband of attempting to dishonour her. Hippolytus was put to death, and Phædra, wrung with remorse, strangled herself.

This has been made the subject of tragedy by Euripides in Greek, Seneca in Latin, Racine in French (1677). "Phædre" was the great part of Mlle Rachel, she first appeared in this character in 1838.

(Pradon, under the patronage of the duchesse de Bouillon and the due de Nemours, produced, in 1677, his tragedy of *Phædre* in opposition to that of Racine. The duke even tried to hush down Racine's play, but the public judgment was more powerful than the duke, and while it pronounced decidedly for Racine's *chef d'œuvre*, it had no tolerance for Pradon's production.)

Phebe "the fair," the wife of Sir Guy earl of Warwick.

Phidias (*The French*), (1) Jean Goujon, also called "The Corrégio of Sculptors." He was slain in the St Bartholomew Massacre (1510-1572). (2) J. B. Pigalle (1714-1785).

Phil (*Little*), the lad of John Davies the old fisherman — Sir W. Scott, *Pedgummet* (time, George III.)

Philaminte (3 syl), wife of Chrysale the bourgeois, and mother of Armande, Henriette, Ariste, and Bélise — Moliere, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Philander, of Holland, was a guest at the house of Arge'o baron of Servia, and the baron's wife Gabr'na fell in love with him. Philander fled the house, and Gabr'na told her husband he had abused her, and had fled out of fear of him. He was pursued, overtaken, and cast into a dungeon. One day, Gabr'na visited him there, and asked him to defend her against a wicked knight. This he undertook to do, and Gabr'na posted him in a place where he could make his attack. Philander slew the knight, but discovered that it was Argeo. Gabr'na now declared she would give

him up to justice, unless he married her, and Philander, to save his life, did so. But in a very short time the infamous woman tired of her toy, and cut him off by poison — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Phulan'der, a male coquet, so called from Philander the Dutch knight, mentioned above, who coquetted with Gaius. To "philander" is to wanton or make licentious love to a woman, to toy

Yes I'll baste you together you and your Philander — W. Congreve *The Way of the World* (1700)

Phulan'der, prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with the princess Ero'ta — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1647)

Philanthropist (*The*), John Howard (1726-1790)

Philario, an Italian, at whose house Posthumus made his silly wager with Iachimo (See POSTHUMUS) — Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Phila'rio, an Italian improvisatore, who remained faithful to Fazio even in disgrace — Dean Milman, *Fazio* (1815)

Philaster (*Prince*), heir to the crown of Messina Euphrasia, who was in love with Philaster, disguised herself as a boy, and assuming for the nonce the name of Bellario, entered the prince's service. Philaster, who was in love with the princess Arethusa, transferred Bellario to her service, and then grew jealous of Arethusa's love for the young page — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster or Love Lies a-bleeding* (?) (1622)

There is considerable resemblance between Euphrasia and "Viola" in *Twelfth Night* (Shakespeare, 1614)

Philax, cousin of the princess Imis. The fay Pagan shut them up in the "Palace of Revenge," a superb crystal palace, containing every delight except the power of leaving it. In the course or a few years, Imis and Philax longed as much for a separation as at one time they had wished for a union — Comtesse D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682)

Phile'mon (3 syl), an aged rustic, who, with his wife Baucis, hospitably received Jupiter and Mercury, after every one else had refused to receive them. The gods sent an inundation to destroy the inhospitable people, but saved Baucis and Philemon, and converted

their cottage into a magnificent temple. At their own request, the aged couple died on the same day, and were changed into two trees, which stood before the temple — *Greek Mythology*

Philinte (2 syl), friend of Aleceste (2 syl) — Molière, *Le Misanthrope* (1666),

Philip, father of Wilham Swidger. His favourite expression was, "Lord, keep my memory green I am 87" — C. Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1848)

Philip, the butler of Mr Peregrine Lovel, a hypocritical, rascally servant, who pretends to be most careful of his master's property, but who in reality wastes it most recklessly, and enriches himself with it most unblushingly. Being found out, he is summarily dismissed — Rev J Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759)

Philip (*Father*), prior of St Mary's — Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Philip Augustus, king of France, introduced by sir W Scott in *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Philip Nye, brought up for the Anglian Church, but became a presbyterian, and afterwards an independent. He was noted for the cut of his beard

This reverend brother like a goat,
Did wear a tail upon his throat;
But set in such a curious frame,
As if 'twere wrought in slograth,
And cut so even as if 'twere been
Drawn with a pen upon his chin.

S. Butler on Philip Nye's Thanksgiving beard (165.)

Philip Quarl, a castaway sailor, who becomes a hermit. His "man Friday" is a chimpanzee — *Philip Quarl* (1727)

Philip's Four Daughters. We are told, in Acts xxi 9, that Philip the deacon or evangelist had four daughters which did prophesy

Helen the mother of great Constantine
Nor yet St. Philip's daughters, were like thee (Joan of Arc)

Shakespeare 1 Henry VI act I sc. 2 (1529)

Philippe, a parched and haggard wretch, inbred and bent beneath a pile of years, yet shrewd and cunning, greedy of gold, malicious, and looked on by the common people as an imp of darkness. It was this old villain who told Thanemar that the provost of Bruges was the son of a serf on Thanemar's estates — S Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1836)

Philippe Egalité (4 syl), Louis Philippe duc d'Orleans (1747-1793).

Philipson (*The elder*), John earl of Oxford, an exiled Lancastrian, who goes to France disguised as a merchant

Arthur Philipson, sir Arthur de Vere, son of the earl of Oxford, whom he accompanies to the court of King René of Provence—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Phil'sides (3 syl), sir Philip Sidney (1554–1586)

It was the harp of Phil'sides now dead.
And now in heaven a sign it doth appear
The harp well known beside the Northern Bear
Spenser *The Ruins of Time* (1591)

* * **Philis** [p] **Sid** [ney], with the Greek termination, makes *Phil-sides* Bishop Hall calls the word *Phil-is-ides* "Which sweet Phil'sides fetched of late from France"

Philistines, the vulgar rich, the pretentiously genteel not in "society," the social snobs, distinguished for their much jewellery and loud finery

Demonstrative and offensive whiskers, which are the special inheritance of the British Philistines.—Mrs. Oliphant, *Phoebe Juno* 1.2.

Phillips (*Jessie*), the title and chief character of a novel by Mrs Trollope, the object being an attack on the new poor-law system (1843)

Phyllis, a drama written in Spanish by Lupercio Leonardo de Argensola—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605–15)

Phyllis, a pastoral name for a maiden

Where Corydon and Thyrsis met,
Are at their favourite dinner set,
Of herbs and other country messes,
Which the neat handed Phyllis dresses
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1633)

Phyllis, "the Exigent," asked "Damon thirty sheep for a kiss," next day, she promised him "thirty kisses for a sheep," the third day, she would have given "thirty sheep for a kiss," and the fourth day, Damon bestowed his kisses for nothing on Lazette—C Rivière Dufresny, *La Coquette de Village* (1715)

Philo, a Pharisee, one of the Jewish sanhedrim, who hated Caiaphas the high priest for being a Sadducee Philo made a vow in the judgment hall, that he would take no rest till Jesus was numbered with the dead In bk xiii he commits suicide, and his soul is carried to hell by Obaddon the angel of death—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iv (1771)

Philoctetes, that is, lady Penelope Devereux, with whom sir Philip Sidney was in love The lady married another,

and sir Philip transferred his affections to Frances Walsingham, eldest daughter of sir Francis Walsingham

Philoctetes (4 syl), one of the Argonauts, who was wounded in the foot while on his way to Troy An oracle declared to the Greeks that Troy could not be taken "without the arrows of Hercules," and as Hercules at death had given them to Philoctetes, the Greek chiefs sent for him, and he repaired to Troy in the tenth and last year of the siege

All dogs have their day even rabid ones. Sorrowful, incurable Philoctetes Marat without whom Troy cannot be taken—Carlyle

Philomel, daughter of Pandion king of Attica She was converted into a nightingale

And having a Phyllis to love

Most musical most melancholy
Milton *Il Penseroso* (1633)

Philosopher (*The*) Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the Roman emperor, was so called by Justin Martyr (121, 161–180) Leo VI emperor of the East (866, 886–911)

Porphyry, the Neoplatonist (223–304) Alfred or Alured, surnamed "Anglicus," was also called "The Philosopher" (died 1270)

Philosopher of China, Confucius (v c 551–479)

Philosopher of Ferney, Voltaire, who lived at Ferney, near Geneva, for the last twenty years of his life (1694–1778)

Philosopher of Malmesbury, Thomas Hobbes, author of *Leviathan* He was born at Malmesbury (1588–1679)

Philosopher of Persia (*The*), Abou Lbn Sina of Shiraz (died 1037)

Philosopher of Sans Souci, Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712, 1740–1786)

* * Frederick elector of Saxony was called "The Wise" (1463, 1544–1554)

Philosopher of Wimbledon (*The*), John Horne Tooke, author of the *Divisions of Purley* He lived at Wimbledon, near London (1736–1812)

(For the philosophers of the different Greek sects, as the Cynic, Cyrenaic, Epicurean, Heraclean, etc.)

Ionic, Italic, Megaric, Peripatetic, Sceptic, Socratic, Stoic, etc., see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 680-1)

Philosophers (*The Five English*)

(1) Roger Bacon, author of *Opus Majus* (1214-1292), (2) sir Francis Bacon, author of *Novum Organum* (1561-1626), (3) the Hon Robert Boyle (1627-1691), (4) John Locke, author of a treatise on the *Human Understanding* and *Innate Ideas* (1632-1704), (5) sir Isaac Newton, author of *Principia* (1642-1727)

Philosopher's Stone (*The*), a red powder or amalgam, to drive off the impurities of baser metals. The word *stone*, in this expression, does not mean the mineral so called, but the substratum or article employed to produce a certain effect (See *ELIXIR VITÆ*)

Philosophy (*The Father of*), (1) Albrecht von Haller of Berne (1708-1777) (2) Roger Bacon is also so called (1214-1292)

Philosophy (*The Father of Inductive*), Francis Bacon lord Verulam (1561-1626)

Philosophy (*The Father of Roman*), Cicero the orator (B C 106-43)

Philosophy (*The Nursing Mother of*) Mde de Boufflers was so called by Marie Antoinette

Phil'ostrate (3 syl), master of the revels to Theseus (2 syl) king of Athens—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Philo'tas, son of Parmenio, and commander of the Macedonian cavalry. He was charged with plotting against Alexander the Great. Being put to the rack, he confessed his guilt, and was stoned to death

The king may doom me to a thousand tortures,
Fly me with fire, and rack me like Philotas,
Ere I will stoop to idolize his pride

N Lee *Alexander the Great* 1.1 (1678)

Philot'ime (4 syl, "love of glory"), daughter of Mammon, whom the money-god offers to sir Guyon for a wife, but the knight declines the honour, saying he is bound by love-vows to another—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II 7 (1590)

Philot'imus, Ambition personified (Greek, *philo-timos*, "ambitious, covetous of honour")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, VIII (1633)

Philot'imus, steward of the house in the suite of Gargantua—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, I 18 (1533)

Philpot (senior), an avaricious old hunk, and father of George Philpot. The old City merchant cannot speak a sentence without bringing in something about money. "He wears square-toed shoes with little tiny buckles, a brown coat with small brass buttons. His face is all shrivelled and pinched with care, and he shakes his head like a mandarin upon a chimney-piece" (act I 1)

When I was very young I performed the part of "Old Philpot, at Brighton, with great success, and next evening I was introduced into a club-room full of company. On hearing my name announced, one of the gentlemen laid down his pipe and taking up his glass said: "Here's to your health young gentleman and to your father's too. I had the pleasure of seeing him last night in the part of 'Philpot, and a very nice clever old gentleman he is. I hope young sir you may one day be as good an actor as your worthy father"—Mauden.

George Philpot. The profligate son of old Philpot, destined for Maria Wilding, but the betrothal is broken off, and Maria marries Beaufort. George wants to pass for a dashing young blade, but is made the dupe of every one. "Bubbled at play, duped by a girl to whom he paid his addresses, cudgelled by a rake, laughed at by his cronies, snubbed by his father, and despised by every one"—Murphy, *The Citizen* (1757 or 1761)

Philtrā, a lady of large fortune, betrothed to Bracidas, but, seeing the fortune of Amidas daily increasing, and that of Bracidas getting smaller and smaller, she forsook the declining fortune of her first lover, and attached herself to the more prosperous younger brother—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v 4 (1596)

Phineus [*Ph'neus*], a blind sooth-sayer, who was tormented by the harpies. Whenever a meal was set before him, the harpies came and carried it off, but the Argonauts delivered him from these pests in return for his information respecting the route they were to take in order to obtain the golden fleece (See *TIRK-SIAS*)

Tiresias and Phineus prophets old
Milton *Paradise Lost*, III. 36 (1667)

Phiz, the pseudonym of Hablot K Browne, who illustrated the *Pickwick Papers* (1836), *Nicholas Nickleby*, and most of Charles Dickens's works of fiction. He also illustrated the Abbotsford edition of the *Waverley Novels*

Phleg'ethon (3 syl), one of the five rivers of hell. The word means the "river of liquid fire" (Greek, *phlego*, "I burn") The other rivers are Styx,

Ach'eron, Cocytus, and Lethe (See STRY)

Phlegethon
Whose waves of fire burn in flames with rage
N' on Paradise Lost B. II. (1673)

Phleg'rian Size, gigantic Phlegm or the Phlegrean plain, in Macedonia, is where the giants attacked the gods, and were defeated by Hercules. Drayton makes the diphthong a short i.

Where only I saw surges of the Phlegrean sea
Drayton's *Chaucer's Knight's Tale* (1619)

Phobos Captain and Mrs Phobos, with Mrs. major Phobos a widow, sister-in-law to the captain, in *Lend Me Love* Schuyler, by J. M. Morton

Phocion, husband of Euphrasia "the Grecian daughter"—A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772)

Phoc'as, general of the Syrian army in the siege of Damascus. Phoc'as was in love with Ludo'cia, daughter of Lumen's the governor, but when he asked the governor's consent, Lumen's sternly refused to give it. After gaining several battles, Phoc'as fell into the hands of the Arabs, and consented to join their army to revenge himself on Lumen's. The Arabs triumphed, and Ludo'cia was taken captive, but she refused to wed a traitor. Ultimately, Phoc'as died, and Ludo'cia entered a convent.—John Hughes, *Story of Damascus* (1729)

Phœbus, the sun-god Phœbe (2nd), the moon-goddess—Greek Mythology

Phœbe's Sun Phœtion obtained permission of his father to drive the "sun-car" for one day, but, unable to guide the horses, they left their usual track, the car was overturned, and both heaven and earth were threatened with destruction. Jupiter smote Phœtion with his thunder-bolt, and he fell headlong into the Po.

The Phœbe's fiery chariot
That all presume is father's fiery wayne.

And wrap with whirling wheels, inflames the sky
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to burn.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen* L. 4. 10 (1599)

Phœbus Gaston de Lorraine was so called, from his great beauty (1188-1512).

Phœbe (Captain), the betrothed of Fleur de Marie. He also entertains a base love for Esmeralda, the beautiful gipsy girl—Victor Hugo, *Notre Dame de Paris* (1831)

Phœnix (*The*) is said to live 500 (or

1000) years, when it makes a nest of spices, burns itself to ashes, and comes forth with renewed life for another similar period. There never was but one phoenix.

The bird of Araby Can never dye
And yet there I hope I fit only one
C. 1612. I point sheweth of in his story natural.
What I do find of the phoenix mode
J. Shelton *Phillip Sparrow* (time Henry VIII.)

Phœnix Theatre (*The*), now called Drury Lane

Phœnix Tree, the rasin, an Arabian tree. Florio says "There never was but one, and upon it the phoenix sits"—*Dictionary* (1598)

Phœnix thinks the tree on which the phoenix was supposed to perch is the date tree (called in Greek *phoenix*), adding that "the bird died with the tree, and revived of itself as the tree revived"—*Asiatick*, III. 1

Now I will believe
That there are uniforms that in Arabia
There is no tree the phoenix sits on—*one* is rule
At last we're released from
Shake out *The Tempest* act III. sc. 2 (1677)

Phœbus, "the old man of the sea." He had three daughters, with only one eye and one tooth between em.—Greek Mythology

This is not "the old man of the sea" mentioned in the *Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor")

Phœ'mio, a parasite, who is "all thanks to all men"—Terence, *Phœ'mio*

Phosphor, the light-bringer or morning star, also called *Hesperus*, and by Homer and Hesiod *Hesper-phōros*

Bright Phosphor brother for the night
Sweet Hesper Hesperus double name
Tennyson *In Memoriam*, text. (1830)

Phos'phorus, a knight called by Tennyson "Morning Star," but, in the *History of Prince Arthur*, "sir Persvaunt of India or the Blue Knight." One of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lyndette"), sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 131 (1470)

It is evidently a blunder to call the *Blue Knight* "Morning Star" and the *Green Knight* "Evening Star." In the old romance, the combat with the "Green Knight" is at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at nightfall. The error arose from not bearing in mind that our forefathers began the day with the preceding eve, and ended it at sunset.

Phraortes (3 syl), a Greek admiral—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Phrat, the Eu-phrat-es, now called
Iorat or Irat.

Phry'ne (2 syl'), an Athenian cour-
tezan of surpassing beauty. Apellês's
celebrated picture of "Venus Anadyo-
menê" was drawn from Phrynê, who
entered the sea with hair dishevelled for
a model. The "Cnidian Venus" of
Praxitlês was also taken from the same
model.

Some say Campispê was the academy
figure of the "Venus Anadyomenê"
Pope has a poem called *Phryne*.

Phyllis, a Thracian who fell in love
with Demoph'oon. After some months
of mutual affection, Demophoon was
obliged to sail for Athens, but promised
to return within a month. When a
month had elapsed, and Demophoon did
not put in an appearance, Phyllis so
mourned for him that she was changed
into an almond tree, hence called by the
Greeks *Phylla*. In time, Demophoon re-
turned, and, being told the fate of Phyllis,
ran to embrace the tree, which, though
bare and leafless at the time, was instantly
covered with leaves, hence called *Phylla*
by the Greeks.

Let Demophoon tell
Why Phyllis by a fate untimely fell.
Orid. *Art of Love* III.

Phyllis, a country girl in Virgil's third
and fifth *Lelagues*. Hence, a rustic
maiden. Also spelt *Phyllis* (q v).

Phyllis, in Spenser's eclogue *Colin
Clout's Come Home Again*, is lady Carey,
wife of sir George Carey (afterwards lord
Hunsdon, 1596). Lady Carey was Eliza-
beth, the second of the six daughters of
sir John Spenser of Althorpe, ancestor of
the noble houses of Spenser and Marl-
borough.

No less praiseworthy are the sisters three,
The honour of the noble family
Of which I meanest boast myself to be
Phyllis, Chryllis, and sweet Amaryllis
Phyllis the fair is eldest of the three.
Spenser *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1594)

Phyllis and Brunetta, rival
beauties. Phyllis procured for a certain
festival some marvellous fabric of gold
brocade in order to eclipse her rival, but
Brunetta dressed the slave who bore her
train in a robe of the same material and
cut in precisely the same fashion, while
she herself wore simple black. Phyllis
died of mortification — *The Spectator*
(1711, 1712, 1714).

Phynnodderee, a Manx spirit,
similar to the Scotch brownie. Phyn-
odderee is an outlawed fairy, who ab-

sented himself from Fairy-court on the
great *leise* day of the harvest moon.
Instead of paying his respects to king
Oberon, he remained in the glen of
Rushen, dancing with a pretty Manx
maid whom he was courting.

Physic a Farce is (*His*) Sir John
Hill began his career as an apothecary
in St Martin's Lane, London, became
author, and amongst other things wrote
farces. Garriek said of him

For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.

Physician (*The Beloved*), St. Luke
the evangelist (Col iv 14).

Physicians (*The prince of*), Avi-
cenna the Arabian (980-1037).

Physigna'thos, king of the frogs,
and son of Pelus ("mud"). Being
wounded in the battle of the frogs and
mice by Troxartas the mouse king, he
flees ingloriously to a pool, "and half in
anguish of the flight expires" (bk iii
112). The word means "puffed blaps".

Great Physignathos I from Pelus race
Deport in fair Hydromedæ's embrace.
Farnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* I. (about 171.)

Pibrac (*Seigneur de*), poet and diplo-
matist, author of *Cinquante Quatrains*
(1574). Gorgibus bids his daughter to
study Pibrac instead of trashy novels
and poetry.

Lisez moi comme il faut, au lieu de ces sonnettes,
Les *Quatrains* de Florac, et les doctes *Tubettes*
Du conseiller Matthieu. L'ouvrage est de valeur
La *Guide des pêcheurs* est encore au bon livre.
Molière *Spanarelle* I. 1 (1660).

(Pierre Matthieu, poet and historian,
wrote *Quatrains de la Vanité du Monde*,
1629.)

Picanninies (4 syl'), little children,
the small fry of a village — *West Indian
Negroes*.

There were at the marriage the picanninies and the
Jolliblies but not the Grand Panjandrum. — *Longe*.

Picaresco School (*The*), romances
of roguery, called in Spanish *Gusto
Picaresco*. *Gil Blas* is one of this school
of novels.

Pic'atrix, the pseudonym of a Span-
ish monk, author of a book on demono-
logy.

When I was a student, that same Rev Picatrix
was wont to tell us that devils did naturally fear the
bright flashes of swords much as he feared the splendour
of the sun. — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, III 23 (1542).

Piccolino, an opera by Mons
Guiraud (1875), libretto by MM
Sardou and Nittier. This opera was
first introduced to an English audience

in 1779. The tale is thus: Marthe, an orphan girl adopted by a Swiss pastor, is in love with Frédéric Auvray, a young artist, who "loved and left his love." Marthe plods through the snow from Switzerland to Rome to find her young artist, but, for greater security, puts on boy's clothes, and assumes the name of Piccolino. She sees Frédéric, who knows her not, but, struck with her beauty, makes a drawing of her. Marthe discovers that the faithless Frédéric is paying his addresses to Elena (sister of the duke Strozzi). She tells the lady her love-tale, and Frédéric, deserted by Elena, forbids Piccolino (Marthe) to come into his presence again. The poor Swiss wanderer throws herself into the Tiber, but is rescued. Frédéric repents, and the curtain falls on a reconciliation and approaching marriage.

Pickel-Herringe (5 syl), a popular name among the Dutch for a buffoon, a corruption of *peel-harin* ("a hairy sprite"), answering to Ben Jonson's *Puck-hairy*.

Pickle (*Peregrino*), a savage, ungrateful spendthrift, fond of practical jokes, delighting in tormenting others, but suffering with ill temper the misfortunes which resulted from his own wilfulness. His ingratitude to his uncle, and his arrogance to Hatchway and Pipes, are simply hateful.—T. Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751).

Pickwick (*Samuel*), the chief character of *The Pickwick Papers*, a novel by C. Dickens. He is general chairman of the Pickwick Club. A most verdant, benevolent, elderly gentleman, who, as member of a club instituted "for the purpose of investigating the source of the Hampstead ponds," travels about with three members of the club, to whom he acts as guardian and adviser. The adventures they encounter form the subject of the *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1836).

The original of Seymour's picture of "Pickwick" was a Mr. John Foster (not the biographer of Dickens, but a friend of Mr. Chapman's the publisher). He lived at Richmond, and was "a fat old beau," noted for his "drab tights and black gaiters."

Pickwickian Sense (*In a*), an insult whitewashed. Mr. Pickwick accused Mr. Blotton of acting in "a vile

and calumnious manner," whereupon Mr. Blotton retorted by calling Mr. Pickwick "a humbug." But it finally was made to appear that both had used the offensive words only in a parliamentary sense, and that each entertained for the other "the highest regard and esteem." So the difficulty was easily adjusted, and both were satisfied.

Lawyers and politicians daily abuse each other in a Pickwickian sense.—Bowditch.

Picrochole, king of Lernæ, noted for his choleric temper, his thirst for empire, and his vast but ill-digested projects.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i (1533).

Supposed to be a satire on Charles V of Spain.

The rulers of Utopia one day asked the cake-bakers of Lernæ to sell them some cakes. A quarrel ensued, and king Picrochole marched with all his army against Utopia, to extirpate the insolent inhabitants.—I. k. l. 33.

Picrochole's Counsellors. The duke of Smaltrash, the earl of Swashbuckler, and captain Durtaille, advised king Picrochole to leave a small garrison at home, and to divide his army into two parts—to send one south, and the other north. The former was to take Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany (but was to spare the life of Barbarossa), to take the islands of the Mediterranean, the Morea, the Holy Land, and all Lesser Asia. The northern army was to take Belgium, Denmark, Prussia, Poland, Russia, Norway, Sweden, sail across the Sandy Sea, and meet the other half at Constantinople, when king Picrochole was to divide the nations amongst his great captains. Lelephron said he had heard about a pitcher of milk which was to make its possessor a nabob, and give him for wife a sultan's daughter, only the poor fellow broke his pitcher, and had to go supperless to bed. (See BOWDITCH.)—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, i. 33 (1533).

A shoemaker bought a haporth of milk, with this he intended to make butter. The butter was to buy a cow the cow was to have a calf the calf was to be sold and the man to become a nabob. Only the poor dreamer cracked the jug, spilt the milk, and had to go supperless to bed.—*Pantagruel*, l. 33.

Picts, the Caledonians or inhabitants of Albin, i. e. northern Scotland. The Scots came from Scotia, north of Ireland, and established themselves under Kenneth M'Alpin in 843.

The etymology of "Picts" from the Latin *picti* ("painted men"), is about equal to Stevens's etymology of the word "brethren" from *tabernacle* "because we breathe-therein."

Picture (*The*), a drama by Massinger (1629). The story of this play

(like that of the *Twelfth Night*, by Shakespeare) is taken from the novella of Baudello of Piedmont, who died 1555.

Picus, a soothsayer and augur, husband of Canens. In his prophetic art he made use of a woodpecker (*picus*), a prophetic bird sacred to Mars. Circé fell in love with him, and as he did not requite her advances, she changed him into a woodpecker, whereby he still retained his prophetic power.

"There is Picus," said Virgil. What a strange thing is tradition! Perhaps it was in this very forest that Circé gathering her herbs saw the bold friend of Mars on his fiery courser and tried to bewitch him, and fall in love with him so. What a wonder ever first wedded that story to the woodpecker?—Ovid *Artidne* 1. 12.

Pied Horses Motassem had 130,000 *pied horses*, which he employed to carry earth to the plain of Catoul, and having raised a mound of sufficient height to command a view of the whole neighbourhood, he built thereon the royal city of Samarah!—Khondemir, *Khelassat al Akhbar* (1495).

The Hill of the Pied Horses, the site of the palace of Alkoremmi, built by Motassem, and enlarged by Vathek.

Pied Piper of Hamelin (3 syl), a piper named Bunting, from his dress. He undertook, for a certain sum of money, to free the town of Hamelin, in Brunswick, of the rats which infested it, but when he had drowned all the rats in the river Weser, the townsmen refused to pay the sum agreed upon. The piper, in revenge, collected together all the children of Hamelin, and enticed them by his piping into a cavern in the side of the mountain Koppenberg, which instantly closed upon them, and 130 went down alive into the pit (June 26, 1284). The street through which Bunting conducted his victims was Buagen, and from that day to this no music is ever allowed to be played in this particular street—Verstegan, *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* (1634).

Robert Browning has a poem entitled *The Pied Piper*.

Enchius, in his *Exodus Hamelensis*, maintains the truth of this legend, but Martin Schoock, in his *Fabula Hamelensis*, contends that it is a mere myth.

"Don't forget to pay the piper" is still a household expression in common use.

* * The same tale is told of the fiddler of Brandenburg. The children were led

to the Marienberg, which opened upon them and swallowed them up.

* * When Lorch was infested with ants, a hermit led the multitudinous insects by his pipe into a lake, where they perished. As the inhabitants refused to pay the stipulated price, he led their pigs to the same dance, and they, too, perished in the lake.

Next year, a charcoal-burner closed the same place of crickets, and when the price agreed upon was withheld, he led the sheep of the inhabitants into the lake.

The third year came a plague of rats, which an old man of the mountain piped away and destroyed. Being refused his reward, he piped the children of Lorch into the Tannenberg.

* * About 200 years ago, the people of Ispahan were tormented with rats, when a little dwarf named Giouf, not above two feet high, promised, on the payment of a certain sum of money, to free the city of all its vermin in an hour. The terms were agreed to, and Giouf, by labor and pipe, attracted every rat and mouse to follow him to the river Zenderon, where they were all drowned. Next day, the dwarf demanded the money, but the people gave him several bad coins, which they refused to change. Next day, they saw with horror an old black woman, fifty feet high, standing in the market-place with a whip in her hand. She was the genie Mergian Banou, the mother of the dwarf. For four days she straggled daily fifteen of the principal women, and on the fifth day led forty others to a magic tower, into which she drove them, and they were never after seen by mortal eye—T. S. Guenette, *Chinese Tales* ("History of Prince Kader-Bilah," 1723).

* * The syrens of classic story had, by their weird spirit-music, a similar irresistible influence.

(Weird music is called *Alpleich* or *Elfensagen*.)

Pieria, a mountainous slip of land in Thessaly. A portion of the Mountains is called *Picrus* or the *Pierian Mountains*, the seat of the Muses.

Ah! will they leave Pieria's happy shore,
To plough the tide where wintry tempests roar?
Falconer *The Shipwreck* (1756)

Pierre [*Peer*], a blunt, bold, outspoken man, who heads a conspiracy to murder the Venetian senators, and induces Jaffier to join the gang. Jaffier (in order

In sooth thou wast in very gracious fooling last night
when thou spokest of Pigwogmitus, of the Vapian
passing the equinoctial of Quebus. 'Twas very good
fable.—Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* act II. sc. 3 (1613).

Pigwig'gen, a fairy knight, whose
amours with queen Mab, and furious
combat with Oberon, form the subject of
Dryton's *Nymphidia* (1593)

Pike The best pike in the world are
obtained from the Wyth'am, in that
division of Lincolnshire called Kesteven
(in the west)

Yet for my dalnty pike I [Wyth'am] am without compare
Dryton *Polyolblon* xiv (1622)

Pike (Gideon), valet to old major
Bellenden—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality*
(time, Charles II)

Pila'tus (Mount), in Switzerland
The legend is that Pontius Pilate, being
banished to Gaul by the emperor
Tiberius, wandered to this mount, and
flung himself into a black lake at the
summit of the hill, being unable to
endure the torture of conscience for
having given up the Lord to crucifixion

Pilcrow, a mark in printing, to
attract attention, made thus ¶ or ¶

In husbandry matters, where pilcrow ye find,
That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind.
T Tuser *Five Hundred Points of Good
Husbandry* (1557)

Pilgrim Fathers They were
102 puritans (English, Scotch, and
Dutch), who went, in December, 1620,
in a ship called the *Mayflower*, to North
America, and colonized Maine, New
Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and
Connecticut These states they called
"New England" New Plymouth (near
Boston) was the second colony planted
by the English in the New World

Men in the middle of life, austere and grave in deport-
ment
God had sifted three kingdoms to find the wheat for this
planting
Longfellow *Courtship of Miles Standish* iv (1858)

Pilgrim—Palmer *Pilgrims* had
dwellings, *palmer*s had none *Pilgrims*
went at their own charge, *palmer*s pro-
fessed willing poverty and lived on
charity *Pilgrims* might return to a
secular life, *palmer*s could not *Pilgrims*
might hold titles and follow trades,
*palmer*s were wholly "religious" men

Pilgrim to Compostella. Some
pilgrims on their way to Compostella
stopped at a hospice in La Calzada The
daughter of the innkeeper solicited a
young Frenchman to spend the night
with her, but he refused, so she put in his
vallet a silver cup, and when he was on
the road, she accused him to the alcaydé

of theft. As the property was found in
his possession, the alcaydé ordered him
to be hung His parents went on their
way to Compostella, and returned after
eight days, but what was their amaze-
ment to find their son alive on the gibbet
and uninjured They went instantly to
tell the alcaydé, but the magistrate
replied, "Woman, you are mad! I
would just as soon believe these pullets,
which I am about to eat, are alive, as that
a man who has been gibbeted eight days
is not dead" No sooner had he spoken
than the two pullets actually rose up
alive The alcaydé was frightened out
of his wits, and was about to rush out of
doors, when the heads and feathers of the
birds came scampering in to complete the
resuscitation The cock and hen were
taken in grand procession to St James's
Church of Compostella, where they lived
seven years, and the hen hatched two
eggs, a cock and a hen, which lived just
seven years and did the same This has
continued to this day, and *pilgrims*
receive feathers from these birds as holy
relics, but no matter how many feathers
are given away, the plumage of the
sacred fowls is never deficient

Gallum caplunt et gallinam et in ecclesiam transferunt
magna solemnitate. Quæ ibi clausæ res admirabiles et
Dei potentiam testificantes oberrantur ubi septennio
vivunt huic enim terminum Deus illis instituit et a
fine septennii antequam moriantur pullum relinquunt et
pullum sui coloris et magnitudinis et hoc fit in ea
ecclesia quolibet septennio. Magnæ quoque admirationis
est quod omnes per hanc urbem transientes peregrini
qui sunt innumerabiles. galli hujus et gallinæ plummam
caplunt, et nunquam illis plumæ deficiunt. Hæc Ero
TESTOR, propterea quod VIDI et Interfui.—Lucius Mari-
nus Siculus, *Perum Hispanicarum Scriptores* lib. 80.

* * This legend is also seriously
related by bishop Patrick, *Parable of the
Pilgrims*, xxxv 430-4 Udal ap Rhys
repeats it in his *Tour through Spain and
Portugal*, 35-8 It is inserted in the
Acta Sanctorum, vi 45 Pope Calixtus
II mentions it among the miracles of
Santiago

Pilgrim's Progress (The), by John
Bunyan Pt 1, 1678, pt 2, 1684
This is supposed to be a dream, and to
allegorize the life of a Christian, from
his conversion to his death His doubts
are giants, his sins a pack, his Bible a
chart, his minister Evangelist, his con-
version a flight from the City of De-
struction, his struggle with besetting sins
a fight with Apollon, his death, a
toilsome passage over a deep stream, and
so on

The second part is Christiana and her
family led by Greatheart through the

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A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray

Pindar (The French), (1) Jean Dorat (1507-1588), (2) Ponce Denis Lebrun (1729-1807)

Pindar (The Italian), Gabriello Chiabrera (1552-1637)

Pindar of England Cowley was preposterously called by the duke of Buckingham, "The Pindar, Horace; and Virgil of England" Posterity has not endorsed this absurd eulogium (1618-1667)

Pindar of Wakefield (The), George-a-Green, pinner of the town of Wakefield, that is, keeper of the public pound for the confinement of estrays — *The History of George-a-Green, Pindar of the Town of Wakefield* (time, Elizabeth)

Pindo'rus and Arde'us, the two heralds of the Christian army, in the siege of Jerusalem — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Pine-Bender (The), Sinis, the Corinthian robber, who used to fasten his victims to two pine trees bent towards the earth, and leave them to be torn to pieces by the rebound

Pinkerton (Miss), a most majestic lady, tall as a grenadier, and most proper Miss Pinkerton kept an academy for young ladies on Chiswick Mall. She was "the Semiramis of Hammersmith, the friend of Dr Johnson, and the correspondent of Mrs Chapone" This very distinguished lady "had a Roman nose, and wore a solemn turban" Amelia Sedley was educated at Chiswick Mill academy, and Rebecca Sharp was a pupil teacher there — Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, 1 (1848)

Pinnit (O'son), keeper of the bears — Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Pinto (Ferdinand Mendez), a Portuguese traveller, whose "voyages" were at one time wholly discredited, but have since been verified (1509-1583)

Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was but a type of thee thou liar of the first magnitude. — W Congreve *Lovers for Love* (1632)

Pious (The), Ernst I founder of the house of Gotha (1601-1671)

Robert, son of Hugues Capet (971, 996-1031)

Eric IX of Sweden (*, 1165-1161)

Pip, the hero of Dickens's novel called *Great Expectations* His family name was Pirrip, and his Christian name Philip He was enriched by a convict named Abel Magwitch, and was brought up by Joe Gargery a smith, whose wife was a woman of thunder and lightning, storm and tempest Magwitch, having made his escape to Australia, became a sheep farmer, grew very rich, and deposited £200 a year with Mr Jaggers, a lawyer, for the education of Pip and to make a gentleman of him Ultimately, Pip married Estella, the daughter of Magwitch, but adopted from infancy by Miss Havisham, a rich banker's daughter His friend Herbert Pocket used to call him "Handel" — C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Pipchin (Mrs), an exceedingly "well-connected lady," living at Brighton, where she kept an establishment for the training of *enfants* Her "respectability" chiefly consisted in the circumstance of her husband having broken his heart in pumping water out of some Peruvian mines (that is, in having invested in these mines and been let in) Mrs Pipchin was an ill-favoured old woman, with mottled cheeks and grey eyes She was given to buttered toast and sweetbreads, but kept her *enfants* on the plainest possible fare — C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Pipe (The Queen's), the dock kiln in the centre of the great east vault of the wine-cellars of the London docks This kiln is the place where useless and damaged goods that have not paid duty are burnt

Pipe and Dance As you pipe I must dance, I must accommodate myself to your wishes To "pipe another dance" is to change one's bearing, to put out of favour J Skelton, speaking of the clergy, says their pride no man could tolerate, for they "would rule king and lawyer, and 'brave all to nought," but, if kings and nobles, instead of wasting their time on hunting and hawking, would attend to politics, he says

They would pipe you another dance
Colyn Clout (1460-1529)

Piper (Tom), one of the characters in a morris-dance

So have I seen
Tom Piper stand upon our village green
Backed with the M in pole
William Browne *Shepherd's Pipe* (1614)

Piper (Paddy the), an Irish piper, sup-

posed to have been eaten by a cow. Going along one night during the "troubles," he knocked his head against the body of a dead man dangling from a tree. The sight of the "illegant" boots was too great a temptation, and as they refused to come off without the legs, Paddy took them too, and sought shelter for the night in a cowshed. The moon rose, and Paddy, mistaking the moonlight for the dawn, started for the fair, having drawn on the boots and left the "legs" behind. At daybreak, some of the piper's friends went in search of him and found, to their horror, that the cow as they supposed, had devoured him with the exception of his legs—clothes, bags, and all. They were horror-struck, and of course the cow was condemned to be sold, but while driving her to the fair, they were attracted by the strums of a piper coming towards them. The cow startled, made a bolt, with a view, as it was supposed of making a meal on another piper. "Help, help!" they shouted, when Paddy himself ran to their aid. The mystery was soon explained over a drop of the "eratur," and the cow was taken home again.—S. Lover, *Legends and Stories of Ireland* (1834)

Piper of Hamelin (*The Pied*), Bunting, who first charmed the rats of Hamelin into the Weser, and then allured the children (to the number of 130) to Koppenberg Hill, which opened upon them. (See **PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN**.)

Piperman, the freetown of Chalamel chemist and druggist. He was "so handy" that he was never at his post, and being "so handy," he took ten times the trouble of doing any thing that another would need to bestow. For the self-same reason, he stumbled and blundered about, muddled and marred every thing he touched, and being a Jack-of-all-trades was master of none.

There has been an accident because I am so handy. I went to the dairy at a bound came back at another and fell down in the open street where I left the milk. I tried to pick it up—no go. Then I ran back or ran home I forget which and left the money somewhere and then in fact, I have been four times to an 11 fro because I am so handy.—J. J. Ware *Piperman & Redemption*

Pipes (*Tom*), a retired boatswain's mate, living with commodore Truncheon to keep the servants in order. Tom Pipes is noted for his taciturnity.—Johns Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751)

(The incident of Tom Pipes concerning

in his shoe his master's letter to Livia, was suggested by Ovid

Cum præsens solas clarissimas celare ligatas
Et vincio blandis sub iedo ferro notata.
Art of Love)

Pirate (*The*), a novel by Sir W. Scott (1821). In this novel we are introduced to the wild sea scenery of the Shetlands, the primitive manners of the old noddler Magnus Troil, and his fair daughters Minna and Brenda lovely pictures, drawn with nice discrimination, and most interesting.

* * A noddler is one who holds his lands on allodial tenure

Pirner (*John*), a fisherman at Old St. Roman's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.)

Pisa. The banner of Pisa is a cross on a crimson field, said to have been brought from heaven by Michael the archangel, and delivered by him to St. Lleso, the patron saint of that city.

Pisano, servant of Posthumus. Being sent to murder Imogen the wife of Posthumus, he persuades her to escape to Milford Haven in boy's clothes, and sends a bloody napkin to Posthumus, to make him believe that she has been murdered. Ultimately, Imogen becomes reconciled to her husband. (See **POSTHUMUS**)—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Pisistratos of Athens, being asked by his wife to punish with death a young man who had dared to kiss their daughter, replied, "How shall we requite those who wish us evil, if we condemn to death those who love us?" This anecdote is referred to by Dante, in his *Purgatory*, and Valerius Maximus, *Memorable Acts and Sayings*, &c.

Pisistratos and His Two Sons. The history of Pisistratos and his two sons is repeated in that of Cosmo de Medici of Florence and his two grandsons. It would be difficult to find a more striking parallel, whether we regard the characters or the incidents of the two families.

Pisistratos was a great favourite of the Athenian populace, so was Cosmo de Medici with the populace of Florence. Pisistratos was banished, but, being recalled by the people, was raised to sovereign power in the republic of Athens, so Cosmo was banished, but, being recalled by the people, was raised to supreme power in the republic of Florence. Pisistratos was just and merciful, a great

patron of literature and spent large sums of money in beautifying Athens with architecture, the same may be said of Cosmo de Medici. To Pisistratus we owe the poems of Homer in a connected form, and to Cosmo we owe the best literature of Europe, for he spent fortunes in the copying of valuable MSS. The two sons of Pisistratus were Hipparchus and Hippias, and the two grandsons of Cosmo were Giuliano and Lorenzo. Two of the most honoured citizens of Athens

Francesco Pazzi and the archbishop of Pisa conspired against the grandsons of Cosmo—Giuliano was assassinated, but Lorenzo escaped. In both cases it was the elder brother who fell, and the younger which escaped. Hippias quelled the tumult, and succeeded in placing himself at the head of Athens, so did Lorenzo in Florence.

Pistol, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and the two parts of *Henry IV*, is the ancient or ensign of captain sir John Falstaff. Peto is his lieutenant, and Bardolph his corporal. Peto being removed (probably killed), we find in *Henry V*, Pistol is lieutenant, Bardolph ancient, and Nym corporal. Pistol is also introduced as married to Mistress Nell Quickly, hostess of the tavern in Eastcheap. Both Pistol and his wife die before the play is over, so does sir John Falstaff, Bardolph and Nym are both hanged. Pistol is a model bully, wholly unprincipled, and utterly despicable, but he treated his wife kindly, and she was certainly fond of him.—Shakespeare

His *[let it be]* courage is boasting his learning ignorance his ability weakness, and his end beggary.—Dr. Lodge.

(His end was not "beggary," as host of the tavern in Eastcheap, he seems much more respectable, and better off than before. Theophilus Cibber (1703-1758) was the best actor of this part.)

Pistris, the sea-monster sent to devour Andromeda. It had a dragon's head and a fish's tail.—Aratus, *Commentaries*

Pithyrian [*Pithyrian*], a pagan of Antioch. He had one daughter, named Maranna, who was a Christian. A young dragon of most formidable character infested the city of Antioch, and demanded a virgin to be sent out daily for its meal. The Antiochians cast lots for the first victim, and the lot fell on Maranna, who was led forth in grand procession as the victim of the dragon. Pithyrian, in dis-

traction, rushed into a Christian church, and fell before an image which attracted his attention, at the base of which was the real arm of a saint. The Christian handed the holy relic to Pithyrian, who kissed it, and then restored it to the sacristan, but the servant did not observe that a thumb was missing. Off ran Pithyrian with the thumb, and joined his daughter. On came the dragon, with tail erect, wings extended, and mouth wide open, when Pithyrian threw into the gaping jaws the "sacred thumb." Down fell the tail, the wings dropped, the jaws were locked, and up rose the dragon into the air to the height of three miles, when it blew up into a myriad pieces. So the lady was rescued, Antioch delivered, and the relic, minus a thumb, testifies the fact of this wonderful miracle.—Southey, *The Young Dragon* (Spanish legend)

Pitt Bridge Bliel friars Bridge, London was so called by Robert M'lae, its architect, but the public would not accept the name.

Pitt Diamond (*The*), the sixth largest cut diamond in the world. It weighed 410 carats uncut, and 136½ carats cut. It once belonged to Mr Pitt, grandfather of the famous earl of Chatham. The duke of Orleans, regent of France, bought it for £130,000, whence it is often called "The Regent." The French republic sold it to Freskon, a merchant of Berlin. Napoleon I bought it to ornament his sword. It now belongs to the king of Prussia. (See DIAMONDS.)

Pixie-Stools, toad-stools for the fairies to sit on, when they are tired of dancing in the fairy-ring.

Pizarro, a Spanish adventurer, who made war on Atahualpa inca of Peru. Elvira, mistress of Pizarro, vainly endeavoured to soften his cruel heart. Before the battle, Alonzo the husband of Cora confided his wife and child to Rolla, the beloved friend of the inca. The Peruvians were on the point of being routed, when Rolla came to the rescue, and redeemed the day, but Alonzo was made a prisoner of war. Rolla, thinking Alonzo to be dead, proposed to Cora, but she declined his suit, and having heard that her husband had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, she implored Rolla to set him free. Accordingly, he entered the prison where Alonzo was confined, and changed clothes with him, but Elvira liberated him on condition that

Deal r I maintain "all Mr Fairbeard there ho
is," piling Mr Wycherly towards her—Clibber *Lives of*
the Poets III. 102

(Wycherly married the countess in 1680. She died soon afterwards, leaving him the whole of her fortune.)

Planet of Love, Venus So called by Fenavson, *Maud*, I. viii. 2 (1855)

Plantagenet (Lady Edith), a kinswoman of Richard I. She marries the prince royal of Scotland (called sir Kenneth knight of the Leopard, or David earl of Huntingdon)—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Plantain or **PLANTAGO**, the favourite food of asses. It is very astringent, and excellent for cuts and open sores. Plantain leaves bruised, and rubbed on the part affected, will instantly relieve the pain and reduce the swelling occasioned by the bite or sting of insects. The Highlanders ascribe great virtues to the plantain in healing all sorts of wounds, and call it *slan-lus* ("the healing plant")—Lightfoot

The hermit bathes plantain for a sore.
Dryden *Polixenus* III (1613)

Plato The mistress of this philosopher was Archimassa, of Aristotle, Hepyllis, and of Pheurus, Leontium (See *LOVERS*, p. 573)

Plato (The German), Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (1711-1819)

Plato (The Jewish), Philo Judæus (fl. 20-40)

Plato (The Puritan), John Howe (1630-1706)

Plato and the Bees It is said that when Plato was an infant, bees settled on his lips while he was asleep, indicating that he would become famous for his "honeyed words." The story is told of Sophocles, St Chrysostom, etc.

And when Plato did the erudite thrive
Bees to his lips brought honey from the hive
So to this day [for idiom] they came—I know not whether
Thy brood or from his lips did honey gather
W Browne *Britannia's Pastoral* II (1613)

Plato and Homer Plato greatly admired Homer, but excluded him from his ideal republic.

Plato: its true great Homer doth commend,
Yet from his common weal did him exclude
Lord Brooke *Inquiriti* upon Fame etc (1654-1628)

Plato and Poets

Plato: its true great Homer doth commend,
Yet from his common weal did him exclude
The poet.

Longfellow *The Poet's Tale*

Plato's Year, 25,000 Julian years

Cut out more work than can be done
In Plato's year

S Butler *Hudibras* III. 1 (1678)

Platonic Bodies, the five regular geometrical solids described by Plato, all of which are bounded by like, equal, and regular planes. The four-sided, the six-sided, the eight-sided, the twelve-sided, and the twenty-sided, or the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

Platonic Love, the innocent friendship of opposite sexes, wholly divested of all animal or carnal passion.

The noblest kind of love is love platonic.
Byron *Don Juan* IX. 76 (1824)

Platonic Puritan (The), John Howe, the puritan divine (1630-1706)

Plausible (Counselor) and serjeant Eitherside, two planders in *The Man of the World*, by C Macklin (1761)

Pleasant (Mrs), in *The Parson's Wedding*, by Tom Kilgrew (1664)

Pleasure (A New)

Thou said that Venus offered a reward
To those who could invent him a new pleasure
Byron *Don Juan* I. 103 (1819)

Pleasures of Hope, a poem in two parts, by Thomas Campbell (1799). It opens with a comparison between the beauty of scenery and the ideal enchantments of fancy in which hope is never absent, but can sustain the seaman on his watch, the soldier on his march, and Byron in his perilous adventures. The hope of a mother, the hope of a prisoner, the hope of the wanderer, the grand hope of the patriot, the hope of regenerating uncivilized nations, extending liberty, and ameliorating the condition of the poor. It speaks of the hope of love, and the hope of a future state, concluding with the episode of Conrad and Lillaore. Conrad was a felon, transported to New South Wales, but, though "a martyr to his crimes, was true to his daughter." Soon, he says, he shall return to the dust from which he was taken,

But not my child with life's precarious fire
The immortal ties of Nature shall expire
Then shall resist the triumph of decay
When time is over, and worlds have passed away
Cold be the dust that this perished heart may lie
But that which warmed it once shall never die—
That spark, unburied in its mortal frame
With living light eternal, and the same
Shall burn on joy's interminable years
Unveiled by darkness, unmingled by tears.

PL II

Pleasures of Imagination, a poem in three books, by Akenside (1744).

All the pleasures of imagination arise from the perception of greatness, wonderfulness, or beauty. The beauty of greatness—witness the pleasure of mountain scenery, of astronomy, of infinity. The pleasure of what is wonderful—witness the delight of novelty, of the revelations of science, of tales of fancy. The pleasure of beauty which is always connected with truth—the beauty of colour, shape, and so on, in natural objects, the beauty of mind and the moral faculties. All it contemplates accident if pleasures arising from contrivance and design, emotion and passion, such as sorrow, pity, terror, and indignation. All in Moral imagination the parent of vice, the benefits of a well-trained imagination.

(The first book is by far the best. Alen de recast his poem in maturer life, but no one thinks he improved by so doing. The first or original cast is the only one read, and parts of the first book are well known.)

Pleasures of Memory, a poem in two parts, by Samuel Rogers (1794). The first part is restricted to the pleasure of memory afforded by the five senses, as that arising from visiting celebrated places, and that afforded by pictures. It then goes into the pleasures of the mind, as imagination, and memory of past griefs and dangers. The poem concludes with the supposition that in the life to come this faculty will be greatly enlarged. The episode is thus Florio, a young sportsman accidentally met Julia in a grove, and followed her home, when her father, a rich squire, welcomed him as his guest, and tallied with delight of his younger days when hawk and hound were his joy of joys. Florio took Julia for a sail on the lake, but the vessel was capsize, and though Julia was saved from the water, she died on being brought to shore. It was Florio's delight to haunt the places which Julia frequented.

He charmed from the end of tears Men cry it new
A charm it is there the mind and sweetest love.
It is

Pleiads (The), a cluster of seven stars in the constellation *Taurus*, and applied to a cluster of seven celebrated contemporaries. The stars were the seven daughters of Atlas: Maia, Electra, Taygete (1 syl), Asteropë, Meropë, Alcyonë, and Celoë.

The Pleiad of Alexandria consisted of Callimachus, Apollonios Rhodios, Aristos, Homer the Younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus. All of Alex-

andria, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphos.

The Pleiad of Charlemagne consisted of Alcuin, called "Albinus," Angilbert, called "Homer," Adelard, called "Augustine," Rhenfe, called "Demetrius," Varnesrid, Iginhard, and Charlemagne himself, who was called "David."

The Lost French Pleiad (sixteenth century) Ronsard, Joachim du Bellay, Antoine de Baif, René Belleau, Jodelhe, Pontus de Thivard and the seventh is either Dorot or Amadis de Jarnay. All under Henri III.

The Second French Pleiad (seventeenth century) Rapin, Commire, Lamoignon, Menage, Duprier, and Paillet.

The last also our English cluster. Three were then born in the second half of the sixteenth century Spenser (1571), Drayton (1568), Shakespeare and Marlowe (1564), Ben Jonson (1571), Fletcher (1576), Masson or (1580) Beaumont (Fletcher's colleague) and Ford (1580). Besides these, there were Tusser (1557), Raleigh (1570), Sir Philip Sidney (1557), Pliniers Fletcher (1551), Hader (1551), and several others.

Another cluster came a century later Prior (1661), Swift (1667), Addison and Cowley (1672), Rowe (1673), Dryden (1678), Young (1683), Gay and Pope (1688), MacKen (1690).

The cluster born in the latter half of the eighteenth century Sheridan (1751), Crabbe (1751), Burns (1759), Parnell (1763), Wordsworth (1770), Scott (1771), Coleridge (1772), Southey (1773), Campbell (1777), Moore (1779), Byron (1788), Shelley and Keble (1792), and Keats (1796).

Butler (1600), Milton (1608), and Dryden (1630) came between the first and second clusters. Thomson (1700), Gray (1717), Collins (1720), Alenside (1721), Goldsmith (1728), and Cowper (1731), between the second and the third.

Pleonec'tes (1 syl), Covetousness personified in *The Purple Island*, by Pliniers Fletcher (1633). "His gold his god." He "much fears to keep, much more to lose his lustre." Fully described in canto viii (Greek, *pleonec'te*, "covetous").

Pleydell (St. Paulus), an advocate in Edinburgh, shrewd and witty. He was at one time the sheriff at Edinburgh.

Mr. even Mr. Pleydell was a lively sharp-tongued gentleman with a professional shrewdness. In the end and generally speaking a professional formally to the

manner but this he could alig off on a Saturday evening, when he joined in the ancient jollime of *Ilk's Jinks*—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* *xix* (dme, f. 107, 11)

Pliable, a neighbour of Christian, whom he accompanied as far as the "Slough of Despond," when he turned back—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1 (1678)

Pliant (*Sir Paul*), a hen-pecked husband, who dares not even touch a letter addressed to himself till his lady has read it first. His perpetual oath is "Gidsbud!" He is such a dolt that he would not believe his own eyes and ears, if they bore testimony against his wife's fidelity and continency (See *PLACID*, p. 773)

Samuel Foote (1701-1777) attempted the part of *sir* ^{however the} *Pliant* ^{it was a full} *Davies*.

Jaily Pliant, second wife of sir Paul. "She's handsome, and knows it, is very silly, and thinks herself wise, has a choleric old husband" very fond of her, but whom she rules with spirit, and snubs "afore folk." My lady says, "If one has one's sworn, it is most unchristian, inhuman, and obscene that one should break it." Her conduct with Mr Careless is most reprehensible—Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1694)

Those who remember the lady Pliant of Margaret Woffington (1718-1760), will recollect with pleasure her whimsical discovery of passion and her awkwardly assumed prudery.—T. Davies.

Pliny (*The German*) or "Modern Pliny," Konrad von Gesner of Zurich, who wrote *Historia Animalium*, etc (1516-1560)

Pliny of the East, Zakariya ibn Muhammad, surnamed "Kazwini," from Kazwin, the place of his birth. He is so called by De Sacy (1200-1283)

Plon-Plon, prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte by his second wife (the princess Frederica Catherine of Wurtemberg). Plon-plon is a euphonic corruption of *Crant-Plomb* ("fear-bullet"), a nickname given to the prince in the Crimean war (1854-6)

Plornish, plasterer, Bleeding-heart Yard. He was a smooth-cheeked, fresh-coloured, sandy-whiskered man of 30. Long in the legs, yielding at the knees, foolish in the face, flannel-jacketed and lime-whitened. He generally chimed in conversation by echoing the words or the person speaking. Thus if Mrs Plornish

said to a visitor, "Miss Dorrit duran't let him know," he would chime in, "Dursn't let him know." "Me and Plornish says, 'Ho! Miss Dorrit,'" Plornish repeated after his wife, "Ho! Miss Dorrit." "Can you employ Miss Dorrit?" Plornish repeated as an echo, "Employ Miss Dorrit?" (See *PETER*, p. 751)

Mrs Plornish, the plasterer's wife. A young woman, somewhat slatternly in herself and her belongings, and dragged by care and poverty already into wrinkles. She generally began her sentences with, "Well, not to deceive you." Thus "Is Mr Plornish at home?" "Well, sir, not to deceive you, he's gone to look for a job." "Well, not to deceive you, ma'am, I take it kindly of you."—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Plotting Parlour (*The*). At Whittington, near Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, is a farm-house where the earl of Devonshire (Cavendish), the earl of Danby (Osborne), and baron Delamer (Booth) concerted the Revolution. The room in which they met is called "The Plotting Parlour."

Where Scarsdale's cliffs the swelling pastures bound,
there I, the farmer's hall
The sacred orchard which embowers his gate
And show to strangers passing down the vale
Where Cavendish, Loothe and Osborne sat
When bursting from their country's chain
They planned for freedom this her noblest reign
Aken-side Ode XVIII v. 3 (167)

Plotwell (*Mrs*), in Mrs Centlivre's drama *The Beaus Ducl* (1703)

Plousina, called Hebe, endowed by the fairy Anguiletta with the gifts of wit, beauty, and wealth. Hebe still felt she lacked something, and the fairy told her it was love. Presently came to her father's court a young prince named Atimir, the two fell in love with each other, and the day of their marriage was fixed. In the interval, Atimir fell in love with Hebe's elder sister Iberia, and Hebe, in her grief, was sent to the Peaceable Island, where she fell in love with the ruling prince, and married him. After a time, Atimir and Iberia, with Hebe and her husband, met at the palace of the ladies' father, when the love between Atimir and Hebe revived. A duel was fought between the young princes, in which Atimir was slain, and the prince of the Peaceable Islands was severely wounded. Hebe, coming up, threw herself on Atimir's sword, and the dead bodies of Atimir and Hebe were transformed into two trees called

"Charmé."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tale* ("Anguilletta," 1682)

Flowman (*Piers*), the dreamer, who, falling asleep on the Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, saw in a vision pictures of the corruptions of society, and particularly of the avarice and wantonness of the clergy. This supposed vision is formed into a poetical satire of great vigour, fancy, and humour. It is divided into twenty parts, each part being called a *passus* or separate vision—William [or Robert] Langland, *The Vision of Piers Plowman* (1362)

Plumdamas (*Mr. Pater*), grocer—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.)

Plume (*Captain*), a gentleman and an officer. He is in love with Sylvia a wealthy heiress, and, when he marries her, gives up his commission.—G. Larphear, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705)

Plummer (*Caleb*), a little old toy-maker, in the employ of Gruff and Tackleton, toy merchants. He was spare, grey-haired, and very poor. It was his pride "to go as close to nature in his toys as he could for the money." Caleb Plummer had a blind daughter, who assisted him in toy-making, and whom he brought up under the belief that he himself was young, handsome, and well off, and that the house they lived in was sumptuously furnished and quite magnificent. Every calamity he smoothed over, every unkind remark of their snarling employer he called a merry jest, so that the poor blind girl lived in a castle of the air, "a bright little world of her own." When merry or puzzled, Caleb used to sing something about "a jarkling bow!"

It would have saddened the heart of that immitable creator of Charles Dickens—Caleb Plummer—"Lord W. London Celebrities II."

Betha Plummer, the blind daughter of the toy-maker, who fancied her poor old father was a young fop, that the sack he threw across his shoulders was a handsome blue great-coat, and that their wooden house was a palace. She was in love with Tackleton, the toy merchant, whom she thought to be a handsome young prince, and when she heard that he was about to marry May Fielding, she dropped and was like to die. She was then disillusioned, heard the real facts, and said, "Why, oh, why did you deceive me thus? Why did you fill my heart so full, and then come like

death, and tear away the objects of my love?" However, her love for her father was not lessened, and she declared that the knowledge of the truth was "sight restored." "It is my sight," she cried. "Hitherto I have been blind, but now my eyes are open. I never knew my father before, and might have died without ever having known him truly."

Plummer, son of the toy-maker, and brother of the blind girl. He was engaged from boyhood to May Fielding, went to South America, and returned to marry her, but, hearing of her engagement to Tackleton the toy merchant, he assumed the disguise of a deaf old man, to ascertain whether she loved Tackleton or not. Being satisfied that her heart was still his own, he married her, and Tackleton made them a present of the wedding cake which he had ordered for himself.—C. Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845)

Plush (*John*), a very gorgeous footman, conspicuous for his plush breeches and rainbow colours.

Plutarch (*The Modern*), Vaver, born at Paris. His name in full was Francis Vaver de la Mothe (1586-1672).

Pluto, the god of riches.
Pothens, be of good cheer for this night we shall sup with Pluto.—Leon Cox, *To the Three Hundred at Their Maypole*

Plutus, the god of wealth.—*Classic Mythology*

Within a heart, denser than Pluto's mine
Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar* act iv. sc. 3 (1607)

Plymouth Cloak (*A*), a cane, a cudgel. So called, says Ray, "because we use a staff in *cuerpo*, but not when we wear a cloak."

Wellborn! How dost! (*Pausing his cudgel*)
Tayncell! Advance your Plymouth cloak.
There dwell! and within call! I'll leave your worship
A potent monarch called the constable
That doth command a clavel! called the stocks.
His slogan! A new song to pay off debts! (1603)

Po (*Iom*), a ghost. (Welsh, *bo*, "a hobgoblin")

He now would pass for right Po
B. Butler, *Hudibras* III. 1 (1633)

Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, who rescued captain John Smith when her father was on the point of killing him. She subsequently married John Rolfe, and was baptised under the name of Rebecca (1595-1617).—*Old and New London*, II. 481 (1876)

Pochet (*Madame*), the French "Mrs Gamp"—Henri Monnier

Pochi Dana'ri (*"the penniless"*)
So the Italians call Maximilian I emperor
of Germany (1459, 1493-1519)

Pocket (*Mr Matthew*), a real scholar,
educated at Harrow, and an honour-man
at Cambridge, but, having married young,
he had to take up the calling of "grinder"
and literary fag for a living. Mr
Pocket, when annoyed, used to run his
two hands into his hair, and seemed as if
he intended to lift himself by it. His
house was a hopeless muddle, the best
meals and chief expense being in the
kitchen. Pip was placed under the charge
of this gentleman.

Mrs Pocket (*Bulinda*), daughter of a
City knight, brought up to be an orna-
mental nonentity, helpless, shiftless, and
useless. She was the mother of eight
children, whom she allowed to "tumble
up" as best they could under the charge
of her maid Lapsion. Her husband, who
was a poor gentleman, found life a very
uphill work.

Herbert Pocket, son of Mr Matthew
Pocket, and an insurer of ships. He was
a frank, easy young man, lithe and brisk,
but not muscular. There was nothing
mean or secretive about him. He was
wonderfully hopeful, but had not the
stuff to push his way into wealth. He
was tall slim, and pale, had a languor
which shewed itself even in his briskness,
was most amiable, cheerful, and com-
municative. He called Pip "fandel,"
because Pip had been a blacksmith, and
Handel composed a piece of music en-
titled *The Harmonious Blacksmith*. Pip
helped him to a partnership in an agency
business.

Sarah Pocket, sister of Matthew Pocket,
a little dry, brown, con-rugated old woman,
with a small face that might have been
made of walnut-shell, and a large mouth
like a cat's without the whiskers—C
Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Podgers (*The*), lickspittles of the
great—J Hollingshead, *The Ivyplace*
of *Podgers*

Podsnap (*Mr*), "a too, too smiling
large man with a fatal freshness on him"
Mr Podsnap has "two little light-coloured
wiry wings, one on either side of his
else bald head, looking as like his hair-
brushes as his hair." On his forehead
are generally "little red beads," and he
wears "a large allowance of crumpled
shirt-collar up behind."

Mrs Podsnap, a "fine woman for pro-
fessor Owen quantity of bone, neck and

rostrils like a rocking-horse, hard fea-
tures, and majestic head-dress in which
Podsnap has hung golden offerings."

Georgiana Podsnap, daughter of the
above, called by her father "the young
person." She is a harmless, inoffensive
girl, "always trying to lude her elbows."
Georgiana adores Mrs Lammle, and when
Mr Lammle tries to marry the girl
to Mr Fledgeby, Mrs Lammle induces
Mr Twemlow to speak to the father and
warn him against the connection.

It may not be so in the gospel according to Podsnapery,
but it has been the truth since the foundations of
the universe were laid—C Dickens *Our Mutual Friend*
(1864)

Poem in Marble (*A*), the Taj, a
mausoleum of white marble, raised in
Agra by shah Jehan, to his favourite
shahinara Moomtaz-i-Mahul, who died in
childbirth of her eighth child. It is also
called "The Marble Queen of Sorrow."

Poet (*The Quaker*), Bernard Barton
(1751-1849)

Poet Sire of Italy, Alighieri Dante
(1265-1321)

Poet Squab John Dryden was so
called by the earl of Rochester, on account
of his corpulence (1631-1701)

Poet of France (*The*), Pierre Ron-
sard (1524-1585)

Poet of Poets, Percy Bysshe Shelley
(1792-1822)

Poet of the Poor, the Rev George
Crabbe (1754-1832)

Poets (*The prince of*) Edmund Spen-
ser is so called on his monument in West-
minster Abbey (1553-1598)

Prince of Spanish Poets, Garcilaso de la
Vega, so called by Cervantès (1503-1536)

Poets of England (not alive in
1881)

Addison, Beaumont, Elizabeth Barrett
Browning, (*Burns*), Butler, Byron,
Campbell, Chatterton, Chaucer, Collins,
Congreve, Cowley, Cowper, Crabbe, Dray-
ton, Dryden, Fletcher, Ford, Gay, Gold-
smith, Gray, Mrs Hemans, Herbert,
Herriek, Hood, Ben Jonson, Keats,
Kemble, Marlowe, Marvel, Massinger,
Milton, Moore, Pope, Prior, *Race*,
(*Scott*), Shakespeare, Shelley, Shen-
stone, Southey, Spenser, Thomson,
Waller, Wordsworth, Young. With many
others of less celebrity.

(Those in capitals are first-class poets;
those in Roman type second-class, the

best of which have I after the name, those in italics are third-class poets, the two in brackets are Scotch)

Poets' Corner, in the south transept of Westminster Abbey. No one knows who christened the corner thus. With poets are divines, philosophers, actors, novelists, architects, and critics. It would have been a glorious thing indeed if the corner had been set apart for England's poets. But alas! the deans of Westminster made a market of the wall, and hence, as a memorial of British poets, it is almost a caricature. Who is the record of Byron, Ford, Hemans, Keats, Keble, Marlowe, Massinger, Pope, Shelley? Where of F. B. Browning, Burns, Chatterton, Collins, Congreve, Cowper, Crabbe, Gower, Herbert, Herrick, Hood, Marvell, T. Moore, Scott, Shenstone, Southey, and Waller?

The "corner" contains a bust, statue, tablet, or monument to five of our first-rate poets: viz., Chaucer (1400), Dryden (1700), Milton (1674), Shakespeare (1616), and Spenser (1798), and some seventeen of second or third class merit, as Addison, Beaumont (none to Fletcher), S. Butler, Campbell, Cowley, Cumberland, Drayton, Gay, Gray, Goldsmith, Ben Jonson, Macaulay, Prior (a most preposterous affair), Rowe, Sheridan, Thomson, and Wordsworth. And also to such miserable poetasters as Davenant ("Oh! rare sir William Davenant"), Mason, and Shadwell. Truly, our Valhalla is almost a satire on our taste and judgment.

*. Dryden's monument was erected by Sheffield duke of Buckingham. Wordsworth's statue was erected by a public subscription.

Poets of Licentious Verses, *Elephantis*, a poetess spoken of by Martial, *Epigrammata*, vii. 43.

Anthony Caraccio of Italy (1630-1702).
Pietro Aretino, an Italian of Arezzo (1492-1557).

Poetry (*The Father of*), Orpheus (2 syl.) of Thrice.

Father of Dutch Poetry, Jakob Maerlant, also called "The Father of Flemish Poetry" (1235-1300).

Father of English Poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400).

Father of Epic Poetry, Homer.

He compares Richardson to Homer and predicts for his memory the same honours which are rendered to the Father of English Poetry.—Sir W. Scott.

Poetry—Prose Pope advised

Weyerly "to convert his poetry into prose."

Po'gram (*Elyah*), one of the "master minds" of America, and a member of congress. He was possessed with the idea that there was a settled opposition in the British mind against the institutions of his "free enlightened country."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (124).

Poinder (*George*), a city officer.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Poins, a companion of Sir John Falstaff.—Shakespeare, 1 and 2 *Henry IV* (1597, 1598).

The chronicles of that day contain accounts of many a mad prank which [Lord Warwick Addison's stepson] played off [the lawless freaks of the madcap prince and Johns.—Thackeray].

Point a Moral or Adorn a Tale
Dr Johnson, in his *Vanity of Human Wishes* (1749), speaking of Charles XII. of Sweden, says

He left the name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale.

*. Juvenal said of Hannibal, "Go, madman, hurry over the swage Alps, to please the schoolboys, and become their subject of declamation."

Poison. It is said that Mithridates VI., surnamed "the Great," had so fortified his constitution, that poisons had no beneficial effect on him (p. c. 131, 120-66).

Poison-Detectors. Opal turns pale, and Venetian glass shivers at the approach of poison. Peacocks ruffle their feathers at the sight of poison, and if poison is put into a liquid contained in a cup of rhinoceros horn, the liquid will effervesce. No one could pass with poison the horn gate of Gundoforus. Nourgehan had a bracelet, the stones of which seemed agitated when poison approached the wearer. Aladdin's ring was a preservative against every evil. The sign of the cross in the Middle Ages was looked upon as a poison-detector. (See **WARNING-GIVINGS**.)

Poison of Khaibar. By this is meant the poison put into a leg of mutton by Zainab, a Jewess, to kill Mahomet while he was in the citadel of Khaibar. Mahomet partook of the mutton, and suffered from the poison all through life.

Poisoners (*Secret*)

1. *Of Ancient Rome*. Loensta, employed by Agrippina to poison her husband the emperor Claudius. Nero

employed the same woman to poison Britannicus and others

2 *Of English History*, the countess of Somerset, who poisoned sir Thomas Overbury in the Tower of London. She also poisoned others

Villiers duke of Buckingham, it is said, poisoned king James I

3 *Of France* Lavoisin and Lavigoreux, French widwives and fortune-tellers

Catherine de Medici is said to have poisoned the mother of Henri IV with a pair of wedding-gloves, and several others with poisoned fans

The marquise de Brinvilliers, a young profligate Frenchwoman, was taught the art of secret poisoning by Sainte-Croix, who learnt it in Italy — *World of Wonders*, vii 203

4 *Of Italy* Pope Alexander VI and his children Caesar and Lucrezia [Borgia] were noted poisoners, so were Hieronyma Spara and Tofanna

Polexandre, an heroic romance by Gomberville (1632)

Policy (*Mrs*), housekeeper at Holyrood Palace. She appears in the introduction — Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Polidore (3 syl), father of Valère — Molière, *Le Député Amoureux* (1654)

Polinesso, duke of Albany, who falsely accused Genevra of incontinency, and was slain in single combat by Ariodante — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Polish Jew (*The*), also called *The Bride*, a melodrama by J. R. Ware, brought prominently into note by the acting of Henry Irving at the Lyceum. Mathis, a miller in a small German town, is visited on Christmas Eve by a Polish Jew, who comes through the snow in a sledge. After rest and refreshment, he leaves for Nantzig, "four leagues off." Mathis follows him, kills him with an axe, and burns the body in a lime-kiln. He then pays his debts, becomes a prosperous and respected man, and is made burgomaster. On the wedding night of his only child, Annette, he dies of apoplexy, of which he had ample warning by the constant sound of sledge-bells in his ears. In his dream he supposes himself put into a mesmeric sleep in open court, when he confesses everything and is executed (1874)

Polixène, the name assumed by Madelon Gorgibus, a shopkeeper's daughter,

as far more romantic and genteel than her baptismal name. Her cousin Cathos called herself Aminte (2 syl)

A ton juraits parlé "ask Madelon dans le beau style de Cathos ni de Madelon et ne manquez vous pas que ce soit assez d'un de ces noms pour, d'écarter le plus beau roman du monde"

Il est vrai, says Cathos to Madelon's father, et le nom de Polixène et celui d'Aminte ont une grance dont il faut que vous demeuriez d'accord. — *Molière Les Précieuses Ridicules* 5 (1633)

Polixenes (4 syl), king of Bohemia, schoolfellow and old companion of Leontes king of Sicily. While on a visit to the Sicilian king, Leontes grew jealous of him, and commanded Camillo to poison him, but Camillo only warned him of his danger, and fled with him to Bohemia. Polixenes's son, Florizel, fell in love with Perdita the supposed daughter of a shepherd, but the king threatened Perdita and the shepherd with death unless this foolish suit were given up. Florizel and Perdita now fled to Sicily, where they were introduced to king Leontes, and it was soon discovered that Perdita was his lost daughter. Polixenes, having tracked the fugitives to Sicily, learned that Perdita was the king's daughter, and joyfully consented to the union he had before forbidden — Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1601)

Poll Pineapple, the bumboat woman, once sailed in seaman's clothes with lieutenant Belave' (2 syl), in the *Hot Cross-Bun*. Jack tars generally greetch each other with "Messmate, ho' what cheer?" but the greeting on the *Hot Cross-Bun* was always, "How do you do, my dear?" and never was any oath more naughty than "Dear me!" One day, lieutenant Belave came on board and said to his crew, "Here, messmates, is my wife, for I have just come from church." Whereupon they all fainted, and it was found the crew consisted of young women only, who had dressed like sailors to follow the fate of lieutenant Belave — S. Gilbert, *The Bab Ballads* ("The Bumboat Woman's Story")

Pollente (3 syl), a Saracen, lord of the Perilous Bridge. When his groom Guizor demands "the passage-penny" of sir Artegal, the knight gives him a "stunning blow," saying, "Lo' knave, there's my hire," and the groom falls down dead. Pollente then comes rushing up at full speed, and both he and sir Artegal fall into the river, fighting most desperately. At length sir Artegal prevails, and the dead body of the Saracen

is earned down "the blood-stained stream"—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, v 2 (196)

Upton conjectures that "Pollente" is intended for Charles IX of France, and his groom "Guizor" (he says) means the duke of Guise, noted for the part he took in the St Bartholomew Massacre

Polly, daughter of Peachum A pretty girl, who really loved captain Maheath, married him, and remained faithful even when he dishonoured her When the reprieve arrived, "the captain" confessed his marriage, and vowed to abide by Polly for the rest of his life—J Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

This character has led to the peerage three actresses Miss Fenton (*duchess of Bolton*), Miss Bolton (*lady Thurlow*), and Miss Stephen (*countess of Essex*)

Mrs C Mathews says of Miss Fenton (1708-1760)

Both by singing, and acting the impression she made in Polly was most powerful. Not a paint-shop or fan-shop but exhibited her handsome figure in her Polly's costume which possessed all the characteristic simplicity of the modern quakeress without one mere trifling ornament.

Polonius, a garrulous old chamberlain of Denmark, and father of Laertes and Ophelia, conceited, politic, and a courtier Polonius conceals himself, to overhear what Hamlet says to his mother, and, making some unavoidable noise, startles the prince, who, thinking it is the king concealed, rushes blindly on the intruder, and kills him, but finds too late he has killed the chamberlain, and not Claudius as he hoped and expected—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Polonius is a man bold in courts, exercised in business, stored with observations, confident of his knowledge proud of his eloquence, and declining to dotage.—D Johnson

It was the great part of William Mynitt (1710-1763)

Son of Mr Munden retired from the stage an admirer met him in Covent Garden. It was a wet day and each carried an umbrella. The gentleman was an expensive silk one and Joe's an old gingham. So you have left the stage and Polonius, Jeremy Jump, Old Dornton and a dozen others have left the world with you? I wish you I gave me some trifle by way of memorial, Munden! Trifle, sir? I faith, sir I've got nothing. But hold! yes, equal, appear we exchange umbrellas.—*Theatrical Anecdotes*

Polwarth (*Alick*), a servant of Waverley's—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Polye'tos (in Latin *Polye'tus*), a statuary of Sicily, who drew up a canon of the proportions of the several parts of the human body as, twice round the thumb is once round the wrist, twice

round the wrist is once round the neck; twice round the neck is once round the waist, once round the fist is the length of the foot, the two arms extended is the height of the body, six times the length of the foot, or eighteen thumbs, is also the height of the body

Again, the thumb, the longest toe, and the nose should all be of the same length The index finger should measure the breadth of the hand and foot, and twice the breadth should give the length The hand, the foot, and the face should all be the same length The nose should be one-third of the face, and, of course, the thumbs should be one-third the length of the hand Gerard de Larosse has given the exact measurements of every part of the human figure, according to the famous statues of "Antinous," "Apollo Belvidere," "Hercules," and "Venus de Medici"

Polycrates (4 syl), tyrant of Samos He was so fortunate in everything, that Amasis king of Egypt advised him to part with something he highly prized Whereupon, Polycrates threw into the sea an engraved gem of extraordinary value A few days afterwards, a fish was presented to the tyrant, in which this very gem was found Amasis now renounced all friendship with him, as a man doomed by the gods, and not long after this, a satrap, having entrapped the too fortunate despot, put him to death by crucifixion (See I SITH AND THE RING)—Herodotus, in 40

Polyd'amas, a Thessalian athlete of enormous strength He is said to have killed an angry lion, to have held by the heels a raging bull and thrown it helpless at his feet, to have stopped a chariot in full career, etc One day, he attempted to sustain a falling rock, but was killed and buried by the huge mass

Milo carried a bull, four years old, on his shoulders through the stadium at Olympia, he also arrested a chariot in full career One day, tearing asunder a pine tree, the two parts, rebounding, caught his hands and held him fast, in which state he was devoured by wolves

Polydore (3 syl), the name by which Belarius called prince Guiderius, while he lived in a cave in the Welsh mountains His brother, prince Arrvragus, went by the name of Cadwal—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Polydore (3 syl), brother of general Memnon, beloved by the princess Calp

sister of Astorax king of Paphos — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1618)

Polydore (Lord), son of lord Acasto, and Castalio's younger brother. He entertained a base passion for his father's ward Monimia "the orphan," and, making use of the signal ("three soft taps upon the chamber door") to be used by Castalio, to whom she was privately married, indulged his wanton love, Monimia supposing him to be her husband. When, next day, he discovered that Monimia was actually married to Castalio, he was horrified, and provoked a quarrel with his brother, but as soon as Castalio drew his sword, he ran upon it and was killed — Thomas Otway, *The Orphan* (1680)

Polydore (3 syl), a comrade of I must of Otranto (page of prince Tancred) — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Polyglot (*Ignatus*), the master of seventeen languages, and tutor of Charles Lustace (aged 21). Very learned, very ignorant of human life, most strict as a disciplinarian, but tender-hearted as a girl. His pupil has married clandestinely, but Polyglot offers himself voluntarily to be the scapegoat of the young couple, and he brings them off triumphantly — J. Poole, *The Scapegoat*

Polyglott (*A Walling*), cardinal Merzofanti, who knew fifty-eight different languages (1771-1819)

Polyolbion (the "greatly blessed"), by Michael Drayton, in thirty parts, called "songs." It is a topographical description of England. Song i. The lauding of Brute. Song ii. Dorsetshire, and the adventures of Sir Bevis of Southampton. Song iii. Somerset. Song iv. Contention of the rivers of England and Wales respecting Lundy—to which country it belonged. Song v. Sabrina, as arbiter, decides that it is "allied alike both to England and Wales," Merlin, and Milford Haven. Song vi. The salmon and behavior of Twa, the tale of Sabrina, the druids and bards. Song vii. Hereford. Song viii. Conquest of Britain by the Romans and by the Saxons. Song ix. Wales. Song x. Merlin's prophecies, Winifred's well, defence of the "tale of Brute" (1612). Song xi. Cheshire, the religious Saxon kings. Song xii. Shropshire and Staffordshire, the Saxon warrior kings, and Guy of Warwick. Song xiii. Warwick, Guy of

Warwick concluded. Song xiv. Gloucestershire. Song xv. The marriage of Isis and Ithame. Song xvi. The Roman roads and Saxon kingdoms. Song xvii. Surrey and Sussex, the sovereigns of England from William to Elizabeth. Song xviii. Kent, England's great generals and sea-captains (1613). Song xix. Essex and Suffolk, English navigators. Song xx. Norfolk. Song xxi. Cambridge and Ily. Song xxii. Buckinghamshire, and England's intestine battles. Song xxiii. Northamptonshire. Song xxiv. Rutlandshire, and the British saints. Song xxv. Lincolnshire. Song xxvi. Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, with the story of Robin Hood. Song xxvii. Lancashire and the Isle of Man. Song xxviii. Yorkshire. Song xxix. Northumberland. Song xxx. Cumberland (1622).

Polypheme (3 syl), a gigantic Cyclops of Sicily, who fed on human flesh. When Ulysses, on his return from Troy, was driven to this island, he and twelve of his companions were seized by Polypheme, and confined in his cave, that he might devour two daily for his dinner. Ulysses made the giant drunk, and, when he lay down to sleep, bored out his one eye. Roused by the pain, the monster tried to catch his tormentors, but Ulysses and his surviving companions made their escape by clinging to the bellies of the sheep and rams when they were let out to pasture (*Odyssey*, iv.)

There is a Basque legend told of the giant Tartaro, who caught a young man in his snare, and confined him in his cave for dessert. When, however, Tartaro fell asleep, the young man made the giant's spit red hot, bored out his one eye, and then made his escape by fixing the bell of the bell-ram round his neck, and a sheep-skin over his back. Tartaro seized the skin, and the man, leaving it behind, made off — *Basque Legends*.

A very singular adventure forms the tale of Sindbad's third voyage, in the *Arabian Nights*. He was shipwrecked on a strange island, and entered, with his companions, a sort of palace. At nightfall, a one-eyed giant entered, and ate one of them for supper, and another for breakfast next morning. This went on for a day or two, when Sindbad bored out the giant's one eye with a charred olive stake. The giant tried in vain to catch his tormentors, but they ran to their rafts, and Sindbad, with two others, contrived to escape.

will drink before they enter paradise
The water is whiter than milk, and more
fragrant than unsh.

Po'nent Wind (*The*), the west wind,
or wind from the sunset. Lev'ant is the
east wind, or wind from the sunrise.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds
Milton *Paradise Lost* x. 704 (1665)

Pongo, a cross between "a land-tiger
and a sea-shark." This terrible monster
devastated Sicily, but was slain by the
three sons of St George—R. Johnson,
The Seven Champions, etc (1617)

Ponoc'rates (4 syl), the tutor of
Gargantua—Rabelais, *Gargantua* (1533)

Pons Asino'rum ("the asses'
bridge"), the fifth proposition bk 1
of Euclid's *Elements*, too difficult for
"asses" or stupid boys to get over.

Pontius Pilate's Body-Guard,
the 1st Foot Regiment. In Picardy the
French officers wanted to make out that
they were the seniors, and, to carry their
point, vaunted that they were on duty
on the night of the Crucifixion. The
colonel of the 1st Foot replied, "If we
had been on guard, we should not have
slept at our posts" (see *Matt* xxviii 13).

Pontoys (*Stephen*), a veteran in Sir
Hugo de Laey's troop—Sir W. Scott,
The Betrothed (time, Henry II)

Pony (*Mr Garland's*), Whisker
(q v)

Poole (1 syl), in Dorsetshire, once
"a young and lusty sea-born lass,"
courted by great Albion, who had by
her three children, Brunksey, Fursey,
and [St] Helen. Thetis was indignant
that one of her virgin train should be
guilty of such indiscretion, and, to pro-
tect his children from her fury, Albion
placed them in the bosom of Poole, and
then threw his arms around them—M.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii (1612)

Poor (*Father of the*), Bernard Gilpin
(1517-1583)

Poor Gentleman (*The*), a comedy
by George Colman the younger (1802).
"The poor gentleman" is lieutenant
Worthington, discharged from the army
on half-pay, because his arm had been
crushed by a shell in storming Gibraltar.
On his half-pay he had to support him-
self, his daughter Emily, an old corporal,
and a maiden sister-in-law. Having put
his name to a bill for £500, his friend

died without effecting an insurance, and
the lieutenant was called upon for pay-
ment. Imprisonment would have fol-
lowed if Sir Robert Bramble had not
most generously paid the money. With
this piece of good fortune came another—
the marriage of his daughter Emily to
Frederick Bramble, nephew and heir of
the rich baronet.

Poor John, a hake dried and salted.

"Is well thou art not fish: if thou hadst [been], thou
hadst been Poor John.—Shakespeare *Romeo and Juliet*
act i sc. 1 (1597)

Poor Richard, the pseudonym of
Benjamin Franklin, under which he
issued a series of almanacs, which he
made the medium of teaching thrift,
temperance, order, cleanliness, chastity,
forgiveness, and so on. The maxims or
precepts of these almanacs generally end
with the words, "as poor Richard says"
(begun in 1732).

Poor Robin, the pseudonym of
Robert Herrick the poet, under which he
issued a series of almanacs (begun in
1661).

Poor as Lazarus, that is, the beg-
gar Lazarus, in the parable of Divès and
Lazarus (*Luke* xvi 19-31).

Pope (*To drink like a*) Benedict XII
was an enormous eater, and such a huge
wine drinker that he gave rise to the
Bacchanalian expression, *Bibamus papa-
liter*.

Pope Changing His Name Peter
Hogsmouth, or, as he is sometimes called,
Peter di Porea, was the first pope to
change his name. He called himself
Sergius II (844-847). Some say he
thought it arrogant to be called Peter II.

Pope-Fig-lands, protestant coun-
tries. The Gaillardets, being shown the
pope's image, said, "A fig for the pope!"
whereupon their whole island was put to
the sword, and the name changed to
Pope-fig-land, the people being called
"Pope-figs"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv
45 (1545).

The allusion is to the kingdom of
Navarre, once protestant, but in 1512
it was subjected to Ferdinand the Catho-
lic.

Pope-Figs, protestants. The name
was given to the Gaillardets, for saying,
"A fig for the pope!"

They were made tributaries and slaves to the Papists
for saying, "A fig for the pope's image!" and never after

did the poor wretches prosper but every year the devil was at their doors, and they were plagued with hail storms famine, and all manner of woes in punishment of this sin of their forefathers.—Babelais, *Pantagruel*, iv 15 (1542).

Pope Joan, between Leo IV and Benedict III, and called John [VIII]. The subject of this scandalous story was an English girl, educated at Cologne, who left her home in man's disguise with her lover (the monk Folda), and went to Athens, where she studied law. She went to Rome and studied theology, earning so great a reputation that, at the death of Leo IV, she was chosen his successor. Her sex was discovered by the birth of a child while she was going to the Lateran Basilica, between the Coliseum and the church of St Clement. Pope Joan died, and was buried, without honours, after a pontificate of two years and five months (853-855) — Marcanus Scotus (who died 1086).

The story is given most fully by Martinus Polonus, confessor to Gregory X, and the tale was generally believed till the Reformation. There is a German miracle-play on the subject, called *The Canonization of Pope Joan* (1480). David Blondel, a Calvinist divine, has written a book to confute the tale.

The following note contains the chief points of interest —

Anastasius the librarian, is the first to mention such a pope, a D 886, or thirty years after the death of Joan.

Marrinus Scotus, in his *Chronicle*, says she reigned two years five months and four days (853-855). Scotus died 1086.

Sigebert de Gemblours, in his *Chronicle*, repeats the same story (1112).

Otto of Freisingen and Gotfrid of Viterbo both mention her in their histories.

Martin Polonus gives a very full account of the matter. He says she went by the name of John Anglus, and was born at Metz, of English parents. While she was pope, she was prematurely delivered of a child in the street "between the Coliseum and St Clement's Church."

William Oehm alludes to the story.

Thomas de Linham repeats it (1422).

John Huss tells us her baptismal name was not Joan but Agnes.

Others insist that her name was Gilberta.

In the *Annals Augustini* (1135), we are told her papal name was John VIII, and that she it was who consecrated Louis of France.

Arguments in favour of the allegation are given by Spanheim, *Excerpt de Papa*

Tamnia, ii 577, in Lenfant, *Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne*.

Arguments against the allegation are given by Allatius or Allatus, *Consulatio Fabulæ de Johanna Papissa*, and in Leguier, *Oriens Christianus*, iii 777.

Arguments on both sides are given in Cunningham's translation of *Geseler, Lehrbuch*, ii 21, 22, and in La Bayle's *Dictionnaire*, iii, art "Papisse."

* * Gibbon says, "Two protestants, Blondel and Bayle, have annihilated the female pope, but the expression is certainly too strong, and even Mosheim is more than half inclined to believe there really was such a person."

Pope of Philosophy, Aristotle (B C 384-322).

Popes (Titles assumed by) "Universal Bishop," prior to Gregory the Great. Gregory the Great adopted the style of "Servus Servorum" (591).

Martin IV was addressed as "the lamb of God which takest away the sins of the world," to which was added, "Grant us thy peace!" (1281).

Leo X was styled, by the council of Lateran, "Divine Majesty," "Husband of the Church," "Prince of the Apostles," "The key of all the Universe," "The Pastor, the Physician, and a God possessed of all power both in heaven and on earth" (1513).

Paul V styled himself "Monarch of Christendom," "Supporter of the Papal Omnipotence," "Vice-God," "Lord God the Pope" (1605).

Others, after Paul, "Master of the World," "Pope the Universal Father," "Judge in the place of God," "Vicerent of the Most High"—Brady, *Clavis Calendaria*, 247 (1839).

The pope assumes supreme dominion not only over spiritual but also over temporal affairs, styling himself Head of the Catholic or Universal Church, Sole Arbitrator of its Rights and Sovereign Father of all the Kings of the Earth. From these titles, he wears a triple crown, one as high priest, one as emperor and the third as king. He also bears keys to denote his privilege of opening the gates of heaven to all true believers.—Brady 250-1.

* * For the first five centuries the bishops of Rome wore a bonnet, like other ecclesiasties. Pope Hormisdas placed on his bonnet the crown sent him by Clovis, Boniface VIII added a second crown during his struggles with Philip the Fair, and John XXII assumed the third crown.

Popish Plot, a supposed Roman Catholic conspiracy to massacre the protestants, burn London, and murder the

king (Charles II) This fiction was concocted by one Titus Oates, who made a "good thing" by his schemes, but being at last found out, was pilloried, whipped, and imprisoned (1678-9)

Poppy (*Ned*), a prosy old anecdote-teller, with a marvellous tendency to digression

Ned knew exactly what parties had for dinner in what ditch his bay horse had his sprain and how his man John—no it was William—started a hare so that he never got to the end of his tale.—Richard Steele.

Porch (*The*) The Stoics were so called, because their founder gave his lectures in the Athenian *stoa* or *porch* called "Pæcilæ"

The successors of Socrates formed the Academy in the Porch the Garden.—Professor Seeley *Four Masters*

George Herbert has a poem called *The Church Porch* (six-line stanzas) It may be considered introductory to his poem entitled *The Church* (Sapphic verse and sundry other metres)

Porcius, son of Cato of Utica (in Africa), and brother of Marcus Both brothers were in love with Lucia, but the hot-headed, impulsive Marcus, being slain in battle, the sage and temperate Porcius was without a rival—J Addison, *Cato* (1713)

When Sheridan reproduced Cato Wignell who acted 'Porcius,' omitted the prologue, and began at once with the lines, "The dawn is overcast, the morning lovers The prologue! the prologue! shouted the audience, and Wignell went on in the same tone as if concluding his speech.

1 idles and gentlemen there has not been
A prologue spoken to this play for years—
And I am sure on the day
big with the fate

History of the Stage

Porcupine (*Peter*) William Cobbett, the politician, published *The Rushlight* under this pseudonym in 1800

Pornerius (3 syl), Fornication personified, one of the four sons of Anagnus (*in chastity*), his brothers being Macchus (*adultery*), Acatharus, and Aselgus (*lasciviousness*) He began the battle of Mansoul by encountering Parthenia (*maidenly chastity*), but "the martial maid" slew him with her spear (Greek, *porneia*, "fornication")

In maid's his joy now by a maid defied,
His life he lost and all his former pride
With women would he live, now by a woman died.
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island*, xi (1633)

Porphyrius, in Dryden's drama of *Tyrannic Love*

Valeria, daughter of Maximin having killed herself for the love of I. Porphyrius was on one occasion being carried off by the bearers, when she started up and boxed one of the bearers on the ears, saying to him:

Hold! are you—
I am to rise and
W C I

Porphyro-Genitus ("born in the *Porphyra*"), the title given to the kings of the Eastern empire, from the apartments called *Porphyra*, set apart for the empresses during confinement

There he found Irene, the empress, in travail, in a house anciently appointed for the empresses during child birth They call that house "Porphyra," whence the name of the Porphyro-geniti came into the world.—See *Selden Titles of Honour* v 61 (1614)

Porrex, younger son of Gorboduc a legendary king of Britain He drove his elder brother Ierrex from the kingdom, and, when Ierrex returned with a large army, defeated and slew him Porrex was murdered while "slumbering on his careful bed," by his own mother, who "stabbed him to the heart with a knife"—Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville, *Gorboduc* (a tragedy, 1561-2)

Por'sena, a legendary king of Etruria, who made war on Rome to restore Tarquin to the throne

Lord Macaulay has made this the subject of one of his *Lays of Ancient Rome* (1842)

Port'amour, Cupid's sheriff's officer, who summoned offending lovers to "Love's Judgment Hall"—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi 7 (1596)

Porteous (*Captain John*), an officer of the city guard He is hanged by the mob (1736)

Mrs Porteous, wife of the captain—Sir W Scott, *The Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Portia, the wife of Pontius Pilate

Portia, wife of Marcus Brutus Valerius Maximus says "She, being determined to kill herself, took hot burning coals into her mouth, and kept her lips closed till she was suffocated by the smoke"

With this she [Portia] fell distressed
And her attendants absent, swallowed fire.
Shakespeare *Julius Cæsar* act iv sc 3 (1607)

Portia, a rich heiress, in love with Bassanio, but her choice of a husband was restricted by her father's will to the following condition Her suitors were to select from three caskets, one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead, and he who selected the casket which contained Portia's picture was to claim her as his wife Bassanio chose the lead, and being successful, became the espoused husband It so happened that Bassanio had bor-

rowed 3000 ducats, and Anthonio, a Venetian merchant, was his security. The money was borrowed of Shillock a Jew, on these conditions: If the loan was repaid within three months, only the principal would be required, if not, the Jew should be at liberty to claim a pound of flesh from Anthonio's body. The loan was not repaid, and the Jew demanded the forfeiture. Portia, in the dress of a law doctor, conducted the defence, and saved Anthonio by reminding the Jew that a pound of flesh gave him no drop of blood, and that he must cut neither more nor less than an exact pound, otherwise his life would be forfeit. As it would be plainly impossible to fulfil these conditions, the Jew gave up his claim, and Anthonio was saved.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598)

Portland Place (London) So called from William Bentick, second duke of Portland, who married Margaret, only child of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer. From these came Margaret Street, Kentish Street, Duke Street, Duchess Street, and Portland Place.

Portman Square (London) So called from William Henry Portman, owner of the estate in which the Square and Orchard Street both stand.

Portsmouth (*The duchess of*), "La Belle Louise de Querouaille," one of the mistresses of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Portuguese Cid (*The*), Nunez Alvarez Pereira (1360-1481)

Portuguese Horace (*The*), Antonio Ferreira (1528-1569)

Possunt, quia Posse Videntur Fail not to will, and you will not fail—Virgil, *Aeneid*, v. 231

Posthumus [*Li o'xtus*] married Imogen, daughter of Cymbeline king of Britain, and was banished the kingdom for life. He went to Italy, and there, in the house of Philario, bet a diamond ring with Iachimo that nothing could seduce the fidelity of Imogen. Iachimo accepted the bet, concealed himself in a chest in Imogen's chamber, made himself master of certain details and also of a bracelet, and with these vouchers claimed the ring. Posthumus now ordered his servant Pisanio to inveigle Imogen to Milford Haven under the promise of meeting her husband, and to murder her on the road, but Pisanio told Imogen to assume boy's

apparel, and enter the service of the Roman general in Britain, as a page. A battle being fought, the Roman general, Iachimo, and Imogen were among the captives, and Posthumus, having done great service in the battle on Cymbeline's behalf, was pardoned. The Roman general prayed that the supposed page might be set at liberty, and the king told her she might also claim a boon, whereupon she asked that Iachimo should state how he became possessed of the ring he was wearing. The whole villainy being thus exposed, Imogen's innocence was fully established, and she was reunited to her husband.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605)

Potage (*Jern*), the French "Jack Pudding," similar to the Italian "Macaroni," the Dutch "Pickel-herringe," and the German "Hanswurst." Clumsy, formidantizing clown, fond of practical jokes, especially such as sterling eatables and drinkables.

Pother (*Doctor*), an apothecary, "city register, and walking story-book." He had a story a propos of every remark made and of every incident, but as he mixed two or three together, his stories were pointless and quite unintelligible. "I'll now a monstrous good story on that point. He! he! he!" "I'll tell you a famous good story about that, you must know. He! he! he!" "I could have told a capital story, but there was no one to listen to it. He! he! he!" This is the style of his chattering. "speaking professionally—for anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, phlebotomy, oxygen, hydrogen, caloric, carbonic, atmospheric, galvanic. Ha! ha! ha! Can tell you a prodigiously laughable story on the subject. Went last summer to a watering-place—lady of fashion—feel pulse—not lady, but lap-dog—talk Latin—prescribe galvanism—out jumped Pompey plump into a better pudding, and lay like a toad in a hole. Ha! ha! ha!"—Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1760).
* * * Colman's "Ollapod" (1802) was evidently copied from Dibdin's "doctor Pother."

Potiphar's Wife, Zuleika, or Zuleika, but some call her Raïl—Sale, *Al Koran*, xii. note

Pott (*Jr*), the librarian at the Spa. Mrs. Pott, the librarian's wife.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.)

Potteries (*Father of the*), Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795)

Pounce (*Mr Peter*), in *The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, by Fielding (1712)

Poundtext (*Pe'er*), an "indulged pastor" in the covenanters' army—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Pouceaugnac [*Poor-sone-yak*], the hero of a comedy, so called. He is a pompous country gentleman, who comes to Paris to marry Julie, daughter of Oronte (2 syl), but Julie loves Ernste (2 syl), and this young man plays off so many tricks, and devises so many mystifications upon M de Pourceaugnac, that he is fain to give up his suit—Moliere, *M de Pouceaugnac* (1669)

Pou Sto, the means of doing. Archimedes said, "Give me pou sto ('a place to stand on'), and I could move the world"

Who learns the one pou sto whence after hands
May move the world.

Poussin (*The British*), Richard Cooper (*-1806)

Poussin (*Gaspar*). So Gaspar Dughet, the French painter, is called (1618-1675)

Powell (*Mary*), the pseudonym of Mrs Richard Rathbone

Powheid (*Lazarus*), the old sexton in Douglas—Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Poyning's Law, a statute to establish the English jurisdiction in Ireland. The parliament that passed it was summoned in the reign of Henry VII by sir Edward Poynings, governor of Ireland (1495)

P P, "Clerk of the Parish," the feigned signature of Dr Arbuthnot, subscribed to a volume of *Memoirs* in ridicule of Burnet's *History of My Own Times*

Those who were placed around the dinner table had those feelings of awe with which P P, Clerk of the Parish was oppressed, when he first uplifted the psalm in presence of the wise Mr Justice Freeman, the good lady Jones and the great sir Thomas Truby—Sir W Scott.

Pragmatic Sanction. The word *pragmaticus* means "relating to State affairs," and the word *sanctio* means "an ordinance" or "decree." The four most famous statutes so called are

1 *The Pragmatic Sanction of St Louis* (1268), which forbade the court of Rome to levy taxes or collect subscriptions in

France without the express permission of the king. It also gave permission in certain cases of French subjects appealing from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts of the realm

2 *The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges*, passed by Charles VII of France in 1388. By this ordinance, the power of the pope in France was limited and defined. The authority of the National Council was declared superior to that of the pope. The French clergy were forbidden to appeal to Rome on any point affecting the secular condition of the nation, and the Roman pontiff was wholly forbidden to appropriate to himself any vacant living, or to appoint to any bishopric or parish church in France.

3 *The Pragmatic Sanction of Iaiser Karl VI of Germany* (in 1713), which settled the empire on his daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Francois de Lorraine. Maria Theresa ascended the throne in 1740, and a European war was the result.

4 *The Pragmatic Sanction of Charles III of Spain* (1767). This was to suppress the Jesuits of Spain.

What is meant emphatically by *The Pragmatic Sanction* is the third of these ordinances, viz, settling the line of succession in Germany on the house of Austria.

Praise Undeserved.

Praise undeserved is scandal [i censure] in disguise.
I hope *Imitations of Horace* 1 413 (1730)

Pramnian Mixture (*The*), any intoxicating draught, so called from the Pramnian grape, from which it was made. Cicer gave Ulysses "Pramnian wine" impregnated with drugs, in order to prevent his escape from the island.

And for my drink prepared
The Pramnian mixture in a golden cup
Impregnating (on my destruction bent)
With noxious herbs the draught.

Homier Odyssey x. (Cowper's trans.)

Prasildo, a Babylonish nobleman, who falls in love with Tisbina wife of his friend Iroldo. He is overheard by Tisbina threatening to kill himself, and, in order to divert him from his guilty passion, she promises to return his love on condition of his performing certain adventures which she thinks to be impossible. However, Prasildo performs them all, and then Tisbina and Iroldo, finding no excuse, take poison to avoid the alternative. Prasildo resolves to do the same, but is told by the apothecary that the "poison" he had supplied was a harmless drink. Prasildo tells his

friend, Iraldo quits the country, and Teshinn marries Prasildo. Time passes on, and Prasildo hears that his friend's life is in danger, whereupon he starts forth to rescue him at the hazard of his own life.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495)

Prasutagus or **Præsutagus**, husband of Bonduca or Bondicta queen of the Iceni.—Richard of Cirencester, *History*, xxx (fourteenth century).
He, the wife of rich Prasutagus, the the lover of liberty—
 He they loved, and me they tortured!
Tennyson, Poesies.

Pratefast (*Peter*), who "in all his life spoke no word in waste." His wife was Maude, and his eldest son Sir Sadle Grader, who married Beltes (daughter of Davy Dronk en Nole of Kent and his wife Alf's son).—Stephen Hales, *The Pastyme of Pleure*, xxix (1515)

Prattle (*Mr*), medical practitioner, a voluble gossip, who relates all the news and scandal of the neighbourhood. He knows everybody, everybody's affairs, and everybody's intentions.—G. Colman, senior, *The Doctor is in Him* (1762)

Prayer Ivers Mohammedan must pray five times a day—at sunset, at nightfall, at daybreak, at noon, and at Asr or evensong (about three o'clock)

Pre-Adamite Kings, Soliman Rud, Soliman Dahi, and Soliman di Gian ben Gian. The last-named, having chained up the dives (1 syl) in the dark caverns of Kaf, became so presumptuous as to dispute the Supreme Power. All these kings maintained great state [before the existence of that contemptible being denominated by us "The Father of Mankind"], but none can be compared with the eminence of Soliman ben Droud

Pre-Adamite Throne (*The*). It was Vathel's ambition to gain the pre-Adamite throne. After long search, he was shown it at last in the abysses of Iblis, but being there, return was impossible, and he remained a prisoner without hope for ever.

They reached at length the ball [Argent] of great extent
 and covered with a lustrous silver. A funeral gloom pre-
 vailed over it. Here upon two beds of incarnatilla's
 color lay recumbent the Pithless forms of the pre-
 Adamite kings, who had once been monarchs of the
 whole earth. At their feet were inscribed the events
 of their several reigns, their power, their pride and their
 crimes. [This was the pre-Adamite throne, the am-
 bition of the earthly Vathel.]—W. Lockhart, *Fat et*
 (1781)

Preacher (*The*), Solomon, the son of

David, author of *The Preacher* (see Ecclesiastes)

It is with the Preacher—A night hermit of the
 "new" ye will from charm to change we run.
 Byron.

Preacher (*The Glorious*), St. Chrysostom (347–407). The name means "Golden mouth."

Preacher (*The Little*), Samuel de Marez, protestant controversialist (1597–1667)

Preacher (*The Unfair*). Dr Isaac Harrow was so called by Charles II., because his sermons were so exhaustive that they left nothing more to be said on the subject, which was "unfair" to those who came after him.

Preachers (*The King of*), Louis Bourdaloue (1672–1704)

Précieuses Ridicules (*The*), a comedy by Molière, in ridicule of the "précieuses," as they were styled forming the coterie of the Hotel de Rambouillet in the seventeenth century. The scene held in this hotel were a great improvement on the tedious assemblies of the period, but many imitators made the thing ridiculous, because they wanted the same pre-iding talent and good taste.

The two girls of Molière's comedy are Madelon and Cathos, the daughter and niece of Gorgibus a bourgeois. They change their names to Polixène and Aminte, which they think more genteel, and look on the affectations of two dunces as far more distinguished than the simple gentlemanly manners of their parents. However, they are cured of their folly, and no harm comes of it (1659)

Picciosa, the heroine of Longfellow's *Spanish Student*. He is threatened with the vengeance of the Inquisition

Precocious Genius

JOHANN PHILIP BALATIN, a German, at the age of five years, knew Greek, Latin, and French, besides his native German. At nine he knew Hebrew and Chaldean, and could translate German into Latin. At thirteen he could translate Hebrew into French, or French into Hebrew (1721–1740)

* The life of this boy was written by Forner. His name is enrolled in all biographical dictionaries.

CHRISTIAN HENRY HEISTER, at one year old, knew the chief events of the Pentateuch! At thirteen months he knew the history of the Old Testament! At fourteen months he knew the history

The mistress of Charles Edward Stuart was Miss Walkingshaw

Prettyman (*Prince*), in love with Clons He is sometimes a fisherman, and sometimes a prince.—Duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671)

* * "Prince Prettyman" is said to be a parody on "Leonidas" in Dryden's *Marriage à-la-mode*

Præmus (Sir), a knight of the Round Table He possessed a phial, full of four waters that came from paradise These waters instantly healed any wounds which were touched by them

"My father" says Sir Præmus, is lineally descended of Alexander and of Hector by right line Duke Josid and Maculæus were of our lineage I am right inheritor of Alexander, and Afrike, of all the out isles."

And Præmus took from his page a phial, full of four waters that came out of paradise and with certain talismans painted by their wounds, and washed them with that water and within an hour after they were both as whole as ever they were.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* L 87 (1470).

Pride (*Matilda*), a miller's daughter, a pretty, coquettish young woman, who marries John Browdie, a hearty Yorkshire corn-factor—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Pride "Fly pride, says the peacock," proverbial for—pride—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, act iv sc 3 (1593)

Pride (Sir), first a drayman, then a colonel in the parliamentary army—S Butler, *Hudibras* (1663-78)

Pride of Humility Antisthénès, the Cynic, affected a very ragged coat, but Socrátès said to him, "Antisthénès, I can see your vanity peering through the holes of your coat"

Pride's Purge, a violent invasion of parliamentary rights by colonel Pride, in 1649. At the head of two regiments of soldiers, he surrounded the House of Commons, seized forty-one of the members, and shut out 166 others None were allowed into the House but those most friendly to Cromwell This episode went by the name of "the Rump"

Priddwin or Prived, prince Arthur's shield

Arthur placed a golden helmet upon his head, on which was engraven the figure of a dragon, and on his shoulder his shield, called Prived, upon which the picture of the blessed Mary mother of God, was painted then gliding on his red burn which was an excellent sword, made in the Isle of Avalon, he took in his right hand his sword which was hard broad and fit for slaughter—*Geoffrey British History* ix. 4 (1142)

Priest of Nature, sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727).

Lo! Newton, priest of nature, shines afar
Scans the wide world, and numbers every star
Cumpled, *Pleasures of Hope* I. (1780),

Prig, a knavish beggar—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Prig (*Betsy*), an old monthly nurse, "the frequent pardner" of Mrs Gamp, equally ignorant, equally vulgar, equally selfish, and brutal to her patients

Betsy" said Mrs Gamp, filling her own glass, and passing the teapot [af giv]. I will now pr page a toast. "My frequent pardner Betsy Prig." Which altering the name to Sarah Gamp I drink," said Mrs. Prig with love and tenderness—Q. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* xlix. (1843)

Prim'er (*Peter*), a pedantic country schoolmaster, who believes himself to be the wisest of pedagogues—Samuel Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763)

Primitive Fathers (*The*) The five apostolic fathers contemporary with the apostles (viz., Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp), and the nine following, who all lived in the first three centuries—Justin, Theophilus of Antioch, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian of Carthage, Origen, Gregory "Thaumaturgus," Dionysius of Alexandria, and Tertullian

* * For the "Fathers" of the fourth and fifth centuries, see GREEK CHURCH, LATIN CHURCH

Primrose (*The Rev Dr Charles*), a clergyman, rich in heavenly wisdom, but poor indeed in all worldly knowledge Amiable, charitable, devoted; but not without his literary vanity, especially on the Whistonian theory about second marriages One admires his virtuous indignation against the "washes," which he deliberately demolished with the poker In his prosperity, his chief "adventures were by the fireside, and all his migrations were from the blue bed to the brown"

Mrs [Deborah] Primrose, the doctor's wife, full of motherly vanity, and desirous to appear genteel She could read without much spelling, prided herself on her housewifery, especially on her gooseberry wine, and was really proud of her excellent husband

(She was painted as "Venus," and the vicar, in gown and bands, was presenting to her his book on "second marriages," but when complete the picture was found to be too large for the house)

George Primrose, son of the vicar He went to Amsterdam to teach the Dutch English, but never once called to mind that he himself must know something of Dutch before this could be done He

becomes captain Primrose, and marries Miss Wilmot, an heiress

(Goldsmith himself went to teach the French English under the same circumstances)

Moses Primrose, younger son of the vicar, noted for his greenness and pe-dantry Being sent to sell a good horse at a fair, he bartered it for a gross of green spectacles, with copper rims and shagreen cases, of no more value than *Hodge's razors* (ch. xii)

Olivia Primrose, the eldest daughter of the doctor Pretty, enthusiastic, a sort of *Hebe* in beauty "She wished for many lovers," and eloped with squire Thornhill Her father found her at a roadside inn, called the Harrow, where she was on the point of being turned out of the house Subsequently, she was found to be legally married to the squire

Sophia Primrose, the second daughter of Dr Primrose She was "soft, modest, and alluring" Not like her sister, desirous of winning all, but fixing her whole heart upon one Being thrown from her horse into a deep stream, she was rescued by Mr Burchell (alias sir William Thornhill), and being abducted, was again rescued by him She married him at last.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766)

Primum Mobile (*The*), a sphere which revolved in twenty-four hours from east to west, carrying with it the planets and fixed stars

Here is the goal whence motion on his race
Starts motionless the centre and the rest
All moved around Except the soul divine
Place in this heaven hath none
Measured itself by none it doth divide
Motion to all

Dante *Paradise* xxvii. (1311)

Prince of Alchemy, Rudolph II kaiser of Germany, also called "The German Trismegistus" (1552, 1576-1612)

Prince of Angels, Michael

So spake the prince of angels To whom thus
The Adversary [i.e. Satan]

Milton *Paradise Lost* vi. 231 (1665)

Prince of Celestial Armies, Michael the archangel

Go Michael of celestial armies prince

Milton *Paradise Lost* vi. 44 (1665)

Prince of Darkness, Satan (*Eph* ri 12)

Whom thus the prince of darkness answered glad:
Fair daughter
High proof ye now have given to be the race
Of Satan (I glory in the name) "

Milton *Paradise Lost* x. 893 (1665)

Prince of Hell, Satan

And with them comes a third o' regal port,
But faded splendour wane who by his gilt
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of Hell.
Milton *Paradise Lost* iv. 873 (1665)

Prince of Life, a title given to Christ (*Acts* iii 15)

Prince of Peace, a title given to the Messiah (*Isaiah* ix 6)

Prince of Peace, don Manuel Godoy of Badajoz So called because he concluded the "peace of Basle" in 1795 between France and Spain (1767-1801)

Prince of the Air, Satan

Jesus son o' Mary second Pre
Saw Satan fall like lightning down from heaven
Prince of the air

Milton *Paradise Lost* x. 185 (1665)

Prince of the Devils, Satan (*Watt* xii 24)

Prince of the Kings of the Earth, a title given to Christ (*Rev* i 5)

Prince of the Power of the Air, Satan (*Eph* ii 2)

Prince of the Vegetable Kingdom. The palm tree is so called by Linneus

Prince of this World, Satan (*John* xiv 30)

Princes It was prince Bismarck the German chancellor who said to a courtly attendant, "Let princes be princes, and mind your own business"

Prince's Peers, a term of contempt applied to peers of low birth The phrase arose in the reign of Charles VII of France, when his son Louis (afterwards Louis XI) created a host of riff-raff peers, such as tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics, in order to degrade the aristocracy, and thus weaken its influence in the state

Printed Books The first book produced in England was printed in England in 1177, by William Caxton in the Almonry at Westminster, and was entitled *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*

The Rev T Wilson says "The press at Oxford existed ten years before there was any press in Europe, except those of Harlem and Mentz" The person who set up the Oxford press was Corsellis, and his first printed book bore the date of 1468 The colophon of it ran thus "Explicit expositio Sancti Jeronimi in simbolo apostolorum ad papam laurencium Impressa Oxonii Et finita Anno Domini Mccccxviij, xviij die Decembris" The book is a small quarto of

forty-two leaves, and was first noticed in 1661 by Richard Atkins in his *Origin and Growth of Printing*. Dr Convers Middleton, in 1735, charged Atkins with forgery. In 1812 S W Singer defended the book. Dr Cotton took the subject up in his *Typographical Gazetteer* (first and second series).

Prior (Matthew) The monument to this poet in Westminster Abbey was by Risbrack, executed by order of Louis XIV.

Priory (Lord), an old-fashioned husband, who actually thinks that a wife should "love, honour, and obey" her husband, nay, more, that "forsaking all others, she should cleave to him so long as they both should live."

Lady Priory, an old-fashioned wife, but young and beautiful. She was, however, so very old-fashioned that she went to bed at ten and rose at six, dressed in a cap and gown of her own making, respected and loved her husband, discouraged flirtation, and when assailed by any improper advances, instead of showing temper or conceited airs, quietly and tranquilly seated herself to some modest household duty till the assailant felt the irresistible power of modesty and virtue.—Mrs Inchbald, *Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are* (1797).

Priscian, a great grammarian of the fifth century. The Latin phrase, *Diminuere Prisciani caput* ("to break Priscian's head"), means to "violate the rules of grammar." (See PEGASUS.)

Some free from rhyme or reason rule or check
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck.
Pope, *The Dunciad* III. 161 (1728).

Quakers (that "I" - " - -

Their "I,"

And hold

As that of breaking Priscian's head

Eutler *Uudhras* II. II. 219 etc (1664).

Priscilla, daughter of a noble lord. She fell in love with sir Aladine, a poor knight.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 1 (1596).

Priscilla, the beautiful puritan in love with John Alden. When Miles Standish, a bluff old soldier in the middle of life, wished to marry her, he asked John Alden to go and plead his cause, but the puritan maiden replied archly, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Soon after this, Standish being killed, as it was supposed by a poisoned arrow, John did speak for himself, and Priscilla listened to his seduction.—Longfellow, *The Courtship of Miles Standish* (1858).

Prison Life Endear'd. The following are examples of prisoners who, from long habit, have grown attached to prison life.—

Comte de Lorge was confined for thirty years in the Bastille, and when liberated (July 14, 1789) declared that freedom had no joys for him. After imploring in vain to be allowed to return to his dungeon, he lingered for six weeks and pined to death.

Goldsmith says, when Chinwang the Chaste ascended the throne of China, he commanded the prisons to be thrown open. Among the prisoners was a venerable man of 85 years of age, who implored that he might be suffered to return to his cell. For sixty-three years he had lived in its gloom and solitude, which he preferred to the glare of the sun and the bustle of a city.—*A Citizen of the World*, LXXIII (1759).

Mr Cogan once visited a prisoner of state in the King's Bench prison, who told him he had grown to like the subdued light and extreme solitude of his cell, he even liked the spots and patches on the wall, the hardness of his bed, the regularity, and the freedom from all the cares and worries of active life. He did not wish to be released, and felt sure he should never be so happy in any other place.

A woman of Leyden, on the expiration of a long imprisonment, applied for permission to return to her cell, and added, if the request were refused as a favour, she would commit some offence which should give her a title to her old quarters.

A prisoner condemned to death had his sentence commuted for seven years' close confinement on a bed of nails. After the expiration of five years, he declared, if ever he were released, he should adopt from choice what habit had rendered so agreeable to him.

Prisoner of Chillon, François de Bonnavard, a Frenchman who resided at Geneva, and made himself obnoxious to Charles III. duc de Savoie, who incarcerated him for six years in a dungeon of the Château de Chillon, at the east end of the lake of Geneva. The prisoner was ultimately released by the Bernese, who were at war with Savoy.

Byron has founded on this incident his poem entitled *The Prisoner of Chillon*, but has added two brothers, whom he supposes to be imprisoned with François, and who died of hunger, suffering, and confinement. In fact, the poet mixes up,

Dantè's tale about count Ugolino with that of François de Bonnavard, and has produced a powerful and affecting story, but it is not historic

Prisoner of State (*The*), Ernest do Fridberg J. Stirling has a drama so called (For the plot, see **ERNEST DE FRIDBERG**)

Pritchard (*William*), commander of H M sloop the *Shark*—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Prunh, a senator of Venice, of unbending pride His daughter had been saved from the Adriatic by Jassier, and gratitude led to love As it was quite hopeless to expect Prunh to consent to the match, Belvidera eloped in the night, and married Jassier Prunh now discarded them both Jassier joined Pierre's conspiracy to murder the Venetian senators, but in order to save his father-in-law, revealed to him the plot under the promise of a general free pardon The promise was broken, and all the conspirators except Jassier were condemned to death by torture Jassier stabbed Pierre, to save him from the wheel, and then killed himself Belvidera went mad and died Prunh lived on, a broken down old man, sick of life, and begging to be left alone in some "place that's fit for mourning," there will leave me

Sparing no tears when you this tale relate
But bid all cruel fathers dread my fate
T Otway *Venice Preserved* v the end (1652)

Privolvans, the antagonists of the Subolvans

These silly ranting Privolvans
Have every summer their campaigns,
And muster like the warlike sons
Of Hawke and of Bloody bones

S Butler *The Elephant in the Moon* v E5 (1734)

Proa, a Malay skiff of great swiftness, much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago, and called the *flying proa*

The proa darted like a shooting star
Byron *The Island* iv 3 (1819)

Probe (1 syl), a priggish surgeon, who magnifies mole-hill ailments into mountain maladies, in order to enhance his skill and increase his charges Thus, when lord Foppington received a small flesh-wound in the arm from a foil, Probe drew a long face, frightened his lordship greatly, and pretended the consequences might be serious, but when lord Foppington promised him £500 for a cure, he set his patient on his legs the next day—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777)

Pro'cida (*John of*), a tragedy by S,

Knowles (1840) John of Procida was an Italian gentleman of the thirteenth century, a skilful physician, high in favour with king Fernando II, Conrad, Manfred, and Conradine The French invaded the island, put the last two monarchs to the sword, usurped the sovereignty, and made Charles d'Anjou king The cruelty, licentiousness, and extortion of the French being quite unbearable, provoked a general rising of the Sicilians, and in one night (*the Sicilian Vespers*, March 30, 1282), every Frenchman, Frenchwoman, and French child in the whole island was ruthlessly butchered Procida lost his only son Fernando, who had just married Isoline (3 syl), the daughter of the French governor of Messina Isoline died broken-hearted, and her father, the governor, was amongst the slain The crown was given to John of Procida

Procris, the wife of Cephalos Out of jealousy, she crept into a wood to catch a spy upon her husband Cephalos, hearing something move, discharged an arrow in the direction of the rustling, thinking it to be caused by some wild beast, and shot Procris Jupiter, in pity, turned Procris into a star—*Greek and Latin Mythology*

The unerring dart of Procris Diana gave Procris a dart which never missed its aim, and after being discharged returned back to the shooter

Procrustes (3 syl), a highwayman of Attica, who used to place travellers on a bed, if they were too short he stretched them out till they fitted it, if too long he lopped off the redundant part—*Greek Mythology*

Critic, more cruel than Procrustes old,
Who to his iron bed by torture fits
Their nobler parts the souls of suffering wits.
Mallet, *Literary Criticism* (1734)

Proctor's Dogs or *Bull-dogs*, the two "runners" or officials who accompany a university proctor in his rounds, to give chase to recalcitrant gownsmen

And he had breathed the proctor's dogs (as a member of Oxford or Cambridge University).

Tennyson prologue of *The Princess* (1839)

Prodigal (*The*), Albert VI duke of Austria (1118, 1439-1460)

Prodigy of France (*The*) Guillaume Budé was so called by Erasmus (1467-1540)

Prodigy of Learning (*The*) Samuel Hahnemann, the German, was so called by J. P. Richter (1755-1848).

Profound (*The*), Richard Middleton, an English scholastic divine (*-1304)

Profound Doctor (*The*), Thomas Bradwardine, a schoolman Also called "The Solid Doctor" (*-1349)

Ægidius de Columna, a Sicilian schoolman, was called "The Most Profound Doctor" (*-1316)

Progne (2 syl), daughter of Pandion, and sister of Philomela Prognê was changed into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale — *Greek Mythology*

As Prognê or as Philomela mourns
So Bradwardine laments her absent knight.
Aristo *Orlando Furioso* xliii. (1516)

Prome'thean Unguent (*The*), made from the extract of a herb on which some of the blood of Prometheus (3 syl) had fallen Medea gave Jason some of this unguent, which rendered his body proof against fire and warlike instruments

Prome'theus (3 syl) taught man the use of fire, and instructed him in architecture, astronomy, mathematics, writing, rearing cattle, navigation, medicine, the art of prophecy, working metal, and, indeed, every art known to man The word means "forethought," and forethought is the father of invention The tale is that he made man of clay, and, in order to endow his clay with life, stole fire from heaven and brought it to earth in a hollow tube Zeus, in punishment, chained him to a rock, and sent an eagle to consume his liver daily, during the night it grew again, and thus his torment was ceaseless, till Hercules shot the eagle, and unchained the captive

Learn the while in brief
That all arts came to mortals from Prometheus.
E. B. Browning *Prometheus Bound* (1850)
Truth shall restore the light by Nature given
And like Prometheus, bring the fire from heaven
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* I. (1799)

** Percy B Shelley has a classical drama entitled *Prometheus Unbound* (1819)

Promised Land (*The*), Canaan or Palestine So called because God promised to give it to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob — *Gen* xii 7, xxvi 3, xxviii. 13

Prompt, the servant of Mr. and Miss Blandish — General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781)

Pronouns It was of Henry Mossop, tragedian (1729-1773), that Churchill wrote the two lines

In monosyllables his thunders roll—
He, she, it, and we ye they fright the soul;
because Mossop was fond of emphasizing his pronouns and little words

Prophecy Jourdain, the wizard, told the duke of Somerset, if he wished to live, to "avoid where castles mounted stand" The duke died in an ale-house called the Castle, in St. Alban's

underneath an ale-house paltry sign
The Castle in St. Alban's Somerset
Hath made the wizard famous in his death
Shakespeare 2 *Henry VI* act v sc 2 (1591)

Similar prophetic equivokes were told to Henry IV., pope Sylvester II., and Cambyses (see JERUSALEM, p. 492)

Aristomachus was told by the Delphic oracle to "flee for his life when he saw a goat drink from the river Neda" Consequently, all goats were driven from the banks of this river, but one day, Theocelos observed that the branches of a fig tree bent into the stream, and it immediately flashed into his mind that the Messenian word for *fig tree* and *goat* was the same The pun or equivoke will be better understood by an English reader if for *goat* we read *cue*, and bear in mind that *yew* is to the ear the same word, thus

When a *cue* (*yew*) stoops to drink of the ' Severn,' then
fly
And look not behind for destruction is nigh.

Prophet (*The*), Mahomet (570-632)

The Mohammedans entertained an inconceivable veneration for their prophet. Whenever he made his ablutions they ran and caught the water he had used and when he spat, licked up the spittle with superstitious eagerness—Abulfeida, *Life of Mahomet*, 85 (thirteenth century)

Prophet Elm, an elm growing in Credenhill Court, belonging to the Echley family It is so called because one of the branches is said to snap off, and thus announce an approaching death in the family

Prophetess (*The*), Ayê'shah, the second and beloved wife of Mahomet It does not mean that she prophesied, but, like *Sultana*, it is simply a title of honour He was the *Prophet*, she the *Propheta* or Madam Prophet

Prose (*Father of English*), Wychiffe (1324-1384)

Prose (*Father of Greek*), Herodotus (B.C. 484-408)

Prose (*Father of Italian*), Boccaccio (1313-1375)

Proserpine (3 syl), called *Proserpina* in Latin, and "Proserpin" by Mil-

ton, was daughter of Ce'rēs She went to the fields of Enna to amuse herself by gathering asphodels, and being tired, fell asleep Dis, the god of hell, then carried her off, and made her queen of the infernal regions Cerēs wandered for nine days over the world disconsolate, looking for her daughter, when Hec'ate (2 syl) told her she had heard the girl's cries, but knew not who had carried her off Both now went to Olympus, when the sun-god told them the true state of the case

N B—This is an allegory of seed-corn

Not that fair field
Of Enna, where Proserp'lin gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower by gloomy Dis
Was gathered—while, cost Cerēs all that pain
To seek her thro' the world.
Milton *Paradise Lost* iv 268 (1665)

Prosperity Robinson, Frederick Robinson, afterwards viscount Goderich and earl of Ripon, chancellor of the exchequer in 1823 So called by Cobbett, from his boasting about the prosperity of the country just a little before the great commercial crisis of 1825

Pros'pero, the banished duke of Milan, and father of Miranda He was deposed by his brother Antonio, who sent him to sea with Mirander in a "rotten carcass of a boat," which was borne to a desert island Here Prospero practised magic He liberated Ariel from the rift of a pine tree, where the witch Syc'orax had confined him for twelve years, and was served by that bright spirit with true gratitude The only other inhabitant of the island was Caliban the witch's "welp" After a residence in the island of sixteen years, Prospero raised a tempest by magic, to cause the shipwreck of the usurping duke and of Ferdinand his brother's son Ferdinand fell in love with his cousin Miranda, and eventually married her—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609)

He (sir W Scott) waves his wand more potent than that of Prospero and the shadows of the olden time appear before us, and we absolutely believe in their animation.—*Encyc Brit. Art. Romance*

Still they kept limping to and fro
Like Ariels round old Prospero,
Saying "Dear master let us go"
But still the old man answered "No!"
T Moore *A Vision*.

Pross (Miss), a red-haired, ungainly creature, who lived with Lucie Manette, and dearly loved her Miss Pross, although very eccentric, was most faithful and unselfish

Her character (dissociated from stature) was shortness, it was characteristic of this lady that whenever her

original proposition was questioned she exaggerated it.—G. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, II 6 (1859)

Proterius of Cappadocia, father of Cyna (See STANFR SAIED)

Protesila'os, husband of Laodamia Being slain at the siege of Troy, the dead body was sent home to his wife, who prayed that she might talk with him again, if only for three hours Her prayer was granted, but when Protesilaos returned to death, Laodamia died also—*Greek Mythology*

In Fenelon's *Télémaque*, "Protésilaos" is meant for Louvois, the French minister of state

Protestant Duke (The), James duke of Monmouth, a love-child of Charles II So called because he renounced the Roman faith, in which he had been brought up, and became a protestant (1619-1685)

Protestant Pope (The), Gian Vincenzo Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV So called from his enlightened policy, and for his bull suppressing the Jesuits (1700, 1769-1774)

Proteus [*Pro-tuce*], a sea-god, who resided in the Carpathian Sea He had the power of changing his form at will Being a prophet also, Milton calls him "the Carpathian wizard"—*Greek Mythology*

By heavy Nereus wrinkled look
And the Carpathian wizard's hook [or trident].
Milton *Comus* (1634)

Periklym'cnos, son of Neleus (2 syl), had the power of changing his form into a bird, beast, reptile, or insect As a bee, he perched on the chariot of Heraklēs (*Hercules*), and was killed

Aristogiton, from being dipped in the Achelōus (4 syl), received the power of changing his form at will—Fénelon, *Télémaque*, x x (1700)

The genus, both good and bad, of Eastern mythology had the power of changing their form instantaneously This is powerfully illustrated by the combat between the Queen of Beauty and the son of Eblis The genies first appeared as an enormous lion, but the Queen of Beauty plucked out a hair which became a scythe, with which she cut the lion in pieces The head of the lion now became a scorpion, and the princess changed herself into a serpent, but the scorpion instantly made itself an eagle, and went in pursuit of the serpent The serpent, however, being vigilant, assumed the

form of a white cat, the eagle in an instant changed to a wolf, and the cat, being hard pressed, changed into a worm, the wolf changed to a cock, and ran to pick up the worm, which, however, became a fish before the cock could pick it up. Not to be outwitted, the cock transformed itself into a pike to devour the fish, but the fish changed into a fire, and the son of Eblis was burnt to ashes before he could make another change—*Arabian Nights* ("The Second Calender")

Proteus or *Prothrus*, one of the two gentlemen of Verona. He is in love with Julia. His servant is Launce, and his father Anthonio or Antonio. The other gentleman is called Valentine, and his lady-love is Silvia—Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1591)

Shakespeare calls the word *Pro'te-us* Malone, Dr Johnson, etc., retain the *h* in both names, but the Globe edition omits them

Protevangelon ("first evangelist"), a gospel falsely attributed to St James the Less, first bishop of Jerusalem, noted for its minute details of the Virgin and Jesus Christ. Said to be the production of L Carinus of the second century

First of all we shall rehearse
The nativity of our Lord,
As written in the old record
Of the Protevangelon.
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1831)

Protocol (*Mrs Peter*), the attorney in Edinburgh employed by Mrs Margaret Bertram of Singleside—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Proteosebastos (*The*) or SEBASTOCRATOR, the highest State officer in Greece—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Protospathaire (*The*), or general of Alexis Comnenus emperor of Greece. His name is Nicanor—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Proud (*The*) Tarquin II of Rome was called *Superbus* (reigned b.c. 535-510, died 496)

Otto IV Kaiser of Germany was called "The Proud" (1175, 1203-1218)

Proud Duke (*The*), Charles Seymour duke of Somerset. His children were not allowed to sit in his presence, and he spoke to his servants by signs only (*-1748)

Proud and Mighty (*The*)

A little rule, a little way,
A gentleman in a wiser day
Is all the proud and mighty have
He won the trade and the grave
Pier *Orange Bill* (1631-35)

Proudfute (*Our*), the bustling bonnet-maker at Perth

Majdalen or *Maudie Proudfoot*, Oliver's widow—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Prout (*Father*), the pseudonym of Francis Mahoney, a humorous writer in *Friser's Magazine*, etc (1865-1866)

Provis, the name assumed by Abel Magwitch, Pip's father. He was a convict, who had made a fortune, and whose chief desire was to make his son a gentleman—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Provoked Husband (*The*), a comedy by Cibber and Vanbrugh. The "provoked husband" is Lord Townly, justly annoyed at the conduct of his young wife, who wholly neglects her husband and her home duties for a life of gambling and dissipation. The husband, seeing no hope of amendment, resolves on a separate maintenance, but then the lady's eyes are opened—she promises amendment, and is forgiven

* * This comedy was Vanbrugh's *Journey to London*, left unfinished at his death. Cibber took it, completed it, and brought it out under the title of *The Provoked Husband* (1728)

Provoked Wife (*The*), Lady Brute, the wife of sir John Brute, is, by his ill manners, brutality, and neglect, "provoked" to intrigue with one Constant. The intrigue is not of a very serious nature, since it is always interrupted before it makes head. At the conclusion, sir John says

Early I may be stubborn I am not,
For I have both forgiven and forgot.
Sir J Vanbrugh (1697)

Provost of Bruges (*The*), a tragedy based on "The Serf," in Leitch Ritchie's *Romance of History*. Published anonymously in 1836, the author is S Knowles. The plot is this. Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made a law that a serf is always a serf till manumitted, and whoever marries a serf becomes thereby a serf. Thus, if a prince married the daughter of a serf, the prince became a serf himself, and all his

children were serfs Bertulphe, the richest, wisest, and bravest man in Flanders, was provost of Bruges. His beautiful daughter Constance married sir Bouchard, a knight of noble descent, but Bertulphe's father had been Thane-mars serf, and, according to the new law, Bertulphe the provost, his daughter Constance, and his knightly son-in-law were all the serfs of Thane-mars. The provost killed the earl, and stabbed himself, Bouchard and Thane-mars killed each other in fight, and Constance died demented.

Prowler (*Hugh*), any vagrant or highway man.

For fear of Hugh Prowler get home with th' rest.
T. Tupper, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* xxxiii. 23 (1837).

Prudence (*Mistress*), the lady attendant on Violet ward of lady Arundel. When Norman "the sea-captain" made love to Violet, Mistress Prudence remonstrated, "What will the countess say if I allow myself to see a stranger speaking to her ward?" Norman eloped a guinea on her left eye, and asked, "What see you now?" "Why, nothing with my left eye," she answered, "but the right has still a morbid sensibility." "Poor thing!" said Norman, "this golden ointment soon will cure it. What see you now, my Prudence?" "Not a soul," she said—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839).

Prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans—Tennyson, prologue of *The Princess* (1830).

Prudhomme (*Joseph*), "pupil of Brard and Saint-Omer," calligraphist and sworn expert in the courts of law. Joseph Prudhomme is the synthesis of bourgeois imbecility, radiant, serene, and self-satisfied, letting fall from his fat lips "one weak, washy, everlasting flood" of puerile aphorisms and inane circumlocutions. He says, "The ear of the state floats on a precipice." "This sword is the proudest day of my life"—Henri Monnier, *Grandes et Petites de Joseph Prudhomme* (1862).

No creation of modern fiction ever embodied a phase of the human character with such original power as that of M. Joseph Prudhomme. "The man" is the final product of a nature so fertilized with ponderance and baseness. In 1862 Monnier turned it all free into a play, entitled *Les Opinions de M. Joseph Prudhomme*—L. G. R.

Prue (*Miss*), a schoolgirl still under the charge of a nurse, very precocious and very injudiciously brought up. Miss

Prue is the daughter of Mr Foresight a mad astrologer, and Mrs Foresight a frail nonentity—Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695).

The love-scene between Jack Bannister (1763-1837) and 'Tittle' and 'Miss Prue' when this latter part was acted by Mrs Jordan, was probably never surpassed in rich natural comedy—F. Leyce da.

Prunes and Prisms, the words which give the lips the right phie of the highly aristocratic mouth, as Mrs General tells Amy Dorrit.

Papa gives a pretty form to the lips. 'Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prisms.' You will find it serviceable if you say to yourself on entering a room 'Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prisms.'—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1855).

General Burgoyne, in *The Heiress*, makes lady Emily tell Miss Alscrip that the magic words are "nimini pimini," and that if she will stand before her mirror and pronounce these words repeatedly, she cannot fail to give her lips that happy phie which is known as the "Paphian nump"—*The Heiress*, iii. 2 (1781).

Prusio, king of Altreechia, slain by Zerbi'no—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Pry (*Paul*), one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment of their own, are perpetually interfering in the affairs of other people—John Poole, *Paul Pry*.

Prydwen or **Pindwin** (*q r*), called in the *Mabinogion* the ship of king Arthur. It was also the name of his shield. Taliesin speaks of it as a ship, and Robert of Gloucester as a shield.

Myself that I let Prydwen
Shed ye, and he was prind that so strong was a shield,
Calbourne it was called, his coat of arms were
In ye shield I found ye lance he rom the prind was I on.
L. 114.

Prynno (*Hester*), in Hawthorne's novel entitled *The Scarlet Letter* (1850).

Psalmist (*The*). King David is called "The Sweet Psalmist of Israel" (2 Sam. xxiii. 1). In the compilation called *Psalms*, in the Old Testament, seventy-three bear the name of David, twelve were composed by Asaph, eleven by the sons of Korah, and one (*Psalter*) by Moses.

Psalter of Tarah or **Tara** a name in which the early kings of Ireland inserted all historic events and arrangements. It began in the reign of Ollam Follah, of the family of Ir, n.e. 540, and was read to the assembled princes

when the, met in the convention which assembled in the great hall of that splendid palace Also called Tara's Peallery

Their tribe they said, their blood free
Was sung in Tara's Peallery
Campbell, O'Connor's Child

Psycarpax (i.e. "granary-thief"), son of Trovartas king of the mice The frog king offered to carry the young Psycarpax over a lake, but a water-hydra made its appearance, and the frog king, to save himself, dived under water, whereby the mouse prince lost his life This catastrophe brought about the fatal *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*. Translated from the Greek into English verse by Parrell (1679-1717)

Psyché [Sī'kē], a most beautiful maiden, with whom Cupid fell in love The god told her she was never to seek to know who he was, but Psyché could not resist the curiosity of looking at him as he lay asleep A drop of the hot oil from Psyché's lamp falling on the love-god woke him, and he instantly took to flight Psyché now wandered from place to place, persecuted by Venus, but after enduring ineffable troubles, Cupid came at last to her rescue, married her, and bestowed on her immortality

This exquisite allegory is from the *Golden Age* of Apulcius Lafontaine has turned it into French verse M Laprade (born 1812) has rendered it into French most exquisitely The English version, by Mrs Tighe, in six cantos, is simply unreadable

The story of Cupid and Psyché is an allegory, meaning that castles in the air are exquisite till we look at them as realities, when they instantly vanish, and leave only disappointment and vexation behind

Pternoglyphus ("bacon-cooper"), one of the mouse chieftains —Parrell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, III (about 1712)

Pternophagus ("bacon-eater"), one of the mouse chieftains

But dire Pternophagus divides his way
Through breaking ranks, and leads the dreadful day
No nibbling prince excelled in fierceness more —
His parents fed him on the savage boar
Parrell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, III, (about 1712).

Pternotiactas ("bacon-gnawer"), father of "the meal-leker," Lycomis (wife of Trovartas, "the bread-eater") Psycarpas, the king of the mice, was son of Lycomis, and grandson of Pternotiactas

—Parrell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, I. (about 1712)

Ptolemeian System (*The*) King Alfonso, speaking of this system, said, if he had been consulted at the creation of the world, he would have spared the Maker of it many absurdities

I settle all these things by intuition
Like king Alfonso
I from Milton's *Judgment* (1819).

Public Good (*The League of the*), a league between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and other French princes against Louis XI

Publicola, of the *Despatch News-paper*, was the *nom de plume* of Mr. Williams, a vigorous political writer

Publius, the surviving son of Horatius after the combat between the three Horatius brothers against the three Curatius of Alba He entertained the Roman notion that "a patriot's soul can feel no ties but duty, and know no voice of kindred" if it conflicts with his country's weal His sister was engaged to Caius Curatius, one of the three Alban champions, and when she reproved him for "murdering" her betrothed, he slay her, for he loved Rome more than he loved friend, sister, brother, or the sacred name of father —Whitchevill, *The Roman Father* (1711)

Pucel *La bel Pucel* lived in the tower of "Muske" Grande Amoure, sent thither by fame to be instructed by the seven ladies of science, fell in love with her, and ultimately married her After his death, Remembrance wrote his "epitaphy on his grave"—S Hawes, *The Pseudo-tour of Ilesure* (1506, printed 1516).

Pucolle (*La*), a surname given to Joan of Arc the "Maid of Orleans" (1110-1131)

Puck, generally called Hobgoblin. Same as Robin Goodfellow Shakespeare, in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, represents him as "a very Shetlander among the gossamer-winged, dainty-limbed fairies, strong enough to knock all their heads together, a rough, knurly-limbed, sawn-faced, shock-pated, mischievous little urchin"

He [Oberon] m e eth Puck, which most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall,
With words from phrency spoken.

"Hob! hob!" quoth Hob. God save your grace
Dryden *Amphitruon* (1729)

Pudding (*Jack*), a gourmand, iug

clown In French he is called *Jean Potage*, in Dutch, *Pickel-Herringe*, in Italian *Macaroni*, in German *John Sausage* (Hanswurst)

Puddle-Dock Hill, St Andrew's Hill, Blackfriars, leading down to Puddle Wharf, Ireland Yard

Puff, servant of captain Loveit, and husband of Tag of whom he stands in awe—D Garrick, *Miss in Her Teens* (1753)

Puff (*Mr*), a man who had tried his hand on everything to get a living, and at last resorts to criticism He says of himself, "I am a practitioner in panegyric, or to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing"

I open "says Puff with a clock striking to begot an awful attention in the audience It also marks the time which is four o'clock in the morning and gives a description of the rising sun and a great deal about gilding the eastern hemisphere."—Sheridan *The Critic* 1. 2 (179)

God forbid "says Mr Puff that, in a free country all the fine words in the language should be engrossed by the higher characters of the place —Sir W Scott *The Drama*

Puff, publisher He says

"Panegyric and praise! and what will that do with the public? Why who will give money to be told that Mr Such-and-one is a wiser and better man than himself? No no! it's quite and clean out of nature. A good souling entire now well powdered with personal pepper and seasoned with the spirit of party that demolishes a conspicuous character and sinks him below our own level,—there there we are pleased there we chuckle and grin and toss the half-crowns on the counter"—Foote *The Patron* (1764)

Pug, a mischievous little goblin, called "Puck" by Shakespeare—B Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass* (1616)

Puggie O'rock, a sheriff's officer at Fairport—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Pugna Porco'rum (*i.e.* "battle of the pigs"), a poem, extending to several hundred lines, in which every word begins with the letter *p*

Pulci (*L*), poet of Florence (1462–1487), author of the hero-comic poem called *Morgante Maggiore*, a mixture of the bizarre, the serious, and the comic, in ridicule of the romances of chivalry This *Don Juan* class of poetry has since been called *Bernesque*, from Francesco Berni of Tuscany, who greatly excelled in it

Pulci was sire of the half serious rhyme
Who sang when chivalry was more quixotic,
And revelled in the fancies of the time
True knights, chaste dames, huge giants, kings despotic.
Byron *Don Juan* 17. 6 (1820)

Pulia'no, leader of the Nasamo'ni He was slain by Rinaldo—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Pumblechook, uncle to Joe Gargery the blacksmith He was a well-to-do corn-chandler, and drove his own chaise-lart A hard-breathing, middle-aged, slow man was uncle Pumblechook, with fishy eyes and sandy hair inquisitively on end He called Pip, in his facetious way, "six-pen'orth of hap-pence," but when Pip came into his fortune, Mr Pumblechook was the most servile of the servile, and ended almost every sentence with, "May I, Mr Pip?" *i.e.* have the honour of shaking hands with you again—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Pumpernickel (*His Transparency*), a nickname by which the *Times* satirized the minor German princes

Some ninety men and ten drummers constitute their whole embattled host on the parade ground before their palace and their whole revenue is supplied by a percentage on the tax levied on strangers at the Pumpernickel Kursaal—*Times* July 18 1866

Pumpkin (*Sir Gilbert*), a country gentleman plagued with a ward (Miss Kitty Sprightly) and a set of servants all stage mad He entertains captain Charles Stanley and captain Harry Stukely at Strawberry Hall, when the former, under cover of acting, makes love to Kitty (an heiress), elopes with her, and marries her

Miss Bridget Pumpkin, sister of Sir Gilbert of Strawberry Hall A Mrs Malaprop She says, "The Greeks, the Romans, and the Irish are barbarian nations who had plays," but Sir Gilbert says, "they were all Jacobites" She speaks of "taking a degree at our principal adversity," asks "if the Muses are a family living at Oxford," if so, she tells captain Stukely, she will be delighted to "see them at Strawberry Hall, with any other of Lis friends" Miss Pumpkin hates "play acting," but does not object to love-making—Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*

Pun He who would make a pun, would pick a pocket, generally ascribed to Dr Johnson, but has been traced by Moy Thomas to Dr Donne (1573–1631)

* * Dr Johnson lived 1703–1784

Punch, derived from the Latin *Mimi*, through the Italian *Pulcinella* It was originally intended as a characteristic representation. The tale is thus Punch,

in a fit of jealousy, strangles his infant child, when Judy flies to her revenge. With a bludgeon she belabours her husband, till he becomes so exasperated that he snatches the bludgeon from her, knocks her brains out, and flings the dead body into the street. Here it attracts the notice of a police-officer, who enters the house, and Punch flies to save his life. He is, however, arrested by an officer of the Inquisition, and is shut up in prison, from which he escapes by a golden key. The rest of the allegory shows the triumph of Punch over slander in the shape of a dog, disease in the guise of a doctor, death, and the devil.

Pantalone was a Venetian merchant, *Dottore*, a Bolognese physician, *Spavento*, a Neapolitan braggadocio, *Pulcinella*, a wag of Apulia, *Giangarolo* and *Coviello*, two clowns of Calabria, *Gelsomino*, a Roman beau, *Beltame*, a Milanese simpleton, *Brighella*, a Ferrarese pump, and *Arlecchino*, a blundering servant of Bergamo. Each was clad in an appropriate dress, had a characteristic mask, and spoke the dialect of the place he represented.

Besides these, there were *Amorosos* or *Innamoratos*, with their servettes or waiting-maids, as *Smeraldina*, *Colombina*, *Spilletta*, etc., who spoke Tuscan—Walker, *On the Revival of the Drama in Italy*, 249.

Punch, the periodical. The first cover was designed by A. S. Henning, the present one by R. Doyle.

Pure (*Simon*), a Pennsylvanian quaker. Being about to visit London to attend the quarterly meeting of his sect, he brings with him a letter of introduction to Obadiah Prim, a rigid, stern quaker, and the guardian of Anne Lovely, an heiress worth £30,000. Colonel Feignwell, availing himself of this letter of introduction, passes himself off as Simon Pure, and gets established as the accepted suitor of the heiress. Presently the real Simon Pure makes his appearance, and is treated as an impostor and swindler. The colonel hastens on the marriage arrangements, and has no sooner completed them, than Master Simon re-appears, with witnesses to prove his identity, but it is too late, and colonel Feignwell freely acknowledges the "bold stroke he has made for a wife"—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Purefoy (*Master*), former tutor of

Dr. Anthony Rochecliffe the plotting royalist—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time—Commonwealth).

Purgatory, by Dante, in thirty-three cantos (1308). Having emerged from hell, Dante saw in the southern hemisphere four stars, "ne'er seen before, save by our first parents." The stars were symbolical of the four cardinal virtues (prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance). Turning round, he observed old Cato, who said that a dame from heaven had sent him to prepare the Tuscan poet for passing through Purgatory. Accordingly, with a slender reed old Cato girded him, and from his face he washed "all sordid stain," restoring to his face "that hue which the dun shades of hell had covered and concealed" (canto 1). Dante then followed his guide Virgil to a huge mountain in mid-ocean antipodal to Judea, and began the ascent. A party of spirits were ferried over at the same time by an angel, amongst whom was Casella, a musician, one of Dante's friends. The mountain, he tells us, is divided into terraces, and terminates in Earthly Paradise, which is separated from it by two rivers—Lethé and Eu'noë (3 syl.). The first eight cantos are occupied by the ascent, and then they come to the gate of Purgatory. This gate is approached by three stairs (faith, penitence, and piety), the first stair is transparent white marble, as clear as crystal, the second is black and cracked, and the third is of blood-red porphyry (canto 10). The porter marked on Dante's forehead seven P's (*peccato*, "sins"), and told him he would lose one at every stage, till he reached the river which divided Purgatory from Paradise. Virgil continued his guide till they came to Lethé, when he left him during sleep (canto 26). Dante was then dragged through the river Lethé, drank of the waters of Lethe, and met Beatrice, who conducted him till he arrived at the "sphere of unbodied light," when she resigned her office to St. Bernard.

Purgon, one of the doctors in Molière's comedy of *Le Malade Imaginaire*. When the patient's brother interfered, and sent the apothecary away with his clysters, Dr. Purgon got into a towering rage, and threatened to leave the house and never more to visit it. He then said to the patient, "Que vous tombez dans la brady-pepsie . . . de la brady-pepsie dans la dys-pepsie . . . de la

dyspepsie dans l'apapsie de l'apapsie
dans la lienterie de la lienterie dans
la dysenterie de la dysenterie dans
l'hydropisie et l'hydropisie dans la
privation de la vie "

Votre M. Purg n, cest un homme tout médecin
depuis la tête jusqu'à x pieds un homme qui croit à ses
règles plus q, à toutes les démonstrations des mathé-
matiques et qui croirait du crime à les vouloir examiner,
qui ne voit rien d'obscur dans la médecine rien du
douteux rien de difficile; et qui avec une impétuosité de
révélation une roideur de confiance une brutalité de sens
commun et de raison donne au travers des purgations et
des saignées et ne balance aucune chose — Molière *Le
Malade Imaginaire* III. 3 (1673)

Purita'ni (*I*), "the puritan," that is
Llivi'ra, daughter of Lord Walton also a
puritan, affianced to Arturo (*Lord Arthur
Talbot*) a cavalier On the day of
espousals, Arturo aids Lariethetta (*Hen-
rietta, widow of Charles I*) to escape,
and Llivi'ra, supposing that he is eloping,
loses her reason On his return, Arturo
explains the fact to Llivi'ra, and they now
nothing on earth shall part them more,
when Arturo is arrested for treason, and
led off to execution At this crisis, a
herald announces the defeat of the
Stuarts, and Cromwell pardons all politi-
cal offenders, whereupon Arturo is re-
leased, and marries Llivi'ra — Bellini's
opera, *I Puritani* (1834)

(The libretto of this opera is by C
Pepoli)

Purley (*Diversions of*), a work on the
analysis and etymology of English words,
by John Horne, the son of a poulterer in
London In 1782 he assumed the name
of Tooke, from Mr Tooke of Purley, in
Surrey, with whom he often stayed, and
who left him £8000 (vol 1, 1785, vol 11,
1805)

Purple Island (*The*), the human
body It is the name of a poem in
twelve cantos, by Phineas Fletcher
(1633) Canto 1 Introduction Cantos
11-14 An anatomical description of the
human body, considered as an island
kingdom Canto 15 The "intellec-
tual" man Canto 16 The "natural
man," with its affections and lusts
Canto 17 The world, the flesh, and
the devil, as the enemies of man
Cantos 18, 19 The friends of man who
enable him to overcome these enemies
Cantos 20, 21 The battle of "Mansoni,"
the triumph, and the marriage of Eclecta
The whole is supposed to be sung to
shepherds by Phirsil a shepherd

Pusillus, Feeble-mindedness per-
sonified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas
Fletcher (1633); "a weak, distrustful

heart" Fully described in canto viii
(Latin, *pusillus*, "pusillanimous")

Puss in Boots, from Charles Per-
rault's tale *Le Chat Botte* (1697)
Perrault borrowed the tale from the
Nights of Straparola an Italian Stra-
parola's *Nights* were translated into
French in 1685, and Perrault's *Contes de
Ieecs* were published in 1697 Ludwig
Tieck, the German novelist, reproduced
the same tale in his *Volksmarchen* (1795),
called in German *Der Gesticelte Kater*
The cat is marvellously accomplished,
and by ready wit or ingenious tricks
secures a fortune and royal wife for his
master, a peasant young miller, who
passes under the name of the marquis de
Carabris In the Italian tale, puss is
called "Constantine's cat"

Putrid Plain (*The*), the battle-field
of Aix, in Provence, where Marius over-
threw the Teutons, II c 102

Pwyll's Bag (*Prince*), a bag that
it was impossible to fill.

Come thou in by thyself clad in ragged garments and
holding a bag in thy hand and ask nothing but a beggar
of food and I will cause that if all the meat and liquor
that are in these seven cantiers were put into it it
would be no fuller than before — *The Mabinogion* (Pwyll
Prince of Dyfed "twelfth century")

Pygmalion, the statuary of Cyprus
He resolved never to marry, but became
enamoured of his own ivory statue,
which Venus endowed with life, and the
statuary marriage Morris has a poem
on the subject in his *Earthly Paradise*
("August"), and Gilbert a comedy

Fall in love with these
As did Pygmalion with his carved tree
Lord Brooke *Treatise on Human Learning* (1634 1635)

* * * Lord Brooke calls the statue "a
carved tree" There is a vegetable ivory,
no doubt, one of the palm species, and
there is the *ebon tree*, the wood of which
is black as jet The former could not be
known to Pygmalion, but the latter
might, as Virgil speaks of it in his
Georgics, II 117, "India nigrum fert
ebenum" Probably lord Brooke blun-
dered from the resemblance between *ebor*
("ivory") and *ebon*, in Latin "ebenum"

Pygmy, a dwarf The pygmies were
a nation of dwarfs always at war with
the cranes of Seythia They were not
above a foot high, and lived somewhere at
the "end of the earth"—either in Thraee,
Ethiopia, India, or the Upper Nile The
pygmy women were mothers at the age
of three, and old women at eight Their
houses were built of egg-shells They
cut down a blade of wheat with an axe
and hatchet, as we fell huge forest trees

One day, they resolved to attack Hercules in his sleep, and went to work as in a siege. An army attacked each hand, and the archers attacked the feet. Hercules awoke, and with the paw of his lion-skin overwhelmed the whole host, and earned them captive to king Eurystheus.

Swift has availed himself of this Grecian fable in his *Gulliver's Travels* ("Lilliput," 1726).

Pyke and Pluck (*Messrs.*), the tools and toadies of sir Mulberry Hawk. They laugh at all his jokes, snub all who attempt to rival their patron, and are ready to swear to anything sir Mulberry wishes to be confirmed.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Pyllades and Orestes, inseparable friends. Pyllades was a nephew of king Agamemnon, and Orestes was Agamemnon's son. The two cousins contracted a friendship which has become proverbial. Subsequently, Pyllades married Orestes's sister Electra.

Lagrange-Chancel has a French drama entitled *Oreste et Pyllade* (1695). Voltaire also (*Oreste*, 1750). The two characters are introduced into a host of plays, Greek, Italian, French, and English. (See ANDROMACHÉ.)

Pyraemon, one of Vulcan's workmen in the smithy of mount Etna. (Greek, *pûr amon*, "fire anvil.")

Far passing Brochius or Pyraemon great,
The which in Lipari do day and night
Frame thunderbolts for Jove.

Spenser *Fairy Queen* IV 5 (1546).

Pyramid. According to Diodorus Siculus (*Hist.*, 1), and Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, XXXVI 12), there were 360,000 men employed for nearly twenty years upon one of the pyramids.

The largest pyramid was built by Cheops or Suphis, the next largest by Cephrenes or Sen-Suphis, and the third by Menchres last king of the fourth Egyptian dynasty, said to have lived before the birth of Abraham.

The Third Pyramid. Another tradition is that the third pyramid was built by Rhodopis or Rhodope, the Greek courtesan. Rhodopis means the "rosy-checked."

The Rhodope that built the pyramid.
Tennyson *The Princess* II. (1839).

Pyramid of Mexico. This pyramid is said to have been built in the reign of Montezuma emperor of Mexico (1466-1520). Its base is double the size of Cheops's pyramid, that is, 1423 feet each side, but its height does not exceed 161 feet. It stands west of Puebla, faces the

four cardinal points, was used as a mausoleum, and is usually called "The Pyramid of Cholula."

Pyr'amos (in Latin *Pyrämus*), the lover of Thisbe. Supposing Thisbe had been torn to pieces by a lion, Pyramos stabs himself in his unutterable grief "under a mulberry tree." Here Thisbe finds the dead body of her lover, and kills herself for grief on the same spot. Ever since then the juice of this fruit has been blood-stained.—*Greek Mythology*.

Shakespeare has introduced a burlesque of this pretty love story in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, but Ovid has told the tale beautifully.

Pyreni, the Pyrenees.

Who (*Henry V.*) by his conquering sword should all the land uprise
Which twist the Penmenmaur and the Pyreni lie.
M. Drayton *Polyolion* IV (1612).

(Penmenmaur, a hill in Caernarvonshire.)

Pyrgo Polinices, an extravagant blusterer. (The word means "tower and town taker").—Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus*.

If the modern reader knows nothing of Pyrgo Polinices, and Thraso, Pistol and Parolles. If he is that out of the ph ph lo-Coccygia, he may take refuge in Lilliput.—*Macaulay*.

* * "Thraso," a bully in Terence (*The Eunuch*), "Pistol," in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* and 2 *Henry IV.*, "Parolles," in *All's Well that Ends Well*, "Nephelo-Coccygia" or cloud cuckoo-town, in Aristophanes (*The Birds*), and "Lilliput," in Swift (*Gulliver's Travels*).

Pyrocles (3 syl) and his brother Cymocles (3 syl), sons of Aem'iles (incontinence). The two brothers are about to strip sir Guyon, when prince Arthur comes up and slays both of them.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, II 8 (1590).

Pyrocles and Musidorus, heroes, whose exploits are told by sir Philip Sidney in his *Arcadia* (1581).

Pyr'rho, the founder of the sceptics or Pyrrhonian school of philosophy. He was a native of Elis, in Peloponneseus, and died at the age of 90 (B.C. 285).

It is a pleasant voyage, perhaps to float,
Like Pyrho on a sea of speculation.

Byron *Don Juan* IX. 18 (1816).

* * "Pyrrhonism" means absolute and unlimited infidelity.

Pythagoras, the Greek philosopher, who is said to have invented the lyre from hearing the sounds produced by a blacksmith hammering iron on his anvil.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 722.

As great Pythagoras of yore
Standing beside the blacksmith's door,

And hearing the hammers as he smote
The anvils with a different note
formed the seven-chorded lyre.

Longfellow *To a Child*

Handel wrote an "air with variations" which he called *The Harmonious Blacksmith*, said to have been suggested by the sounds proceeding from a smithy, where he heard the village blacksmiths swinging their heavy sledges "with measured beat and slow."

Pythias, a Syracusan soldier, noted for his friendship for Damon. When Damon was condemned to death by Dionysius the new-made king of Syracuse, Pythias obtained for him a respite of six hours, to go and bid farewell to his wife and child. The condition of this respite was that Pythias should be bound, and even executed, if Damon did not return at the hour appointed. Damon returned in due time, and Dionysius was so struck with this proof of friendship, that he not only pardoned Damon, but even begged to be ranked among his friends. The day of execution was the day that Pythias was to have been married to Calanthe—*Damon and Pythias*, a drama by R. Edwards (1571), and another by John Brinm in 1825.

Python, a huge serpent engendered from the mud of the deluge, and slain by Apollo. In other words, python is the miasma or mist from the evaporation of the overflow, dried up by the sun (Greek, *puthesthai*, "to rot," because the serpent was left to rot in the sun).

Q.

Q (*Old*), the earl of March, afterwards duke of Queensberry, at the close of the last century and the beginning of this.

Quacks (*Noted*)

BECHIC, known for his "cough pills," consisting of *digitalis*, *white oxide of antimony*, and *liquorice*. Sometimes, but erroneously, called "Beecham's magic cough pills."

BOOKER (*John*), astrologer, etc (1601-1667)

BOSSR (*Dr*), a German by birth. He was well known in the beginning of the nineteenth century in Covent Garden, and in other parts of London.

BRODTH (eighteenth century). His "nervous cordial" consisted of *gentian root* infused in *gin*. Subsequently, a little *bart* was added.

CAGLIOSTRO, the prince of quacks. His proper name was Joseph Balsamo, and his father was Pietro Balsamo of Palermo. He married Lorenza, the daughter of a girdle-maker of Rome, called himself the count Alessandro di Cagliostro, and his wife the countess Seraphina di Cagliostro. He professed to heal every disease, to abolish wrinkles, to predict future events, and was a great mesmerist. He styled himself "Grand Cophta, Prophet, and Thaumaturge." His "Egyptian pills" sold largely at 80s a box (1743-1795). One of the famous novels of A. Dumas is *Joseph Balsamo* (1845).

He had a flat snub face, dew-lapped flat nosed greasy and sensual. A forehead impudent, and two eyes which turned up most scrappily languishing. It was a model face for a quack.—*Carlyle, Life of Cagliostro*

CASE (*Dr John*), of Lime Regis, Dorsetshire. His name was Latinized into *Cuseus*, and hence he was sometimes called *Dr Cheese*. He was born in the reign of Charles II, and died in that of Anne. *Dr Case* was the author of the *Angelic Guide*, a kind of *Zadriel's Almanac*, and over his door was this couplet:

Within this place
Lives *Dr Case*

Legions of quacks shall join us in this place,
From great hailstones down to *Dr Case*.

Garth, Dispensary III (1699)

CLARKE, noted for his "world-famed blood-mixture" (end of the nineteenth century).

COCKLE (*James*), known for his anti-bilious pills, advertised as "the oldest patent medicine" (nineteenth century).

FRANKS (*Dr Timothy*), who lived in Old Bailey, was the rival of *Dr Roek*. Franks was a very tall man, while his rival was short and stout (1692-1763).

Dr Franks, FOGH calls his rival *Dumplin Dick*. "Sure the world is wide enough for two great persons."

ages
world
ing
—Go

GRAHAM (*Dr*), of the Temple of Health, first in the Adelphi, then in Pall Mall. He sold his "elixir of life" for £1000 a bottle, was noted for his mud baths, and for his "celestial bed," which assured a beautiful progeny. He died poor in 1784.

GRANT (*Dr*), first a tinker, then a baptist preacher in Southwark, then oculist to queen Anne.

Her majesty sure was in a surprise,
Or else was very short sighted,
When a linker was sworn to look after her eyes
And the mountebank tailor was knighted.
Grub Street Journal.

(The "mountebank tailor" was Dr Read, see below.)

HAWCOCK (Dr), whose panacea was cold water and stewed prunes

* * Dr Sandgrado presented hot water and stewed apples—Lesage, *Gil Blas*

Dr Rezio of Brataria would allow Sancho Panza to eat only "a few wafers, and a thin slice or two of quince"—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II in 10 (1615)

HAYNES (Dr), knighted by queen Anne. He was born in Oxfordshire. The queen like heaven shines equally on all.

bled show

a Period.

HOLLOWAY (Professor), noted for his ointment to cure all strumous affections, his digestive pills, and his enormous expenditure in advertising (nineteenth century). Holloway's ointment is an imitation of Albinolo's, being analyzed by order of the French law-courts, it was declared to consist of *butler, lard, wax, and Venice turpentine*. His pills are made of *aloes, jalap, ginger, and myrrh*.

KATERFELTO (Dr), the influenza doctor. He was a tall man, dressed in a black gown and square cap, and was originally a common soldier in the Prussian service. In 1782 he exhibited in London his solar microscope, and created immense excitement by showing the infusoria of muddy water, etc. Dr Katerfelto used to say that he was the greatest philosopher since the time of Sir Isaac Newton.

And Katerfelto with his hair on end,

At his own wondrous, wondering for his breed
Comper *The Turk* ("The Winter Evening" 1786).

LILLI (William), astrologer, born at Diseworth, in Leicestershire (1602-1681).

LONG (St John), born at Newcastle, began life as an artist, but afterwards set up as a curer of consumption, rheumatism, and gout. His profession brought him wealth, and he lived in Harley Street, Cavendish Square. St John Long died himself of rapid consumption (1798-1834).

MARR (Mrs), bone-setter. She was born at Epwom, and at one time was very rich, but she died in great poverty at her lodgings in Seven Dials, 1737.

* * Hogarth has introduced her in his heraldic picture, "The Undertakers' Arms". She is the middle of the three figures at the top, and is holding a bone in her hand,

MOORE (Mr John), of the estate and Mortar, Abchurch Lane, immortalized by his "worm-powder," and called the "Worm Doctor" (died 1733).

Vain is thy art, thy powder vain
Since worms shall eat e'en thee
Poet To Mr John Moore (1733)

MORISON (Dr), famous for his pills (consisting of *aloes and cream of tartar*, equal parts). Professor Holloway, Dr Morison, and Rowland marker of hair oil and tooth-powder, were the greatest advertisers of the nineteenth century.

PATRIDGE, cobbler, astrologer, almanac-maker, and quack (died 1703).

Weep, all you customers who was
His pills, his almanack or shoe

Smith, Elegy etc.

READ (Sir William), a tailor, who set up for oculist, and was knighted by queen Anne. This quack was employed both by queen Anne and George I. Sir William could not read. He professed to cure wens, wry-necks, and hare-lips (died 1717).

none their honours shall to merit owe—

That popish doctrine is exploded quite
Or Ralph had been no duke and lead no knight
That none may virtue or their learning pride
This hath no grace and that can hardly read

A 10th Edition of the Period.

* * The "Ralph" referred to is Ralph Montagu, son of Edward Montagu, created Viscount in 1682, and duke of Montagu in 1705 (died 1709).

ROCK (Dr Richard) professed to cure every disease, at any stage thereof. According to his bills, "Be your disorder never so far gone, I can cure you." He was short in stature and fat, always wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzed upon each cheek, carried a cane, and waddled in his gait (eighteenth century).

Dr ROCK P.U. never wore a hat. He is usually drawn at the top of his own bills sitting in an armchair holding a little bottle between his finger and thumb and surrounded with rotten teeth, nippers, pills, and quillpots—*Goldsmith A Citizen of the World* (1729).

SMITH (Dr), who went about the country in the eighteenth century in his coach with four outriders. He dressed in black velvet, and cured any disease for sixpence. "His amusements on the stage were well worth the sixpence which he charged for his box of pills."

As I was sitting at the George Inn I saw a coach with six lay horses, a calash and four a chaise and four a ester the two in yellow livery turned up with red, and four gentlemen on horseback in blue trimmings with silver. As yellow is the colour given by the dukes in England I went out to see what duke it was, but there was no coroner on the coach only a plain coat-of-arms with the motto ARCTO LABORAT FASER [Smith works for money]—Upon inquiry I found this grand equipage belonged to a mountebank named Smith—*A Tour Through England* (1722).

SOLOMON (Dr), eighteenth century.

His "anti-impetigines" was simply a solution of *bichloride of mercury* coloured

TAYLOR (*Dr Chevalier John*) He called himself "Ophthalminator, Pontifical, Imperial, and Royal" It is said that five of his horses were blind from experiments tried by him on their eyes (died 1767)

* * Hogarth has introduced Dr Taylor in his "Undertakers Arms" He is one of the three figures at the top, to the left hand of the spectator

UNBORN DOCTOR (*The*), of Moorfields Not being born a doctor, he called himself "The Un-born Doctor"

WALKER (*Dr*), one of the three great quacks of the eighteenth century, the others being Dr Roek and Dr Timothy Franks Dr Walker had an abhorrence of quacks, and was for ever cautioning the public not to trust them, but come at once to him, adding, "there is not such another medicine in the world as mine"

Not for himself but for his country he prepares his pill-pot and seals up his precious drops for any country or any town so great is his zeal and philanthropy — *Goldsmith A Citizen of the World*, lxxviii (1-2)

WARD (*Dr*), a footman, famous for his "friars' balsam" He was called in to prescribe to George II, and died 1761 Dr Ward had a claret stain on his left cheek, and in Hogarth's famous picture, "The Undertakers Arms," the cheek is marked gules He occupies the right hand side of the spectator, and forms one of the triumvirate, the others being Dr Taylor and Mrs Mapp

Dr Karlus and Dr Tom Saffold are also known names

QUACKLEBEN (*Dr Quentin*), "the man of medicine," one of the committee at the Spy — Sir W Scott, *St Roman's Well* (time, George III)

QUADROON Zambo is the issue of an Indian and a Negro, *Mulatto*, of a Whiteman and a Negress, *Terzeron*, of a Whiteman and a Mulatto woman, *Quadroon*, of a Terzeron and a White

QUINNT (*Timothy*), servant of governor Heartall Timothy is "an odd fish, that loves to swim in troubled waters" He says, "I never laugh at his infirmities good humours, nor frown at his infirmities I always keep a sober, steady phiz, fixed as the gentleman on horseback at Charing Cross, and, in his worst of humours, when all is fire and fagots with him, if I turn round and coolly say, 'Lord, sir, has anything ruffled you?' he'll burst out into an immoderate fit of laughter, and exclaim, 'Curse that inflexible face

of thine! Though you never suffer a smile to mantle on it, it is a figure of fun to the rest of the world'" — *Cherry, The Soldier's Daughter* (1801)

QUAKOR POET (*The*), Bernard Barton (1781-1849)

QUALE (*Mr*), a philanthropist, noted for his bald, shining forehead Mrs Jellyby hopes her daughter Caddy will become Quale's wife — Charles Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853)

QUARIL (*Philip*), a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had a chimpanzee for his "man Friday" The story consists of the adventures and sufferings of an English hermit named Philip Quaril (1727)

QUASIMO'DO, a foundling, hideously deformed, but of enormous muscular strength, adopted by archdeacon Frolo He is brought up in the cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris One day, he sees Esmeralda, who had been dancing in the cathedral close, set upon by a mob as a witch, and he conceals her for a time in the church When, at length, the beautiful gipsy girl is gibbeted, Quasimodo disappears mysteriously, but a skeleton corresponding to the deformed figure is found after a time in a hole under the gibbet — Victor Hugo, *Notre Dame de Paris* (1831)

QUATRO FILZ AYMON (*Les*), the four sons of the duke of Dordogne (*Dordogne*) Their names are Rinaldo, Guicciardo, Alardo, and Ricciardetto (i.e. Renaud, Guscard, Alard, and Richard), and their adventures form the subject of an old French romance by Huon de Villeneuve (twelfth century)

QUAVER, a singing-master, who says "if it were not for singing-masters, men and women might as well have been born dumb" He courts Lucy by promising to give her singing lessons — *Fielding, The Virgin Unmasked*

QUEEN (*The Starred Ethiop*), Cassiopeia, wife of Cepheus (2 syl) king of Ethiopia She boasted that she was fairer than the sea-nymphs, and the offended nereids complained of the insult to Neptune, who sent a sea-monster to ravage Ethiopia At death, Cassiopea was made a constellation of thirteen stars

that starred Ethiopia seen that storn
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs and their powers offended
Milton *H Parnassus* 19 (1633)

QUEEN (*The White*), Mary queen of Scots, *La Reine Blanche*, so called by

the French, because she dressed in white as mourning for her husband.

Queen Dick, Richard Cromwell (1626, 1658-1660, died 1712)

* * *It happened in the reign of queen Dick*, never, on the Greek kalends This does not refer to Richard Cromwell, but to queen "Outis" There never was a queen Dick, except by way of joke

Queen Sarah, Sarah Jennings duchess of Marlborough (1660-1744)

Queen Anne only reigned while queen Sarah governed
—*Temple Lar* 108.

Queen Square Hermit, Jeremy Bentham, 1, Queen Square, London (1748-1832)

Queen of Hearts, Elizabeth Stuart daughter of James I, the unfortunate queen of Bohemia (1596-1662)

Queen of Heaven, Astartê ("the moon") Horace calls the moon "the two-horned queen of the stars"

Somo speak of the Virgin Mary as "the queen of heaven"

Queen of Queens Cleopatra was so called by Mark Antony (n c 69-30)

Queen of Song, Angelica Catalani, also called "The Italian Nightingale" (1782-1819)

Queen of Sorrow (*The Marble*), the mausoleum built by shah Jehan to his favourite wife Moomtaz-i-Mahul

Queen of Tears, Mary of Mo'dena, second wife of James II of England (1658-1718)

Her eyes became eternal fountains of sorrow for that crown her own ill policy contributed to lose —*Noble Memoirs* etc (1781)

Queen of the Antilles [*An teel*], Cuba

Queen of the East, Zenobia queen of Palmyra (*, 266-273)

Queen of the Eastern Archipelago, the island of Java

Queen of the Mississippi Valley, St Louis of Missouri

Queen of the North, Edinburgh

Queen of the Sciences, theology

Queen of the Sea So ancient Tyre was called

Queen of the South, Maqueda or Balkis queen of Sheba or Saba

The queen of the south came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon —*Matt.* 12: 42 see also 1 Kings x. 1.

* * According to tradition, the queen

of the south had a son by Solomon named Melech, who reigned in Ethiopia or Abyssinia, and added to his name the words Belul Gian ("precious stone"), alluding to a ring given to him by Solomon Belul Gian translated into Latin became *pretiosus Joannes*, which got corrupted into Prester John (*presbyter Joannes*), and has given rise to the fables of this "mythical king of Ethiopia"

Queen of the Swords Minna Troil was so called, because the gentlemen, formed into two lines, held their swords so as to form an arch or roof under which Minna led the ladies of the party — Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

* * In 1877 W Q Orchardson, R A, exhibited a picture in illustration of this incident

Queens (*Four daughters*) Raymond Berenger count of Provence had four daughters, all of whom married kings Margaret married Louis IX of France, Eleanor married Henry III of England, Sancho married Henry's brother Richard king of the Romans, and Bertrice married Charles I of Naples and Sicily

Four daughters were there born
To Raymond Berenger and every one
Because a queen

Dante *Paradise* vi (1311)

Queerummania, the realm of Chronophotonthologos — Carey, *Chronophotonthologos* (1734)

Quentin (*Black*), groom of sir John Ramony — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Quentin Durward, a novel by sir W Scott (1823) A story of French history The delineations of Louis XI and Charles the Bold of Burgundy will stand comparison with any in the whole range of fiction or history

Quern-Biter, the sword of Haco I of Norway

Quern biter of Hacon the Good
Wherewith at a stroke he hewed
The millstone thro and thro

Langfellow

Querno (*Camillo*) of Apulia was introduced to pope Leo X as a buffoon, but was promoted to the laurel This laureate was called the "Antichrist of Wit"

Rome in her capitol saw Querno sit,
Throned on seven hills the antichrist of wit
Pope, *The Dunciad* II. (1728).

Querpo (*Shrill*), in Garth's *Dispensary*, is meant for Dr Howe

To this design shrill Querpo did agree,
A zealous member of the faculty,

His sire's pretended pious steps he treads,
And where the doctor falls, the saint succeeds.
Dispensary, iv (1639)

Questing Beast (*The*), a monster called Glatsaunt, that made a noise called questing, "like thirty couple of hounds giving quest" or cry. King Pellinore (3 syl) followed the beast for twelve months (pt 1: 17), and after his death sir Palomides gave it chase.

The questing beast had in shape and head like a serpent's head and a body like a lizard; buttocks like a lion and footed like a hart; and in his body there was such a noise as it had been the noise of thirty couple of hounds questing and such a noise that heast made where soever he went and this beast evermore sir Palomides followed.—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* l. 17 ll. 53 (1470)

Queubus (*The Equinoctial of*), a line in the "unknown sea," passed by the Vaprians on the Greek kalends of the Olympiad era n c 777, according to the authority of Quinpalus.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act ii sc 3 (1614)

Quara and **Mon'nema**, man and wife, the only persons who escaped the ravages of the small-pox plague which carried off all the rest of the Guara'n race, in Paraguay. They left the fatal spot, settled in the Mondai woods, had one son Yeruti and one daughter Mooma, but Quara was killed by a jaguar before the latter was born.—Southey, *A Tale of Paraguay* (1814) (See **MOONEMA** and **MOOMA**)

Quick (*Abel*), clerk to Surplus the lawyer.—J M Morton, *A Regular Fix*

Quick (*John*), called "The Retired Diocletian of Islington" (1748-1831)

Little Quick the retired Diocletian of Islington with his squeak like a Bartlemew fiddle.—Charles Matthews.

Quickly (*Mistress*), servant-of-all-work to Dr Caus a French physician. She says, "I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself." She is the go-between of three suitors for "sweet Anne Page," and with perfect disinterestedness wishes all three to succeed, and does her best to forward the suit of all three, "but speciously of Master Fenton"—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601)

Quickly (*Mistress Nell*), hostess of a tavern in East-cheap, frequented by Harry prince of Wales, sir John Falstaff, and all their disreputable crew. In *Henry V* Mistress Quickly is represented as having married Pistol the "lieutenant of captain sir John's army." All three die before the end of the play. Her description of sir John Falstaff's death (*Henry*

V act ii sc 3) is very to nature. In 2 *Henry* Quickly arrests sir John immediately she hears of is quite willing to dismiss and trust "the honey sw again to any amount"—S and 2 *Henry IV* and *Hen*

Quid (*Mr*), the tobacco of Mrs Margaret P Scott, *Guy Mannering* (1)

Quid Rides, the Brandon, tobacco-broker, the close of the eighteenth was suggested by Harry Lloyd's coffee-house

*** *Quid Rides* (Latin) do you laugh? "Quid tobaccoist rides"

Quidnunc (*Abraham*), in-the-fields, an uphc but bankrupt. His head schemes for paying off the the balance of power, Europe, and the political day

*** The prototype of the cian was the father of Dr Tatler, No 155)

Harriet Quidnunc, his daughter by Belmour from the flau house, and adored by him

John Quidnunc, under name of Rowell, having planter's widow, returns to his father's debts, and give Mr Belmour for wife Upholsterer (1758)

Quidnuncs, a name ancient members of certain who were constantly inquidnunc? What news?"

This the Great Mother dearer had
The clubs of Quidnuncs or her C
Pope The

Quidnunks, a m climbed higher than its fell into a river. For a monkey race stood panic stream flowed on, and two the monkeys continue as if nothing had hap

Quidnunk is (a fable, 1726)

*** The object of this that no one is of sufficient stop the general current cause a gap in nature Kaisers die, having climbed nunks, somewhat higher

but when they fall into the stream, Flat-
terers scrawl *Hic jacet* on a stone, but no
one misses them

Quildrive (2 syl), clerk to old Phil-
pot "the citizen"—Murphy, *The Citizen*
(1761)

Quilp (Daniel), a hideous dwarf,
cunning, malicious, and a perfect master
in tormenting. Of hard, forbidding fea-
tures, with head and face large enough
for a giant. His black eyes were rest-
less, sly, and cunning, his mouth and
chin bristly with a coarse, hard beard,
his face never clean, but always distorted
with a ghastly grin, which showed the
few discoloured fangs that supplied
the place of teeth. His dress consisted
of a large high-crowned hat, a worn-out
dark suit, a pair of most capacious shoes,
and a huge crumpled dirty white neck-
cloth. Such hair as he had was a grizzled
black, cut short but banging about his
ears in fringes. His hands were coarse
and dirty, his finger-nails crooked, long,
and yellow. He lived on Tower Hill,
collected rents, advanced money to sea-
men, and kept a sort of wharf, containing
rusty anchors, huge iron rings, piles of
rotten wood, and sheets of old copper,
calling himself a ship-breaker. He was
on the point of being arrested for felony,
when he drowned himself.

He ate hard egg shell and all for his breakfast, de-
voured gigantic prawns with sh-

It might doubt if he were indeed human.—
C. F.

Mrs Quilp (Detsy), wife of the dwarf,
a loving, young, timid, obedient, and
pretty blue-eyed little woman, treated
like a dog by her diabolical husband,
whom she really loved but more greatly
feared.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity*
Shop (1840)

Quinap'alus, the Mrs Harris of
"authorities in citations." If any one
quotes from an hypothetical author, he
gives Quinap'alus as his authority.

What says Quinap'alus. Better a witty fool than a
follish wit.—Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* act. 1. sc. 5 (1614)

Quinbus Flestrin ("the man-
mountain") So the Lilliputians called
Gulliver (ch. 11).—Swift, *Gulliver's*
Travels ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726).

Quince (Peter), a carpenter, who
undertakes the management of the play
called "Pyramus and Thisbe," in *Mid-*
summer Night's Dream tragedy. He speaks of
"luchable tragedy," "lamentable
comedy," "tragical mirth," and so on—

Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream*
(1592)

Quino'nes (*Suero de*), in the reign of
Juan II. He, with nine other cavaliers,
held the bridge of Orbigo against all
comers for thirty-six days, and in that
time they overthrew seventy-eight
knights of Spain and France.

Quintano'na, the duenna of queen
Ginever or Ginebra.—Cervantes, *Don*
Quixote, II. ii. 6 (1615)

Quintessence (Queen), sovereign of
Enteechie, the country of speculative
science visited by Pantagruel and his
companions in their search for "the
ornacle of the Holy Bottle"—Rabelais,
Pantagruel, v. 19 (1646)

Quint'essence of Heaven. Be-
sides the four elements of earth, Aristotle
imagined a fifth element, out of which
the stars and other ethereal bodies were
formed. The motion of this "quint-
essence," he said, was orbicular.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, III. 710, etc. (1633)

Quin'tiquimes'tia (Queen), a much
dreaded, fighting giantess. It was one of
the romances in don Quixote's library
condemned by the priest and barber of
the village to be burnt.—Cervantes, *Don*
Quixote, I. (1605).

Quintus Fixlein [Fiz linc], the
title and chief character of a romance by
Jean Paul Friedrich Richter (1796).
France, like Quintus Fixlein, had perennial fireproof
joys namely employments.—Carlyle

Quir'nus, Mars

Now by our sire Quirinus,
It was a goodly sight

To see the thirty standards
Swept down the tide of flight.

Lord Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("Battle of
the Lake Regillus" xxxvi., 1812)

Quitam (M), the lawyer at the
Black Bear inn at Darlington.—Sir W.
Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

* * The first two words in an a tion
on a penal statute are Qui tam. Thus,
Qui tam pro domina regina, quam pro
seipso, sequitur

Quixa'da (Gutierre), lord of Villa-
garcia. Don Quixote calls himself a
descendant of this bravo knight.—Cer-
vantes, *Don Quixote*, I. (1605)

Quix'ote (Don), a gaunt country
gentleman of La Mancha, about 50 years
of age, gentle and disguised, learned and
high-minded, with

perverted by romance and crazed with ideas of chivalry. He is the hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes. Don Quixote feels himself called on to become a knight-errant, to defend the oppressed and succour the injured. He engages for his squire Sancho Panza, a middle-aged, ignorant rustic, selfish but full of good sense, a gourmand but attached to his master, shrewd but credulous. The knight goes forth on his adventures, thinks wind-mills to be giants, flocks of sheep to be armies, mns to be castles, and galley-slaves oppressed gentlemen, but the squire sees them in their true light. Ultimately, the knight is restored to his right mind, and dies like a peaceful Christian. The object of this romance was to laugh down the romances of chivalry of the Middle Ages.

(Quixote means "armour for the thighs," but Quixada means "lantern jaws." Don Quixote's favourite author was Feliciano de Silva, his model knight was Amadis de Gaul. The romance is in two parts, of four books each. Pt I was published in 1605, and pt. II in 1615.)

The prototype of the knight was the duke of Lerma.

Don Quixote is a tall, meagre, lantern-jawed, hawk-nosed, long-limbed, grizzle-haired man with a pair of large black whiskers and he styles him self "The knight of the Woeful Countenance."—Cervantes *Don Quixote* II i 14 (1615).

Don Quixote's Horse, Rosinante (4 syl.), all skin and bone.

Quixote (The Female) or Adventures of Arabella, a novel by Mrs Lennox (1752).

Quixote of the North (The), Charles XII of Sweden, sometimes called "The Madman" (1682, 1697-1718).

Quodling (The Rev Mr), chaplain to the duke of Buckingham—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Why "said the duke I had caused my little Quodling to go through his oration thus. Whatever evil reports had passed current during the lifetime of the worthy matron whom they had restored to do it that day ven Malice herself could not deny that she was born well, married well, lived well and died well, since she was born at Shadwell, married to Greenwell, lived in Camberwell, and died in Bridewell."—*Peveril of the Peak*, xlv (1823).

(Some give *Clerkenwell* instead of "Camberwell".)

Quos Ego—, a threat intended but withheld, a sentence broken off. Eölus, angry with the winds and storms which had thrown the sea into commotion without his sanction, was going to say he would punish them severely for this act

of insubordination, but having uttered the first two words, "Whom I—," he says no more, but proceeds to the business in hand—Virgil, *Æneid*, i.

Next Monday "said he you will be a 'substance and then—" with which quos ego he went to the next boy—Dascut, *Half a Life* (1830).

Quotem (Caleb), a parish clerk or Jack-of-all-trades—G. Colman, *The Review or The Wags of Windsor* (1798).

I resolved like Caleb Quotem to have a place at the review.—Washington Irving.

R.

R. Neither Demosthenes nor Aristotle could pronounce the letter r.

R (rogue), vagabonds, etc., who were branded on the left shoulder with this letter.

They may be burned with a hot burning iron of the breadth of a shilling with a great Roman R on the left shoulder which letter shall remain as the mark of a rogue.—Frynne, *Alaric master or The Players' Scourge*.

If I escape the halter with the letter R.
Printed upon it.

Massinger *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* iv 2 (1629).

Rab'agas, an advocate and editor of a journal called the *Carmagnole*. At the same office was published another radical paper, called the *Crapaud Volant*. Rab'agas lived in the kingdom of Monaco, and was a demagogue leader of the deepest red, but was won over to the king's party by the tact of an American lady, who got him an invitation to dine at the palace, and made him chief minister of state. From this moment he became the most strenuous opponent of the "liberal" party.—M. Sardou, *Rabagas* (1872).

Rabbi Abion of Tient, a fictitious sage and most wonderful linguist. "He knew the nature of all manner of herbs, beasts, and minerals."—Reynard the Fox, vii (1498).

Rabbits. Those rabbits have more nature in them than you commonly find in rabbits, i.e. my production is better than the production of other men. This was said by a conceited artist—J. Foster, *Life of Dickens*, ii 367.

Rabelais (*The English*). Dean Swift was so called by Voltaire (1667-1745).

Sterne (1713-1768) and Thomas Amory (1699-1788) have also been so called.

Rabelais (The Modern), William Maginn (1794-1842).

Rabelais of Germany, J Fischart, called "Mentzer" (1550-1611) -

Rabelais's Poison. Rabelais, being at a great distance from Paris, and without money to pay his hotel bill or his fare, made up three small packets of brick-dust. One he labelled "Poison for the king," another "Poison for monsieur," and the third "Poison for the dauphin." The landlord instantly informed against this "poisoner," and the secretary of state removed him at once to Paris. When, however, the joke was found out, it ended only in a laugh — *Spectator* ("Art of Growing Rich")

Rab'ican or Rabica'no, the horse of Astolpho. Its sire was Wind and its dam Fire. It fed on human food. The word means "short tail" — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

* * Argalia's horse is called by the same name in *Orlando Innamorato* (1495)

Rabisson, a vagabond tinker and knife-grinder. He was the only person who knew about "the gold-mine" left to the "miller of Grenoble." Rabisson was murdered for his secret by Eusebe Noel the schoolmaster of Bout des Monde — *E. Stirling, The Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble* (1854)

Rab'sheka (in the Bible RAB-SHAKEH), in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for sir Thomas Player (2 Kings viii)

Next him let railing Rab'sheka have place—
So full of zeal he has no need of grace.

PL. II. (165)

Raby (Aurora), a rich young English orphan, catholic in religion, of virgin modesty, "a rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded." She was staying in the house of lord and lady Amundevillo during the parliamentary vacation. Hero don Juan, "as Russian envoy," was also a guest, with several others. Aurora Raby is introduced in canto xv, and crops up here and there in the two remaining cantos, but, as the tale was never finished, it is not possible to divine what part the beautiful and innocent girl was designed by the poet to play. Probably don Juan, having sown his "wild oats," might become a not-unfit match for the beautiful orphan — *Byron, Don Juan* (1824)

Raby (The Rose of), the mother of Richard III. She was Cecily, daughter

of Ralph Nevill de Raby—first earl of Westmoreland. Her husband was Richard duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. She died 1495

Rachael, a servant-girl at lady Peveril's of the Peak — Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Ra'chael (2 syl), one of the "hands" in Bounderby's mill at Coketown. She loved Stephen Blackpool, and was greatly beloved by him in return, but Stephen was married to a worthless drunkard. After the death of Stephen, Rachael watched over the good-for-nothing young widow, and befriended her — *C. Dickens, Hard Times* (1854)

Racine of Italy (The), Metastasio (1698-1782).

Racine of Music (The), Antonio Gaspare Sacchini of Naples (1735-1786)

Racket (Sir Charles), a young man of fashion, who has married the daughter of a wealthy London merchant. In the third week of the honeymoon, sir Charles paid his father-in-law a visit, and quarrelled with his bride about a game of whist. The lady affirmed that sir Charles ought to have played a diamond instead of a club. Sir Charles grew furious, and resolved upon a divorce, but the quarrel was adjusted, and sir Charles ends by saying, "You may be as wrong as you please, but I'll be cursed if I ever endeavour to set you right again."

Lady Racket, wife of sir Charles, and elder daughter of Mr Drugget — *Murphy, Three Weeks after Marriage* (1776)

Racket (Widow), a sprightly, good-natured widow and woman of fashion

A coquette, a wit, and a fine lady — *Mrs. Cowley, The Belle's Stratagem*, II. 1 (1780)

The Widow Racket was one of Mrs. Pope's best parts. Her usual manner of expressing pliant carelessness consisted in tossing her head from right to left, and striking the palm of one hand with the back of the other [1740-1797] — *James Smith*.

Rackrent (Sir Condy), in Miss Edgeworth's novel of *Castle Rackrent* (1802)

Raddle (Mrs), keeper of the lodgings occupied by Bob Sawyer. The young medical practitioner invited Mr Pickwick and his three friends to a convivial meeting, but the termagant Mrs Raddle brought the meeting to an untimely end — *C. Dickens, The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Rad'egonde (St) or St RADIGONDE, queen of France (born 519, died 587). She was the daughter of Bertaire king of

dragged forth, and the Moor said, "And how would you act if our lots were reversed?" Ramiro replied, "I would feast you well, and send for my chief princes and counsellors, and set you before them, and bid you blow your horn till you died. "Then be it so," said the Moor. But when Ramiro blew his horn, his "merry men" rushed into the castle, and the Moorish king, with Aldonza and all their children, princes, and counsellors, were put to the sword — Southey, *Ramiro* (a ballad from the Portuguese, 1804)

Ramorny (*Sir John*), a voluptuary, master of the horse to prince Robert of Scotland — Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Ramsay (*David*), the old watchmaker near Temple Bar

Margaret Ramsay, David's daughter. She marries lord Nigel — Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Ramsbottom (*Mrs*), a vile speller of the language. Theodore Hook's pseudonym in the *John Bull* newspaper, 1829

* * Winifred Jenkins, the maid of Miss Tabitha Bramble (in Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, 1770), rivals Mrs Ramsbottom in bad spelling

Randal, the boatman at Lochleven Castle — Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Randolph (*Lord*), a Scotch nobleman, whose life was saved by young Norval. For this service his lordship gave the youth a commission, but Glenalvon the heir-presumptive hated the new favourite, and persuaded lord Randolph that Norval was too familiar with his lady. Accordingly, Glenalvon and lord Randolph waylaid the lad, who being attacked slew Glenalvon in self-defence, but was himself slain by lord Randolph. When the lad was killed, lord Randolph learned that "Norval" was the son of lady Randolph by lord Douglas her former husband. He was greatly vexed, and went to the war then raging between Scotland and Denmark, to drown his sorrow by activity and danger.

Lady Randolph, daughter of sir Malcolm, was privately married to lord Douglas, and when her first boy was born she hid him in a basket, because there was a family feud between Malcolm and Douglas. Soon after this, Douglas was slain in battle, and the widow married lord Randolph. The babe was

found by old Norval a shepherd, who brought it up as his own son. When 18 years old, the lad saved the life of lord Randolph, and was given a commission in the army. Lady Randolph, hearing of the incident, discovered that young Norval was her own son Douglas Glenalvon, who hated the new favourite, persuaded lord Randolph that the young man was too familiar with lady Randolph, and being waylaid, a fight ensued, in which Norval slew Glenalvon, but was himself slain by lord Randolph. Lord Randolph, being informed that the young man was lady Randolph's son, went to the wars to "drive away care," and lady Randolph, in her distraction, cast herself headlong from a steep precipice — J. Home, *Douglas* (1757)

The voice of Mrs Crawford [1734-1801], when thrown out by the vehemence of strong feeling, seemed to wither up the hearer. It was a flaming arrow, a lightning of passion. Such was the effect of her almost shriek to old Norval. "Was he alive?" It was like an electric shock, which drove the blood back to the heart, and produced a shudder of terror through the crowded theatre — Boden *Life of Kemble*

Random, a man of fortune with a scapegrace son. He is pale and puffy, with gout and a tearing cough. Random goes to France to recruit his health, and on his return to England gets arrested for debt by mistake for his son. He raves and rages, threatens and vows vengeance, but finds his son on the point of marrying a daughter of sir David Dunder of Dunder Hall, and forgets his evils in contemplation of this most desirable alliance — G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788)

Random (*Roderick*), a young Scotch scapegrace in quest of fortune. At one time he revels in prosperity, at another he is in utter destitution. Roderick is led into different countries (whose peculiarities are described), and falls into the society of wits, sharpers, courtiers, and harlots. Occasionally lavish, he is essentially mean, with a dash of humour, he is contemptibly revengeful, and, though generous-minded when the whim jumps with his wishes, he is thoroughly selfish. His treatment of Strap is revolting to a generous mind. Strap lends him money in his necessity, but the heartless Roderick wastes the loan, treats Strap as a mere servant, fleeces him at dice, and cuffs him when the game is adverse — T. Smollett, *Roderick Random* (1748)

Ranger, the madcap cousin of Clarinda, and the leading character in Hooley's *Suspicious Husband* (1747)

Ran'tipole (3 syl), a madcap One of the nicknames given to Napoleon III (See NAPOLEON III)

Dick, be a little rantipollish.
Colman *Hector at Law* 1.2 (1797)

Raoul [*Raul*], the old huntsman of Sir Raymond Berenger—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Raoul di Nangis (Sir), the huguenot in love with Valentina (daughter of the comte de St. Bris, governor of the Louvre) Sir Raoul is offered the hand of Valentina in marriage, but rejects it because he fancies she is betrothed to the comte de Nevers Nevers being slain in the Bartholomew Massacre, Raoul marries Valentina, but scarcely is the ceremony over when both are shot by the musketeers under the command of St. Bris—Neverbeer, *Les Huguenots* (opera, 1836)

Raphael (2 or 3 syl), called by Milton, "The Sociable Spirit," and "The Affable Archangel" In the book of *Tobit* it was Raphael who travelled with Tobias into Media and back again, and it is the same angel that holds discourse with Adam through two books of *Paradise Lost*, v and vi. (1663)

Raphael, the guardian angel of John the Beloved

* * Longfellow calls Raphael "The Angel of the Sun," and says that he brings to man "the gift of faith"—*Golden Legend* ("Miracle-Play," in, 1851)

Raphael (*The Flemish*), Frans Floris His chief works are "St Luke at His Easel," and the "Descent of the Fallen Angels," both in Antwerp Cathedral (1520-1570).

Raphael (*The French*), Eustace Lesueur (1617-1655)

Raphael of Cats (*The*), Godefroi Mind, a Swiss painter, famous for his cats (1768-1814)

Raphael of Holland (*The*), Martin van Hemskerck (1498-1574)

Raphael's Enchanter, Giulia Fornarina, a baker's wife Her likeness appears in several of his paintings (See LOVERS)

Rapier (*The*) was introduced by Rowland York in 1587

The [Rapier and Fork] was a Londoner famous among the clowns in his time for bringing in a new kind of dish—to run the point of a rapier into a man's body before that time the use was with little bucklers and with broadswords to strike and never thrust, and it was

accounted mainly to stir the under the girdle.—*Carleton, 2 Twenty 1 Remembrance* (1655)

Rare Ben Ben Jonson, the dramatist, was so called by Shakespeare (1574-1637)

Raredrench (*Master*), apothecary.—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Rascal, worthless, lean A rascal deer is a lean, poor stag Brutus calls money "rascal counters," i. e. contemptible, ignoble

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such rascal counters from his friends,
Be ready god with all your thunderbolts
Dart him to pieces!

Shakespeare *Jullius Caesar* act iv sc. 3 (1677)

Rashleigh Osbaldistone, called "the scholar," an hypocritical and accomplished villain, killed by Rob Roy—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

* * Surely never gentleman was plagued with such a family as Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone of Osbaldistone Hall (1) Percival, "the set," (2) Thorncliff, "the bully," (3) John, "the gamekeeper," (4) Pichard, "the horse-jockey," (5) Wilfred, "the fool," (6) Rashleigh, "the scholar and knave"

Ras'selas, prince of Abresinia, fourth son of the emperor According to the custom of the country, he was confined in a private paradise, with the rest of the royal family This paradise was in the valley of Ambara, surrounded by high mountains It had only one entrance, which was by a cavern under a rock concealed by woods, and closed by iron gates He escaped with his sister Nekayah and Imlac the poet, and wandered about to find out what condition or rank of life was the most happy After careful investigation, he found no lot without its drawbacks, and resolved to return to the "happy valley"—Dr Johnson, *Raselas* (1759)

The mad astronomer who imagined that he perceived the regulation of the weather and the distribution of the seasons is an original character in romance and the "happy valley" in which Ras has resided to be died with poetic feeling—Young

Rat. One of the richest provinces of Holland was once inundated by a hole made in the dykes by a single water-rat

Rat without a Tail Witches could assume any animal form, but the tail was ever wanting Thus, a cat without a tail, a rat without a tail, a dog without a tail, were witch forms.—See *Macbeth*, act i. sc. 8.

Rats (*Devoured by*) Archbishop Hatto, count Graf, bishop Widerolf of Strasburg, bishop Adolph of Cologne, Freiherr von Güttingen, were all devoured by rats (See HATTO, p 429)

Ratchiffe (James), a notorious thief—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Ratchiffe (Mr Hubert), a friend of sir Edward Mauley "the Black Dwarf"—Sir W Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Ratchiffe (Mrs), the widow of "don Carlos" who rescued Sheva at Cadiz from an *auto da fe*

Charles Ratchiffe, clerk of sir Stephen Bertram, discharged because he had a pretty sister, and sir Stephen had a young son Charles supported his widowed mother and his sister by his earnings. He rescued Sheva, the Jew, from a howling London mob, and was left the heir of the old man's property

Miss [Liza] Ratchiffe, sister of Charles, clandestinely married to Charles Bertram and given £10,000 by the Jew to reconcile sir Stephen Bertram to the alliance. She was handsome, virtuous, and elegant, mild, modest, and gentle—Cumberland, *The Jew* (1776)

Rath'mor, chief of Clutha (*the Clyde*), and father of Calthion and Colmar Dunthalmo lord of Teutha "came in his pride against him," and was overcome, whereupon his anger rose, and he went by night with his warriors, and slew Rathmor in his own halls, where his feasts had so often been spread for strangers—Ossian, *Calthion and Colmar*

Rattlin (Jack), a famous naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*. Tom Bowling is in the same novel (1749)

Rattray (Sir Runnion), of Runnigullion, the duelling friend of sir Mungo Malagrowther—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Raucocant'i, leader of a troupe of singers going to act in Sicily. The whole were captured by Lambro the pirate, and sold in Turkey as slaves

Would not become myself to dwell upon
My own merits, and tho' young I see sir you [don Juan]
I have got a travelled air which shows you one
To whom the opera is by no means new
You've heard of Raucocant'i—I'm that man
You was [sic] not last year at the fair of Lugo
But next, when I'm engaged to sing there—do go
Byron, *Don Juan* 1v 88 (1830)

Raven, emblem of Denmark, and standard of the Danes. Necromantic powers are ascribed to it. Asser says, in his *Life of Alfred*, If the Danes were destined to gain a victory, "a live crow would appear flying on the middle of the unfurled flag, but if they were doomed to be defeated, the flag would hang down motionless," and thus, he continues, "was often proved to be so"

The raven banner was called *Landeyda* ("the desolation of the country"), and its device was woven by the daughters of Regner Lodbrok

we have shattered back
The hugest wave from Norceland ever yet
Surged on us and our battle axes broken
The Raven's wing and dumbled the carrion creak
From the gray sea for ever
Tennyson *Harold* 1v 3 (1870)

Raven (Barnaby's), Grip, a large bird, of most impish disposition. Its usual phrases were "I'm a devil!" "Never say die!" "Polly, put the kettle on!" He also uttered a cluck like cork-drawing, a barking like a dog, and a crowing like a cock. Barnaby Rudge used to carry it about in a basket at his back. The bird drooped while it was in jail with his master, but after Barnaby's reprieve,

It soon recovered its good looks and became as glossy and sleek as ever—but for a whole year it never indulged in any other sound than a grave and decorous creak. One bright summer morning the bird advanced with fantastic steps to the door of the Maypole and then cried I'm a devil! three or four times with extraordinary rapture—and from that time constantly practised and improved himself in the vulgar tongue—C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* 11. (1841)

Ravens of Owain (The) Owain had in his army 300 ravens, who were irresistible. It is thought that these ravens were warriors who bore this device on their shields

A man who caused the birds to fly upon the host
Like the ravens of Owain eager for prey
Bleddyn't Vardd *Myrhyrion Archaeology* 1. 365

Ravens once White One day, a raven told Apollo that Coro'nis, a Thessalian nymph whom he passionately loved, was faithless. Apollo, in his rage, shot the nymph, but hated the raven, and "bade him prate in white plumes never more"—Ovid, *Metam.*, 11

Ravenspurn, at the mouth of the Humber, where Henry IV landed, in 1399, to depose Richard II. It no longer exists, having been wholly engulfed by the sea, but no record exists of the date of this engulfment

Ra'venstone or Ra'benstein, the stone gibbet of Germany. So called from the ravens which perch on it

Do you think
I'll honour you so much as save your throat
From the ravenstone by choking you myself?
Byron *Werner* II 2 (1822).

Ravenswood (*Allan lord of*), a decayed Scotch nobleman of the royalist party

Master Edgar Ravenswood, the son of Allan In love with Lucy Ashton, daughter of sir William Ashton lord-keeper of Scotland The lovers plight their troth at the "Mermaid's Fountain," but Lucy is compelled to marry Frank Havston laird of Bucklaw The bride, in a fit of insanity, attempts to murder the bridegroom, and dies in convulsions Bucklaw recovers, and goes abroad Colonel Ashton appoints a hostile meeting with Edgar, but young Ravenswood, on his way to the place appointed, is lost in the quicksands of Kelpies Flow, in accordance with an ancient prophecy — Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

* * In Donizetti's opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, Bucklaw dies of the wound inflicted by the bride, and Edgar, heart-broken, comes on the stage and kills himself

The catastrophe in the *Bride of Lammermoor* where [*Edgar*] Ravenswood is swallowed up by a quicksand is singularly grand in romance but would be inadmissible in a drama.—*Encyc. Brit. Art. Romance.*

Rawhead and Bloody-Bones, two bogies or huggars, generally coupled together In some cases the phrase is employed to designate one and the same "shadowy sprite"

Servants awe children by telling them of Raw head and Bloody bones.—Locke.

Rayland (*Mrs*), the domineering lady of the *Old Manor-House*, by Charlotte Smith (1749-1806)

Mrs Rayland is a sort of queen Elizabeth in private life.—Sir W Scott.

Raymond, count of Toulouse, the Nestor of the crusaders He slays Aladine king of Jerusalem, and plants the Christian standard on the tower of David —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xx (1516)

* * Introduced by sir W Scott in *Count Robert of Paris*, a novel of the period of Rufus

Raymond (*Sir Charles*), a country gentleman, the friend and neighbour of sir Robert Belmont

Colonel Raymond, son of sir Charles, in love with Rosetta Belmont Being diffident and modest, Rosetta delights in tormenting him, and he is jealous even of

William Faddle "a fellow made up of knavery, noise, and impudence"

Harriet Raymond, daughter of sir Charles, whose mother died in giving her birth She was committed to the care of a governante, who changed her name to Fidelia, wrote to sir Charles to say that she was dead, and sold her at the age of 12 to a villain named Villard Charles Belmont, hearing her cries of distress, rescued her and took her home The governante at death confessed the truth, and Charles Belmont married her —Edward Moore, *The Foundling* (1748)

Raz'eka, the giver of food, one of the four gods of the Adites (2 syl)

We called on Razeka for food.
Southey Thalata the Destroyer L 24 (1797)

Razor, a barber who could "think of nothing but poor old England" He was the friend and neighbour of Quid-nunc the upholsterer, who was equally crazy about the political state of the nation, and the affairs of Europe in general —Murphy, *The Upholsterer* (1758)

Razor (*To cut blocks with a*) Oliver Goldsmith said of Edward Burke, the statesman

Too deep for his hearers he went on refining
And thought of convincing whilst they thought of dining
The equal to all things to all things unfit
Too nice for a statesman too proud for a wit
For a patriot too cool for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient
In short, 'twas his fate unemployed or in place sir
To eat mutation cold and cut blocks with a razor
Pettibation (1774)

The National Razor The guillotine was so called in the first French Revolution

Read (*Sir William*), a tailor, who set up for oculist, and was knighted by queen Anne This quack was employed both by queen Anne and George I Sir William could not read He professed to cure wens, wry-necks, and hare-lips (died 1715)

None shall their rise to merit owe—
That popish doctrine is exalted quile
Or Ralph had been no duke and Read no knight.
A Political Squib of the Period

* * The "Ralph" referred to is Ralph Montagu, created viscount in 1682, and duke of Montagu in 1705 (died 1709)

Ready-to-Halt, a pilgrim that journeyed to the Celestial City on crutches He joined Mr Greatheart's party, and was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire —Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II. (1684)

Reason (The Feast of).

Theré St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope *Satire* I. (Imitations of Horace) 178 (1734)

Reason (The goddess of), in the French Revolution, some say, was the wife of Momoro the printer, but Lamartine says it was Mdlle Maillard, an actress

Chauvette assisted by La s an actor of the Opera had arranged the *site* of December 29 1793. Mdlle Maillard an actress brilliant with youth and talent played the part of the goddess. She was borne in a palanquin the canopy of which was formed of oak branches Women in white with tri-coloured sashes preceded her Attired with theatrical bust his n Phrygian cap and a blue chlamys over a transparent tunic she was taken to the foot of the altar and seated there Behind her burnt an immense torch symbolizing the flame of philosophy the true light of the world. Chauvette, taking a censor in his hands fell on his knees to the goddess, and offered incense and the whole concluded with dancing and song M de Lamar the Michelet says it was Mdlle Aubray

Rebecca, leader of the Rebeccaïtes, a band of Welsh rioters, who in 1843 made a raid upon toll-gates The captain and his guard disguised themselves in female attire

"* This name arose from a gross perversion of a text of Scripture "And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her, let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them" (*Gen* xiv 60)

Rebecca, daughter of Isaac the Jew, meek, modest, and high-minded She loves Ivanhoe, who has shown great kindness to her and to her father, and when Ivanhoe marries Rowena, both Rebecca and her father leave England for a foreign land—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Rebecca (Mistress), the favourite waiting-maid of Mrs Margaret Bertram of Singleside—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannerism* (time, George II)

Record, noted for his superlatives, "most presumptuous," "most audacious," "most impatient," as

Oh you will most audacious Look at him most inquisitive Under lock and key most noble I will not dignified.—S Birch *The Adopted Child*

Recruiting Officer (The), a comedy by G Farquhar (1709) The "recruiting officer" is sergeant Kite, his superior officer is captain Plume, and the recruit is Sylvia, who assumes the military dress of her brother and the name of Jack Wifal alias Pinch Her father, justice Balance, allows the game to pass the muster, and when the trick is discovered, to prevent scandal, the justice gives her in marriage to the captain

Red Book of Hergest (The), a collection of children's tales in Welsh, so called from the name of the place where

it was discovered Each tale is called in Welsh a *Mabinogi*, and the entire collection is the *Mabinogion* (from *mab*, "a child") The tales relate chiefly to Arthur and the early British kings A translation in three vols, with notes, was published by lady Charlotte Guest (1838-49)

Red-Cap (Mother), an old nurse at the Hungerford Stairs—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Red-Cap (Mother) Madame Buffon was so called, because her bonnet was deeply coloured with her own blood in a street fight at the outbreak of the French Revolution—W Melville

Red Cross Knight (The) represents St George the patron saint of England His adventures, which occupy bk 1 of Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, symbolize the struggles and ultimate victory of holiness over sin (or protestantism over popery) Una comes on a white ass to the court of Gloriana, and craves that one of the knights would undertake to slay the dragon which kept her father and mother prisoners The Red Cross Knight, arrayed in all the armour of God (*Lph* vi 11-17), undertakes the adventure, and goes, accompanied for a time with Una, but, deluded by Archimago, he quits the lady, and the two meet with numerous adventures At last, the knight, having slain the dragon, marries Una, and thus holiness is allied to the Oneness of Truth (1590)

Red Flag (A) signified war in the Roman empire, and when displayed on the capitol it was a call for assembling the military for active service

Red Hair Judas was represented in ancient paintings with red hair and red beard

His very hair is of the dissembling colour
Something browner than Judas's
Shakespeare *As You Like It* act iv sc. 4 (1600)

Red Hand of Ulster

Calverley of Calverley, Yorkshire Walter Calverley, Esq, in 1605, murdered two of his children, and attempted to murder his wife and a child "at nurse" This became the subject of *The Yorkshire Tragedy* In consequence of these murders, the family is required to wear "the bloody hand"

The Holt family, of Lancashire, has a similar tradition connected with their coat armour.

Red Horse (*Tale of the*), in Warwickshire, so called from a horse cut in a hill of reddish soil, "a witness of that day we won upon the Danes"

White horse is exalted to the skies
But Red horse of you all contemned only lies
Drayton Polyolion, xiii. (1613)

Red Knight (*The*), sir Permonon's, one of the four brothers who kept the passages leading to Castle Perilous. In the allegory of Gareth, this knight represents noon, and was the third brother. Night, the eldest born, was slain by sir Gareth, the Green Knight, which represents the young day-spring, was overcome, but not slain, and the Red Knight, being overcome, was spared also. The reason is this darkness is slain, but dawn is only overcome by the stronger light of noon, and noon decays into the evening twilight. Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, calls sir Permonon "Meridies" or "Noonday Sun." The Latin name is not consistent with a British tale.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 129 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls*.

Red Knight of the Red Lands (*The*), sir Ironside. "He had the strength of seven men, and every day his strength went on increasing till noon." This knight kept the lady Iones captive in Castle Perilous. In the allegory of sir Gareth, sir Ironside represents death, and the captive lady "the Bride" or Church triumphant. Sir Gareth combats with Night, Morn, Noon, and Evening, or fights the fight of faith, and then overcomes the last enemy, which is death, when he marries the lady or is received into the Church, which is "the Lamb's Bride." Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, makes the combat with the Red Knight ("Mors" or "Death") to be a single stroke, but the *History* says that it endured from morn to noon, and from noon to night—in fact, that man's whole life is a contest with moral and physical death.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 134-137 (1470), Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Red Land (*The*). Westphalia was so called by the members of the Vehmengent.

Originally none but an inhabitant of the Red Land could be admitted a member of the Wescene (or were *Wescene*)—Chambers *Prose*, iv. 281.

Red-Lattice Phrases, ale-house talk. Red lattices or chequers were ordinary ale-house signs.—Shakespeare,

Merry Wives of Windsor, act ii. sc. 4 (1596)

The chequers were the arms of Fitzwarren, the head of which house in the days of the Henrys was invested with the power of licensing the establishments of victuallers and publicans. Houses licensed notified the same by displaying the Fitzwarren arms.—*Times*, April 29, 1869.

Red Pipe. The Great Spirit long ago called the Indians together, and, standing on the red pipe-stone rock, broke off a piece, which he made into a pipe, and smoked, letting the smoke exhale to the four quarters. He then told the Indians that the red pipe-stone was their flesh, and they must use the red pipe when they made peace, and that when they smoked it the war-club and scalping-knife must not be touched. Having so spoken, the Great Spirit was received up into the clouds.—*American-Indian Mythology*.

The red pipe has blown its fumes of peace and war to the remotest corners of the continent. It visited every warrior and passed through its reddened stem the terrible oath of war and desolation. Here too the peace-breathing calumet was born and fringed with eagle's quills, which has shed its thrilling fumes over the land and soothed the fury of the restless savage.—*Quill Letters on the North American*, ii. 150.

Red Riding-Hood (*Little*), a child with a red cloak, who goes to carry calce to her grandmother. A wolf placed itself in the grandmother's bed, and when the child remarked upon the size of its eyes, ears, and nose, replied it was the better to see, hear, and smell the little grandchild. "But, grandmamma," said the child, "what a great mouth you have got!" "The better to eat you up," was the reply, and the child was devoured by the wolf.

This nursery tale is, with slight variations, common to Sweden, Germany, and France. In Charles Perrault's *Contes des Femmes* (1697) it is called "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge."

Red Sea (*The*). So called by the Greeks and Romans. Perhaps because it was the sea of Edom ("the red man"), perhaps because the shore is a red sand, perhaps because the waters are reddened by red sea-weeds or a red bottom. The Hebrews called it "The Weedy Sea" (*Yam-Suph*).

The Red Sea is not more red than any other sea, but in some places there is the grave's red, and therefore is called the Red Sea.—Manderly *Travels* (1492).

Red Swan (*The*). Odjibwa, hearing a strange noise, saw in the lake a most beautiful red swan. Pulling his bow, he took deliberate aim, without effect. He shot every arrow from his quiver with the same result, then, fetching from his father's medicine sack three poisoned

arrows, he shot them also at the bird. The last of the three arrows passed through the swan's neck, whereupon the bird rose into the air, and sailed away towards the setting sun—*Schoolcraft, Algonic Researches*, ii 9 (1839)

Redgauntlet, a story, told in a series of letters, about a conspiracy formed by sir Edward Hugh Redgauntlet, on behalf of the "Young Pretender" Charles Edward, then above 40 years of age. The conspirators insist that the prince should dismiss his mistress, Miss Walkingshaw, and, as he refuses to comply with this demand, they abandon their enterprise. Just as a brig is prepared for the prince's departure from the island, colonel Campbell arrives with the military. He connives, however, at the affair, the conspirators disperse, the prince embarks, and Redgauntlet becomes the prior of a monastery abroad. This is one of the inferior novels, but is redeemed by the character of Peter Peebles—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (1824)

Redgauntlet embodies a great deal of Scott's own personal history and experience—*Chambers' English Literature* ii 559

Redgauntlet (*Sir Alberich*), an ancestor of the family

Sir Edward Redgauntlet, son of sir Alberich, killed by his father's horse

Sir Robert Redgauntlet, an old tory, mentioned in *Wandering Willie's tale*

Sir John Redgauntlet, son and successor of sir Robert, mentioned in *Wandering Willie's tale*

Sir Redwald Redgauntlet, son of sir John

Sir Henry Darsie Redgauntlet, son of sir Redwald

Lady Henry Darsie Redgauntlet, wife of sir Henry Darsie

Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, alias *Darsie Latimer*, son of sir Henry and lady Darsie

Miss Ithas Redgauntlet, alias *Greenmantle*, sister of sir Arthur. She marries Allan Fairford

Sir Edward Hugh Redgauntlet, the Jacobite conspirator. He is uncle to Darsie Latimer, and is called "Laird of the Lochs," alias "Mr Hernies of Birrenswark," alias "Master Ingoldsby"—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Redi (*Francis*), an Italian physician and lyric poet. He was first physician to the grand-duke of Tuscany (1626-1698)

Even Redi, tho he chanted
Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his dithyrambic sallies
Longfellow *Drinking Song*

Redlaw (*Mr*), tho "haunted man" He is a professor of chemistry, who bargained with the spirit which haunted him to leave him, on condition of his imparting to others his own idiosyncrasies. From this moment the chemist carried with him the infection of silliness, selfishness, discontent, and ingratitude. On Christmas Day the infection ceased. Redlaw lost his morbid feelings, and all who suffered by his infection, being healed, were restored to love, mirth, benevolence, and gratitude—C Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1848)

Redman (*Sir Magnus*), governor of the town of Berwick (fifteenth century)

He was remarkable for his long red beard, and was therefore called by the English "Magnus Red beard," but by the Scots in derision "Magnus Red mane" as if his beard had been a horse mane—*Godscroft*, 178

Redmond O'Neale, Rokeby's father, beloved by Rokeby's daughter Matilda, whom he marries. He turns out to be Northam's son and heir—Sir W Scott, *Rokeby* (1812)

Reece (*Captain*), R N, of the *Mantelpiece*, adored by all his crew. They had feather-beds, warm slippers, hot-water cans, brown Windsor soap, and a valet to every four, for captain Reece said, "It is my duty to make my men happy, and I will." Captain Reece had a daughter, ten female cousins, a niece, and a ma, six sisters, and an aunt or two, and, at the suggestion of William Lee the coxswain, married these ladies to his crew—"It is my duty to make my men happy, and I will." Last of all captain Reece married the widowed mother of his coxswain, and they were all married on one day—"It was their duty, and they did it"—W S Gilbert, *The Bab Ballads* ("Captain Reece, R N")

Reeve's Tale (*The*) Symond Symlyn, a miller of Trompington, near Cambridge, used to serve "Soler Hall College," but was an arrant thief. Two scholars, Aleyn and John, undertook to see that a sack of corn sent to be ground was not tampered with, so one stood by the hopper, and one by the trough which received the flour. In the mean time, the miller let their horse loose, and, when the young men went to catch it, purloined half a bushel of the flour, substituting meal instead. It was so late before the horse could be caught, that the miller offered

the two scholars a "shakedown" in his own chamber, but when they were in bed he began to belabor them numerically. A scuffle ensued, in which the miller, being tripped up, fell upon his wife. His wife, roused from her sleep, seized a stick, and mistaking the bald pate of her husband for the night-cap of one of the young men, banged it so lustily that the man was almost stunned with the blows. In the morn time, the two scholars made off without payment, taking with them the stick and also the half-bushel of flour which had been made into cakes—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388)

*** Boccaccio has a similar story in his *Decameron*. It is also the subject of a fabliau entitled *De Gombert et des Deux Clercs*. Chaucer borrowed his story from a fabliau given by Thomas Wright in his *Arceota Literaria*, 15

Reformado Captain, an officer shelved or degraded because his troops have been greatly reduced

Reformation (The) It was noticed in the earl Lollards, and was radiant in the works of Wycliffe

It was present in the pulpit of Pierre de Bruys, in the pages of Arnolfo di Breseia, in the cell of Roger Bacon

It was active in the field with Peter Revel, in the castle of lord Cobham, in the pulpit with John Huss, in the camp with John Ziska, in the class-room of Pico di Mirandola, in the observatory of Abraham Zacuto, and the college of Antonio di Lebrija, before father Martin was born

Reg'an, second daughter of king Lear, and wife of the duke of Cornwall. Having received the half of her father's kingdom under profession of unbounded love, she refused to entertain him with his suite. On the death of her husband, she designed to marry Edmund natural son of the earl of Gloster, and was poisoned by her elder sister Goneril out of jealousy. Pegan, like Goneril, is proverbial for "filial ingratitude"—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605)

Regent Diamond (The) So called from the regent duke of Orleans. This diamond, the property of France, at first set in the crown, and then in the sword of state, was purchased in India by a governor of Madras, of whom the regent bought it for £60,000

Regillus (The Battle of the Lake)

Regillus Laens is about twenty miles east of Rome, between Genui (north) and Lavium (south). The Romans had expelled Tarquin the Proud from the throne, because of the most scandalous conduct of his son Sextus, who had violated Lueretia and abused her hospitality. Thirty combined cities of Latium, with Sabines and Volseians, took the part of Tarquin, and marched towards Rome. The Romans met the allied army at the lake Regillus, and here, on July 15, B.C. 499, they won the great battle which confirmed their republican constitution, and in which Tarquin, with his sons Sextus and Titus, was slain. While victory was still doubtful, Castor and Pollux, on their white horses, appeared to the Roman dictator, and fought for the Romans. The victory was complete, and ever after the Romans observed the anniversary of this battle with a grand procession and sacrifice. The procession started from the temple of Mars outside the city walls, entered by the Porta Capena, traversed the chief streets of Rome, marched past the temple of Vesta in the forum, and then to the opposite side of the great "square," where they had built a temple to Castor and Pollux in gratitude for the aid rendered by them in this battle. Here offerings were made, and sacrifice was offered to the Great Twin-Brothers, the sons of Ieda. Macaulay has a lay, called *The Battle of the Lake Regillus*, on the subject.

Where by the lake Regilla
Under the Jorian height
All in the land of Tusculum
Was fought the glorious fight,
Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome* (1849)

A very parallel case occurs in the life of Mahomet. The koreislutes had tried to put down "the prophet," but Mahomet met them in arms, and on January 13, 624, won the famous battle of Bedr. In the *Koran* (ch. iii), he tells us that the angel Gabriel, on his horse Haizum, appeared on the field with 3000 "angels," and won the battle for him.

In the conquest of Mexico, we are told that St. James appeared on his grey horse at the head of the Castilian adventurers, and led them on to victory. Bernal Diaz, who was in the battle, saw the grey horse, but fancied the rider was Francesco de Morin, though, he confesses, "it might be the glorious apostle St. James" for aught he knew.

Regumen of the School of Salerno, a collection of precepts in Latin verse, written by John of Milan a poet

of the eleventh century, for Robert duke of Normandy

A volume unknown till known
As the Recommen of the School of Eldern.
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Region of Death (*Mastousthull*),
Thurr, near Delhi, fatal, from some at-
mospheric influence, especially about sun-
set

Regno (*The*), Naples

Are our wisest heads leaning towards an alliance with the
poet and the Regno?—George Eliot (*Marian Evans*)

Reg'ulus, a Roman general who
conquered the Carthaginians (B.C. 256),
and compelled them to sue for peace.
While negotiations were going on, the
Carthaginians, joined by Xanthippos the
Lacedemonian, attacked the Romans at
Tunis, and beat them, taking Regulus
prisoner. In 250, the captive was sent to
Rome to make terms of peace and demand
exchange of prisoners, but he used all
his influence with the senate to dissuade
them from coming to terms with their
foe. On his return to captivity, the
Carthaginians cut off his eyelashes and
exposed him to the burning sun, then
placed him in a barrel armed with nails,
which was rolled up and down a hill till
the man was dead.

* * This subject has furnished Pradon
and Dornet with tragedies (*French*), and
Metastasio the Italian poet with an opera
called *Regolo* (1740). "Regulus" was a
favourite part of the French actor Fran-
çois J Talma.

Rehearsal (*The*), a farce by George
Villiers duke of Buckingham (1671). It
was designed for a satire on the rhyming
plays of the time. The chief character,
Bayes (1 syl), is meant for Dryden.

The name of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham de-
mands cordial mention by every writer on the stage. He
lived in an age when plays were chiefly written in rhyme,
which served as a vehicle for forming sentiment clouded
by hyperbole. The dramas of Lee and Settle
are made up of blatant couplets that emphatically thundered
through five long acts. To explode an unnatural custom
by ridiculing it, was Buckingham's design in *The Re-
hearsal* but in doing this the gratification of private
dislike was a greater stimulus than the wish to promote
the public good.—W. C. Russell *Representative Actors*

Reichel (*Colonel*), in *Charles XII*,
by J. R. Planche (1826)

Rejected Addresses, parodies on
Wordsworth, Cobbett, Southey, Scott,
Coleridge, Crabbe, Byron, Theodore
Hook, etc., by James and Horace Smith,
the copyright after the sixteenth edition
was purchased by John Murray, in 1819,
for £181. The directors of Drury Lane
Theatre had offered a premium for the
best poetical address to be spoken at the

opening of the new building, and the
brothers Smith conceived the idea of
publishing a number of poems supposed
to have been written for the occasion and
rejected by the directors (1812).

I do not see why they should have been rejected,"
said a Leicestershire clergyman, for I think some of
them are very good.—James Smith.

Reksh, sir Rustam's horse.

Relapse (*The*), a comedy by Van-
brugh (1697). Reduced to three acts,
and adapted to more modern times by
Sheridan, under the title of *A Trip to
Scarborough* (1777).

Rel'dresal, principal secretary for
private affairs in the court of Lilliput,
and great friend of Gulliver. When it
was proposed to put the Man-mountain
to death for high treason, Rel'dresal moved,
as an amendment, that the "traitor should
have both his eyes put out, and be suffered
to live that he might serve the nation."—
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to
Lilliput," 1726).

* * Probably the dean had the Bible
story of Samson and the Philistines in
his thoughts.

Relics (*Sacred*). The most famous
are the following—

CHAL. One of the coats that roasted St. Lawrence.
FACE. The face of a scraph with only part of the
nose. (See below *Snout*.)

FINGER. A finger of St. Andrew, one of John the
Baptist, one of the Holy Ghost, and the thumb of St.
Thomas.

HANDKERCHIEFS (*Two*) with impressions of the face
of Christ, one sent by our Lord himself as a present to
Achirus prince of Bessa, and the other given to St.
Veronica as the "Man of sorrows" was on his way to
execution. The woman had lent it to Jesus to wipe His
brow with, and when He returned it an impression of
His face was photographed on it.

HEAD. Two heads of John the Baptist.
HEM. The hem of our Lord's garment which the
woman with the issue of blood touched, and the hem of
Joseph's garment.

LOCK OF HAIR. A lock of the hair with which Mary
Magdalene wiped the Saviour's feet.

NAIL. One of the nails used in the Crucifixion set in
the iron crown of Lombardy.

PHIAL OF SWEAT. A phial of the sweat of St. Michael
when he contended with Satan.

RAIS OF A STAR. Some of the rays of the gilding star
which appeared to the Wise Men of the East.

RIB. A rib of the Verbum caro factum, or the
Word made flesh.

ROD. Moses' rod.

SEAMLESS COAT. The seamless coat of our Lord, for
which lots were cast at the Crucifixion.

SLEPPERS. A pair of slippers worn by Enoch before the
Flood.

SNOOT. The snout of a scraph supposed to have
belonged to the face (see above).

SPOON. The pop-dish and spoon used by the Virgin
Mary for the child Jesus.

SWORD AND SHIELD. The short sword of St. Michael,
and his square buckler lined with red velvet.

TEAR. The tear shed by Jesus over the grave of
Lazarus. It was given by an angel to Mary Magdalene.

TOOTH. A tooth of our Lord himself.

WATER POT. One of the water pots used at the
marriage at Cana in Galilee.

This list is taken from Brady's *Classic Calendar*, 240
(1855).

It appears by the confessions of the Inquisition that instances of failure have occurred, but the sacred relics have always recovered their virtue when (as Calbert, a monk of Marchiennes informs us) 'they are stogged with rods'—*Brady* 41.

* * In the Hotel de Cluny, Paris, we are shown a ring which we are assured contains part of one of the thorns of the "crown of thorns"

Reloxa, the clock town (from the Spanish *reloz*, "a clock")

It would be an excellent joke. Indeed if the natives of a clock were to say every one who only asked them what clock it was—*Cervantes' Don Quixote* II. II. 8 (1615)

Remember Thou art Mortal!
When a Roman conqueror entered the city in triumph, a slave was placed in the chariot to whisper from time to time into the ear of the conqueror, "Remember thou art a man!"

Vespasian, the Roman emperor, had a slave who said to him daily as he left his chamber, "Remember thou art a man!"

In the ancient Egyptian banquets it was customary during the feast to draw a mummy in a cart round the banquet hall, while one uttered aloud, "To this estate you must come at last!"

When the sultan of Serendib (i.e. Ceylon) went abroad, his vizier cried aloud, "This is the great monarch, the tremendous sultan of the Indies greater than Solima or the grand Miharagê!" An officer behind the monarch then exclaimed, "This monarch, though so great and powerful, must die, must die, must die!"—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad," sixth voyage)

Remois (2 syl.), the people of Rheims, in France

Remond, a shepherd in *Britannia's Pastors*, by William Browne (1613)

Remond young Remond that full well could sing
And tune his pipe at I am's birth-calling
Who for his nimble leaping, sweetest eyes
A hundred golden notes on holidays
In trampling of whose hand dame Nature swore
There never was his like nor should be more
Pastoral 1

Rem'oria, a little fish, which fastens itself on the keel of a ship, and impedes its progress

The ship—Is as insensible of the living as of the dead as the living make it not go the faster so the dead make it not go the slower for the dead are no lilemoris [sic] to alter the course of her passage.—*Helps to Memory* etc 55 (1639)

A goodly ship with banners bravely dight,
And flax no her top-gallant I espied
All suddenly their clove unto her keel
A little fish that men call I emoria
Which stopp'd her course and held her by the keel,
That what nor tide could move her thence away
Epen'er, Sonnets (1601)

Rem'ores, birds which retard the execution of a project

Remora? oves in anglico dicuntur quæ octurum aliquid amori compellunt.—*Festus De Verborum Significatione*

Re'naud, one of the paladins of Charlemagne, always described with the properties of a borderer, valiant, alert, ingenious, rapacious, and unscrupulous. Better known in the Italian form *Rinaldo* (q v)

Renault, a Frenchman, and one of the chief conspirators in which Pierre was concerned. When Jaffier joined the conspiracy, he gave his wife Belvidera as surety of his fidelity, and a dagger to be used against her if he proved unfaithful. Renault attempted the honour of the lady, and Jaffier took her back in order to protect her from such insults. The old villain died on the wheel, and no one pitied him.—*T. Otway, Venice Preserved* (1682)

René, the old king of Provence, father of queen Margaret of Anjou (wife of Henry VI of England). A minstrel-monarch, friend to the chase and tilt, poetry, and music. Theobault says he gave in largesses to knights-errant and minstrels more than he received in revenue (ch. xix).—*Sir W. Scott, Jane of Genstein* (time, Edward IV)

René (2 syl.), the hero and title of a romance by Chateaubriand (1801). It was designed for an episode to his *Génie du Christianisme* (1802). René is a man of social inaction, conscious of possessing a superior genius, but his pride produces in him a morbid bitterness of spirit.

René [LENIANC], notary public of Grand Pré, in Acadia (*Nova Scotia*). Bent with age, but with long yellow hair flowing over his shoulders. He was the father of twenty children, and had a hundred grandchildren. When Acadia was ceded by the French to England, George II confiscated the goods of the simple colonists, and drove them into exile. René went to Pennsylvania, where he died, and was buried.—*Longfellow, Evangeline* (1819)

Rentowel (*Mr Jabesh*), a covenanting preacher.—*Sir W. Scott, Waverley* (time, George II)

With the vehemence of some pulpit-drumming Gowk—*through the Waverley*, or "precious" Mr Jabesh Rentowel—*Carlyle*

Renzo and Lucia, the hero and heroine of an Italian novel by Alessandro Manzoni, entitled *The Betrothed Lover*

("Promessi Sposi") This novel contains an account of the Bread Riot and plague of Milan Cardinal Borromeo is, of course, introduced There is an English translation (1827)

Republican Queen (*The*), Sophie Charlotte, wife of Frederick I of Prussia

Resolute (*The*), John Florio, philologist He was the tutor of prince Henry (1545-1625)

* * This "Florio" was the prototype of Shakespeare's "Holofernes"

Resolute Doctor (*The*), John Baconthorp (*-1316)

* * Guillaume Durandus de St Pourcain was called "The Most Resolute Doctor" (1267-1332)

Restless (*Sir John*), the suspicious husband of a suspicious wife Both are made wretched by their imaginings of the other's infidelity, but neither have the slightest ground for such suspicion

Lady Restless, wife of sir John As she has a fixed idea that her husband is inconstant, she is always asking the servants, "Where is sir John?" "Is sir John returned?" "Which way did sir John go?" "Has sir John received any letters?" "Who has called?" etc., and, whatever the answer, it is to her a confirmation of her surmises —A Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761)

Reuben Dixon, a village school-master of "ragged lads"

Mid noise and dirt and stench and play and prate
He calmly cuts the pen or views the slate.
Cribble Borough xxiv (1810)

Reuben and Seth, servants of Nathan ben Israel, the Jew at Ashby, a friend of Isaac and Rebecca —Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Reullu'ra (i.e. "beautiful star"), the wife of Aodh, one of the Culdees or primitive clergy of Scotland, who preached the gospel of God in Io'na, an island south of Striffa Here Ulfa'gre the Dane landed, and, having put all who opposed him to death, seized Aodh, bound him in iron, carried him to the church, and demanded where the treasures were concealed Just then appeared a mysterious figure all in white, who first unbound Aodh, and then taking the Dane by the arm, led him up to the statue of St Columb, which immediately fell and crushed him to death Then turning to the Norsemen, the same mysterious figure told them to "go back, and take the bones of their chief with

them," adding, whoever lifted hand in the island again should be a paralytic for life The "saint" then transported the remnant of the islanders to Ireland, but when search was made for Reullura, her body was in the sea, and her soul in heaven —Campbell, *Reullura*

Reutha'mir, the principal man of Balelutha a town belonging to the Britons on the river Clyde His daughter Moira married Clessammor (Fingal's uncle on the mother's side) Reutha'mir was killed by Comhal (Fingal's father) when he attacked Balelutha and burned it to the ground —Ossian, *Carthon*

Rev'eller (*Lady*), cousin of Valeria the blue-stockings Lady Reveller is very fond of play, but ultimately gives it up, and is united to lord Worthy —Mrs Centlivre, *The Basset Table* (1706)

Revenge (*The*), a tragedy by Edward Young (1721) (For the plot, see ZANGA)

Revenge (*The*), the ship under the command of sir Richard Grenville, anchored at Flores, in the Azores, when a fleet of fifty-three Spanish ships hove in sight Lord Thomas Howard, with six men-of-war, sailed off, but sir Richard stood his ground He had only a hundred men, but with this crew and his one ship he encountered the Spanish fleet The fight was very obstinate Some of the Spanish ships were sunk, and many shattered, but sir Richard at length was wounded, and the surgeon shot while dressing the wound "Sink the ship, master gunner!" cried sir Richard, "sink the ship, and let her not fall into the hands of Spain!" But the crew were obliged to yield, and sir Richard died The Spaniards were amazed at Grenville's pluck, and gave him all honours as they cast his body into the sea *The Revenge* was then manned by Spaniards, but never reached the Spanish coast, for it was wrecked in a tempest, and went down with all hands aboard —Tennison, *The Revenge*, a ballad of the fleet (1878)

* * This sea-fight is the subject of one of Froinde's essays

Canon Kingsley has introduced it in *Westward Ho!* where he gives a description of sir Richard Grenville

Lord Bacon says the fight "was memorable even beyond credit, and to the height of heroic fable"

Mr Arber published three interesting

contemporary documents relating to *The Revenge*, by Sir Walter Raleigh

Gerard Markham wrote a long poem on the subject (two hundred stanzas of eight lines each)

Revenge (The Palace of), a palace of crystal, provided with everything agreeable to life, except the means of going out of it. The fairy Pagan made it, and when Imis rejected his suit because she loved prince Philax, he shut them up in this palace out of revenge. At the end of a few years, Pagan had his revenge, for Philax and Imis longed as eagerly for a separation as they had once done to be united — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682)

Revenons à nos Moutons, let us return to the matter in hand. The phrase comes from an old French comedy of the fifteenth century, entitled *L'Avocat Patelin*, by Blanchet. A clothier, giving evidence against a shepherd who had stolen some sheep, is for ever running from the subject to talk about some cloth of which Patelin, his lawyer, had defrauded him. The judge from time to time pulls him up, by saying "Well, well! and about the sheep?" "What about the sheep?" (See PATILIN, p. 737)

Revolutionary Songs By far the most popular were

1 *La Marseillaise*, both words and music by Rouget de Lisle (1792)

2 *Veillons au Salut de l'Impie*, by Adolphe S. Boy (1791). Music by Dalrymple. Very strange that men whose whole purpose was to *destroy* the empire, should go about singing, "Let us guard it!"

3 *Ca Ira*, written to the tune of *Le Carillon National*, in 1789, while preparations were being made for the *Fête de la Fédération*. It was a great favourite with Marie Antoinette, who was for ever "strumming the tune on her harpsichord."

4 *Chant du Départ*, by Marie Joseph de Chénier (1791). Music by Méhul. This was the most popular next to the *Marseillaise*.

5 *La Carmagnole*. "Madame Veto avait promis de faire égorger tout Paris" (1792). Probably so called from Carmagnole, in Piedmont. The burden of this dancing song is

Dansons la Carmagnole
Vive le roi! Vive le roi!
Dansons la Carmagnole
Vive le son du canon!

6 *Le Vengeur*, a cock-and-bull story, in verse, about a ship so called. Lord Howe took six of the French ships, June 1, 1791, but *Le Vengeur* was sunk by the crew that it might not fall into the hands of the English, and went down while the crew shouted, "Vive la République!" There is as much truth in this story as in David's picture of Napoleon "Crossing the Alps."

In the second Revolution we have

1 *La Parisienne*, called "The *Marseillaise* of 1830," by Casimir Delavigne, the same year

2 *La Marseillaise à l'Horreur du Sotage*, by Casimir Delavigne (1813)

3 *La Champ de Bataille*, by I. mile Debray (about 1830)

The chief political songs of Béranger are *Adieu de Marie Stuart*, *La Cocarde Blanche*, *Jacques*, *La Déesse*, *Marquis de Carabas*, *Le Sacre de Charles le Simple*, *Le Sénateur*, *Le Vieux Caporal*, and *Le Vain*.

Rewcastle (Old John), a Jedburgh smuggler, and one of the Jacobite conspirators with the laird of Ffleslaw — Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Reynaldo, a servant to Polonius — Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Reynard the Fox, the hero of the beast-epic so called. This prose poem is a satire on the state of Germany in the Middle Ages. Reynard represents the Church, Isengrin the wolf (his uncle) typifies the baronial element, and Nodel the lion stands for the regal power. The plot turns on the struggle for supremacy between Reynard and Isengrin. Reynard uses all his endeavours to victimize every one, especially his uncle Isengrin, and generally succeeds — *Remuée Fuchs* (thier-epos, 1198), by H. von Alkmaar

Reynardine (3 syl.), eldest son of Reynard the fox. He assumed the names of Dr. Pedanto and Crabron — *Reynard the Fox*, by H. von Alkmaar (1498)

Reynold of Montalbon, one of Charlemagne's paladins

Reynolds (Sir Joshua) is thus described by Goldsmith

Here Reynolds is laid, and to tell you my mind
He has not left a wiser or better behind,
His pencil was striking, restless, and grand,
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland,
To coxcombs aversé, yet most civilly steering
When they judged without skill he was ill hard of
- hearing

When they talked of their Raphaels Corrales [sic] and
He bluffed his trumpet and only took snuff
Peculation (1774)

N B —Sir Joshua Reynolds was hard of
hearing, and used an ear-trumpet

Rez'io (*Dr*) or "Pedro Rezio of
Ague'ro," the doctor of Barata'ria, who
forbade Saneho Panza to taste any of the
meats set before him Roast partridge
was "forbidden by Hippoc'ratés" Po-
dr'ida was "the most pernicious food in
the world" Rabbits were "a sharp-haired
diet" Veal was "prejudicial to health"
But, he said, the governor might eat "a
few wafers, and a thin slice or two of
quince"—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II
in 10 (1615)

DR SANGRANO seems to be copied in
some measure from this character His
panacea was hot water and stewed apples
—Lesage, *Gil Blas* (1715-35)

DR HANCOCK (a real character) pre-
scribed cold water and stewed prunes

Rhadaman'thus, son of Jupiter and
Euro'pa He reigned in the Cyclad's
with such partiality, that at death he was
made one of the judges of the infernal
regions

And if departed souls must rise again
And bide the judgment of reward or pain
Then Rhadamanthus and stern Minos were
True types of justice while they lived here
Lord Brooke *Monarchie I* (1651-16 ~)

Rhampsin'tos, king of Egypt,
usually called Ram'ess's III, the richest
of the Egyptian monarchs, who amassed
72 millions sterling, which he secured in
a treasury of stone By an artifice of
the builder, he was robbed every night —
Herodotus, II 121

A parallel tale is told of Hyrieus
[*Hy'ri'uce*] of Hyria His two architects,
Trophônios and Agamêdês (brothers), built
his treasure-vaults, but left one stone
removable at pleasure After great loss
of treasure, Hyrieus spread a net, in
which Agamêdês was caught To pre-
vent recognition, Trophonios cut off his
brother's head —Pausanias, *Itinerary of
Greece*, IV 37, 8

A similar tale is told of the treasure-
vaults of Aug'as king of Elis

Rha'sis or Mohammed Abonbekr ibn
Zakaria el Razi, a noted Arabian physi-
cian He wrote a treatise on small-pox
and measles, with some 200 other treatises
(800-923)

Well error has no end
And Phis is its rage.
I Borrowing *Paracelsus III*

Rhea's Child Jupiter is so called

by Pindar He dethroned his father
Saturn

The child
Of Rheia drove him [Saturn] from the upper sky
Athenide *Hymn to the Vatis* (1.67)

Rheims (*The Jackdaw of*) The
cardinal-archbishop of Rheims made a
grand feast, to which he invited all the
johillies of the neighbourhood There
were abbots and prelates, knights and
squires, and all who delighted to honour
the great panjandrum of Rheims The
feast over, water was served, and his lord-
ship's grace, drawing off his turquoise ring,
laid it beside his plate, dipped his fingers
into the golden bowl, and wiped them
on his napkin, but when he looked to put
on his ring, it was nowhere to be found
It was evidently gone The floor was
searched, the plates and dishes lifted up,
the rugs and chaises, every possible and
impossible place was poked into, but
without avail The ring must have been
stolen His grace was furious, and, in
dignified indignation, calling for bell,
book, and caudle, banned the thief, both
body and soul, this life and for ever It
was a terrible curse, but none of the
guests seemed the worse for it—except,
indeed, the jackdaw The poor bird was
a pitiable object, his head lobbed down,
his wings dragged on the floor, his
feathers were all ruffled, and with a
ghost of a caw he prayed the company to
follow him, when lo! there was the ring,
hidden in some sly corner by the jack-
daw as a clever practical joke His
lordship's grace smiled benignantly, and
instantly removed the curse, when lo!
as if by magic, the bird became fat and
sleek again, perky and impudent, wag-
ging his tail, winking his eye, and cock-
ing his head on one side, then up he
hopped to his old place on the cardinal's
chair Never after this did he indulge in
thievish tricks, but became so devout, so
constant at feast and chapel, so well-
behaved at matins and vespers, that when
he died he died in the odour of sanctity,
and was canonized, his name being
changed to that of Jim Crow —Barham,
Ingoldsb' Legends ("Jackdaw of Rheims,"
1837)

Rhene (1 syl), the Rhine, the Latin
Rhe'nis —Milton, *Paradise Lost*, I 353
(1665)

Rhesus was on his march to aid the
Trojans in their siege, and had nearly
reached Troy, when he was attacked in
the night by Ulysses and Diomed In

this surprise Rhesus and all his army were cut to pieces — Homer, *Iliad*, 2

A very parallel case was that of Sweno the Dane, who was marching to join Godfrey and the crusaders, when he was attacked in the night by Solymann, and both Sweno and his army perished — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1577)

Rhetoric of a Silver Fee (*The*)

He will reverse the watchman's harsh decree
Moved by the rhetoric of a silver fee.

Gay *Tristram* III 317 (1714)

Rhannon's Birds The notes of these birds were so sweet that warriors remained spell-bound for eighty years together listening to them. These birds are often alluded to by the Welsh bards (Rhannon was the wife of prince Pwll) — *The Mabonogion*, 163 (twelfth century)

The snow-white bird which the monk Idris listened to sing so enchantingly that he was spell-bound for a hundred years listening to it — Iongfellow, *Golden Legend*

Rhine (*The Irish*) The Blackwater is so called from its scenery

Rhinnon Rhin Barnawd's Bottles had the virtue of keeping sweet whatever liquor was put in them — *The Mabonogion* ("Killweh and Olwen," twelfth century)

Rhinoceros The horn of the rhinoceros being "cut through the middle from one extremity to the other, on it will be seen several white lines representing human figures" — *Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad's Second Voyage")

Rhinoceros-Horn a Poison-Detector If poison is put into a vessel made of a rhinoceros's horn, the liquid contained therein will effervesce

Rhinoceros and Elephant The rhinoceros with its horn gores the elephant under the belly, but blood running into the eyes of the rhinoceros, blinds it, and it becomes an easy prey to the roc — *Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad's Second Voyage")

Rhodafind, daughter of Aribert king of Lombardy, in love with duke Gondibert, but Gondibert preferred BIRTHA, a country girl, daughter of the sage Astræon. While the duke is whispering sweet love-notes to BIRTHA, a page comes post-haste to announce to him that the king has proclaimed him his heir, and is about to give him his daughter in marriage. The duke gives BIRTHA an emerald ring, and says if he is false to her the emerald will lose its lustre, then hastens

to court in obedience to the king's summons. Here the tale breaks off, and was never finished — Sir Wm Davenant, *Gondibert* (1605-1668)

Rhodian Venus (*The*) This was the "Venus" of Protagoras mentioned by Pliny, *Natural History*, XXXV 10

When first the Rhodian mimic art arrayed
The Queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shroud
The happy master mingled in his piece
Each look that charmed him in the fair of Greece
Campbell *Treasures of Dope* II (1729)

Prior (1664-1721) refers to the same painting in his fable of *Protagoras and Apelles*

I hope sir you intend to stay
To see our Venus 'tis the place
The most renowned throughout all Greece

Rhod'ope (3 syl) or **Rhod'opis**, a celebrated Greek courtesan, who afterwards married Ptolemy king of Egypt. It is said that she built the third pyramid — Pliny, *Nat Hist*, XXXIII 12

A statelier pyramid to her I'll rear
Than Rhod'ope's
Shakespeare *Henry VI* act I sc 6 (1591)

Rhombus, a schoolmaster who speaks "a leash of languages at once," puzzling himself and his hearers with a jargon like that of "Holofernes" in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* (1591) — Sir Philip Sidney, *Pastoral Entertainment* (1587)

Rhombus, a spinning-wheel or rolling instrument, used by the Roman witches for fetching the moon out of heaven

Que nunc Thrasillo anam deducere rhombo [scilicet] —
Martial *Epigrams* IX 30

Rhone of Christian Eloquence (*The*), St Hilary (300-367)

Rhone of Latin Eloquence (*The*) St Hilary is so called by St Jerome (300-367)

Rhongomyant, the lance of king Arthur — *The Mabonogion* ("Killweh and Olwen," twelfth century)

Rhyming to Death In *Henry VI* act I sc 1, Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter, speaking about the death of Henry V, says "Must we think that the subtle-witted French conjurers and sorcerers, out of fear of him, 'by magic verses have contrived his end'?" The notion of killing by incantation was at one time very common

Tri hinc will not stick to affirm that they can
Rime either man or beast to death. — Reg Scot *Discoverie of Illegitimacy* (1564)

Ribbon The yellow ribbon, in France, indicates that the wearer has won a *médaille militaire* (instituted by

Napoleon III) as a minor decoration of the Legion of Honour

The red ribbon marks a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honour. A *rosette* indicates a higher grade than that of *chevalier*

Ribemont (3 syl), the bravest and noblest of the French host in the battle of Poitiers. He alone dares confess that the English are a brave people. In the battle he is slain by lord Audley — Shirley, *Edward the Black Prince* (1640)

Ribemont (Count), in *The Siege of Calais*, by Colman

Riccard'o, commander of Plymouth fortress, a puritan to whom lord Walton has promised his daughter Elvira in marriage. Riccard'o learns that the lady is in love with Arthur Talbot, and when Arthur is taken prisoner by Cromwell's soldiers, Riccard'o promises to use his efforts to obtain his pardon. This, however, is not needful, for Cromwell, feeling quite secure of his position, orders all the captives of war to be released. Riccard'o is the Italian form of sir Richard Forth — Bellini, *I Puritani* (opera, 1834)

Ricciardetto, son of Ammon, and brother of Bradamante — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Rice *Eating rice with a bodkin* Amnê, the beautiful wife of Sidi Nouman, ate rice with a bodkin, but she was a ghoul (See AMNÊ)

Richard, a fine, honest lad, by trade a smith. He marries on New Year's Day Meg, the daughter of Foby Veek — C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Richard (Squire), eldest son of sir Francis Wronghead of Bumper Hall. A country bumpkin, wholly ignorant of the world and of literature — Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1727)

Robert Wetherill (1691-1741) came to Drury Lane a boy where he showed his rising genius in the part of squire Richard. — Chetwood *History of the Stage*

Richard (Prince), eldest son of king Henry II — Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Richard "Cœur de Lion," introduced in two novels by sir W. Scott (*The Talisman* and *Ivanhoe*). In the latter he first appears as "The Black Knight," at the tournament, and is called *Le Noir Fainéant* or "The Black Sluggard," also "The Knight of the Fetter-lock"

Richard a Name of Terror The name of Richard I, like that of Attila, Bonaparte, Corvinus, Narses, Sebastian, Talbot, Tamerlane, and other great conquerors, was at one time employed in *terrorem* to disobedient children (See NAMES or TERROR, p. 675)

His tremendous name was employed by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants. And if a horse suddenly started from this way his rider was wont to exclaim: "Dost thou think king Richard is in the bush?" — Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* xl. 146 (1776-83)

The Daughters of Richard I When Richard was in France, Fulco a priest told him he ought to beware how he bestowed his daughters in marriage. "I have no daughters," said the king. "Nay, nay," replied Fulco, "all the world knows that you have three—Pride, Covetousness, and Lechery." "If these are my daughters," said the king, "I know well how to bestow them where they will be well cherished. My eldest I give to the Knights Templars, my second to the monks, and my third, I cannot bestow better than on yourself, for I am sure she will never be divorced nor neglected." — Thomas Milles, *True Nobility* (1610)

The Horse of Richard I, Fennel

Ah Fennel, my noble horse, thou bleedest, thou art slain! — Cœur de Lion and His Horse

The Troubadour of Richard I, Bertrand de Born

Richard II's Horse, Rorn Barbary — Shakespere, *Richard II* act v. sc. 5 (1597)

Richard III, a tragedy by Shakespere (1597). At one time, parts of Rowe's tragedy of *Jane Shore* were woven into the acting edition, and John Kemble introduced other clap-traps from Colley Cibber. The best actors of this part were David Garrick (1716-1779), Henry Mossop (1729-1773), and Edmund Kean (1787-1833)

Richard III was only 19 years old at the opening of Shakespere's play — Sharon Turner

The Horse of Richard III, White Surrey — Shakespere, *Richard III* act v. sc. 3 (1597)

Richard's himself again These words were interpolated by John Kemble from Colley Cibber

Richelieu (Armand), cardinal and chief minister of France. The duke of Orleans (the king's brother), the count de Baradas (the king's favourite), and other noblemen conspired to assassinate Richelieu, dethrone Louis XIII, and make

queen is advised to marry again, and Rigdum Funnidos is proposed to her as "a very proper man." At this Aldiborontophoseophornio takes umbrage, and the queen says, "Well, gentlemen, to make matters easy, I'll have you both!" —H Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (1734)

* * John Ballantine, the publisher, was so called by Sir W. Scott. He was "a quick, active, intrepid little fellow, full of fun and merriment, all over quaintness and humorous mimicry."

Right-Hitting Brand, one of the companions of Robin Hood, mentioned by Mundy.

Rig'ollette (3 syl.), a grisette and courtesan —Eugene Sue, *Mysteries of Paris* (1842-3).

Rigoletto, an opera, describing the agony of a father obliged to witness the prostitution of his own daughter —Verdi, *Rigoletto* (1852).

* * The libretto of this opera is horrified from Victor Hugo's drama *Le Roi s'Amuse*.

Rimegap (*Joe*), one of the miners of Sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak —Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Rimini (*Francesca di*), a woman of extraordinary beauty, daughter of a signore of Ravenna. She was married to Lanciotto Malatesta, signore of Rimini, a man of great bravery, but deformed. His brother Paolo was extremely handsome, and with him Francesca fell in love. Lanciotto, detecting them in criminal intercourse, killed them both (1389).

This tale forms one of the episodes of Dante's *Inferno*, is the subject of a tragedy called *Francesca di Rimini*, by Silvio Pellico (1819), and Leigh Hunt, about the same time, published his *Story of Rimini*, in verse.

Rimmon, seventh in order of the hierarchy of hell: (1) Satan, (2) Beelzebub, (3) Moloch, (4) Chemos, (5) Thammuz, (6) Dagon, (7) Rimmon, which chief temple was at Damascus (2 Kings v. 18).

Ilm (*Dagon*) followed Irimmon whose delightful seat was [sic] Damascus on the fertile banks Of Abana and Pharpar, lucid streams Milton *Paradise Lost* L. 46th etc. (1635)

Rinaldo, son of the fourth marquis d'Esté, cousin of Orlando, and nephew of Charlemagne. He was the rival of Orlando in his love for Angelica, but Angelica detested him. Rinaldo brought

an auxiliary force of English and Scotch to Charlemagne, which "Silence" conducted safely into Paris —Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Rinaldo, the Achilles of the Christian army in the siege of Jerusalem. He was the son of Bertoldo and Sophia, but was brought up by Matilda. Rinaldo joined the crusaders at the age of 15. Being summoned to a public trial for the death of Gerando, he went into voluntary exile —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

* * Pulci introduces the same character in his burlesque poem entitled *Morgante Maggiorè*, which holds up to ridicule the romances of chivalry.

Rinaldo, steward to the countess of Rouillon —Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598).

Rinaldo of Montalban, a knight who had the "honour" of being a public plunderer. His great exploit was stealing the golden idol of Mahomet.

In this same *Mirror of Knighthood* we meet with Rinaldo de Montalban and his companion with the twelve peers of France and Turpin the historian. Rinaldo had a broad face and a pair of large rolling eyes, his complexion was ruddy, and his disposition choleric. He was, besides, naturally profligate, and a great encourager of vagrants —Cervantes *Don Quixote* I. i. 16 (1605).

Ring (*Coreud's*), composed of six different metals. It ensured the wearer success in any undertaking in which he chose to embark.

"While you have it on your finger," said the old man, "misfortune shall fly from your house and nobody shall be able to hurt you, but one condition is attached to the gift, which is this: when you have chosen for yourself a wife, you must remain faithful to her as long as she lives. The moment you neglect her for another you will lose the ring." —T. S. Guelette *Chinese Tales* (Coreud and His Four Sons) 1723.

Ring (*Dame Lionés's*), a ring given by Dame Lionés to Sir Gareth during a tournament.

"That ring," said Dame Lionés, "increaseth my beauty much more than it is of itself, and this is the virtue of my ring, that which is green it will turn to red, and that which is red it will turn green, that which is blue it will turn white, and that which is white it will turn blue, and so with all other colours. Also whoever beareth my ring, can never lose blood." —Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* L. 146 (1470).

Ring (*Fauy*). Whoever lives in a house built over a fairy-ring shall wonderfully prosper in every thing —*Athenian Oracle*, i. 307.

Ring (*Luned's*). This ring rendered the wearer invisible. Luned or Lynet gave it to Owain, one of King Arthur's knights. Consequently, when men were sent to kill him, he was nowhere to be found, for he was invisible.

"Take this ring," and put it on thy finger, with the stone inside thy hand, and clove thy Land upon the stone, and

one of them flew into Libya, and the other into Dodona. The former gave the responses in the temple of Ammon, and the latter in the oracle of Dodona.

beech or lime
Or that Thessalian growth
In which the swarthy ringdove sat,
And mystic sentence spoke.

Tennyson.

Ringhorse (*Sir Robert*), a magistrate at Old St Ronan's—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III.)

Ringwood, a young Templar—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.)

Rintherout (*Jenny*), a servant at Monk Barns to Mr Jonathan Oldbuck the antiquary—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Riou (*Captain*), called by Nelson "The Gallant and the Good," fell in the battle of the Baltic.

Brave hearts! to Britain's pride
Once so faithful and so true
On the deck of fame that died
With the gallant good Riou
Campbell *Battle of the Baltic* (1777-1844)

R. I P., i.e. *requiescat in pace*

Rip van Winkle slept twenty years in the Catskill Mountains of North America (See **WINKLE**.)

Epimenides the Gnostic slept for fifty-seven years.

Nourjahad, wife of the Mogul emperor Geangir, who discovered the otto of roses.

Gyneth slept 500 years, by the enchantment of Merlin.

The seven sleepers slept for 250 years in mount Celion.

St David slept for seven years (See **ORMANDINE**.)

(The following are not dead, but only sleep till the fullness of their respective times—Ehjah, Endymion, Merlin, king Arthur, Charlemagne, Frederiek Barharossa and his knights, the three Tells, Desmond of Kilmallock, Thomas of Breeldoune, Bobadil el Chieu, Brian Boromhe, Knez Lazar, king Sebastian of Portugal, Olaf Tryggvason, the Irench slain in the Sicilian Vespers, and one or two others.)

Riquet with the Tuft, the beautiful of ugliness, but with the power of bestowing wit and intelligence on the person he loved best. Riquet fell in love with a most beautiful woman, as stupid as he was ugly, but possessing the power of giving beauty to the person she loved

best. The two married, whereupon Riquet gave his bride wit, and she bestowed on him beauty. This, of course, is an allegory. Love sees through a *couleur de rose*—Charles Perrault, *Contes des Fées* ("Riquet à la Houppe," 1697).

* * * This tale is borrowed from the *Nights of Straparola*. It is imitated by Mde Villeneuve in her *Beauty and the Beast*.

Risingham (*Bertiam*), the vassal of Philip of Mortham. Oswald Wycliffe induced him to shoot his lord at Marston Moor, and for this deed the vassal demanded all the gold and movables of his late master. Oswald, being a villain, tried to outwit Bertram, and even to murder him, but it turned out that Philip of Mortham was not killed, neither was Oswald Wycliffe his heir, for Redmond O'Neale (Rokeby's page) was found to be the son and heir of Philip of Mortham—Sir W Scott, *Rokeby* (1812).

Ritho or **Rython**, a giant who had made himself furs of the beards of kings killed by him. He sent to king Arthur to meet him on mount Aravius, or else to send his beard to him without delay. Arthur met him, slew him, and took "fur" as a spoil. Dryton says it was this Rython who carried off Helena the niece of duke Hoel, but Geoffrey of Monmouth says that king Arthur, having killed the Spanish giant, told his army "he had found none so great in strength since he killed the giant Ritho," by which it seems that the Spanish giant and Ritho are different persons, although it must be confessed the scope of the chronicle seems to favour their identity.—Geoffrey, *British History*, x. 3 (1142).

As how great Rython's self he [Arthur] slew
Who ravished Howells' niece young Helena the fair
Dryton *Polyglottion* iv (1612)

Ritsonism, malignant and insolent criticism. So called from Joseph Ritson (1752-1803).

Ritson's assertion must be regarded as only an example of that peculiar species of malignant and brutal insolence in criticism which ought from him to be deominated **Ritsoism**—R. Southey.

Rival Queens (*The*), *Satira* and *Roxana*. *Statira* was the daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander the Great. *Roxana* was the daughter of Oxyartes the Bactrian, her, also, Alexander married. *Roxana* stabbed *Statira* and killed her—N. Lee, *Alexander the Great or The Rival Queens* (1678).

Rivals (*The*), a comedy by Sheridan (1775). The rivals are Bob Acres and

removed, and Frank then marries Diana Vernon—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Father beneath the middle size than above it, his limbs were formed upon the very strongest model that is consistent with agility. Two points in his person interfered with the rules of symmetry: his shoulders were too broad, and his arms (though round, shewy and strong) were so very long as to be rather a deformity.—Ch. xxiii.

Robb Tally-ho, Esq, cousin of the Hon Tom Dashiell, the two blades whose rambles and adventures through the metropolis are related by Pierce Egan (1821-2)

Robb the Rambler, the comrade of Willie Steenson the blind fiddler—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Robb (Duncan), the grocer near Ellangowan—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II),

Robber (*Alexander's*) The pirate who told Alexander he was the greater robber of the two, was Diomedes (See *Living's at Home*, art "Alexander and the Robber") The tale is from Cicero (See *Gesta Romanorum*, c. lvi)

Nam quom quæretur ex eo quo scelere impulsus malo laberet infestum uno inoparone eodem inquit, quo tu orbem terre—*De Repub* lib. 14 sec. 24

Robber (*Edward the*) Edward IV was so called by the Scotch

Robert, father of Marian He had been a wrecker, and still hankered after the old occupation One night, a storm arose, and Robert went to the coast to see what would fall into his hands A body was washed ashore, and he rifled it Marian followed, with the hope of restraining her father, and saw in the dusk some one strike a dagger into a prostrate body She thought it was her father, and when Robert was on his trial, he was condemned to death on his daughter's evidence Black Norris, the real murderer, told her he would save her father if she would consent to be his wife, she consented, and Robert was acquitted On the wedding day, her lover Edward returned to claim her hand, Norris was seized as a murderer, and Marian was saved—S Knowles, *The Daughter* (1836)

Robert, a servant of sir Arthur Wardour at Knockwinnoch Castle—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Robert (*Mons*), a neighbour of Sganarelle Hearing the screams of Mde Martine (Sganarelle's wife), he steps over

to make peace between them, whereupon madame calls him an impertinent fool, and says, if she chooses to be beaten by her husband, it is no affair of his, and Sganarelle says, "Je la veux battre, si je le veux, et ne la veux pas battre, si je ne le veux pas," and beats M Robert again—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666)

Robert Macaire, a bluff, free-living libertine His accomplice is Bertrand, a simpleton and a villain—*L'Auberge des Adrets*, by Antier, etc

Robert Street, Adelphi, London So called from Robert Adams, the builder

Robert duke of Albany, brother of Robert III of Scotland—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Robert duke of Normandy sold his dominions to Rufus for 10,000 marks, to furnish him with ready money for the crusade, which he joined at the head of 1000 heavy-armed horse and 1000 light-armed Normans—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Robert III of Scotland, introduced by sir W Scott in the *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Robert le Diable, son of Bertha and Bertramo Bertha was the daughter of Robert duke of Normandy, and Bertramo was a fiend in the guise of a knight The opera shows the struggle in Robert between the virtue inherited from his mother and the vice inherited from his father His father allures him to gamble till he loses everything, and then claims his soul, but his foster-sister Alice counterplots the fiend, and rescues Robert by reading to him his mother's will—Meyerbeer, *Roberto il Diavolo* (libretto by Scribe, 1831)

* * Robert le Diable was the hero of an old French metrical romance (thirteenth century) This romance in the next century was thrown into prose There is a miracle-play on the same subject

Robert of Paris (*Count*), one of the crusading princes The chief hero of this novel is Hereward (3 syl), one of the Varangian guard of the emperor Alexius Comnenus He and the count fight a single combat with battle-axes, after which Hereward enlists under the count's banner, and marries Bertha also called

Agatha—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Robert the Devil or Robert the Magnificent, Robert I duke of Normandy, father of William "the Conqueror" (*, 1028-1035)

Robert François Damiens, who tried to assassinate Louis XV, was popularly so called (*, 1714-1757)

Roberts, cash-keeper of Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Roberts (John), a smuggler—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Robespierre's Weavers, the fish-fags and their rabble female followers of the very lowest class, partizans of Robespierre in the first French Revolution

Robin, the page of sir John Falstaff—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601)

Robin, servant of captain Rowewell, whom he helps in his love adventure with Arethusa daughter of Argus—Carey, *Contrivances* (1715)

Robin, brother-in-law of Farmer Crop, of Cornwall Having lost his property through the villainy of lawyer Endless, he emigrates, and in three years returns The ship is wrecked off the coast of Cornwall, and Robin saves Frederick the young squire On landing, he meets his old sweetheart Margaretta at Crop's house, and the acquaintance is renewed by mutual consent—P Hoare, *No Song no Supper* (1790)

Robin, a young gardener, fond of the minor theatres, where he has picked up a taste for sentimental fustian, but all his rhapsodies bear upon his trade Thus, when Wilhelmina asks why he wishes to dance with her, he replies

Ask the plants why they love a shower ask the sun flower why it loves the sun ask the snowdrop why it is white ask the violet why it is blue ask the trees why they blossom the cabbages why they grow 'Tis all because they can't help it no more can I help my love for you.—C Dibdin *The Waterman* I. (1774)

Robin (Old), butler to old Mr Ralph Morton of Milnwood—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Robin Bluestring Sir Robert Walpole was so called, in allusion to his blue ribbon as a knight of the Garter (1676-1745)

Robin Gray (Auld). The words of

this song are by lady Anne Landsav, daughter of the earl of Balcarras, she was afterwards lady Barnard The song was written in 1772 to an old Scotch tune called *The Bridegroom Grat when the Sun gaed Down* (See GRAY, p 402)

Robin Hood was born at Locksley, in Notts, in the reign of Henry II (1160) His real name was Fitzooth, and it is commonly said that he was the earl of Huntingdon Having outrun his fortune, and being outlawed, he lived as a freebooter in Barnsdale (Yorkshire), Sherwood (Notts), and Plompton Park (Cumberland) His chief companions were Little John (whose name was *Naylor*), William Scadlock (or *Scarlet*), George Green the pinder (or pound-keeper) of Wakefield, Much a miller's son, and Tuck a friar, with one female named Marian His company at one time consisted of a hundred archers He was bled to death in his old age by a relative, the prioress of Kirkley's Nunnery, in Yorkshire, November 18, 1247, aged 87 years

** An excellent sketch of Robin Hood is given by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, xxvi Sir W Scott introduces him in two novels—*Ivanhoe* and *The Talisman* In the former he first appears as Locksley the archer, at the tournament He is also called "Dickon Bend-the-Bow"

The following dramatic pieces have the famous outlaw for the hero—*Robin Hood*, 1 (1597), Munday, *Robin Hood*, II (1598), Chettle, *Robin Hood* (1741), an opera, by Dr Arne and Burney, *Robin Hood* (1787), an opera, by O'Keefe, music by Shield, *Robin Hood*, by Macnally (before 1820)

Major tells us that this famous robber took away the goods of rich men only, never killed any person except in self-defence, never plundered the poor, but charitably fed them, and adds, "he was the most humane and the prince of all robbers"—*Britannia's History*, 128 (1740)

The abbot of St Mary's, in York, and the sheriff of Nottingham were his *bêtes noires* Munday and Chettle wrote a popular play in 1601, entitled *The Death of Robert Earl of Huntington*

Epitaph of Robin Hood

Hear undernead dis hill stean
Lizt robert earl of Huntington
Near areir ver az his sa geud
An pipl kauld im robin beud.
Sick utlawz az hi an tz men
Vil england nivr si areir.

Obit 24 (114) kal dei embrii. 1247

Dr Gale (dean of York).

Robin Hood's Fat Friar was friar
Tuck

Robin Hood's Men, outlaws, freebooters

There came suddenly twelve men all appareled in short
cotes of Kentish Kendal [green] every one of them
like outlaws or Robyn Hodes men — Hall (*fo* 151. b)

1 *Robin Hood in Barnsdale Stood*, said
to a person who is not speaking to the
point This is the only line extant of a
song of great antiquity, and a favourite
in the law-courts

A case in Yelverton was alluded to but the court re-
marked, You may as well say by way of inducement to a
traverse Robin Hood in Barnwood stood. — *Bush v*
Leake

Mes tout un come ilustre Reple Robin Whood in Barn
wood stood "absque hoc qd est p commandement sir
John — *Ilitham v Barker*

Robin Hood upon Greendale stood.
State Trials III. 634.

2 *Come, turn about, Robin Hood, a chal-
lenge in defiance of exceeding pluck*

O Love whose power and might
No creature ere withstood
Thou forrest me to write
Come turn about Robin Hood.

It is and Drillery (1681)

3 *Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot
in his bow, many prate of things of
which they have no practical knowledge*

Herein our author hath verified the proverb Talking
at large of Robin Hood in whose bow he never shot. —
Fuller, *Worthies* 315 (1662)

Molti parlan di Orlando
Cui non videro mai suo brando
Italian Proverb

4 *To sell Robin Hood's Pennyworths*, sold
much under the intrinsic value As
Robin Hood stole his goods, he sold them
at almost any price It is said that
chapmen bought his wares most eagerly

All men said it became me well
And Robin Hood's pennyworths I did sell.
Randal a Barnaby

Robin Redbreast One tradition
is that the robin peeked a thorn out of
the crown of thorns when Christ was on
His way to Calvary, and the blood which
issued from the wound, falling on the
bird, dyed its breast red

Another tradition is that it carries in
its bill dew to those shut up in the
burning lake, and its breast is red from
being scorched by the fire of Gehenna

He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the souls of sin
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in
J G Whittier The Robin.

Robin Redbreasts, Bow Street
officers So called from their red vests

Robin Roughhead, a poor cottager,
and farm labourer, the son of lord Lack-
wit. On the death of his lordship, Robin

Roughhead comes into the title an
estates This brings out the best
qualities of his heart—liberality, bene-
volence, and honesty He marries Dolly
to whom he was already engaged, and
becomes the good genius of the peasant
on his estate — Allingham, *Fortune's*
Frolic

Robin and Makyne (2 syl), a
old Scotch pastoral Robin is a shep-
herd, for whom Makyne sighs, but he
turns a deaf ear to her, and she goes
home to weep In time, Robin sighs to
Makyne, but she replies, "He who will
not when he may, when he wills he shall
have nay" — Percy, *Reliques*, etc, II

Robin of Bagshot, alias Gordon
alias Bluff Bob, alias Carluncle, alias Bo'
Booty, one of Macheath's gang of thieves
and a favourite of Mrs Peachum's —
Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

Robins (*Zerubbabel*), in Cromwell's
toop — Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time
Commonwealth)

Robinson. *Before you can say, Jack*
Robinson, a quotation from one of Hud-
son's songs, a tobaccoist that lived at
98, Shoe Lane, in the early part of the
present century

** Probably Hudson only adopted
the phrase

Robinson Cru'soe (2 syl), a tale
by Daniel Defoe Robinson Crusoe ran
away from home, and went to sea
Being wrecked, he led for many years a
solitary existence on an uninhabited
island of the tropics, and relieved the
weariness of life by numberless con-
trivances At length he met a human
being, a young Indian, whom he saved
from death on a Friday He called him
his "man Friday," and made him his
companion and servant

Defoe founded this story on the ad-
ventures of Alexander Selkirk, sailing-
master of the *Cinque Ports Galley*, who
was left by captain Stradling on the desolate
island of Juan Fernandez for four years
and four months (1704-1709), when he
was rescued by captain Woodes Rogers
and brought to England

Robsart (*Amy*), countess of Lei-
cester She was betrothed to Edmund
Tressilian When the earl falls into
disgrace at court for marrying Amy,
Richard Varney loosens a trap-door at
Cumnor Place; and Amy, rushing for-

ward to greet her husband, falls into the abyss and is killed

Sir Hugh Robsart, of Ladcote Hall, father of Amy—Sir W Scott, *Kendworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Roc, a white bird of enormous size. Its strength is such that it will lift up an elephant from the ground and carry it to its mountain nest, where it will devour it. In the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, it was a roc which carried Sindbad the sailor from the island on which he had been deserted by his companions ("Second Voyage"). And it was a roc which carried Agib from the castle grounds of the ten young men who had lost their right eyes ("The Third Calender's Story"). Sindbad says one claw of the roc is as "big as the trunk of a large tree," and its egg is "fifty paces [150 feet] in circumference."

* * The "ruhi" of Madagascar lays an egg equal to 148 hen's eggs—*Comptes Rendus, etc.*, *ANN* 101 (1851)

Rocco, the jailer sent with Fidelio (*Leonora*) to dig the grave of Fernando Florestan (*q v*)—Beethoven, *Fidelio* (1791)

Rochdale (*Sir Simon*), of the manor-house. He is a J P, but refuses to give justice to Job Thornberry the old brazier, who demands that his son Frank Rochdale should marry Mary [Thornberry], whom he has seduced. At this crisis, Peregrine appears, and tells sir Simon he is the elder brother, and as such is heir to the title and estates.

Frank Rochdale, son of the baronet, who has promised to marry Mary Thornberry, but sir Simon wants him to marry lady Caroline Braymore, who has £4000 a year. Lady Caroline marries the Hon Foin Shuffleton, and Frank makes the best reparation he can by marrying Mary—G Colman, junior, *John Bull* (1805)

Roche's Bird (*Sir Boyle*), which was "in two places at the same time." The tale is that sir Boyle Roche said in the House of Commons, "Mr Speaker, it is impossible I could have been in two places at once, unless I were a bird." This is a quotation from Jonson's play, *The Devil of a Wife* (seventeenth century)

Wife. I cannot be in two places at once.
Husband (Powland). Surely no, unless thou wert a bird.

Rochecliffe (*Dr Anthony*), formerly Joseph Albany, a plotting royalist—Sir

W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Rochester (*The earl of*), the favourite of Charles II, introduced in high feather by sir W Scott in *Woodstock*, and in *Peter of the Peal* in disgrace

Rock (*Dr Richard*), a famous quack, who professed to cure every disease. He was short of stature and fat, wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzed upon each cheek, carried a cane, and halted in his gait.

Dr Rock P U N never wore a hat. He and Dr Franks were at variance. Rock cautioned the world to beware of beg toting quacks, while Franks could do his rival "Dumplin' Dick." Heul of Confucius, what profanation—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World* (1729)

Oh, when his nerves had once received a shock,
Sir Isaac Newton might have gone to Rock.
Crabbe, *Borough* (1810)

Rock Lizards, natives of Gibraltar, born in the town, of British parents

Rocket. He rose like a rocket, and fell like the stick. Thomas Paine said this of Mr Burke

Roenabad, a stream near the city of Schiraz, noted for the purity of its waters

I am disgusted with the mountain of the Four Fountains," said the caliph Omar ben Abdal aziz, and am resolved to go and drink of the stream of Roenabad.—W Beckford, *Tales* (1784)

Roderick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Gothic kings of Spain, son of Theodofred and Rusilla. Having violated Florinda, daughter of count Julian, he was driven from his throne by the Moors, and assumed the garb of a monk with the name of "father Macanabec." He was present at the great battle of Covadonga, in which the Moors were cut to pieces, but what became of him afterwards no one knows. His helm, sword, and cuirass were found, so was his steed. Several generations passed away, when, in a hermitage near Viscu, a tomb was discovered, "which bore in ancient characters king Roderick's name," but imagination must fill up the gap. He is spoken of as most popular.

Time has been
When not a tongue within the Pyrenees
Dared whisper in dispraise of Roderick's name
Lest, if the conscious air had caught the sound
The vengeance of the hoivest multitude
Should fall upon the traitorous head, and brand
For life long infamy the living lips.
Southey, *Roderick, etc.*, *xv* (1814)

Roderick's Dog was called Theron

Roderick's Horse was Orel'io

Roderick (*The Vision of don*) Roderick, the last of the Gothic kings of Spain,

descended into an ancient vault near Toledo This vault was similar to that in Greece, called the cave of Triphōnios, where was an oracle In the vault Roderick saw a vision of Spanish history from his own reign to the beginning of the nineteenth century *Period I* The invasion of the Moors, with his own defeat and death *Period II* The Augustine age of Spain, and their conquests in the two Indies *Period III* The oppression of Spain by Bonaparte, and its succour by British aid — Sir W Scott, *The Vision of Don Roderick* (1811)

Roderick Dhu, an outlaw and chief of a banditti, which resolved to win back the spoil of the "Saxon spoiler" Fitz-James, a Saxon, met him and knew him not He asked the Saxon why he was roaming unguarded over the mountains, and Fitz-James replied that he had sworn to combat with Roderick, the rebel, till death laid one of them prostrate "Have, then, thy wish!" exclaimed the stranger, "for I am Roderick Dhu" As he spoke, the whole place bristled with armed men Fitz-James stood with his back against a rock, and cried, "Come on, come all, this rock shall fly ere I budge an inch" Sir Roderick, charmed with his daring, waved his hand, and all the band disappeared as mysteriously as they had appeared Sir Roderick then bade the Saxon fight, "For," said he, "that party will prove victorious which first slays an enemy" "Then," replied Fitz-James, "thy cause is hopeless, for Red Murdock is slain already" They fought, however, and Roderick, being overcome, was made prisoner (canto v) — Sir W Scott, *The Lady of the Lake* (1810)

Roderick Random, a child of impulse, and a selfish libertine His treatment of Strap is infamous and most heartless — Smollett, *Roderick Random* (1748)

Roderigo or Roderigo (3 syl), a Venetian gentleman in love with Desdemona When Desdemona eloped with Othello, Roderigo hated the "noble Moor," and in'go took advantage of this temper for his own base ends — Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611)

Roderigo's suspicious credulity and impatient submission to the cheats which he sees practised on him, and which by persuasion, he suffers to be repeated, exhibit a strong picture of a weak mind betrayed by unlawful desires to a false friend. — Dr Johnson.

Rodilardus, a huge cat, which attacked Panurge, and which he mistook

for "a young soft-chinned devil" The word means "gnaw-lard" (Latin, *rodere lardum*) — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv 67 (1545)

the shape of cats, and so on — *Contesse D'Aunoy Fairy Tales* (The White Cat, 1632)

* * "The marquis de Carabas" (See PUSS IN BOOTS)

Rodrigo, king of Spain, conquered by the Moors He saved his life by flight, and wandered to Girdalet, where he begged food of a shepherd, and gave him in recompense his royal chain and ring A hermit bade him, in penance, retire to a certain tomb full of snakes and tords, where, after three days the hermit found him unhurt, so, going to his cell, he passed the night in prayer Next morning, Rodrigo cried aloud to the hermit, "They eat me now, I feel the adder's bite" So his sin was atoned for, and he died

* * This Rodrigo is Roderick, the last of the Goths

Rodrigo, rival of Pe'dro "the pilgrim," and captain of a band of outlaws — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621)

Rodrigo de Mondragon (*Don*), a bully and tyrant, the self-constituted arbiter of all disputes in a tennis-court of Valladolid

Don Rodrigo de Mondragon was about 30 years of age of an ordinary make but lean and muscular he had two little twinkling eyes that rolled in his head and threatened everybody he looked at a very flat nose, placed between red whiskers that curled up to his very temples and a manner of speaking so rough and passionate that his words struck terror into everybody — *Lesage Gil Blas* II 5 (1715)

Rodhaver, the sweetheart of Zal a Persian Zal being about to scale her bower, she let down her long tresses to assist him, but Zal managed to fix his crook into a projecting beam, and thus made his way to the lady of his devotion — Champion, *Ferdos*

Rodmond, chief mate of the *Bri-tanna*, son of a Northumbrian engaged in the coal trade, a hardy, weather-beaten seaman, uneducated, "boisterous of manners," and regardless of truth, but tender-hearted He was drowned when the ship struck on cape Colonna, the most southern point of Attica

Unskilled to argue in dispute yet loud,
Bold without caution without honours proud
In art unschooled, each veteran rule he prized
And all improvement haughtily despised
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, L (1760)

Ro'dogune *Rhodogune*, or *Rhodygyne* (3 syl), daughter of Phra'tiss king of Parthia. She married Deme'trius (the husband of Cleopat'ra queen of Syria) while in captivity. (See p 196)
 * * * Corneille has a tragedy on the subject, entitled *Rodogune* (1616)

Rodolfo (*R corte*) It is in the bed-chamber of this count that Am'ma is discovered the night before her espousal to Heli'no. Upli suspicion is excited, but the count assures the young farmer that Am'ma walks in her sleep. While they are talking, Am'ma is seen to get out of a window and walk along a narrow edge of the mill-roof while the huge wheel is rapidly revolving. She crosses a crazy bridge, and walks into the very midst of the spectators. In a few minutes she awakes, and flies to the arms of her lover—Bellini, *La Sonnambula* (opera, 811).

Rodomont, king of Sarza or Algiers. He was Ulien's son, and called the "Mars of Africa." His lady-love was Dor'alis, princess of Granada, but she eloped with Mandricardo king of Tartary. At Rogero's wedding, Rodomont accused him of being a renegade and traitor, whereupon they fought, and Rodomont was slain—*Orlando Innorato* (1195), and *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Who is Rodomont? I am I, and at the very close of the play he is slain by Orlando—Dryden, *Orlando Furioso* 2 (1666)

* * * **Rodomontade** (1 syl), from Rodomont, a bragging although a brave knight

Rogel of Greece (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romains*, pertaining to "Am'mis of Gaul." This part was added by Felicien de Silva

Roger, the cook, who "cowde roste, rettie, broille, and frie, male mortreux, and wel bake a pie"—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388)

Roger (Sir), curate to "The Scornful Lady" (no name given)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616)

Roger Bontemps, the personation of contentment with his station in life, and of the buoyancy of good hope. "There's a good time coming, John."

Vous parlez, j'en suis d'avis;
 Vous rich de bien;
 Vous d'un char d'avis;
 Ayant un cœur si content;
 Vous n'avez point de mal;
 De tout est content.

Eh! gall prenez pour maître
 Le gros Roger Bontemps
 Le ringer (1750-1850)

Ye poor with envy galled
 Ye rich, far more who long;
 Ye who by fortune loved
 Find all things going wrong;
 Ye who by some ditty ter
 See all your cables shak
 From henceforth for your master
 Should Roger Bontemps take E. C. B

Rogei de Coverley (Sir), an hypothetical baronet of Coverley or Cowley, near Oxford—Addison, *The Spectator* (1711, 1712, 1713)

* * * The prototype of this famous character was Sir John Falgouton, seventh baronet of the line

Rog'io, brother of Marphi'sa, brought up by Atlantis a magician. He married Brad'mant, the niece of Charlemagne. Rogero was converted to Christianity, and was baptized. His marriage with Brad'mant and his election to the crown of Bulgaria, concludes the poem—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Who more brave than Rodomont? who more courtous than Rog'io?—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I. 1 (1605)

Rog'ro, son of Roberto Guiscardo the Norman. Slain by Tsaphern's—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, &c (1575)

Rog'ro (3 syl), a gentleman of Sicily—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604)

* * * This is one of those characters which appear in the *dramatis personæ*, but are never introduced in the play. Rogero not only does not utter a word, he does not even enter the stage all through the drama. In the Globe edition his name is omitted. (See VIOLA TA)

Rogel, the pastoral name of George Wither in the four "eglogues," called *The Shepherds Hunting* (1615). The first and last "eglogues" are dialogues between Rogel and Willy his young friend, in the second pastoral Cuddy is introduced, and in the third Alexis and a fourth character. The subject of the first three is the reason of Rogel's imprisonment, which, he says, is a hunt that gave great offence. This hunt is in reality a satire called *Abuses Stript and Whipt*. The fourth pastoral has for its subject Rogel's love of poetry

* * * "Willy" is his friend William Browne of the Inner Temple (two years his junior), author of *Britannia's Pastorals*

Roha, the camphor tree. "The juice of the camphor is made to run out from a wound at the top of the tree, and being

received in a vessel, is allowed to harden in the sun"—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad's Second Voyage")

Roi Panade ("king of slops"), Louis XVIII (1755, 1814-1824)

Roister Doister (*Ralph*), a vain, thoughtless, blustering fellow, in pursuit of Custance a rich widow, but baffled in his endeavour—Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (the first English comedy, 1554)

Rokesmith (*John*), alias JOHN HARMON, secretary of Mr Boffin. He lodged with the Wilfers, and ultimately married Bella Wilfer. John Rokesmith is described as "a dark gentleman, 30 at the utmost, with an expressive, one might say, a handsome face"—Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

** For solution of the mystery, see vol I n 13

Roland, count of Mans and knight of Blaves. His mother, Bertha, was Charlemagne's sister. Roland is represented as brave, devotedly loyal, unsuspicious, and somewhat too easily imposed upon. He was eight feet high, and had an open countenance. In Italian romance he is called Orlan'do. He was slain in the valley of Roncesvallès as he was leading the rear of his uncle's army from Spain to France. Charlemagne himself had reached St Jean Pied de Port at the time, heard the blast of his nephew's horn, and knew it announced treachery, but was unable to render him assistance (A D 778)

Roland is the hero of Théroulde's *Chanson de Roland*, of Turpin's *Chronique*, of Bojardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, of Piccini's opera called *Roland* (1778), etc

Roland's Horn, Olivant or Olifant. It was won from the giant Jatmund, and might be heard at the distance of thirty miles. Birds fell dead at its blast, and the whole Saracen army drew back in terror when they heard it. So loud it sounded, that the blast reached from Roncesvallès to St Jean Pied de Port, a distance of several miles.

Roland lifts Olivant to his mouth and blows it with all his might. The mountains around are lofty but high as they hear the sound of the horn arise (at the third blast it splits in twain)—*Song of 10 and 12* sung by Taillefer at the battle of Hastings. See Warton *History of English Poetry* v 1 sect iii 132 (1781)

Roland's Horse, Veillantif, called in Italian Feghan'tino ("the little vigilant one")

In Italian romance, Orlando has another horse, called Brighado'ro ("gold bridle")

Roland's Spear. Visitors are shown a spear in the cathedral of Pa'va, which they are told belonged to Roland

Roland's Sword, Duran'dal, made by the fairies. To prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy when Roland was attacked in the valley of Roncesvallès, he smote a rock with it, and it made in the solid rock a fissure some 300 feet in depth, called to this day *La Brèche de Roland*

Then would I seek the Pyrenean branch
Which Roland clove with huge two-handed sway,
And to the enormous labour left his name,
Wordsworth.

* * A sword is shown at Rocamadour, in the department of Lot (France), which visitors are assured was Roland's *Duran'dal*. But the romances say that Roland, dying, threw his sword into a poisoned stream

Death of Roland. There is a tradition that Roland escaped the general slaughter in the defile of Roncesvallès, and died of starvation while trying to make his way across the mountains—John de la Bruere Champier, *De Cibaria*, xvi 5

Died like Roland, died of thirst

Nonnulli qui de Gallicis rebus historias concripserunt, non dubitant posteris significare Rolandum Caroli filium magni sororis filium virum certe bellum gloria omnique fortitudine nobilissimum post ingentem Hispanorum caedem prope Pyrenaei saltus iugum ubi insidias ab hoste collocatas fuerint, sibi mittere extinctum. Inde nostri intolerant sibi et immitti volentes significare se torqueri. Rolandi morte se perire.—John de la Bruere Champier *De Cibaria*, xvi 5.

Roland (The Roman). Sicinius Dentatus is so called by Niebuhr. He is not unfrequently called "The Roman Achilles" (put to death B.C. 450)

Roland and Oliver, the two most famous of the twelve paladins of Charlemagne. To give a "Roland for an Oliver" is to give tit for tat, to give receive as good a drubbing as you

Froissart a countess—
Englans
During

records

Shakespeare 1 Henry VI act I, sc. 2 (1592)

Roland de Vaux (*Sir*), baron of Triermain, who wakes Gyneth from her long sleep of 500 years, and marries her—Sir W Scott, *Bridal of Triermain* (1813)

Rolando (*Signor*), a common raider against women, but brave, of a "happy wit and independent spirit." Rolando swore to marry no woman, but fell in love with Zam'ora, and married her,

laring "she was no woman but an angel"—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804)

The resemblance between Rolando and Medek will instantly occur to the mind

Rolandseck Tower, opposite the *Neuenfels*. Roland was engaged to Ade, daughter of sir Gerard and lady Aubourg, but the lady, being told that Roland had been slain by Angoulaffre the Saracen, retired to a convent. The Paladin returned home full of glory, having slain the Saracen, and when he heard that his lady-love had taken the veil, he built Rolandseck Castle, which overlooks the convent, that he might at least see the lady to whom he could never be united. After the death of Ade, Roland "sought the battle-field again, and fell at Koneevall"—Campbell, *The Brave Roland*

Roldan, "El encantado," Roldan made invulnerable by enchantment. The cleft "Roldan," in the summit of a high mountain in the kingdom of Valencia, was so called because it was made by a single back-stroke of Roldan's sword. The character is in two Spanish romances, authors unknown—Bernardo del Carpio and Rorcesalles

This book (*Primado de Roldan*) and all others written on French matters, shall be deposited in some dry place except one called *Bernardo del Carpio* and no other called *Rorcesalles*, which shall certainly accompany the rest on the bonfire.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I. 6 (1605)

Rolla, kinsman of the men Ataliba, and the idol of the army. "In war a tiger chafed by the hunters' spears, in peace more gentle than the unweaned lamb" (act 1. 1). A firm friend and a generous foe. Rolla is wounded in his attempt to rescue the infant child of Donro from the Spinards, and dies. His grand funeral procession terminates the drama—Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799)

John Fenha and two friends were returning to town on an open carriage from Lady Abercorn's and came to a bridge. As the carriage and I lifted our feet from the bridge, Fenha cried out in the words of Iliad, "We seek no change and least of all such change as they would bring us"—(act II. 2)—S. Rogers, *Old Folk* (1857)

Rolling Stone

The stone that is rolling can gather no moss;
For master and servant oft changing is lost.
T. Toner, *The Points of Hatchedery* (Admonitions "20 157")

Rollo, duke of Normandy, called "The Bloody Brother." He caused the death of his brother Otto, and slew several others, some out of mere wanton-

ness—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639)

Roman (*The*), Jean Dumont, the French painter, *Le Romain* (1700-1781)

Stephen Picart, the French engraver, *Le Romain* (1631-1721)

Giulio Pippi, called *Giulio Romano* (1192-1516)

Adrian van Roomen, mathematician, *Adrianus Romānus* (1561-1615)

Roman Achilles, Sienius Dentatus (slain B.C. 450)

Roman Bird (*The*), the eagle, the distinctive ensign of the Roman legion

Roman Brevity. Cesar imitated laconic brevity when he announced to Amintius his victory at Zela, in Asia Minor, over Pharnaces, son of Mithridates. *Veni, vidi, vici*

Points: 1 will imitate the honourable Roman in brevity—Shakespeare 2 *Henry VI* act II. sc 2 (1499)

Sir Charles Napier is credited with a far more laconic despatch on making himself master of Scinde in 1843. Taking possession of Hyderabad, and outflanking Shere Mohammed by a series of most brilliant manœuvres, he is said to have written home this punning despatch *Peccavi* ("I have sinned" [Scinde])

Roman Father (*The*), Horatius, father of the Horatii and of Horatia. The story of the tragedy is the well-known Roman legend about the Horatii and Curiatii. Horatius rejoices that his three sons have been selected to represent Rome, and sinks the affection of the father in love for his country. Horatia is the betrothed of Caius Curiatius, but is also beloved by Valerius, and when the Curiatii are selected to oppose her three brothers, she sends Valerius to him with a scarf to induce him to forego the fight. Caius declines, and is slain. Horatia is distracted, they take from her every instrument of death, and therefore she resolves to provoke her surviving brother, Publius, to kill her. Meeting him in his triumph, she rebukes him for murdering her lover, scoffs at his "patriotism," and Publius kills her. Horatius now resigns Publius to execution for murder, but the king and Roman people rescue him—W. Whitehead (1741)

* * Corneille has a drama on the same subject, called *Les Horaces* (1639)

Roman des Romans (*Le*), a series of prose romances connected with Amadis of Gaul. So called by Gilbert Sannier

Romans (*Last of the*), Rienzi the tribune (1310-1354)

Charles James Fox (1749-1806)

Horace Walpole, *Ultimus Romanorum* (1717-1797)

Caius Cassius was so called by Brutus.

The last of all the Romans, fare thee well!

It is impossible that ever Rome

Should breed thy fellow

Shakespeare *Julius Caesar* act v sc. 3 (1607)

Romans (*Most Learned of the*), Marcus Terentius Varro (B.C. 116-28)

Romance of the Rose, a poetical allegory, begun by Guillaume de Lorris in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and continued by Jean de Meung in the former half of the fourteenth century. The poet dreams that Dame Idleness conducts him to the palace of Pleasure, where he meets Love, whose attendant maidens are Sweet-looks, Courtesy, Youth, Joy, and Competence, by whom he is conducted to a bed of roses. He singles out one, when an arrow from Love's bow stretches him fainting on the ground, and he is carried off. When he comes to himself, he resolves, if possible, to find his rose, and Welcome promises to aid him, Shyness, Fear, and Slander obstruct him, and Reason advises him to give up the quest. Pity and Kindness show him the object of his search, but Jealousy seizes Welcome, and locks her in Fear Castle. Here the original poem ends. The sequel, somewhat longer than the twenty-four books of Homer's *Iliad*, takes up the tale from this point.

Roma'no, the old monk who took pity on Roderick in his flight (viii), and went with him for refuge to a small hermitage on the sea-coast, where they remained for twelve months, when the old monk died.—Southey, *Roderick, the Last of the Goths*, i, ii (1814)

Rome Does (*Do as*). The saying originated with St. Ambrose (fourth century). It arose from the following diversity in the observance of Saturday.—The Milanese make it a feast, the Romans a fast. St. Ambrose, being asked what should be done in such a case, replied, "In matters of indifference, it is better to be guided by the general usage. When I am at Milan, I do not fast on Saturdays, but when I am at Rome, I do as they do at Rome."

Rome of the North. Cologne was so called (says Hope) in the Middle Ages, from its wealth, power, and ecclesiastical foundations.

Rome Saved by Geese. When the Gauls invaded Rome, a detachment in single file scaled the hill on which the capitol stood, so silently that the foremost man reached the summit without being challenged, but while striding over the rampart, some sacred geese were disturbed, and by their cackle aroused the guard. Marcus Manlius rushed to the wall, and hustled the Gaul over, thus saving the capitol.

A somewhat parallel case occurred in Ireland in the battle of Glinsaly, Donegal. A party of the Irish would have surprised the protestants if some wrens had not disturbed the guards by the noise they made in hopping about the drums and pecking on the parchment heads.—Aubrey, *Miscellanies*, 45

Ro'meo, a son of Montague (3 syl), in love with Juliet the daughter of Capulet, but between the houses of Montague and Capulet there existed a deadly feud. As the families were irreconcilable, Juliet took a sleeping draught, that she might get away from her parents and elope with Romeo. Romeo, thinking her to be dead, killed himself, and when Juliet awoke and found her lover dead, she also killed herself.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598)

Fox said that Barry's "Romeo" was superior to Garrick's (S. Rogers, *Table Talk*). Fitzgerald says that Barry was the superior in the garden-scenes and in the first part of the tomb, but Garrick in the scene with the "friar" and in the dying part.

Romeo and Juliet, a tragedy by Shakespeare (1598). The tale is taken from *Romeo and Julietta*, a novel by Boisteau in French, borrowed from an Italian story by Bandello (1554).

In 1662 Arthur Brooke produced the same tale in verse, called *The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet*. In 1667 Painter published a prose translation of Boisteau's novel.

Romp (*The*), a comic opera altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*. Priscilla Tomboy is "the romp," and the plot is given under that name.

A splendid portrait of Mrs. Jordan in her character of 'The Pomp' hung over the mantelpiece in the dining room [of Adolphus Fitzclarence].—Lord W. P. Lennox *Celebrities* etc. i. 11.

Rom'uald (*St*). The Catalans had a great reverence for a hermit so called, and hearing that he was about to quit their country, called together a parish meeting,

consult how they might best retain him
 agst them, "For," said they, "he
 certainly be consecrated, and his
 s will bring a fortune to us" So
 agreed to strangle him, but their
 tion being told to the hermit, he
 tly made his escape—St Foix,
His Historiques sur Paris, v 163
 * Sonthey has a ballad on the sub-

lom'ula, the heroine and title of a
 cl by George Eliot (Mrs Lewes)
 nula married Tito Mel'ema, a Greek
 ought out in *Cornhill Magazine*)

lomulus (*The Second and Third*),
 nulus and Marius Also called "The
 ond and Third Founders of Rome"

lomulus and Remus, the twin
 s of Silvia a vestal virgin and the
 Mars The infants were exposed in
 adle, and the floods carried the cradle
 ho foot of the Palatine Here a wolf
 led them, till one Faustulus, the
 g's shepherd, took them to his wife,
 brought them up When grown to
 hood, they slew Amulius, who had
 sed them to be exposed
 he Greek legend of Tyro is in many
 ects simular This Tyro had an
 ur-with Poseidon (as Silvia had with
 lars), and two sons were born in both
 ases Tyro's mother-in-law confined her
 n a dungeon, and exposed the two infants
 Pelias and Neleus) in a boat on the river
 Enipeus (3 syl) Here they were dis-
 covered and brought up by a herdsman
 Romulus and Remus were brought up by
 a shepherd), and when grown to man-
 hood, they put to death their mother-in-
 aw, who had caused them to be exposed
 as Romulus and Remus put to death
 heir great-uncle Amulius)

Ron, the ebony spear of prince Arthur

The temper of his sword, the tried Excalibur
 The bismess and the length of Rome his noble spear,
 With Frideswin his great shield
 Drayton *Polyglotton* iv (1612)

Ronald (Lord), in love with lady
 Marc, to whom he gave a hly-white doe
 The day before the wedding, nurse
 Alice told lady Clare she was not "lady
 Marc" at all, but her own child On
 hearing this, she dressed herself as a
 peasant girl, and went to lord Ronald to
 lease him from his engagement Lord
 Ronald replied, "If you are not the
 decess born, we will be married to-
 morrow, and you shall still be lady
 Clare"—Tennyson, *Lady Clare*

Roncesvalles (4 syl), a defile in the

Pyrenees, famous for the disaster which
 befell Roland and his army

Oh for a blast of that dread horn
 On Fontarabian echoes born
 When Roland brave and Oliver
 On Roncesvalles died.

Scott, *Harmon*

* * Sometimes the word has only 3
 syl, as *Ronce val les* or *Ron ce val*

El O over des Vassals
 El mourant en Fontarabla
 Lorriz, *Portan de la Eaja*, li i 13, 151 (thirteenth century)
 And the dead who den b'ess all,
 Fell at famous Roncival.

Rondibilis, the physician consulted
 by Panurge on the knotty question,
 "whether he ought to marry, or let it
 alone"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1545)

* * This question, which Panurge was
 perpetually asking every one, of course
 refers to the celibacy of the clergy

Rondo (*The Father of the*), Jean
 Baptiste Davaux

Rooden Lane All on one side, *l'ile*
Rooden Lane The village of Rooden or
 Roden, in Lancashire, is built all on
 one side of the road, the other side being
 the high wall of Heaton Park, the resi-
 dence of the earl of Wilton

Rope of Ocnus (A), profitless labour
 Ocnus was always twisting a rope with
 unwearied diligence, but an ass ate it as
 fast as it was twisted

* * This allegory means that Ocnus
 worked hard to earn money, which his
 wife squandered by her extravagance

The work of Penelope's web was "never
 ending, still beginning," because Penelope
 pulled out at night all that she had spun
 during the day Her object was to defer
 doing what she abhorred but knew not
 how to avoid

Rope-Walk (*Gone into the*), taken up
 Old Bailey practice The "rope" refers
 to the hangman's cord —*Barristers' Slang*

Roper (Margaret) was buried with
 the head of her father, sir Thomas More,
 between her hands

Her who clasped in her last trance
 Her murdered father's head.

Tennyson.

Rogue (1 syl), a blunt, kind-hearted
 old servitor to donna Floranthé —Colman,
The Mountaineers (1793)

Rogue Gunnart, a freebooter, whose
 real name was Pedro Rocha Gunnarda He
 is introduced by Cervantes in *Don Quixote*

Rosa, a village beauty, patronized by
 lady Dedlock She marries Mrs Rounce-
 well's grandson —C Dickens, *Bleak House*
 (1852)

Rosabelle (3 syl), the lady's-maid of lady Geraldine Rosabelle promised to marry L'Eclair, the orderly of chevalier Florian — W Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Rosalind (ie Rose Daniel), the shepherd lass who rejected Colin Clout (the poet Spenser) for Menalcas (John Florio the lexicographer (1579). Spenser was at the time in his twenty-sixth year. Being rejected by Rosalind, he did not marry till he was nearly 41, and then we are told that Elizabeth was "the name of his mother, queen, and wife" (*Sonnet*, 74). In the *Faery Queen*, "the country lass" (Rosalind) is introduced dancing with the Graces, and the poet says she is worthy to be the fourth (bk vi 10, 16). In 1595 appeared the *Epithalamion*, in which the recent marriage is celebrated — Ed Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, i, vi (1579).

"Rosalinde" is an anagram for Rose Daniel, evidently a well-educated young lady of the north, and probably the "lady Mirabella" of the *Faery Queen*, vi 7, 8. Spenser calls her "the widow's daughter of the glen" (ecl iv), supposed to be either Burnley or Colne, near Hurstwood, in Yorkshire. Ecl i is the plaint of Colin for the loss of Rosalind. Ecl vi is a dialogue between Colin and Hobbinol his friend, in which Colin laments, and Hobbinol tries to comfort him. Ecl vii is a similar lament to ecl i. Rose Daniel married John Florio the lexicographer, the "Holofernes" of Shakespeare.

Rosalind, daughter of the banished duke who went to live in the forest of Arden. Rosalind was retained in her uncle's court as the companion of his daughter Celia, but when the usurper banished her, Celia resolved to be her companion, and for greater security Rosalind dressed as a boy, and assumed the name of Ganymed, while Celia dressed as a peasant girl, and assumed the name of Aliana. The two girls went to the forest of Arden, and lodged for a time in a hut, but they had not been long there when Orlando encountered them. Orlando and Rosalind had met before at a wrestling match, and the acquaintance was now renewed, Ganymed resumed her proper apparel, and the two were married with the sanction of the duke — Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Nor shall the griefs of Lear be alleviated, or the charms and wit of Rosalind be availed by time — N Drake M.D. Shakespeare and His Times II. 554 (1817).

Rosaline, the niece of Capulet, with whom Romeo was in love before he saw

Juliet. Mercutio calls her "a p- hearted wench," and Romeo says she is not "grace for grace and love for love," like Juliet — Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

* * Rosaline is frequently mentioned in the first act of the play, but is not of the *dramatis personæ*.

Rosaline, a lady in attendance on the princess of France. A sharp wit wedded to her will, and "two pearls were stuck in her face for eyes." Rosaline is called "a merry, mirth-stirring spirit." Biron, a lord in attendance on Ferdinand king of Navarre, proposes marriage to her, but she replies

You must be purged first, your sins are ranked.
Therefore if you my favour mean to get
A twelvemonth shall you spend, and never rest,
But seek the weary beds of people sick.

Shakespeare *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Rosalu'ra, the airy daughter Nantollet, beloved by Belleur — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Ros'amond (*The Fair*), Jane Clifford, daughter of Walter lord Clifford. The lady was loved not wisely but too well by Henry II, who kept her in concealment in a labyrinth at Woodstock. Queen Eleanor compelled the frail favourite to swallow poison (1177).

She was the faire daughter of Walter lord Clifford. Henry made for her a house of wonderful working that no man or woman might come to her. This house was named Labyrinthus, and was wrought like unto a knot, in a garden called a maze. But the queen came to her by a clue of thredde, and so dealt with her that she lived not long after. She was buried at Godstow in house of nunnas, with these verses upon her tombe.

Here I set in tumba Rosa mundi non Rosa munda,
Non redolent sed olet, que redolere solet.

Here Rosa the graced, not Rosa the chaste, repotes
The smell that rises is no smell of roses. E.C.R.

* * The subject has been a great favourite with poets. We have in English the following tragedies — *The Complaint of Rosamond*, by S. Daniel (before 1619), *Henry II with the Death of Rosamond*, either Bancroft or Mountford (1693), *Rosamond*, by Addison (1706), *Henry and Rosamond*, by Hawkins (1749), *Fair Rosamond*, by Tennyson (1879). In Italian *Rosmonda*, by Rucellai (1526). In Spanish *Rosmunda*, by Gil y Zarate (1840). We have also *Rosamond*, an opera, by Dr. Arne (1733), and *Rosamonde*, a poem in French, by C. Briffaut (1813). Sir Walter Scott has introduced the beautiful soiled dove in two of his novels — *The Talisman* and *Woodstock*.

* * Dryden says her name was Jane.

Jane Clifford was her name as books aver
Fair Rosamond was but her name de guerre.

Royal Style of Address

"My Liege," the usual style till the Lancastrian usurpation

"Your Grace" Henry IV

"Your Excellent Grace" Henry VI

"Most High and Mighty Prince," Edward IV

"Your Highness," Henry VII

"Your Majesty," Henry VIII So addressed in 1520, by Francis I

"The King's Sacred Majesty," James I

"Your most Excellent Majesty," Charles II

"Your most Gracious Majesty," our present style

Royal Titles

WILLIAM I called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

WILLIAM II called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY I called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

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HENRY V called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY VI called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY VII called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY VIII called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY IX called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY X called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XI called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XII called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XIII called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XIV called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XV called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XVI called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XVII called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XVIII called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XIX called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

HENRY XX called Rufus. For Anglo-Saxon comes from the word "Wulf" or "Wolf."

great are stuffed with huge mill-draughts of the same unsubstantial stuff.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv 13 (1515)

Ru'bezahl, Number Nip, a famous mountain spirit of Germany, corresponding to our Puck

Rubi, one of the cherubs or spirits of wisdom who was with Eve in paradise. He loved Liris, who was young, proud, and most eager for knowledge. She asked her angel lover to let her see him in his full glory, so Rubi came to her in his cherubic splendour. Liris, rushing into his arms, was burnt to ashes, and the kiss she gave him became a brand upon his forehead, which shot unceasing agony into his brain.—T Moore, *Loves of the Angels*, ii (1822)

Ru'bicon, a small river which separated ancient Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Caesar. When Caesar crossed this river, he passed beyond the limits of his own province, and became an invader of Italy.

Ru'con (Napoleon's), Moscow. The invasion of Moscow was the beginning of Napoleon's fall.

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Ruby (*Lady*), the young widow of lord Ruby. Her "first love" was Frederick Mowbray, and when a widow she married him. She is described as "young, blooming, and wealthy, fresh and fine as a daisy."—Cumberland, *First Love* (1796).

Rucellai (*John*), i.e. Orsellarius, poet (1175-1523), son of Bernard Rucellai of Florence, historian and diplomatist.

Ruddymano (*3 syl*), the name given by Sir Guyon to the babe rescued from Amavia, who had stabbed herself.

in grief at the death of her husband. So called because

in her streaming blood he [the infant] did embay
His little hands

Spenser *Faëry Queen* II. 1 8 (1590)

Rudge (*Barnaby*), a half-witted young man of three and twenty years old, rather spare, of a fair height and strong make. His hair, of which he had a great profusion, was red, and hung in disorder about his face and shoulders. His face was pale, his eyes glassy and protruding. His dress was green, clumsily trimmed here and there with gaudy lace. A pair of tawdry ruffles dangled at his wrists, while his throat was nearly bare. His hat was ornamented with a cluster of peacock's feathers, limp, broken, and trailing down his back. Girded to his side was the steel hilt of an old sword, without blade or scabbard, and a few knee-ribbons completed his attire. He had a large raven, named Grip, which he carried at his back in a basket, a most knowing rump, which used to cry out in a hoarse voice, "Halloa!" "I'm a devil!" "Never say die!" "Polly, put the kettle on!"

Barnaby joined the Gordon rioters for the proud pleasure of carrying a flag and wearing a blue bow. He was arrested and lodged in Newgate, from whence he made his escape, with other prisoners, when the jail was burnt down by the rioters, but both he and his father and Hugh, being betrayed by Dennis the hangman, were recaptured, brought to trial, and condemned to death, but by the influence of Gabriel Varden the locksmith, the poor half-witted lad was reprieved, and lived the rest of his life with his mother in a cottage and garden near the May pole.

Here he lived, tending the poultry and the cattle working in a garden of his own and helping every one. He was known to every bird and beast about the place and had a name for every one. Never was there a lighter hearted husbandman a creature more popular with young and old a blither and more happy soul than Barnaby.—Ch. lxxix.

Mr Rudge, the father of Barnaby, supposed to have been murdered the same night as Mr Haredale, to whom he was steward. The fact is that Rudge himself was the murderer both of Mr Haredale and also of his faithful servant, to whom the crime was falsely attributed. After the murder, he was seen by many haunting the locality, and was supposed to be a ghost. He joined the Gordon rioters when they attacked and burnt to the ground the house of Mr Haredale, the son of the

murdered man, and, being arrested (ch lvi), was sent to Newgate, but made his escape with the other prisoners when it was burnt down by the rioters. Being betrayed by Dennis, he was brought to trial for murder, but we are not told if he was executed (ch lxxiii). His name is not mentioned again, and probably he suffered death.

Mrs [Mary] Rudge, mother of Barnaby, and very like him, "but where in his face there was wildness and vacaney, in hers there was the patient composure of long effort and quiet resignation." She was a widow. Her husband (steward at the Warren), who murdered his master, Mr Haredale, and his servant, told her of his deed of blood a little before the birth of Barnaby, and the woman's face ever after inspired terror. It was thought for many years that Rudge had been murdered in defending his master, and Mrs Rudge was allowed a pension by Mr Haredale, son and heir of the murdered man. This pension she subsequently refused to take. After the reprieve of Barnaby, Mrs Rudge lived with him in a cottage near the May pole, and her last days were her happiest.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Rudiger, a wealthy Hun, liegeman of Etzel, sent to conduct Kriemhild to Hungary. When Günther and his suite went to visit Kriemhild, Rudiger entertained them all most hospitably, and gave his daughter in marriage to Giselher (Kriemhild's brother). In the broil which ensued, Rudiger was killed fighting against Gernot, but Gernot dropped down dead at the same moment, "each by the other slain"—*Nibelungen Lied* (by the minnesingers, 1210).

Rudiger, a knight who came to Waldhurst in a boat drawn by a swan. Margaret fell in love with him. At every tournament he bore off the prize, and in everything excelled the youths about him. Margaret became his wife. A child was born. On the christening day, Rudiger carried it along the banks of the Rhine, and nothing that Margaret said could prevail on him to go home. Presently, the swan and boat came in sight, and carried all three to a desolate place, where was a deep cavern. Rudiger got on shore, still holding the babe, and Margaret followed. They reached the cave, two giant arms clasped Rudiger, Margaret sprang forward and seized the infant, but Rudiger was never seen more.

—R Southey, *Rudiger* (a ballad from Thomas Heywood's notes).

Ruffians' Hall. West Smithfield was for many years so called, because of its being the usual rendezvous for duellists, pugilists, and other "ruffians."

Rufus (or *the Red*), William II. of England (1056, 1087-1100)

Rugg (*Mr.*), a lawyer living at Pentonville. A red-haired man, who wore a hat with a high crown and narrow brim. Mr Paneks employed him to settle the business pertaining to the estate which had long lain unclaimed, to which Mr Dorrit was heir-at-law. Mr Rugg delighted in legal difficulties as much as a housewife in her jams and preserves. — C Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Ruggiero, a young Saracen knight, born of Christian parents. He fell in love with Bradamant (sister of Rinaldo), whom he ultimately married. Ruggiero is especially noted for possessing a hippogriff or winged horse, and a shield of such dazzling splendour that it blinded those who looked on it. He threw away this shield into a well, because it enabled him to win victory too cheaply. — *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), and *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Rukenaw (*Dame*), the ape's wife, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1640). Donna Margaritta, a lady of great wealth, wishes to marry in order to mask her intrigues, and seeks for a husband a man without spirit, whom she can mould to her will. Leon, the brother of Altea, is selected as the "softest fool in Spain," and the marriage takes place. After marriage, Leon shows himself firm, courageous, high-minded, but most affectionate. He "rules his wife" and her household with a masterly hand, wins the respect of every one, and the wife, wholly reclaimed, "loves, honours, and obeys" him.

Rumolt, the chief cook of prince Günther of Burgundy — *Nibelungen Lied*, 800 (1210)

Rumpelstilzchen [*Rumple stiltz-s/m*], an irritable, deformed dwarf. He aided a miller's daughter, who had been enjoined by the king to spin straw into gold, and the condition he made with her for this service was that she should

give him for wife her first daughter. The miller's daughter married the king, and when her first daughter was born the mother grieved so bitterly that the dwarf consented to absolve her of her promise, if, within three days, she could find out his name. The first day passed, but the secret was not discovered, the second passed with no better success, but on the third day some of the queen's servants heard a strange voice singing

Little dreams my dainty dame
Rumpelstilzchen is my name

The queen, being told thereof, saved her child, and the dwarf killed himself from rage. — *German Popular Stories*

Run-About Raid (*The*), Murray's insurrection against lord Darnley. So called from the hasty and incessant manner in which the conspirators posted from one part of the kingdom to another.

Runa, the dog of Argon and Ruro, sons of Annir king of Inis-Thona an island of Scandinavia. — Ossian, *The War of Inis-Thona*

Runners

1 Iphielēs, son of Phylakos and Kly-mēnē. Hesiod says he could run over ears of corn without bending the stems, and Demarētōs says that he could run on the surface of the sea. — *Argonauts*, i 60

2 Camilla queen of the Volsci was so swift of foot that she could run over standing corn without bending the ears, and over the sea without wetting her feet. — Virgil, *Æneid*, vii 803, xi 133

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain
Flies o'er the unbending corn and salutes along the main.
Poet

3 Lūdas, the swift runner of king Alexander. He ran so fast that he never left a foot-print on the ground.

4 Phidippidēs, a professional courier, ran from Athens to Sparta (150 miles) in two days.

5 Therǵnēs, a native of Thasos, was noted for his swiftness of foot.

* * * The Greek hemerodromos would run from twenty to thirty-six leagues in a day.

Runnymede, the *nom de plume* of Benj Disraeli in the *Times* (1805-1881)

Rupert, i.e. major Roselheim, the betrothed of Meeta "the maid of Mariendorpt." — S Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838)

Rupert (*Prince*), in the service of Charles II. Introduced by sir W Scott in three of his novels — *Woodstock*, *Legend of Montrose*, and *Peveril of the Peak*.

Rupert (Su), in love with Catherine — S Knowles, *Love* (1840)

Rupert of Debate Edward Geoffrey earl of Derby, when he was Mr Stanley, was so called by lord Lytton in *New Timon* (1799-1869)

Rush (Friar), a house-spirit, sent from the infernal regions in the seventeenth century to keep the monks and friars in the same state of wickedness they then were

* * The legends of this roistering friar are of German origin (*Bruder Rausch* means "brother Tiptle")

Milton confounds "Jack-o'-Lantern" with friar Rush. The latter was not a *field boke* at all, and was never called "Jack." Probably Milton meant "a friar with a rush-[light]" Sir Walter Scott also falls into the same error

Better we had thro mire and bush
Been lantern led by friar Rush

Marmion (1803)

Rusilla, mother of Roderick the last of the Goths, and wife of Theodofred rightful heir to the Spanish throne — Southey, *Roderick*, etc (1814)

Rusport (Lady), second wife of sir Stephen Rusport a City knight, and step-mother of Charlotte Rusport. Very proud, very mean, very dogmatical, and very vain. Without one spark of generosity or loving charity in her composition. She bribes her lawyer to destroy a will, but is thwarted in her dishonesty. Lady Rusport has a *tendresse* for major O'Flaherty, but the major discovers the villainy of the old woman, and escapes from this Scylla

Charlotte Rusport, step-daughter of lady Rusport. An amiable, ingenuous, animated, handsome girl, in love with her cousin Charles Dudley, whom she marries — R Cumberland, *The West Indian* (1771)

Russet (Mr), the choleric old father of Harriot, on whom he dotes. He is so self-willed that he will not listen to reason, and has set his mind on his daughter marrying sir Harry Beagle. She marries, however, Mr Onkly (See Harriot) — George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761)

Russian Byron (The), Alexander Sergievitch Pushkin (1799-1837)

Russian History (The Father of), Nestor, a monk of Kiev. His *Chronicle* includes the years between 862 and 1116 (twelfth century)

Russian Murat (The), Michael Miloradowitch (1770-1820)

Rust (Martin), an absurd old antiquary. "He likes no coins but those which have no head on them." He took a fancy to Juliet, the niece of sir Thomas Lofly, but preferred his "Æneas, his precious relic of Troy," to the living beauty, and Juliet preferred Richard Bever to Mr Rust, so matters were soon amicably adjusted — Foote, *The Patron* (1761)

Rustam, chief of the Persian mythical heroes, son of Zâl "the Fair," king of India, and regular descendant of Benjamin the beloved son of Jacob the patriarch. He delivered king Caicâus (4 syl) from prison, but afterwards fell into disgrace because he refused to embrace the religious system of Zoroaster. Caicâus sent his son Asfendiar (or Isfendiar) to convert him, and, as persuasion availed nothing, the logic of single combat was resorted to. The fight lasted two days, and then Rustam discovered that Asfendiar bore a "charmed life, proof against all wounds. The valour of these two heroes is proverbial, and the Persian romances are full of their deeds of fight

Rustam's Horse, Reksh — Chardin, *Travels* (1686-1711)

In Matthew Arnold's poem *Sohrab and Rustum*, Rustum fights with Sohrab, overcomes him, and finds too late he has slain his own son

Rustam, son of Taniur king of Persia. He had a trial of strength with Rustam son of Zâl, which was to pull away from his adversary an iron ring. The combat was never decided, for Rustam could no more conquer Rustam than Roland could overcome Oliver — Chardin, *Travels* (1686-1711)

Rusticus's Pig, the pig on which Rusticus fed daily, but which never diminished

Two Christians travelling in Poland came to the door of Rusticus a heathen peasant, who had killed a fat hog to celebrate the birth of a son. The pilgrim being invited to partake of the feast pronounced a blessing on what was left, which never diminished in size or weight from that moment, though all the family fed on it freely every day — J Brady *Clavis Calendaria*, 183

This, of course, is a parallelism to Elijah's miracle (1 Kings xvi 11-16)

Rut (Doctor), in *The Magnetic Lad*, by Ben Jonson (1632)

Ruth, the friend of Arabella an heiress, and ward of justice Day. Ruth

also is an orphan, the daughter of sir Basil Thoroughgood, who died when she was two years old, leaving justice Day trustee—Justice Day takes the estates, and brings up Ruth as his own daughter—Colonel Careless is her accepted *amé de cœur*—T Knight, *The Honest Thieves*

Ruthven (*Lord*), one of the embassy from queen Elizabeth to Mary queen of Scots—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Rutalio, a merry gentleman, brother of Arnolde—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Rutland (*The countess of*), wife of the earl of Essex, whom he married when he started for Ireland—The queen knew not of the marriage, and was heart-broken when she heard of it—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1745)

Rutland (*The duchess of*), of the court of queen Elizabeth—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Rutledge (*Archib*), constable at Osbaldistone Hall—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Rutledge (*Job*), a smuggler—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Rutterkin, name of a cat the spirit of a witch, sent at one time to torment the countess of Rutland (sixteenth century)

Ruydera, a duenna who had seven daughters and two nieces—They were imprisoned for 500 years in the cavern of Montesinos, in La Mancha of Spain—Their ceaseless weeping stirred the compassion of Merlin, who converted them into lakes in the same province—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II ii 6 (1615)

R V S V. P., *je réponds vite s'il vous plaît*

Ryence (*Sir*), king of Wales, Ireland, and many of the isles—When Arthur first mounted the throne, king Ryence, in scorn, sent a messenger to say "he had purified a mantle with the beards of kings, but the mantle lacked one more beard to complete the lining, and he requested Arthur to send his beard by the messenger, or else he would come and take head and beard too"—Part of the insolence was in this—Arthur at the time was too young to have a beard at all, and he made answer, "Tell your master, my beard at present is all too young for purfling, but I have an arm

quite strong enough to drag him hither, unless he comes without delay to do me homage"—By the advice of Merlin, the two brothers Balin and Balan set upon the insolent king, on his way to lady De Vance, overthrew him, slew "more than forty of his men, and the remnant fled"—King Ryence craved for mercy, so "they laid him on a horse-litter, and sent him captive to king Arthur"—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 24, 34 (1470)

Rymar (*Mr Robert*), poet at the Spa—Sir W. Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Ryno, youngest of the sons of Fingal king of Morven—He fell in the battle of Lena between the Norsemen led by Swaran and the Irish led by Fingal

Rest! said Fingal youngest of my sons rest!
Rest O Ryno on Lena! We too shall be no more
Warriors must one day fall—Ossian *Fingal* v

Ryparog'rapher of Wits, Rabelais (1495-1553)

** Greek, *rupuros* ("foul, nasty")
Pliny calls Pyrieus the painter a "ryparog'rapher"

Rython, a giant of Brittany, slain by king Arthur (See *RITHO*, p 832)

Rython the mighty giant, slain
By his good brand relieved Bretagne
Sir W. Scott *Bridal of Triermain*, II 11 (1812)

S.

Saadi or **SADI**, the Persian poet, called "The Nightingale of a Thousand Songs"—His poems are *The Gulistan* or "Garden of Roses," *The Bostan* or "Garden of Fruits," and *The Pend-Nâmeh*, a moral poem—Saadi (1184-1263) was one of the "Four Monarchs of Eloquence" (see p 292)

Saba or **Zaba** (*The queen of*), called Balkis—She came to the court of Solomon, and had by him a son named Melch—This queen of Ethiopia or Abyssinia is sometimes called Maqueda—Zaga Zabo, *Ap Damian a Goes*

The Korân (ch xxvii) tells us that Solomon summoned before him all the birds to the valley of ants, but the lapping did not put in an appearance—Solomon was angry, and was about to

issu an order of death, when the bird presented itself, saying, "I come from Sabr, where I found a queen reigning in great magnificence, but she and her subjects worship the sun." On hearing this, Solomon sent back the lapwing to Saba with a letter, which the bird was to drop at the foot of the queen, commanding her to come at once, submit herself unto him, and accept from him the "true religion." So she came in great state, with a train of 500 slaves of each sex, bearing 500 "bricks of solid gold," a crown, and sundry other presents.

Sabbath-Breakers The fish of the Red Sea used to come ashore on the eve of the sabbath, to tempt the Jews to violate the day of rest. The offenders at length became so numerous that David, to deter others, turned the fish into apes — Jallalo'ddin — *Al Zamakh*

Sabellan Song, incantation The Sabelli or Samnites were noted for their magic arts and incantations.

Sabine (The) Numa the Sabine was taught the way to govern by Egèria, one of the Camênæ (prophetic nymphs of ancient Italy). He used to meet her in a grove, in which was a well, afterwards dedicated by him to the Camênæ.

Our statues—she
That taught the Sabine how to rule
Tennyson *The Princess* II. (1830)

Sablonnière (La), the Tuileries The word means the "sand-pit." The *tuileries* means the "tile-works." Nicolas de Neuville, in the fifteenth century, built a mansion in the vicinity, which he called the "Hotel des Tuileries," and François I. bought the property for his mother in 1518.

Sabra, daughter of Ptolemy king of Egypt She was rescued by St. George from the hands of a giant, and ultimately married her deliverer. Sabra had three sons at a birth, Guy, Alexander, and David.

Here come I St. George the vallant man
With naked sword and spear in han
Who fought the
And won fair S.

Sabreur (Le Beau), Joachim Murat (1767-1815)

Sabrin, Sabre, or Sabrina, the Severn, daughter of Loerine (son of Brute) and his concubine Estrildis. His queen Guendolen vowed vengeance, and, having assembled an army, made war upon Loerine, who was slain. Guendolen now

assumed the government, and commanded Estrildis and Sabrin to be cast into a river, since then called the Severn — Geoffrey of Monmouth, *British History*, II. 5 (1142).

(An exquisite description of Sabine, sitting in state as a queen, is given in the opening of song vi of Drayton's *Polyolbion*, and the tale of her metamorphosis is recorded at length in song vi. Milton in *Comus*, and Fletcher in *The Faithful Shepherdess*, refer to the transformation of Sabrina into a river.)

Sabrinian Sea or Severn Sea, i.e. the Bristol Channel. Both terms occur not unfrequently in Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

Sacchini (Antomo Maria Gaspare), called "The Racine of Music," contemporary with Glück and Piccini (1735-1786).

I composed a thing to-day in all the gusto of Sacchini and the sweetness of Glück.—Mrs. Cowley *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*

Sacharissa. So Waller calls the lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of the earl of Leicester, to whose hand he aspired. Sacharissa married the earl of Sunderland. (Greek, *sakchar*, "sugar.")

Sachente'ges (4 syl'), instruments of torture. A sharp iron collar was put round the victim's throat, and as he could not stir without cutting himself, he could neither sit, lie, nor sleep.—Ingram, *Saxon Chronicle*

Sackbut, the landlord of a tavern, in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Sackerson or Sacarson and "Harry Hunkes" were two famous bears exhibited in the reign of queen Elizabeth at Paris Garden, Southwark.

Publius a student of the common law
To Paris Garden doth himself withdraw
Leaving old Ploeyden Dyer and Broke alone,
To see old Harry Hunkes and Sacarson.
Sir John Davies, *Epigram* (about 1599)

Sacred Fish, Greek, *ichthus* ("a fish"), is compounded of the initial Greek letters I[esous], CH[ristos], TH[eu] U[ni]us, S[an]ctus ("Jesus Christ, God's Son, Saviour"). Tennyson, describing the "Lady of the Lake," says

And o'er her breast floated the sacred fish
Gareth and Lynette (1833)

Sacred Isle (The), Ireland Also called "The Holy Isle," from its multitude of saints.

The Sacred Isle Scatter, to which St. Senātus retired, and vowed no woman should set foot thereon.

Oh haste and leave this sacred Isle,
 Unholy bark, ere morning smile
 T Moore, *Irish Melodies* (St. Senatus
 and the Lady " 1814)

The Sacred Isle, Enhallow, one of the Orkneys (Norse, *Lynhvalga*, "holy isle")

The Sacred Isle, the peninsula of mount Athos (Ottoman empire) This island is remarkable for being exclusively inhabited by males Not only are females of the human sex excluded, but cows also, mares, sow-pigs, hens, ducks, and fowls of all the animal race — Milner, *Gallery of Geography*, 666

Sacred Nine (*The*), the Muses, nine in number

Fair daughters of the Sun the Sacred Nine,
 Here wake to ecstasy their harps divine
 Falconer *The Shipwreck* III. 3 (1766)

Sacred War (*The*), a war undertaken by the Amphictyonic League for the defence of Delphi against the Cirrheans (n c 595-587)

The Sacred War, a war undertaken by the Athenians for the purpose of restoring Delphi to the Phocians (n c 448-447)

The Sacred War, a war undertaken by Philip of Macedon, as chief of the Amphictyonic League, for the purpose of wresting Delphi from the Phocians (n c 357)

Sa'cripant (*King*), king of Circassia, and a lover of Angelica — Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

With the same stratagem Sa'cripant had his steed stolen from under him by that notorious thief Brunello at the siege of Albracca. — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I III 2 (1605)

* * The allusion is to Saneho Panza's ass, which was stolen from under him by the galley-slave Gines de Passamonte

Sa'cripant, a false, noisy, hectoring braggart, a kind of Pistol or Bobadil — Tasso, *Secchia Rapita* (i e "Rape of the Bucket")

Sadah, the sixteenth night of the month Bayaman — *Persian Calendar*

Sa'dak and Kalasrad'ö (4 syl) Sadak, general of the forces of Am'urath sultan of Turkey, lived with Kalasrad'ö in retirement, and their home life was so happy that it aroused the jealousy of the sultan, who employed emissaries to set fire to their house, carry off Kalasrad'ö to the seraglio, and seize the children Sadak, not knowing who were the agents of these evils, laid his complaint before Amurath, and then learnt that Kalasrad'ö

was in the seraglio The sultan swore not to force his love upon her till she had drowned the recollection of her past life by a draught of the waters of oblivion Sadak was sent on this expedition On his return, Amurath seized the goblet, and, quaffing its contents, found "that the waters of oblivion were the waters of death" He died, and Sadak was made sultan in his stead — J Ridley, *Tales of the Genii* ("Sadak and Kalasrad'ö," ix, 1751)

Sadaroubay So Eve is called in Indian mythology

Sadder, one of the sacred books of the Guebres or Parsis

Saddle and the Ground.

Between the saddle and the ground
 Mercy he sought and mercy found

Should be

Between the stirrup and the ground,
 Mercy I asked, mercy I found.

It is quoted in Camden's *Remains* "A gentleman fell from his horse, and broke his neck Some said it was a judgment on his evil life, but a friend, calling to mind the epitaph of St Augustine, *Misericordia Domini inter fontem et fontem*, wrote the distich given above"

Saddletree (*Mr Bartoline*), the learned saddler

Mrs Saddletree, the wife of Bartoline — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Sadha-Sing, the mourner of the desert — Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Sæmund Sigfusson, surnamed "the Wise," an Icelandic priest and scald He compiled the *Elder* or *Rhytmical Edda*, often called *Sæmund's Edda* This compilation contains not only mythological tales and moral sentences, but numerous sagas in verso or heroic lays, as those of Volung and Helgö, of Sigurd and Brynhilda, of Holsungs and Niflungs (pt 11) Probably his compilation contained all the mythological, heroic, and legendary lays extant at the period in which he lived (1054-1133)

Safa, in Arabia, the hill on which Adam and Eve came together, after having been parted for 200 years, during which time they wandered homeless over the face of the earth

Safe Bind, Safe Find — T Tusser, *The Points of Huswifery* ("Washing," 1557).

Saffron Gown See p 304, col 1

She the saffron gown will never wear
And in no flower strewn couch shall she be laid.
W Morris *Atalanta's Pace*

The word *saffron* was wholly unknown in the Greek or Latin language. There is the Greek word "saophron," but that was a girdle worn by girls, indicative of chastity. (Saffron is the Arabic *zaphran* through the French *safra*.)

Saga, the goddess of history — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Saga and Edda. The *Edda* is the Bible of the ancient Scandinavians. A saga is a book of instruction, generally but not always in the form of a tale, like a Welsh "mabinogi." In the *Edda* there are numerous sagas. As our Bible contains the history of the Jews, religious songs, moral proverbs, and religious stories, so the *Edda* contained the history of Norway, religious songs, a book of proverbs, and numerous stories. The original *Edda* was compiled and edited by Sæmund Sigfusson, an Icelandic priest and seald, in the eleventh century. It contains twenty-eight parts or books, all of which are in verse.

Two hundred years later, Snorri Sturleson of Iceland abridged, re-arranged, and redneered to prose the *Edda*, giving the various parts a kind of dramatic form, like the dialogues of Plato. It then became needful to distinguish these two works, so the old poetical compilation is called the *Elder* or *Rhythmical Edda*, and sometimes the *Sæmund Edda*, while the more modern work is called the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*, and sometimes the *Snorri Edda*. The *Younger Edda* is, however, partly original. Pt 1 is the old *Edda* reduced to prose, but pt 11 is Sturleson's own collection. This part contains "The Discourse of Bragi" (the scald of the gods) on the origin of poetry, and here, too, we find the famous story called by the Germans the *Nibelungen Lied*.

Sagas. Besides the sagas contained in the *Eddas*, there are numerous others. Indeed, the whole saga literature extends over 200 volumes.

I THE EDDA SAGAS. The *Edda* is divided into two parts and twenty-eight lays or poetical sagas. The first part relates to the gods and heroes of Scandinavia, creation, and the early history of Norway. The Scandinavian

"Books of Genesis" are the "Voluspá Saga" or "prophecy of Völva" (about 230 verses), "Vafthrúdnar's Saga," and "Grimner's Saga." These three resemble the Sibylline books of ancient Rome, and give a description of chaos, the formation of the world, the creation of all animals (including dwarfs, giants, and fairies), the general conflagration, and the renewal of the world, when, like the new Jerusalem, it will appear all glorious, and there shall in no wise enter therein "anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

The "Book of Proverbs" in the *Edda* is called the "Hávamál Saga," and sometimes "The High Song of Odin."

The "Völsunga Saga" is a collection of lays about the early Teutonic heroes.

The "Saga of St. Olaf" is the history of this Norwegian king. He was a savage tyrant, hated by his subjects, but because he aided the priests in forcing Christianity on his subjects, he was canonized.

The other sagas in the *Edda* are "The Song of Lodbrog" or "Lodbrog," "Hervarar Saga," the "Völundr Saga," the "Blomsturvalla Saga," the "Ynglinga Saga" (all relating to Norway), the "Joms-vikings Saga," and the "Knytlinga Saga" (which pertain to Denmark), the "Sturlunga Saga," and the "Eyrbyggja Saga" (which pertain to Iceland). All the above were compiled and edited by Sæmund Sigfusson, and are in verse, but Snorri Sturleson reduced them to prose in his prose version of the old *Edda*.

II SAGAS NOT IN THE EDDA. Snorri Sturleson, at the close of the twelfth century, made the second great collection of chronicles in verse, called the *Heimskringla Saga*, or the book of the kings of Norway, from the remotest period to the year 1177. This is a most valuable record of the laws, customs, and manners of the ancient Scandinavians. Samuel Laing published his English translation of it in 1844.

1 *The Icelandic Sagas*. Besides the two Icelandic sagas collected by Sæmund Sigfusson, numerous others were subsequently embodied in the *Landnámabók*, set on foot by Ari hinn Fróndi, and continued by various hands.

2 *Frithjof's Saga* contains the life and adventures of Frithjof of Iceland, who fell in love with Ingeborg, the beautiful wife of Hring, king of Norway. On the death of Hring, the young widow married her Icelandic lover. Frithjof lived

in the sixteenth century, and this saga was compiled at the beginning of the fourteenth century, a year or two after the *Henschirja*. It is very interesting, because Tegner, the Swedish poet, has selected it for his *Idylls* (1827), just as Tegner has taken his idyllic stories from the *Morte d'Artur* or the Welsh *Mabinogion*. Tegner's *Idylls* were translated into English by Latham (1838), by Stephens (1841), and by Blackley (1847).

3 *The Swedish Saga* or *lay* of Swedish "history" is the *11 years Saga*.

4 *The Russian Saga* or *lay* of Russian legendary history is the *Pyrrhus Saga*.

5 *The Norse Sagas* are stories of romance. From this ancient collection we have derived our nursery tales of *Jack and the Bean-Staff*, *Jack the Giant-Killer*, the *Great who robit the Head of an Englishman*, *Blue Bird*, *Cinderella*, the *Little Old Woman at the Spinning Wheel*, the *Pig that would go over the hill*, *Cat in Boots*, and even the first sketches of *Whitby* and *His Cat and Parrot*. *See* *Dasent's Tales from the Norse* (1859).

6 *Sagas of Foreign origin*. Besides the rich stores of original tales, several foreign ones have been imported and translated into Norse, such as *Barliam and Japhet*, by Paulus of Iona, one of the German minnesingers (see p. 79). On the other hand the minnesingers borrowed from the Norse sagas their famous story embodied in the *Niflungen Lied*, called the "German *Iliad*," which is from the second part of *Snorrio Sturluson's Edda*.

Sagaman, a narrator of sagas. These ancient chroniclers differed from scalds in several respects. Scalds were minstrels, who celebrated in verse the exploits of living kings or national heroes, sagamen were tellers of legendary stories, either in prose or verse, like *Schekherzadde* the narrator of the *Arabian Nights*, the mandarin *Fun-Hoam* the teller of the *Chinese Tales*, *Moradbrak* the teller of the *Oriental Tales*, *Uramoriz* who told the tales to *Lalla Pookh*, and so on. Again, scalds resided at court, were attached to the royal suite, and followed the king in all his expeditions, but sagamen were free and unattached, and told their tales to prince or peasant, in lordly hall or at village water.

Sagamite (1 syl.), a kind of soup or tisan, given by American Indians to the sick.

Our Virgins scatter with their kindly bowls
Of fever calm and sweet succour
Campb. *Gertrude of Norway* 1. 10 (1829).

Sage of Concord (The), Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Boston, United States, author of *Literary Ethics* (1818), *Poems* (1816), *Representative Men* (1850), *English Traits* (1856), and numerous other works (1803-).

In Mr Emerson we have a poet and a profoundly religious man who is really and entirely undrained by the discoveries of science and present or prospective. In his case poetry with the joy of a Barlambal takes her greater broad expanse by the land, and cheers him with immortal light. In Emerson scientific conceptions are continually transmuted into the finer forms and warmer fires of an ideal world.—Professor Tyndall *Progress of Science*.

None who has conversed with the Sage of Concord can wonder at the love which his philosophy has for him, or the ease with which he is regarded by the scholars of England and America.—*Westminster Mercury*, Sat. 24th May 1870.

Sage of Monticello (The), Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, whose country seat was at Monticello.

As from the grave we see Henry sleep
From Vernon's weep we will see
And in the country which I see
The Sage of Monticello
Virginia over thy land of slaves
A warning to all men
Wh. W. *Selected Poems* (1850).

Sage of Samos (The), Pythagoras, a native of Samos (n.c. 581-506).

Sages (The Seven). (See *SEVEN WISE MEN* or *GILGAMESH*.)

Sagittary, a monster, half man and half beast, described as "a terrible archer, which neighs like a horse, and with eyes of fire which strike men dead like lightning." Any deadly shot is a sagittary.—*Guido delle Colonna* (thirteenth century), *Historia Florentina Prosayce Comperta* (translated by Lydgate).

The dreadful Sagittary,
Appeals to numbers
Eschepere *Troilus and Criseida* (1572).

(See also *O'hell*, act 1 sc 1, 3. The barrack is so called from the figure of an archer over the door.)

Sagramour le De'sirus, a knight of the Round Table.—See *Launcelot du Lac* and *Morte d'Arthur*.

Sahna (1), one of the names of hell.—*Sale*, *Al Koran*, lxix. notes.

Sailor King (The), William IV of Great Britain (1765, 1800-1837).

Saint (The), Kang-he of China, who assumed the name of Chun-tson-jun (1651, 1661-1722).

St. Aldobrand, the noble husband of Lady Imogene, murdered by count

Bertram her quondam lover —C Maturin, *Bertram* (1816)

St. Alme (*Cap'tain*), son of Darlemont a merchant, guardian of Julio count of Harincour. He pays his addresses to Marianne Fraval, to whom he is ultimately married. Captain St Alme is generous, high-spirited, and noble-minded —Thomas Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785)

St. Andre, a fashionable dancing-master in the reign of Charles II

St Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time.
Dryden, *MacFlecknoe* (1633).

St. An'gelo (*Castle of*), once called the Molés Adna'm, the tomb of the emperor Adrian, a structure as big as a village.

St. Asaph (*The dean of*), in the court of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W Scott, *Knightworth* (1821)

St. Basil Outwits the Devil.
(See SINNER SAVED)

St. Bef'ana, the day of the Epiphany (January 6) (See BEF'ANA, p 90)

St. Botolph (*The prior of*) —Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

St. Brandan or San Bor'andan (*The Island of*), a firing island, some ninety leagues in length, west of the Canaries. In an old French geographical chart it is placed 5° west of Ferro Island, 29° N lat. So late as 1721 Spain sent an expedition in quest of this fabulous island. The Spaniards believe that king Podri'go ("the last of the Goths") made this island his retreat. The Portuguese assign it to St. Sebastian. The poets say it was rendered inaccessible to man by diabolical magic. Probably it owes its existence to some atmospheric illusion, such as the *Fata morgana*.

St. Cecili, Cecily, or Cecile (2 syl), the daughter of noble Roman parents, and a Christian. She married Valrian. One day, she told her husband she had "an angel that with gret love, wher so I wake or slepe, is redy ay my body for to kepe." Valrian requested to see this angel, and Cecile told him he must first go to St. Urban and, being purged by him "fro synne, than [*then*] schul ye se that aungel." Valrian was accordingly "crisened" by St. Urban, returned home, and found the angel with two crowns, brought direct from paradise. One he gave to Cecile

and one to Valrian, saying that "bothe with the palme of martyrdom schullen come unto God's blisful feste." Valrian suffered martyrdom first, then Almachius, the Poman prefect, commanded his officers to "brenne Cecile in a bath of flammès red." She remained in the bath all day and night, yet "sat she cold, and felte of it no woe." Then smote they her three strokes upon the neck, but could not smite her head off. She lingered on for three whole days, preaching and teaching, and then died. St. Urban buried her body privately by night and her house he converted into a church, which he called the church of Cecily —Chancer, *Cartbury Tales* ("The Second Nun's Tale," 1338)

St. Christopher, a native of Lycia, very tall, and fearful to look at. He was so proud of his strength that he resolved to serve only the mightiest, and went in search of a worthy master. He first entered the service of the emperor, but one day, seeing his master cross himself for fear of the devil, he quitted his service for that of Satan. This new master he found was thrown into alarm at the sight of a cross, so he quitted him also, and went in search of the Saviour. One day, near a ferry, a little child accosted him, and begged the giant to carry him across the water. Christopher put the child on his back, but found every step he took that the child grew heavier and heavier, till the burden was more than he could bear. As he sank beneath his load, the child told the giant he was Christ, and Christopher resolved to serve Christ and Him alone. He died three days afterwards, and was canonized. The Greek and Latin Churches look on him as the protecting saint against floods, fire, and earthquake. —James de Voragine, *Golden Legends*, 100 (thirteenth century)

* * His body is said to be at Valencia, in Spain, one of his arms at Compostella, a jaw-bone at Astorga, a shoulder at St. Peter's, in Rome, and a tooth and rib at Venice. His day is May 9 in the Greek Church, and July 25 in the Latin. Of course, "the Christ-bearer" is an allegory. The gigantic bones called his relics may serve for "matters of faith" to give reality to the fable.

(His name before conversion was Officrus, but after he earned Christ across the ford, it was called Christ-Officrus, shortened into Christopher, which means "the Christ-bearer.")

St. Clare (*Augustin*), the kind, indulgent master of uncle Tom. He was beloved by all his slaves.

Miss Evangeline St. Clare, daughter of Mr St. Clare. Evangeline was the good angel of the family, and was adored by uncle Tom.

Miss Ophelia St. Clare, sister of Augustin—Mrs Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)

St. Distaff, an imaginary saint, to whom January 7 or Twelfth Day is consecrated.

Partly work and partly play
You must on St. Distaff's Day
Give St. Distaff all the right,
Then give Christmas sport good night.
But Asporting in a Pleasant Grove of New Fancies (1657)

St. Elmo's Fires, those electric lights seen playing about the masts of ships in stormy weather.

And sudden bursting on their raptured sight,
Appeared the splendour of St. Elmo's light.
Arlosto Orlando Furioso ix (1616)

In 1696 M. de Forbes saw more than thirty *feux St. Elme* on his ship.

Æneas tells Dido that these electric lights danced about the head of his son Iulus when they left the burning city of Troy.

*Ece levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
Fundero lumen apertæ tractaque innoxia molli
Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pascl.*
Virgil Æneid, ll. 682-4.

Lo! harmless flames upon Iulus' head,
While we embraced the boy from heaven were shed,
Played in his hair and on his temples' sod.

St. Etienne There are sixty-nine places in France so called. A Paris newspaper stated that the "receiver of St. Etienne" had embezzled £1000, whereupon all the tax-gatherers of the sixty-nine places called St. Etienne brought separate actions against the paper, and the editor had to pay each one a hundred francs damages, besides fine and costs—*Standard*, February 24, 1879.

St. Filumena or **FILUMENA**, a new saint of the Latin Church. Sabatelli has a picture of this nineteenth-century saint, representing her as hovering over a group of sick and maimed, who are healed by her intercession. In 1802 a grave was found in the cemetery of St. Priscilla, and near it three tiles, with these words, in red letters

LUMENA

PAXTE

CVMFI

A rearrangement of the tiles made the inscription, PAX TE-CUM, FI-LUMENA.

That this was the correct rendering is quite certain, for the virgin martyr herself told a priest and a nun in a dream, that she was *Fi[li]a Lumina*, the daughter Lumina, i.e. the daughter of the Light of the world. In confirmation of this dream, as her bones were carried to Mugnano, the saint repaired her own skeleton, made her hair grow, and performed so many miracles, that those must indeed be hard of belief who can doubt the truth of the story.

St. George is the national saint of England, in consequence of the miraculous assistance rendered by him to the arms of the Christians under Godfrey de Bouillon during the first crusade.

St. George's Sword, Askelon

George he shaved the dragon's beard,
And Askelon was his razor
Percy's Reliques III. ill. 15

St. George (*Le chevalier de*), James Francis Edward Stuart, called "The Old (or elder) Pretender" (1688-1766)

St. Graal. (See SANGRAAL)

St. Leon, the hero of a novel of the same name by W. Goodwin (1799). St. Leon becomes possessed of the "elixir of life," and of the "philosopher's stone," but this knowledge, instead of bringing him wealth and happiness, is the source of misery and endless misfortunes.

St. Leon is designed to prove that the happiness of mankind would not have been augmented by the gifts of immortal youth and inexhaustible riches.—*Encyc. Brit. Art. Romance.*

Saint Maur, one of the attendants of sir Reginald Front de Bœuf (a follower of prince John)—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

St. Nicholas, the patron saint of boys. He is said to have been bishop of Myra, in Lycia, and his death is placed in the year 326.

St. Nicholas is said to have supplied three maidens with marriage portions by leaving at their windows bags of money. Another legend describes the saint as having restored to life three [? two] murdered children—*Longe*.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, in an islet in lough Derg, Ireland. Here the saint made a cave, through which was an entrance into purgatory, and here those who liked to do so might forestall their purgatorial punishments while they were in the flesh. This was made the subject of a romance in the fourteenth century, and Calderon dramatized the subject in the seventeenth century.

Who has not heard of St. Patrick's Purgatory with its chapels and its toll houses? Thither repair yearly

crowds of pious pilgrims, who would wash away at once the accumulated sins of their lives.—Wright.

* * This source of revenue was abolished by order of the pope, on St Patrick's Day, 1497

St Peter's Obelisk, a stone pyramid of enormous size, on the top of which is an urn containing the relics of Julius Cæsar

St Prieux, the *amant* of Julie, in Ronssean's novel entitled *Julie* or *La Nouvelle Héloïse* (1760)

St Ronan's Well, a novel by sir W Scott (1823) An inferior work, but it contains the character of Meg Dods, of the Clachan or Mowbray Arms inn, one of the very best low comic characters in the whole range of fiction

St. Stephen's Chapel, properly the House of Commons, but sometimes applied to the two Houses of Parliament So called by a figure of speech from St Stephen's Chapel, built by king Stephen, rebuilt by Edward II and III, and finally destroyed by fire in 1834 St Stephen's Chapel was fitted up for the use of the House of Commons in the reign of Edward IV The great council of the nation met before in the chapter-house of the abbey

St Swithin, tutor of king Alfred, and bishop of Winchester The monks wished to bury him in the chancel of the minster, but the bishop had directed that his body should be interred under the open vault of heaven Finding the monks resolved to disobey his injunction, he sent a heavy rain on July 15, the day assigned to the funeral ceremony, in consequence of which it was deferred from day to day for forty days The monks then bethought them of the saint's injunction, and prepared to inter the body in the churchyard St Swithin smiled his approbation by sending a beautiful sunshiny day, in which all the robes of the hierarchy might be displayed without the least fear of being injured by untimely and untoward showers

St. Tammany, the patron of democracy in the American states His day is May 1 Tammany or Tammenund lived in the seventeenth century He was a native of Delaware, but settled on the banks of the Ohio He was a chief sachem of his tribe, and his rule was discreet and peaceful His great maxim was, "Unite In peace unite for mutual happiness, in war for mutual defence."

Saints (Island of), Ireland

Saints (Royal)

David of Scotland (*, 1124-1153)

Edward the Confessor (1004, 1042-1066)

Edward the Martyr (961, 970-979)

Eric IX of Sweden (*, 1155-1161)

Ethelred I king of Wessex (*, 866-871)

Eugenius I pope (*, 654-657)

Felix I pope (*, 269-274)

Ferdinand III of Castile and Leon (1200, 1217-1252)

Julius I pope (*, 337-352)

K'ang-he, second of the Manchoo dynasty of China (*, 1661-1722)

Lawrence Justinian patriarch of Venice (1380, 1451-1465)

Leo IX pope (1002, 1049-1054)

Louis IX of France (1215, 1226-1270)

Olaus II of Norway (992, 1000-1030)

Stephen I of Hungary (979, 997-1038)

Saints for Diseases These saints either ward off ills or help to relieve them, and should be invoked by those who trust their power —

AGUE. St. Pernel and St. Petronella cure.

BAD DREAMS. St. Christopher protects from.

BLIND EYES. St. Otille and St. Clare cure.

BLINDNESS. St. Thomas à Becket cures.

BOILS AND BLAINS. St. Rooke and St. Cosmas cure.

CHASTITY. St. Susan protects.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES (All) St. Blaise heals and all cattle diseases. The bread consecrated on his day (February 3) and called "The Benediction of St. Blaise" should have been tried in the recent cattle plague

CHOLERA. Oola Beebee is invoked by the Hindûs in this malady

CHOLIC. St. Erasmus relieves

DANCING MANIA. St. Vitus cures.

DEFILEMENT. St. Susan preserves from

DISCOVERY OF LOST GOODS. St. Ethelbert and St. Eilan

DOLBTS. St. Catherine resolves

DYING. St. Barbara relieves

EPILEPSY. St. Valentine cures St. Coraelius

FIRE. St. Agatha protects from it, but St. Florian should be invoked if it has already broken out.

FLOOD FIRE, and EARTHQUAKE. St. Christopher saves from.

GOUT. St. Wolfgang they say is of more service than Blair's pills.

GRIPES. St. Erasmus cures.

IDIOCY. St. Gildas is the guardian angel of idiots.

INFAMY. St. Susan protects from.

INFECTION. St. Roque protects from.

LEPROSY. St. Lazarus the beggar

MADNESS. St. Dymphna and St. Fillan cure

MICE and RATS. St. Gertrude and St. Huldred ward them off. When phosphor paste falls, St. Gertrude might be tried, at any rate with less danger than arsenic.

NIGHT ALARMS. St. Christopher protects from

PLAGUE. St. Roch, they say in this case is better than the good bishop of Marseilles.

QUENCHING FIRE. St. Florian and St. Christopher should not be forgotten by fire insurance companies.

QUINCY. St. Blaise will cure it sooner than tartarized antimony

RICHES. St. Anne and St. Vincent help those who seek it. Gold-diggers should ask them for nuggets.

SCABS. St. Rooke cures.

SMALL-POX. St. Martin of Tours may be tried by those objecting to vaccination. In Hindûstan Setla wards it off

BODDEN DEATH. St. Martin saves from.

TEMPERANCE. Father Mathew is called "The Apostle of Temperance" (1799-1856)

TOOTH ACHER St. Appollonia St. Blaise
VERMIN DESTROYERS St. Gertrude and St. Hildrick
If there fall try Battle or the Southwark vermin killer
WEALTH DESTOWER St. Anne, recommended to the
sultan.

Saints of Places The following
are the patron saints of the cities, nations,
or places set down —

AREPPELEN St. Nicholas (died 312) His day is December 6
ARZSISIA St. Frumentius (died 360) His day is October 27
ALEXANDRIA St. Mark who founded the church there (died A.D. 62) His day is April 25
ALPS (The) Felix Neff (1178-1229)
ANTIOCH St. Margaret (died 120) Her day is July 20
APENNINES (The) St. Hubert (656-730) He is called The Apostle of the Ardennes. His days are May 30 and November 3.
ARMENIA St. Gregory of Armenia (226-331) His day is September 20
BATH St. David from whose benediction the waters of Bath received their warmth and medicinal qualities (450-540) His day is March 1
BEAUVAIS St. Lucian (died 290) called The Apostle of Beauvais. His day is January 8
BRILLIUM St. Boniface (672-754) His day is June 5
BOHEMIA St. Wenceslaus St. John Nepomuk
BREKSELS the Virgin Mary St. Gudule who died 712 St. Gudule's day is January 8
CACCARI (in Sardinia) St. Eusebius
CAPPADOCIA St. Matthias (died A.D. 62) His day is February 24
CARTHAGE St. Perpetua (died 203) Her day is March 7
COLOGNE St. Ursula (died 421) Her day is October 21
CORFE St. Swithun (fourth century) His day is December 14
CREMONA St. Margaret (died 275) Her day is July 20
DENMARK St. Ansgarius (901-864) whose day is February 3 and St. Canute (died 1066) whose day is January 19
EDINBURGH St. Giles (died 540) His day is September 1
ENGLAND St. George (died 290) St. Bede calls Gregory the Great The Apostle of England but St. Austin was The Apostle of the English People (died 607) St. George's Day is April 23
ETHIOPIA St. Frumentius (died 360) His day is October 27
FLANDERS St. Peter (died 66) His day is June 29
FLORENCE St. John the Baptist (died A.D. 32) His days are June 24 and August 29
Forests St. Silvester because *silva* in Latin means a wood. His day is June 20
Forts St. Barbara (died 335) Her day is December 4
FRANCE St. Denis (died 272) His day is October 9 St. Remi is called The Great Apostle of the French (430-330) His day is October 1
FRANCONIA St. Willan (died 689) His day is July 8
FRISLAND St. Willbrod or Willibrod (672-779) called The Apostle of the Frisians. His day is November 7
GAUL St. Irenaeus (130-200) whose day is June 23 and St. Martin (316-297) whose day is November 11 St. Denis is called The Apostle of the Gauls
GENOA St. George of Cappadocia. His day is April 23
GENTILES St. Paul was The Apostle of the Gentiles (died A.D. 66) His days are January 25 and June 29
GERMANY St. Boniface Apostle of the Germans (730-754) whose day is June 5 and St. Martin (316-377) whose day is November 11 (St. Boniface was called Winfrid till Gregory II changed the name.)
GLASGOW St. Mungo also called Kentigern (514-601) Groves St. Silvester because *silva* in Latin means a wood. His day is June 20
HIGHLANDERS St. Columba (521-597) His day is June 9
Hills St. Barbara (died 335) Her day is December 4
HOLLAND the Virgin Mary Her days are her Assumption November 21 Visitation July 2 Conception December 8, Purification February 2 Assumption August 15
HUNGARY St. Louis Mary of Aquilgrana (*Aiz la Chapelle*) and St. Anastasius (died 628) whose day is January 22
INDIA St. Bartolome de Las Casas (1474-1556) the Rev J. Elliot (1603-1690) and Francis Xavier (1566-1552), called The Apostles of the Indians whose day is December 3

IRELAND St. Patrick (372-493) His day is March 17 (Some give his birth 35 and some his death 465)
ITALY St. Anthony (251-350) His day is January 17
LAPLAND St. Nicholas (died 842) His day is December 6
LICHFIELD St. Chad, who lived there (died 672) His day is March 2
LIFER St. Albert (died 1195) His day is November 21
LISBON St. Vincent (died 304) His translation to Lisbon is kept September 15
LONDON St. Paul whose day is January 25, and St. Michael whose day is September 29
MOSCOW St. Nicholas (died 342) His day is December 6
Mountains St. Barbara (died 335) Her day is December 4
NAPLES St. Januarius (died 305) whose day is September 19 and St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274) whose days are March 7 and July 18
NETHERLANDS St. Armand (520-670)
NORTH (The) St. Ansgar (801-864) and Bernard Gilpin (1517-1583)
NORWAY St. Ansgarius, called The Apostle of the North (891-864) whose day is February 3 and St. Olaus (932 1000-1030) called also St. Ansgar
OXFORD St. Frideswide
PADUA St. Justina whose day is October 7, and St. Anthony (1190 1231) whose day is June 13
PARIS St. Genevieve (410-51) Her day is January 3
PEAK (The) Derbyshire W. Engsham (1628 1702)
PICTS (The) St. Ninian (fourth century) whose day is September 16, and St. Columba (521-597), whose day is June 9
PISA San Ranieri
POITERS St. Hilary (300-367) His day is January 14
POLAND St. Hedviga (1174-1243) whose day is October 15 and St. Stanislaus (died 1078) whose day is May 7
PORTUGAL St. Sebastian (234-288) His day is January 20
PRUSSIA St. Andrew whose day is November 30 and St. Albert (died 1116) whose day is November 21
ROCHESTER St. Paulinus (333-431) His day is June 22
ROME St. Peter and St. Paul Both died on the same day of the month June 29 The old tutelar deity was Mars.
RUSSIA St. Nicholas St. Andrew St. George, and the Virgin Mary
SARAGOSSA St. Vincent, where he was born (died 304) His day is January 22
SARDINIA Mary the Virgin Her days are Nativity November 21 Visitation July 2 Conception December 8 Purification February 2 Assumption August 15
SCOTLAND St. Andrew because his remains were brought by Pegulus into Fifehire in 363. His day is November 30
SPRASTIA (in Armenia) St. Blaise (died 316) His day is February 3
SICILY St. Agatha, where she was born (died 251) Her day is February 5 The old tutelar deity was Ceres
SILESIA St. Hedviga, also called Avoje (1174-1243) His day is October 15
SLAVES or SLAVI St. Cyril called The Apostle of the Slavi (died 593) His day is February 14
SPAIN St. James the Greater (died A.D. 44) His day is July 24
SWEDEN St. Ansgarius, St. John and St. Eric IV. (reigned 1156-1161)
SWITZERLAND St. Gall (died 646) His day is October 16
UNITED STATES St. Tammany
Valley St. Aratha (died 251) Her day is February 5
VENICE St. Mark who was buried there His day is April 25 St. Pantaleon whose day is July 27 and St. Lawrence Justiniani (1389-1465)
VIFVNA St. Stephen (died A.D. 34) His day is December 26
Vineyards St. Urban (died 230) His day is May 25
WALF St. David uncle of King Arthur (died 544) His day is March 1
Woods St. Silvester because *silva*, in Latin means a wood His day is June 20
YORKSHIRE St. Paulinus (353-431) His day is June 22

Saints for Special Classes of Persons, such as tradesmen, children, wives, idiots, students, etc —

ARCHERS St. Sebastian because he was shot by them.
ARMOURERS St. George of Cappadocia
ARTISTS and the ARTS St. Agatha but St. Luke is the patron of painters, being himself one

BAKERS St. Winifred, who followed the trade
 BARBERS St. Louis.
 BARRER WOMEN St. Margaret befriends them
 BEGOARS St. Giles. Hence the outskirts of cities are often called St. Giles.
 BISHOPS etc. St. Timothy and St. Titus (1 Tim. iii. 1 Titus 1. 7)
 BLIND FOLK St. Thomas A Becket, and St. Lucy who was deprived of her eyes by Paschasius
 BOOKSELLERS St. John Port Latu
 BRIDES St. Nicholas because he threw three stockings, filled with wedding portions into the chamber window of three virgins that they r and not live a life of sin fo
 BURLARS St. Dismas
 CANDLE and LAMP MAKERS St. Lucy and Lucian. A pun upon *lux lucis* (light)
 CANNONIERS St. Barbara, because she is generally represented in a fort or tower
 CAPTIVES St. Barbara and St. Leonard
 CARPENTERS St. Joseph who was a carpenter
 CHILDREN St. Felicitas and St. Nicholas. This latter saint restored to life some children murdered by an inn keeper of Myrr and pickled in a pork tub
 COBBLERS St. Crispin who worked at the trade
 CRAFTSMEN St. Giles, because he refused to be cured of an accidental lameness that he might mortify his flesh.
 DANCERS St. Vitus.
 DIVINES St. Thomas Aquinas.
 DOCTORS St. Cosme who was a surgeon in Cilicia
 DRUNKARDS St. Martin because St. Martin's Day (November 11) happened to be the day of the Vinalla or feast of Bacchus. St. Urban protects
 DYING St. Barbara.
 FERRYMEN St. Christopher who was a ferryman.
 FISHERMEN St. Peter who was a fisherman
 FOOLS St. Martin because the Greek word *matia* or *matia* means folly
 FREE TRADE. R. Cobden is called The Apostle of Free Trade" (1804-1863)
 FREEMEN St. John
 FULLERS St. Sever because the place so called on the Adour is or was famous for its tanneries and fulleries.
 GOLDSMITHS St. Eloy who was a goldsmith.
 HATTERS St. William the son of a hatter
 HOO and SWINEHERDS St. Anthony Pigs unfit for food used anciently to have their ears slit but one of the protectors of St. Anthony's Hospital once tied a bell about the neck of a pig whose ear was slit and no one ever attempted to injure it.
 HOLSEWIVES, St. Oyst especially to prevent their losing the keys and to help them in finding these tiny tormentors St. Martha the sister of Lazarus.
 HUNSMEN St. Hubert who lived in the Ardennes a famous hunting forest and St. Eustace
 IDIOTS St. Gill restores them to their right senses
 INFANTS St. Felicitas and St. Nicholas.
 INFIDELS Voltaire is called The Apostle of Infidels" (1694-1778)
 INSANE FOLKS St. Dymphna.
 LAWYERS St. Yves Helori (in Sicily) who was called 'The Advocate of the Poor' because he was always ready to defend them in the law-courts gratuitously (1333-1303)
 LEARNED MEN St. Catharine noted for her learning, and for converting certain philo sopers sent to convince the Christians of Alexandria of the folly of the Christian faith.
 MADMEN St. Dymphna, and St. Fillan
 MAIDENS the Virgin Mary
 MARINERS St. Christopher who was a ferryman and St. Nicholas who was once in danger of shipwreck and who on one occasion lulled a tempest for some pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land.
 MILLERS St. Arnold the son of a miller
 MERCHANTS St. Florian the son of a mercer
 MOTHERS, the Virgin Mary St. Margaret for those who wish to be so The girl of St. Margaret, in St. Germain is placed round the waist of those who wish to be mothers.
 MUSICIANS St. Cecilia who was an excellent musician
 NAILERS St. Cloud because *clou* in French means a nail
 NETMAKERS St. James and St. John (Matt. iv. 21)
 NURSES St. Agatha.
 PAINTERS St. Luke who was a painter
 PARISH CLERKS St. Nicholas.
 PARSONS St. Thomas Aquinas doctor of theology at Paris.

PHYSICIANS St. Cosme who was a surgeon St. Luke (Col. iv. 14)
 PILGRIMS St. Julian St. Raphael, St. James of Compostella
 PINMAKERS St. Sebastian whose body was as full of

k

PORTRAIT PAINTERS and PHOTOGRAPHERS St. Veronica who had a handkerchief with the face of Jesus photographed on it.
 POTTERS St. Gore, who was a potter
 PUNTERS St. Peter
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Scotch Reformers (1500-1572)
 SEAMEN St. Nicholas who once was in danger of shipwreck and St. Christopher who was a ferryman
 SHEPHERDS and their FLOCKS St. Wendeline who kept sheep like David.
 SHOEMAKERS St. Crispin who made shoes
 SILVERSMITHS St. Eloy who worked in gold and silver
 SLAVES St. Cyril This is a pun he was 'The Apostle of the Slavi'
 SMOOTHIERS etc. St. Agabus (Acts xxi. 10)
 SPORTSMEN St. Hubert ("See above Huntsmen")
 STATUARIES St. Veronica. (See above Portrait painters)
 STONEMASONS St. Peter (John i. 42)
 STUDENTS St. Catharine noted for her great learning, and for practised medicine in Cilicia

l (the

because in the Middle of Joro about this time
 (see VALENTINE.)
 SWINEHERDS and SWINE St. Anthony
 TAILORS St. Goodman who was a tailor
 TANNERS St. Clement the son of a tanner
 TAX-COLLECTORS St. Matthew (Matt. ix. 9).
 TENTMAKERS St. Paul and St. Aquila who were tent

of the

thief St. Ethel thieves.
 TRAVELLERS St. Raphael, because he assumed the guise of a traveller in order to guide Tobias from Nineveh to Rames (Zob. v)
 VINTNERS and VINETARDS St. Urban
 VIOLETS St. Winifred and St. Nicholas
 WHEELWRIGHTS St. Boniface the son of a wheelwright.
 WINEMAKERS St. Louis.
 WISE MEN St. Cosme St. Damian and St. Catharine
 WOOLCOMBERS and STAPLERS St. Blaise who was torn to pieces by combs of yron "

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Sakhar, the devil who stole Solomon's signet The tale is that Solomon, when he washed, entrusted his signet-ring to his favourite concubine Amina Sakhar one day assumed the appearance of Solomon, got possession of the ring, and sat on the throne as the king During this usurpation, Solomon became a beggar, but in forty days Sakhar flew away, and flung the signet-ring into the sea It was swallowed by a fish, the fish was caught and sold to Solomon, the ring was recovered, and Sakhar was thrown into the sea of Galilee with a great stone round his neck — Jallalo'ddin, *Al Zama'h* (See FISH and the RING, p. 336)

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Sakhrat [*Sah'rah'*], the sacred stone on which mount Kaf rests Mount Kaf is a circular plain, the home of giants and fairies Any one who possesses a single grain of the stone Sakhrat, has the power

of working miracles Its colour is emerald, and its reflection gives the blue tint to the sky — *Mohammedan Mythology*

Sakia, the dispenser of ruin, one of the four gods of the Adites (2 syl)

Sakia we invoked for ruin
We called on Razzia for food
They did not hear our prayers—they could not hear
No cloud appeared in heaven
No lightning deus came down
Southery *Thalaba the Destroyer* 1 24 (1797)

Sakuntala, daughter of Visvāmita and a water-nymph, abandoned by her parents, and brought up by a hermit One day, king Dushyanta came to the hermitage, and persuaded Sakuntala to marry him In due time a son was born, but Dushyanta left his bride at the hermitage When the boy was six years old, his mother took him to the king, and Dushyanta recognized his wife by a ring which he had given her Sakuntala was now publicly proclaimed queen, and the boy (whose name was Bhārata) became the founder of the glorious race of the Bhāratas

This story forms the plot of the famous drama *Sakuntala* by Kālidasa, well known to us through the translation of sir W Jones

Sakya-Muni, the founder of Buddhism Sakya is the family name of Siddhartha, and *muni* means "a recluse" Buddha ("perfection") is a title given to Siddhartha

Salacaca'bia or **SALACACARY**, a soup said to have been served at the table of Apicius

Brule in a mortar parsley seed dried peneryal dried mint, ginger green coriander stoned raisins, honey vinegar oil, and wine. Put them into a cacabulum with three crusts of 1 yentine bread the flesh of a pullet, vestine cheese pine kernels, cucumbers, and dried onions minced small. Pour soup over the whole garnish with snow and serve up in the cacabulum.—King *The Art of Cookery*

Sal'ace (3 syl) or **SALACIA**, wife of Neptune, and mother of Triton

Triton who boasts his high Neptunian race,
Sprung from the god by Salace's embrace
Camoen's, *Lusitad* vi (1572)

Salad Days, days of green youth, while the blood is still cool

[Those were] my salad days!

When I was green in Judgment, cold in blood
Shakespeare *Antony and Cleopatra*, act 1, sc. 5 (1603)

Sal'adin, the soldan of the Fast Sir W Scott introduces him in *The Talisman*, first as Sheerkohf emir of Kurdistan, and subsequently as Adonbeck el Hakim, the physician

Salamanca, the reputed home of witchcraft and devilry in De Lancre's time (1610).

Salamanca (*The Bachelor of*), the title and hero of a novel by Lesage The name of the bachelor is don Chierubim, who is placed in all sorts of situations suitable to the author's vein of satire (1701).

Salamander (A) Prestier John, in his letter to Manuel Comnēnus emperor of Constantinople, describes the salamander as a worm, and says it makes cocoons like a silkworm These cocoons, being unwound by the ladies of the palace, are spun into dresses for the imperial women The dresses are washed in flames, and not in water This, of course, is asbestos

Sala'nio, a friend to Anthonio and Bassanio — Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598)

Salari'no, a friend to Anthonio and Bassanio — Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598)

Sa'leh The Thamūdites (3 syl) proposed that Sāleh should, by miracle, prove that Jehovah was a God superior to their own Prince Jonda said he would believe it, if Sāleh made a camel, big with young, come out of a certain rock which he pointed out Sāleh did so, and Jonda was converted

(The Thamūdites were idolaters, and Sāleh the prophet was sent to bring them back to the worship of Jehovah)

Sāleh's Camel The camel thus miraculously produced, used to go about the town, crying aloud, "Ho! every one that wanteth milk, let him come, and I will give it him"—Sale, *Al Korān*, vii notes (See *Isaiah* lv 1)

Sa'leh, son of Faras'chê (3 syl) queen of a powerful under-sea empire His sister was Gulnar'ê (3 syl) empress of Persia Saleh asked the king of Samandral, another under-sea emperor, to give his daughter Gianhar'ê in marriage to prince Beder, son of Gulnar'ê, but the proud, passionate despot ordered the prince's head to be cut off for such presumptuous insolence However, Saleh made his escape, invaded Samandal, took the king prisoner, and the marriage between Beder and the princess Gianhar'ê was duly celebrated — *Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Gianhar'ê")

Salem, a young seraph, one of the two tutelar angels of the Virgin Mary and of John the Divine, "for God had given to John two tutelar angels, the chief of

whom was Raph'ael, one of the most exalted seraphs of the hierarchy of heaven"—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, 111 (1748)

Sal'emal, the preserver in sickness, one of the four gods of the Adites (2 syl)—D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697)

Salern' or Saler'no, in Italy, celebrated for its school of medicine

Even the doctors of Salern
Send me back word they can discern
No cure for a malady like this
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Salian Franks So called from the Isala or Yssel, in Holland They were a branch of the Siennabi, hence when Clovis was baptized at Rheims, the old prelate addressed him as "Sigimbrin," and said that "he must henceforth set at nought what he had hitherto worshipped, and worship what he had hitherto set at nought"

Salisbury (*Earl of*), William Longsword, natural son of Henry II and Jane Clifford, "The Fair Rosamond"—Shakespeare, *King John* (1596), sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Sallust of France (*The*) César Viehard (1639-1692) was so called by Voltaire

Sal'macis, softness, effeminacy Salmacis is a fountain of Caria, near Halicarnassus, which rendered soft and effeminate those who bathed therein

Beneath the woman's and the water's kiss,
Thy moist limbs melted into Salmacis
And all the boy's breath softened into sighs.
Swinburne *Hermaphrodite*

Salmigondin or "Salmigondin," a lordship of Dipodry, given by Pantagruel to Panurge (2 syl) Alcofribas, who had resided six months in the giant's mouth without his knowing it, was made castellan of the castle—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, 11 32, 111 2 (1546-45)

The lordship of Salmigondin was worth 67 million pounds sterling per annum in "certain rent," and an annual revenue for locusts and periwinkles varying from £24 357 to 13 millions in a good year when the exports of locusts and periwinkles were flourishing. Panurge however could not make the two ends meet. At the close of less than fourteen days he had forestalled three years rent and revenue and had to apply to Pantagruel to pay his debts.—*Pantagruel* 111 2

Salmoncus (3-syl), king of Elis, wishing to be thought a god, used to imitate thunder by striking by driving his chariot over a wooden bridge, and burning torches on every side.

He was killed by lightning for his impiety and folly

Salmoncus who while he his carroach drove
Over the brazen bridge of Pli's stream
And did with artificial thunder bravo
Jove tell he pierced him with a lightning beam
Lord Brooke *Treatise on Monarchie* v1

It was to be the literary Salmoncus of the political Jupiter—Lord Jytton

Salto, a rivulet now called Xalon, near Bilbilis, in Celtiberia This river is so exceedingly cold that the Spaniards used to plunge their swords into it while they were hot from the forge The best Spanish blades owe their stubborn temper to the icy coldness of this brook

Sacro Bilbilin optimam metallo
Et ferro Platani suo sonantem,
Quam suetus tenui sed iniquito
Armorum Salto temperior amhit.
Martial *Epigrammata*.

Præcipua his quidem ferri materia, sed aqua ipsa ferro violentior quippe temperamento ejus ferrum acrius redditur nec ullam apud eos telum probatur quod non nit in Bilbili fluvio aut Chalys tingatur Unde etiam Chalys fluvii hujus finitimi appellati ferroque ceteris præstare dicuntur—Justin *Historia Philippica* xlv

Salome and the Baptist. When Salome delivered the head of John the Baptist to her mother, Herodias pulled out the tongue and stabbed it with her bodkin

When the head of Cicero was delivered to Mare Antony, his wife Fulvia pulled out the tongue and stabbed it repeatedly with her bodkin

Salopia, Shropshire

Admired Salopia! that with venial pride
Eyes her bright form to Severn's ambient wave;
Famed for her loyal cares in perils tried
Her daughters lovely and her striplings brave
Shenstone *The Schoolmistress* (1763)

Salsabil, a fountain of paradise, the water of which is called Zenebil The word Salsabil means "that which goes pleasantly down the throat," and Zenebil means "ginger" (which the Arabs mix with the water that they drink)

God shall reward the righteous with a garden and silk garments. They shall repose on couches They shall see there neither sun nor moon the fruit thereof shall hang low so as to be easily gathered The bottles shall be silver shining like glass and the wine shall be mixed with the water Zenebil a fountain in paradise named Salsabil.—Sale's *Koran* lxxvi.

Salt River (*To row up*), to go against the stream, to suffer a political defeat

There is a small stream called the Salt River in Kentucky noted for its tortuous course and numerous bars. The phrase is applied to one who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream but in political slang it is applied to those who are "rowed up"—J Inman

Salvage Knight (*The*), sir Arthegal, called Artegal from bk iv 6 The hero of bk v (*Justice*)—Spenser, *Faery Queen* (1596)

Salva'tor Rosa (*The English*), John Hamilton Mortimer (1741-1779).

Salvato'ro (4 sol), Salva'tor Rosa, an Italian painter, especially noted for his series of brigands, etc (1615-1673)

But ever and anon to see thy young soldier

Intoxicated with these hereditary glories,

There see a Carlo Dolce or a Titian

Or wilder group of savage Salvatores

Byron, *Don Juan* xiii. 1 (1821)

Sam, a gentleman, the friend of Francis'co—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mon. Thomas* (1619)

Sam, one of the Know-Notthings or Native American party. One of "Uncle Sam's" sons

Sam (*Daddy*), a Liverpool man

Sam (*Uncle*), the United States of North America, or rather the government of the states personified. So called from Samuel Wilson, uncle of Ebenezer Wilson. Ebenezer was inspector of Albert Anderson's store on the Hudson, and Samuel superintended the workmen. The stores were marked L A U S ("Libert Anderson, United States"), but the workmen insisted that U S stood for "Uncle Sam"—Mr Frost

Sam Silverquill, one of the prisoners at Portlerra—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II).

Sam Weller, servant of Mr Pickwick. The representation of the shrewdness, quaint humour, and best qualities of cockney low life—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1835)

Sa'muel (3 syl), the prince of denons, who, in the guise of a serpent, tempted Eve in paradise (See SAMM I)

Samandal, the largest and most powerful of the under-sea empires. The inhabitants of these empires live underwater without being wetted, transport themselves instantaneously from place to place, can live on our earth or in the Island of the Moon, are great sorcerers, and speak the language of "Solomon's seal."—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giau-hari").

Samarcand Applo, a perfect panacea of all diseases. It was bought by prince Ahmed, and was instrumental in restoring Nouroun'ahar to perfect health, although at the very point of death.

In fact, there is no disease however painful or dangerous, whether fever, pleurisy, plague, or any other disorder, but it will in a day cure, and that in the easiest

possible way. It is simply to make the sick person smelt of the apple.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Lark Hanou")

Sam'benites [*Sam' be nectz*], persons dressed in the *sambenito*, a yellow coat without sleeves, having devils painted on it. The *sambenito* was worn by "heretics" on their way to execution

And now as up the open streets,

Dressed in rump, like sambenites,

So Iuder, *Quadrans* lib. 2 (1678)

Sambo, any male of the negro race

No race has shown such rapid little of adaptation to various soil and circumstances as the negro. Alike to them the groves of Canada, the rocky land of New England or the gorgeous profusion of the Southern States, Kumbo and Cutty expand under them all.—H. Archer *Stow*

Sam'ori (*Al*), the proselyte who cast the golden calf at the bidding of Aaron. After he had made it, he took up some dust on which Gabriel's horse had set its feet, threw it into the calf's mouth, and immediately the calf became animated and began to low. Al Bidāwī says that Al Simeri was not really a proper name, but that the real name of the artificer was Mūsā ibn Dhafar. Selden says Al Simeri means "the keeper," and that Aaron was so called, because he was the *super* or "guardian of the people"—Selden, *De Dus Syris*, i. 4 (see *Al Horān*, ii. notes)

Sa'mian (*The Long-Haired*), Pythagoras or Buddha Ghoroos, a native of Samos (sixth century B.C.)

Samian Ho'ia. Hera or Herē, wife of Zeus, was born at Samos. She was worshipped in Egypt as well as in Greece

Samian Letter (*The*), the letter Y, used by Pythagoras as an emblem of the path of virtue and of vice. Virtue is like the stem of the letter. Once deviated from, the further the lines are extended the wider the divergence becomes

When reason doubtful like the Samian letter

Shows him two ways, the narrower the better

Lope *The Dunelad* iv. (1740)

Et tibi quæ Samos diduxit littera ramos.

Lucius, *hæretici*

Samian Sage (*The*), Pythagoras, born at Samos (sixth century B.C.)

'Tis enough

In this late age adventurous to have touched

Light on the numbers of the Samian Sage

Thom. 97.

Samus'a, a seraph, in love with Aholibamah the granddaughter of Cain. When the Flood came, the seraph carried off his immortals to another planet—Byron, *Heaven and Earth* (1819)

Sa'miel, the Black Huntsman of the Wolf's Glen, who gave to Der Freischütz seven balls, six of which were to hit whatever the marksman aimed at, but the seventh was to be at the disposal of Samiel (See **SAMAE'L**).—Weber, *Der Freischütz* (libretto by Kind, 1822)

Samuel Wind (*The*), the simoom

Burning and headlong as the Samuel wind
T Moore *Lalla Pookh* I (1817)

Samient, the female ambassador of queen Mercilla to queen Adicia (wife of the soldan) Adicia treated her with great contumely, thrust her out of doors, and induced two knights to insult her, but sir Artegal, coming up, drove at one of the unmannerly knights with such fury as to knock him from his horse and break his neck.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v (1596)

(This refers to the treatment of the deputies sent by the states of Holland to Spain for the redress of grievances Philip ("the soldan") detained the deputies as prisoners, disregarding the sacred rights of their office as ambassadors)

Sam'ite (2 syl), a very rich silk, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread

an art
Rose up from the bottom of the lake
Clothed in white samite.
Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* (1853).

Sam'ma, the demoniac that John "the Beloved" could not exorcise Jesus, coming from the Mount of Olives, rebuked Satan, who quitted "the possessed," and left him in his right mind.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, ii (1748)

Sam'oed Shore (*The*) Samoi'eda is a province of Muscovy, contiguous to the Frozen Sea

Now from the north
Of Norw'ebegs and the Samoed shore
Boreas and Cæcias tend the woods and seas upturn
Milton *Paradise Lost* x. 639 (1653)

Sampson, one of Capulet's servants—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1597)

Samp'son, a foolish advocate, kinsman of judge Veraigne (2 syl)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647)

Sampson (*Domine*) or Abel Sampson, tutor to Harry Bertram son of the laird of Ellangowan One of the best creations of romance His favourite exclamation is "Prodigious!" Dominic Sampson is very learned, simple, and green Sir Walter describes him as "a poor, modest,

humble scholar, who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in "the voyage of life"—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II).

His appearance puritanical. Ragged black clothes, blue worsted stockings pewter headed long cane—*Guy Mannering* (dramatized), i. 2.

Sampson (*George*), a friend of the Wilfer family He adored Bella Wilfer, but married her youngest sister Lavinia—C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Samson (*The British*), Thomas Topham (1710-1749)

Samson Agonistes (4 syl), "Samson the Combatant," a sacred drama by Milton, showing Samson blinded and bound, but triumphant over his enemies, who sent for him to make sport by feats of strength on the feast of Dagon Having amused the multitude for a time, he was allowed to rest awhile against the "grand stand," and, twining his arms round two of the supporting pillars, he pulled the whole edifice down, and died himself in the general devastation (1632)

Samson's Crown, an achievement of great renown, which costs the life of the doer thereof Samson's greatest exploit was pulling down the "grand stand" occupied by the chief magnates of Philistia at the feast of Dagon By this deed, "he slew at his death more than [all] they which he slew in his life"—*Judges* xvi 30

And by self ruin seek a Samson's crown
Lord Brooke *Inquisition upon Fame* etc (1554-16 8)

San Ben'ito, a short linen dress, with demons painted on it, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition

For some time the traitor Newman" was solemnly paraded in inquisitorial *san benito* before the enlightened public.—E. Yates *Celebrities* xiii.

San Bris (*Conte di*), father of Valentina During the Bartholomew slaughter, his daughter and her husband (Raoul) were both shot by a party of musketeers, under the count's command—Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (opera, 1836)

Sancha, daughter of Garcias king of Navarre, and wife of Fernan Gonzalez of Castile Sancha twice saved the life of her husband when he was cast into a dungeon by some personal enemies who waylaid him, she liberated him by bribing the jailer, and when he was incarcerated at Leon, she effected his escape by changing clothes with him

The countess of Nithsdale effected the escape of her husband from the Tower, in 1715, by changing clothes with him

The countess de Lavalette, in 1815, liberated her husband, under sentence of death, in the same way, but the terror she suffered so affected her nervous system that she lost her senses, and never afterwards recovered them

San'chez II of Castile was killed at the battle of Zamora, 1065

It was when brave king Sanchez
Was before Zamora slain
Longfellow *The Challenge*

Sancho'ca, eldest daughter of Sancho and Teresa Panza—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15)

Sancho (*Don*), a rich old beau, uncle to Victoria "He affects the misdemourous of a youth, ludes his baldness with amber locks, and complains of tooth-ache, to make people believe that his teeth are not false ones" Don Sancho "Joies in the style of Roderigo I"—Mrs Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782)

Sancho Panza, the 'squire of don Quixote A short, pot-bellied peasant, with plenty of shrewdness and good common sense He rode upon an ass which he dearly loved, and was noted for his proverbs

Sancho Panza's Ass, Dapple
Sancho Panza's Island-City, Barataria, where he was for a time governor

Sancho Panza's Wife, Teresa [Cresajo] (pt II i 5), Maria or Mary [Gutierrez] (pt II iv 7), Dame Juana [Gutierrez] (pt I i 7), and Joan (pt I iv 21)—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15)

* * The model painting of Sancho Panza is by Leslie, it is called "Sancho and the Duchess"

Sanchom'athon or SANCHEMATHO Nine books ascribed to this author were published at Bremen in 1837 The original was said to have been discovered in the convent of St Maria de Merinhão, by colonel Pereira, a Portuguese, but it was soon ascertained that no such convent existed, that there was no colonel of the name of Pereira in the Portuguese service, and that the paper bore the water-mark of the Osnabrück paper-mills (See IN-POSTORS, LITFRARY)

Sanct-Cyr (*Hugh de*), the seneschal of king René, at Aix—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Sancy Diamond (*The*) weighs 53½ carats, and belonged to Charles "the Bold" of Burgundy It was bought, in 1495, by Emmanuel of Portugal, and was sold, in 1580, by don Antonio to the sieur

de Saney, in whose family it remained for a century The sieur deposited it with Henry IV as a security for a loan of money The servant entrusted with it, being attacked by robbers, swallowed it, and being murdered, the diamond was recovered by Nicholas de Harlay We next hear of it in the possession of James II of England, who carried it with him in his flight, in 1688 Louis XIV bought it of him for £25,000 It was sold in the Revolution, Napoleon I re-bought it, in 1825 it was sold to Paul Demidoff for £80,000 The prince sold it, in 1830, to M Levrat, administrator of the Mining Society, but as Levrat failed in his engagement, the diamond became, in 1832, the subject of a lawsuit, which was given in favour of the prince We next hear of it in Bombay, in 1867 it was transmitted to England by the firm of Forbes and Co, in 1873 it formed part of "the crown necklace," worn by Mary of Sachsen Altenburg on her marriage with Albert of Prussia, in 1876, in the investiture of the Star of India by the prince of Wales, in Calcutta, Dr W H Russell tells us it was worn as a pendant by the maharajah of Puttiala

* * Streeter, in his book of *Precious Stones and Gems*, 120 (1877), tells us it belongs to the czar of Russia, but if Dr Russell is correct, it must have been sold to the maharajah

Sand (*George*) Her birth name was Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, afterwards Dudevant (1801-1877)

Sand-Bag Only knights were allowed to fight with lance and sword, meaner men used an elon staff, to one end of which was fastened a sand-bag

Engaged with money bags, as bold
As men with sand bags did of old.
B. Butler *Hudibras* (1663 78)

San'dabar, an Arabian writer, about a century before the Christian era, famous for his *Parables*

It was rumoured he could say
The *Parables* of Sandabar
Longfellow *The Wayside Inn* (prelude 1863)

Sanden, the great palace of king Leon, in the best-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Sandford (*Harry*), the companion of Tommy Merton—Thomas Day, *History of Sandford and Merton* (1783-9)

San'glamore (3 syl), the sword of Braggadochio—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. (1590)

Sangler (*Sir*), a knight who insisted

on changing wives with a squire, and when the lady objected, be cut off her head, and rode off with the squire's wife. Being brought before sir Artegal, sir Sanglier insisted that the living lady was ~~his~~ wife, and that the dead woman was the squire's wife. Sir Artegal commanded that the living and dead women should both be cut in twain, and half of each be given to the two litigants. To this sir Sanglier gladly assented, but the squire objected, d'claring it would be far bitter to give the lady to the knight than that she should suffer death. On this, sir Artegal pronounced the living woman to be the squire's wife, and the dead one to be the knight's. —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 1 (1596)

("Sir Sanglier" is meant for Sban O Neil, leader of the Irish insurgents in 1567. Of course, this judgment is borrowed from that of Solomon, 1 *Kings* vi 16-27.)

Sanglier des Ardenes, Guillaume de la Marck (1446-1485)

Sangraal, Sangreall, etc., generally said to be the holy plate from which Christ ate at the Last Supper, brought to England by Joseph of Arimathy. Whatever it was, it appeared to king Arthur and his 150 knights of the Round Table, but suddenly vanished, and all the knights vowed they would go in quest thereof. Only three, sir Bors, sir Percivale, and sir Galahad, found it, and only sir Galahad touched it, but he soon died, and was borne by angels up into heaven. The sangraal of Arthurian romance is "the dish" containing Christ transubstantiated by the sacrament of the Mass, and made visible to the bodily eye of man. This will appear quite obvious to the reader by the following extracts —

Then anon they heard creaking and crying of thunder in the midst of the blast entered a sunbeam more clean by seven times than the day, and all they were alighted of the grace of the Holy Ghost. Then there entered into the hall the Holy Grail covered with white samite, but there was none that could see it, nor who bare it, but the whole hall was full filled with good odours, and every knight had such meat and drink as he best loved in the world, and when the Holy Grail had been borne through the hall, then the holy vessel departed suddenly, and they wist not where it became. —Ch. 35

Then looked they and saw a man come out of the holy vessel, that had all the signs of the passion of Christ, and he said: "This is the holy dish wherein I ate the lamb on Shrove Thursday, and now hast thou seen it. Yet hast thou not seen it so openly as thou shalt see it in the city of Sarra, therefore thou must go hence and bear with thee this holy vessel, for this night it shall depart from the realm of Logris, and take with thee sir Percivale and sir Bors." —Ch. 101

So departed sir Galahad and sir Percivale and sir Bors with him. And so they rode three days, and came to a river, and found a ship, and when on board they found in the midst of the table of silver and the sangreall covered with red samite. Then sir Galahad laid him

down and slept, and when he waked he saw the city of Sarra (ch. 103). At the year's end he saw before him the holy vessel and a man kneeling upon his knees in the likeness of the bishop, which had about him a great fellowship of angels as it had been Christ himself, and when he came to the saking of the Mass, and had done upon he called sir Galahad, and said unto him: Come forth, and thou shalt see that which thou hast much desired to see, and he beheld spiritual things. (ch. 104) —Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* III. 35, 101, 104 (1470)

The earliest story of the holy graal was in verse (A.D. 1100), author unknown.

Chrétien de Troyes has a romance in eight-syllable verse on the same subject (1170).

Guiot's tale of *Titurul* founder of Grail-burg, and *Parzival* prince thereof belongs to the twelfth century.

Wolfram von Eschenbach, a minnesinger, took Guiot's tale as the foundation of his poem (thirteenth century).

In *Titurul the Younger* the subject is very fully treated.

Sir T. Malory (in pt. iii of the *History of Prince Arthur*, translated in 1470 from the French) treats the subject in prose very fully.

R. S. Hawker has a poem on the *Sangraal*, but it was never completed.

Tennyson has an idyll called *The Holy Grail* (1858).

Boissier published, in 1834, at Munich, a work *On the Description of the Temple of the Holy Grail*.

Sangrado (*Doctor*), of Valladolid. This is the "Sagredo" of Espinel's romance called *Marcos de Obregon*. "The doctor was a tall, meagre, pale man, who had kept the shears of Clotho employed for forty years at least. He had a very solemn appearance, weighed his discourse, and used 'great pomp of words.' His reasonings were geometrical, and his opinions his own." Dr. Sangrado considered that blood was not needful for life, and that hot water could not be administered too plentifully into the system. Gil Blas became his servant and pupil, and was allowed to drink any quantity of water, but to eat only sparingly of beans, peas, and stewed apples.

Other physicians make the healing art consist in the knowledge of a thousand different sciences, but I go a shorter way to work, and spare the trouble of studying pharmacy, anatomy, botany, and physics. Know then that all which is required is to bleed the patients copiously, and make them drink warm water. —Lesage *Gil Blas* II. 2 (1735)

Dr. Hancock prescribed cold water and stewed prunes.

Dr. Rezzo of Baratana allowed Sanebo Panza to eat "a few wafers and a thin slice or two of quince." —Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii 10 (1615)

Sanjak-Sherif, the banner of Mahomet. (See p 593)

Sansar, the icy wind of death, kept in the deepest entrails of the earth, called in *Thalaba* "Sarsar"

She passed by rapid descents known only to Fblis, and thus penetrated the very entrails of the earth where breathes the Sansar or icy wind of death — W. Leckford *Jack* (1784)

Sansculottes (3 syl), a low, riff-raff party in the great French Revolution, so shabby in dress that they were termed "the trouser-less" The *culotte* is the breeches, called *brack* by the ancient Gauls, and *hauts-de-chausses* in the reign of Charles IX

Sansculottism, red republicanism, or the revolutionary platform of the Sansculottes

The Duke of Brunswick, at the head of a large army invaded France to restore Louis XVI to the throne and save legitimacy from the sacrilegious hands of sansculottism — G. H. Lewis *Story of Goethe's Life*

Literary Sansculottism, literature of a low character, like that of the "Minerva Press," the "Leipzic Fair," "Hollywell Street," "Grub Street," and so on

Sansfoy, a "faithless Saracen," who attacked the Red Cross Knight, but was slain by him "He cared for neither God nor man" Sansfoy personifies infidelity

Sansfoy full large of limb and every joint
He was, and cared not for God or man a point
Spenser *Fairy Queen* 1 2 (1590)

Sansjoy, brother of Sansfoy When he came to the court of Lucifer, he noticed the shield of Sansfoy on the arm of the Red Cross Knight, and his rage was so great that he was with difficulty restrained from running on the champion there and then, but Lucifer bade him defer the combat to the following day Next day, the fight began, but just as the Red Cross Knight was about to deal his adversary a death-blow, Sansjoy was enveloped in a thick cloud, and carried off in the chariot of Night to the infernal regions, where Asculapius healed him of his wounds — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, 1 4, 5 (1590)

(The reader will doubtless call to mind the combat of Menelaos and Paris, and remember how the Trojan was invested in a cloud and carried off by Venus under similar circumstances — Homer, *Iliad*, 111)

Sansloy ("superstition"), the brother of Sansfoy and Sansjoy He carried off Una to the wilderness, but when the

fauns and satyrs came to her rescue, he saved himself by flight

* * The meaning of this allegory is this Una (*truth*), separated from St George (*holiness*), is deceived by Hypocrisy, and immediately truth joins his poetry, it is carried away by superstition Spenser says the "simplicity of truth" abides with the common people, especially of the rural districts, after it is lost to towns and the luxurious great The historical reference is to queen Mary, in whose reign Una (*the Reformation*) was carried captive, and religion, being mixed up with hypocrisy, degenerated into superstition, but the rural population adhered to the simplicity of the protestant faith — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, 1 2 (1590)

Sansonetto, a Christian regent of Mecca, viceroy of Charlemagne — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Sansuenna, now *Saragossa*

Santa Casa, the house occupied by the Virgin Mary at her conception, and removed, in 1291, from Galilee to Loretto

Santa Klaus (1 syl), the Dutch name of St Nicholas, the patron saint of boys

In Flanders and Holland, the children put out their shoe or stocking on Christmas Eve in the confidence that Santa Klaus or Knecht Globes (as they call him) will put in a prize for good conduct before morning. — Young

Santiago [*Sant yaki go*], the warrior of Spain, adopted because St James (*Sant Iago*) rendered, according to tradition, signal service to a Christian king of Spain in a battle against the Moors

Santiago for Spain This saint was James, son of Zebedee, brother of John He was beheaded, and caught his head in his hands as it fell The Jews were astonished, but when they touched the body they found it so cold that their hands and arms were paralyzed — Francisco Xavier, *Anales de Gahcia* (1733)

Santiago's Head When Santiago went to Spain in his marble ship, he had no head on his body The passage took seven days, and the ship was steered by the "presiding hand of Providence" — *España Sagrada*, xx 6

Santiago had two heads One of his heads is at Braga, and one at Compostella

* * John the Baptist had half a dozen heads at the least, and as many bodies, all capable of working miracles

Santiago leads the armies of Spain.

Thirty-eight instances of the interference of this saint are gravely set down as facts in the *Chronicles of Galicia*, and this is superadded "These instances are well known, but I hold it for certain that the appearances of Santiago in our victorious armies have been much more numerous, and in fact that every victory obtained by the Spaniards has been really achieved by this great captain" Once, when the rider on the white horse was asked in battle who he was, he distinctly made answer, "I am the soldier of the King of kings, and my name is James"—Don Miguel Lree Gimenez, *Armas y Triunfos del Reino de Galicia*, 648-9

The true name of this saint was Jacobo. We have first shortened Santo Jacobo into Santo Jaco. We clipped it again into Sant Jaco and by changing the J into I and the c into g we get Sant Iago. In household names we convert Iago into Diego or Blago which we soften into Diego—Ambrosio de Morales *Coronica General de España* ix. 7. sect. 2 (1536).

Santons, a body of religionists, also called *Abdals*, who pretended to be inspired with the most enthusiastic raptures of divine love. They were regarded by the vulgar as saints—Olearius, *Reisebeschreibung*, i. 971 (1647)

He diverted himself with the number of calendars santons, and devises who were continually coming and going, but especially with the Bralmins, saquirs and other enthusiasts, who had travelled from the heart of India, and halted on their way with the emir—Beckford, *Vathek* (1784)

Sapph'ia, a female liar—*Acts* v. 1

She is called the village Sapphira.—Crabbe.

Sappho (*The English*), Mrs Mary D Robinson (1758-1800)

Sappho (*The French*), Mlle Seudéri (1607-1701)

Sappho (*The Scotch*), Catherine Cockburn (1679-1749)

Sappho of Toulouse, Clémence Icaure (2 syl), who instituted, in 1490, *Les Jeux Floraux*. She is the authoress of a beautiful *Ode to Spring* (1463-1513)

Sapskull, a raw Yorkshire tike, son of squire Sapskull of Sapskull Hall. Sir Penurious Muckworm wishes him to marry his niece and ward Arbella, but as Arbella loves Gaylove a young barnster, the tike is played upon thus. Gaylove assumes to be Muckworm, and his lad Slango dresses up as a woman to pass for Arbella, and while Sapskull "marries" Slango, Gaylove, who assumes the dress and manners of the Yorkshire tike, marries Arbella. Of course, the trick is then discovered, and Sapskull returns to the home of his father, befooled but not

married—Carey, *The Honest Yorkshireman* (1736)

Saracen (*A*), in Arthurian romance, means any unbaptized person, regardless of nationality. Thus, Priamus of Tuscany is called a Saracen (pt. i. 96, 97), so is sir Palomides, simply because he refused to be baptized till he had done some noble deed (pt. ii.)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470)

Saragossa, a corruption of Caesarēa Augusta. The city was rebuilt by Augustus, and called after his name. Its former name was Salduba or Saldyva.

Saragossa (*The Maid of*), Augustina Zaragoza or Saragoza, who, in 1808, when the city was invested by the French, mounted the battery in the place of her lover who had been shot. Lord Byron says, when he was at Seville, "the maid" used to walk daily on the Prado, decorated with medals and orders, by command of the junta—Southeys, *History of the Peninsular War* (1832)

Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill timed tear
Her chief is slain—she fills his fatal post
Her fellows flee—she checks their base career
The foe retires—she heads the rallying host.
The flying Gail

Foiled by a woman's hand before a battered wall.
Byron *Childs Harold* l. 56 (1809)

Sardanapalus, king of Nineveh and Assyria, noted for his luxury and voluptuousness. Arbaces the Mede conspired against him, and defeated him, whereupon his favourite slave Myrra induced him to immolate himself on a funeral pile. The beautiful slave, having set fire to the pile, jumped into the blazing mass, and was burnt to death with the king her master (B.C. 817)—Byron, *Sardanapalus* (1819)

Sardanapalus of China (*The*), Cheo-tsin, who shut himself up in his palace with his queen, and then set fire to the building, that he might not fall into the hands of Woo-wong (B.C. 1154-1122)

(Cheo-tsin invented the chopsticks, and Woo-wong founded the Tchow dynasty.)

Sardanapalus of Germany (*The*), Wenceslas VI (or IV) king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany (1359, 1378-1419)

Sardoin Herb (*The*), the *herba Sardonia*, so called from Sardis, in Asia Minor. It is so acrid as to produce a convulsive spasm of the face resembling a grin. Phineas Fletcher says the device on the shield of Flattery is

The Sardonian herb, the word [motto] 'I please in killing.'

The Purple Island VIII (1633)

Sardonian Smile or Grin, a smile of contempt. Byron expresses it when he says "There was a laughing devil in his sneer."

But when the villain saw her so afraid,
He ran with guileful words her to persuade
To banish fear, and with Sardonian smile
Laughing at her his false intent to shade.

Spenser Fairy Queen v 9 (1590)

Sarmat'ia, Poland, the country of the Sarmatæ. In 1795 Poland was partitioned between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Oh bloodiest picture in the book of Time!
Sarmat'ia fell unwere, without a crime,
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe
Strength in her arm, nor mercy in her bow.

Campbell's Pleasures of Hope I. (1793)

Sar'ra (*Grain of*), Tyrian dye, so called from *sarra* or *sar*, the fish whose blood the men of Tyre used in their purple dye—*Virgil, Georgics*, ii 506.

A military vest of purple
Livelier than the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old
In time of truce.

Milton, Paradise Lost xi 243 (1665)

Sarsar, the icy wind of death, called in *Vathek* "Sansar."

The Sansar from its womb went forth
The icy wind of death.

Southey Thalaba the Destroyer I. 44 (1797)

Sassenach, a Saxon, an Englishman (Welsh, *sacsony* adj. and *sacsonial* noun.)

I would if I thought I'd be able to catch some of the Sassenachs in London.—*Very Far West* Indeed

Satan, according to the *Talmud*, was once an archangel, but was cast out of heaven with one-third of the celestial host for refusing to do reverence to Adam.

In mediæval mythology, Satan holds the fifth rank of the nine demoniacal orders.

Johan Wier, in his *De Præstigiis Daemonum* (1564), makes Beelzebub the sovereign of hell, and Satan leader of the opposition.

In legendary lore, Satan is drawn with horns and a tail, saucer eyes, and claws, but Milton makes him a proud, selfish, ambitious chief, of gigantic size, beautiful, daring, and commanding. He declares his opinion that "tis better to reign in hell than serve in heaven." Defoe has written a *Political History of the Devil* (1726).

Satan, according to Milton, monarch of hell. His chief lords are Beelzebub, Moloch, Chemos, Thammuz, Dagon, Rimmon, and Belial. His standard-bearer, Azazel.

He [Satan], above the rest
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower. His form had not yet lost
All her original brightness, nor appeared
Less than archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured, but his face
Deep scars of thunder had intrenched, and care
Eat on his faded cheek, cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse.

Milton, Paradise Lost I. 539 etc. (1665)

* * The word Satan means "enemy," hence Milton says

To whom the arch-enemy,
In heaven called Satan.

Paradise Lost I. 81 (1665)

Satanic School (*The*), a class of writers in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, who showed a scorn for all moral rules, and the generally received dogmas of the Christian religion. The most eminent English writers of this school were Bulwer (afterwards Lord Lytton), Byron, Moore, and P. B. Shelley. Of French writers Paul de Kock, Rousseau, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

Immoral writers, men of diseased hearts and depraved imaginations who (forming a system of opinions to suit their own unhappy course of conduct) have rebelled against the holiest ordinances of human society and hating revelation which they try in vain to disbelieve labour to make others as miserable as themselves, by infecting them with a moral virus that eats into their soul. The school which they have set up may properly be called The Satanic School.—*Southey's Vision of Judgment* (preface 1822)

Satire (*Father of*), Archilochos of Paros (B.C. seventh century).

Satire (*Father of French*), Mathurin Regnier (1573-1613).

Satire (*Father of Roman*), Lucilius (B.C. 148-103).

Satiromastix or *The Intrussing of the Humorous Poet*, a comedy by Thomas Dekker (1602). Ben Jonson, in 1601, had attacked Dekker in *The Poetaster*, where he calls himself "Horace," and Dekker "Crispinus." Next year (1602), Dekker replied with spirit to this attack, in a comedy entitled *Satiromastix*, where Jonson is called "Horace, junior."

Saturday. To the following English sovereigns from the establishment of the Tudor dynasty, Saturday has proved a fatal day—

HENRY VII. died Saturday, April 21, 1509.

GEORGE II. died Saturday, October 25, 1760.

GEORGE III. died Saturday, January 29, 1820, but of his fifteen children only three died on a Saturday.

GEORGE IV. died Saturday, June 26, 1830, but the princess Charlotte died on a Tuesday.

PRINCE ALBERT died Saturday, December 14, 1861. The duchess of Kent and the princess Alice also died on a Saturday.

*** William III, Anne, and George I all died on a Sunday, William IV on a Tuesday.

Saturn, son of Heaven and Earth. He always swallowed his children immediately they were born, till his wife Rhea, not liking to see all her children perish, concealed from him the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, and gave her husband large stones instead, which he swallowed without knowing the difference.

Much as old Saturn ate his progeny
For when his pious consort gave him stones
In lieu of sons, of these he made no bones.
Byron, *Don Juan*, xlv 1 (1824)

Saturn, an evil and malignant planet.

He is a genius full of gall, an author born under the planet Saturn, a malicious mortal, whose pleasure consists in hating all the world.—*Lesage, Gil Blas* v 12 (1734)

The children born under the said Saturne shall be great janglesters and chydiers, and they will never forgive you till they be revenged of their quarrell.—*Pitholomies, Compost*

Satyr. T. Woolner calls Charles II "Charles the Satyr."

Next fared Charles Satyr's saturnalia
Of lady nymphs.

My Beautiful Lady

*** The most famous statue of the satyrs is that by Praxiteles of Athens, in the fourth century.

Satyrane (Sir), a blunt but noble knight, who helps Una to escape from the fauns and satyrs.—*Spenser, Faery Queen*, 1 (1590)

And passion erst unknown could gain
The breast of blunt sir Satyrane

Sir W. Scott.

*** "Sir Satyrane" is meant for sir John Perrot, a natural son of Henry VIII, and lord deputy of Ireland from 1583 to 1588, but in 1590 he was in prison in the Tower for treason, and was beheaded in 1592.

Satyr'con, a comic romance in Latin, by Petronius Arbiter, in the first century. Very gross, but showing great power, beauty, and skill.

Saul, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Oliver Cromwell. As Saul persecuted David, he drove him from Jerusalem, so Cromwell drove Charles II and drove him from England.

ere Saul they chose,
King and God they durst depose.
Pl. L. 6231

*** This was the "divine right" of kings.

Saunders, groom of sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Saunders (Richard), the pseudonym of Dr. Franklin, adopted in *Poor Richard's Almanac*, begun in 1732.

Saunders Sweepclean, a king's messenger at Knockwinnock Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Saunderson (Saunders), butler, etc., to Mr. Cosmo Comynne Bradwardine, baron of Bradwardine and Tully Veolan.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Saurid, king of Egypt, say the Cop-tites (2 syl), built the pyramids 800 years before the Flood, and, according to the same authority, the following inscription was engraved upon one of them—

I king Saurid built the pyramids and finished them in six years. He that comes after me let him destroy them in 600 if he can. I also covered them with satin and let him cover them with mummy.—*Graeves, Pyramidographia* (seventeenth century).

Saut de l'Allemand (Le), "du lit à la table, et de la table au lit."

Of the gods I but ask
That my life, like the Leap of the German may be
Du lit à la table, de la table au lit.
T. Moore *The Judge Family in Paris* viii. (1818)

Savage (Captain), a naval commander.—Captain Marryat, *Peter Simple* (1833).

Sav'II, steward to the elder Ioveless.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Savile Row (London). So called from Dorothy Savile the great heiress, who became, by marriage, countess of Burlington and Cork. (See CINCINNATI STREET, p. 197.)

Sav'ille (2 syl), the friend of Dorcourt. He saves lady Frances Touchwood from Courtall, and frustrates his infamous designs on the lady's honour.—Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Saville (Lord), a young nobleman with Chusinch (emissary of Charles II).—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Saviour of Rome. C. Marius was so called after the overthrow of the Cimbri, July 30, n.c. 101.

Saviour of the Nations. So the

duke of Wellington was termed after the overthrow of Bonaparte (1769-1852)

Oh Wellington called 'Saviour of the Nations'—
Byron *Don Juan* l. 5 (18.4)

Savoy (*The*), a precinct of the Strand (London), in which the Savoy Palace stood. So called from Peter earl of Savoy, uncle of queen Eleanor the wife of Henry III. Jean le Bon of France, when captive of the Black Prince, was lodged in the Savoy Palace (1356-9). The old palace was burnt down by the rebels under Wat Tyler in 1381. Henry VII rebuilt it in 1505. St Mary le Savoy, or the "Chapel of St John," still stands in the precinct.

Sawney, a corruption of Sandie, a contracted form of Alexander. Sawney means a Scotchman, as David a Welshman, John Bull an Englishman, cousin Michael a German, brother Jonathan a native of the United States of North America, Micare a Frenchman, Colin Tampon a Swiss, and so on.

Sawyer (*Bob*), a dissipated, struggling young medical practitioner, who tries to establish a practice at Bristol, but without success. Sam Weller calls him "Mr Sawbones"—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Saxifrage (3 syl.) So called from its virtues as a lithontriptic.

So saxifrage is good, and hart-tongue for the stone
With agrimony and it all herb we call St. John.
Drayton *Polyolbion*, xiii (1613)

Saxon. Higden derives this word from the Latin *saxum*, "a stone." This reminds one of Lloyd's derivation of "Ireland," "the land of Ire," and Duncange's "Saracen" from "*Sarah*, Abraham's wife." Of a similar character are "Albion" from *albus*, "white," "Picts" from *picus*, "painted," "Devonshire" from *Debon's share*, "Isle of Wight" from "*Wightgar*, son of Cerdic," "Britain" from *Brutus*, a descendant of *Antas*, "Scotland" from *sotos*, "darkness," "Gaul" (the French) from *gallus*, "a cock," "Dublin" from *duib[un] lin[teun]*, "questionable linen," and so on.

Men of that countree ben more lyghter and stronger on
the see than other commercors or theives of the see
and ben called Saxones, of *saxum*, a stone for they ben
as hard as stones.—*Iolyconicon* l. 26 (1357)

Saxon, Drayton says, is so called from an instrument of war called by the Germans *handseax*. The *seax* was a short, crooked sword,

And of those crooked skyns they used in war to bear
Which in their thundering tongue the Germans *handseax*
name
They saxons first were named.

Polyolbion iv (1612).

Saxon Duke (*The*), mentioned by Butler in his *Hudibras*, was John Frederick duke of Saxony, of whom Charles V said, "Never saw I such a swine before."

Say and Mean. You speak *h/c* a *Laminal*, you say one thing and mean another. The Basque *Laminal*s ("fairies") always say exactly the contrary to what they mean.

She said to her I must go from home but your work
is in the kitchen smash the pitcher break all the
plates beat the children give them their breakfast by
themselves smudge their faces and rumple well their
hair? When the *Laminal* returned home she asked
the girl which she preferred—a bag of charcoal or a bag
of gold a beautiful star or a donkey's tail? The girl
made answer A bag of charcoal and a donkey's tail.
Whereupon the fairy gave her a bag of gold and a
beautiful star.—Percy W. Webster *Basque Legends* 53
(1876)

Sboga (*Jean*), the hero of a romance by C. Nodier (1818), the leader of a bandit, in the spirit of Lord Byron's *Corsair* and *Lara*.

Scadder (*General*), agent in the office of the "Eden Settlement." His peculiarity consisted in the two distinct expressions of his profile, for "one side seemed to be listening to what the other side was doing"—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841).

Scalds, court poets and chroniclers of the ancient Scandinavians. They resided at court, were attached to the royal suite, and attended the king in all his wars. They also acted as ambassadors between hostile tribes, and their persons were held sacred. These bards celebrated in song the gods, the kings of Norway, and national heroes. Their lays or *ryses* were compiled in the eleventh century by Semund Sigfusson, a priest and scald of Iceland, and the compilation is called the *Elder* or *Rhythmical Ldda*.

Scallop-Shell (*The*). Every one knows that St James's pilgrims are distinguished by scallop-shells, but it is a blunder to suppose that other pilgrims are privileged to wear them. Three of the popes have, by their bulls, distinctly confirmed this right to the *Compostella* pilgrim alone—viz, pope Alexander III, pope Gregory IX, and pope Clement V.

Now, the scallop or scallop is a shell-fish, like an oyster or large cockle, but Gwillim tells us what ignorant zoologists have omitted to mention, that the bivalve

is "engendered solely of dew and air. It has no blood at all, yet no food that man eats turns so soon into life-blood as the scallop"—*Display of Heraldry*, 171

Scallop-shells used by Pilgrims The reason why the scallop-shell is used by pilgrims is not generally known. The legend is this: When the marble ship which bore the headless body of St. James approached Bouzas, in Portugal, it happened to be the wedding day of the chief magnate of the village, and while the bridal party was at sport, the horse of the bridegroom became unmanageable, and plunged into the sea. The ship passed over the horse and its rider, and pursued its onward course, when, to the amazement of all, the horse and its rider emerged from the water uninjured, and the cloak of the rider was thickly covered with scallop-shells. All were dumfounded, and knew not what to make of these marvels, but a voice from heaven exclaimed, "It is the will of God that all who henceforth make their vows to St. James, and go on pilgrimage, shall take with them scallop-shells, and all who do so shall be remembered in the day of judgment." On hearing this, the lord of the village, with the bride and bridegroom, were duly baptized, and Bouzas became a Christian Church—*Sanctoral Portugues* (copied into the *Breviaries of Alcobaca and St. Cucufate*)

Cunctis mare cernentibus,
Sed a profundo ductur
Natus Regis submergitur
Totus plenus concubilibus

Hymn for St. James's Day

In sight of all the prince went down
Into the deep sea dells

In sight of all the prince emerged,
Covered with scallop shells. R.C.B.

Scalping (Rules for) The Cheyennes, in scalping, remove from the part just over the left ear, a piece of skin not larger than a silver dollar. The Arapahoes take a similar piece from the region of the right ear. Others take the entire skin from the crown of the head, the forehead, or the nape of the neck. The Utes take the entire scalp from ear to ear, and from the forehead to the nape of the neck.

Scambister (Eric), the old butler of Magnus Troll the ndaller of Zetland—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

* * A udaller is one who holds his lands by allodial tenure

Scandal, a male character in *Love for Love*, by Congreve (1695)

Scandal (School for), a comedy by Sheridan (1777)

Scanderbeg So George Castriota, an Albanian hero, was called Amurath II gave him the command of 5000 men, and such was his daring and success, that he was called Skander (*Alexander*). In the battle of Morava (1443), he deserted Amurath, and, joining the Albanians, won several battles over the Turks. At the instigation of Pius II he headed a crusade against them, but died of a fever, before Mahomet II arrived to oppose him (1404-1467) (Beg or Bey is the Turkish for "prince")

Scanderbeg's sword needs Scanderbeg's arm Mahomet II "the Great" requested to see the scimitar which George Castriota used so successfully against the Ottomans in 1461. Being shown it, and wholly unable to draw it, he pronounced the weapon to be a hoax, but received for answer, "Scanderbeg's sword needs Scanderbeg's arm to wield it."

The Greeks had a similar saying, "None but Ulysses can draw Ulysses's bow." Robin Hood's bow needed Robin Hood's arm to draw it, and hence the proverb, "Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow."

Scandinavia, Sweden and Norway, or Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Scapegoat (The), a farce by John Poole. Ignatius Polyglot, a learned pundit, master of seventeen languages, is the tutor of Charles Eustace, aged 24 years. Charles has been clandestinely married for four years, and has a little son, named Frederick. Circumstances have occurred which render the concealment of this marriage no longer decorous or possible, so he breaks it to his tutor, and conceals his young wife for the nonce in Polyglot's private room. Here she is detected by the housemaid, Molly Maggs, who tells her master, and old Eustace says, the only reparation a man can make in such circumstances is to marry the girl at once. "Just so," says the tutor. "Your son is the husband, and he is willing at once to acknowledge his wife and infant son."

Scapin, valet of Léandre son of seigneur Géronte (See *FOURBERIES*)—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671)

J'ai sans doute reçu du ciel un génie assez beau pour toutes les fabricques de ces gentillesces d'esprit de ces galanteries ingénieuses, à qui le vulgaire ignorant donne le nom de fourberies et je puis dire sans vanité qu'on ne guère vu d'homme qui fût plus habile ouvrier de ressorts et d'intrigues qui ait acquis plus de gloire que

moi dans ce noble métier —Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, I. 2 (1671)

(Otway has made an English version of this play, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, in which Leandro is Anglicized into "Leander," Géronte is called "Gripe," and his friend Argante father of Zerbinette is called "Thrifty" father of "Lucia")

Scapino, the cunning, knavish servant of Gratiano the loquacious and pedantic Bolognese doctor —*Italian Mask*

Scar'amousch, a braggart and fool, most valiant in words, but constantly being drubbed by Harlequin. Scar'amousch is a common character in Italian farce, originally meant in ridicule of the Spanish don, and therefore dressed in Spanish costume. Our clown is an imbecile old idiot, and wholly unlike the dashing poltroon of Italian pantomime. The best "Scaramouches" that ever lived were Tiberio Fiorelli, a Neapolitan (born 1603), and Gaudin (eighteenth century)

Scarborough Warning (4), a warning given too late to be taken advantage of. Fuller says the allusion is to an event which occurred in 1557, when Thomas Stafford seized upon Scarborough Castle, before the townsmen had any notice of his approach. Heywood says a "Scarborough warning" resembles what is now called Lynch law, punished first, and warned afterwards. Another solution is this. If ships passed the castle without saluting it by striking sail, it was customary to fire into them a shotted gun, by way of warning.

Do rarely seldom, and never for much
Or Scarborough warning as ill I believe
When ("Sir I am tye") gets hold of thy sleeve
T. Tusser *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* x. 23 (1557)

Scarlet (Will), Scadlock, or Scathelocke, one of the companions of Robin Hood

Take thy good bowe in thy hande," said Robyn,
Let Moeche wend with the [shee]
And so shall Wyllyam Scathelocke
And no man alyde with me."
Ilston *Robin Hood Ballads* I. 1 (1529).

The linker looking him about
Robin his horn did blow
Then came unto him Little John
And William Scadlock too
Ditto II. 7 (1536)

And there of him they made a
Good yeoman Robin Hood,
Scarlet and Little John,
And Little John hey ho!
Ditto appendix 2 (1790)

In the two dramas called *The First and Second Parts of Robin Hood*, by Anthony Munday and Henry Chettle, Scathlock or Scadlock is called the brother of Will Scarlet.

possible that Warman's spite doth hunt the lives
Of bountie Scarlet and his brother Scathlock.

Pl. I. (1577)

Then "enter Warman, with Scarlet and Scathlock bounde," but Warman is banished, and the brothers are liberated and pardoned

Scarlet Woman (*The*), popery (*Rev.* xvii. 4)

And fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson *Sea Drift* 1715

Scathelocke (2 syl) or Scadlock, one of the companions of Robin Hood. Either the brother of Will Scarlet or another spelling of the name (See SCARLET)

Scavenger's Daughter (*The*), an instrument of torture, invented by Sir William Skevington, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII. "Scavenger" is a corruption of Skevington.

To kiss the scavenger's daughter, to suffer punishment by this instrument of torture, to be beheaded by a guillotine or some similar instrument

Seazon, plu Seazon'tes (3 syl), a lame iambic metre, the last being a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus (Greek, *stazo*, "to halt, to hobble"), as

1. Quicumque regno sedit, et magna potestas.
2. O Musa, gressum quo volens trahis claudum.

Or in English

1. A little onward lend thy guiding hand
2. He unsuspecting led him, when Samson

(1 is the usual iambic metre, 2 the seazontes)

Sceaf [*Sheef*], one of the ancestors of Woden. So called because in infancy he was laid on a wheatsheaf, and cast adrift in a boat, the boat stranded on the shores of Sleswig, and the infant, being considered a gift from the gods, was brought up for a future king — *Beowulf* (an Anglo-Saxon epic, sixth century)

Scepticism (*Father of Modern*), Pierre Bayle (1647-1706)

Schacabac, "the hare-lipped," a man reduced to the point of starvation, invited to a feast by the rich Barmecide. Instead of victuals and drink, the rich man set before his guest empty dishes and empty glasses, pretending to enjoy the imaginary foods and drinks. Schacabac entered into the spirit of the joke, and did the same. He washed in imaginary water, ate of the imaginary delicacies, and praised the imaginary wines. Barmecide was so delighted with his guest, that he ordered

in a substantial meal, of which he made Schacabae a most welcome partaker—*Arabian Nights* ("The Barbers Sixth Brother") (See SHACCABAC)

Schah'riah, sultan of Persia His wife being unfaithful, and his brothers wife too, Sebahriah imagined that no woman was virtuous He resolved, therefore, to marry a fresh wife every night, and to have her strangled at daybreak Scheherazade, the vizier's daughter, married him notwithstanding, and contrived, an hour before daybreak, to begin a story to her sister in the sultan's hearing, always breaking off before the story was finished The sultan got interested in these tales, and, after a thousand and one nights, revoked his decree, and found in Scheherazade a faithful, intelligent, and loving wife—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*

Schah'zaman, sultan of the "Island of the Children of Khal'edan," situate in the open sea, some twenty days sail from the coast of Persia This sultan had a son, an only child, named Camaral'zaman, the most beautiful of mortals Camaral'zaman married Badoura the most beautiful of women, the only daughter of Gaour (2 syl) emperor of China—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaral'zaman and Badoura")

Scharbar (2 syl), brother of the fairy Pari-Banon He was only eighteen inches in height, and had a huge hump both before and behind His beard, though thirty feet long, never touched the ground, but projected forwards His moustaches went back to his ears, and his little pig's eyes were buried in his enormous head He wore a conical hat, and carried for quarter-staff an iron bar of 500 lbs weight at least.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou")

Schamir (*The*), that instrument or agent with which Solomon wrought the stones of the Temple, being forbidden to use any metal instrument for the purpose Some say the Schamir was a worm, some that it was a stone, some that it was "a creature no bigger than a barleycorn, which nothing could resist."

Scheherazade [*Sha ha' ra zah' de*], the hypothetical relater of the stories in the *Arabian Nights* She was the elder daughter of the vizier of Persia The sultan Sebahriah exasperated at the infidelity of his wife, came to the hasty conclusion that no woman could be faithful, so he determined to marry a new wife every night, and strangle her at daybreak

Scheherazade, wishing to free Persia of this disgrace, requested to be made the sultan's wife, and succeeded in her wish She was young and beautiful, of great courage and ready wit, well read, had an excellent memory, knew history, philosophy, and medicine, was besides a good poet, musician, and dancer Scheherazade obtained permission of the sultan for her younger sister, Dinarzade, to sleep in the same chamber, and instructed her to say, one hour before daybreak, "Sister, relate to me one of those delightful stories which you know, as this will be the last time" Scheherazade then told the sultan (under pretence of speaking to her sister) a story, but always contrived to break off before the story was finished The sultan, in order to hear the end of the story, spared her life till the next night. This went on for a thousand and one nights, when the sultan's resentment was worn out, and his admiration of his sultana was so great that he revoked his decree.—*Arabian Nights Entertainments* (See MORABBAK)

Roused like the sultana Scheherazade and forced into a story—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* d (1840)

Schemseddin Mohammed, elder son of the vizier of Egypt, and brother of Noureddin Ali He quarrelled with his brother on the subject of their two children's hypothetical marriage, but the brothers were not yet married, and children "were only in supposition" Noureddin Ali quitted Cairo, and travelled to Basora, where he married the vizier's daughter, and on the very same day Schemseddin married the daughter of one of the chief grandees of Cairo On one and the same day a daughter was born to Schemseddin and a son to his brother Nonreddin Ali When Schemseddin's daughter was 20 years old, the sultan asked her in marriage, but the vizier told him she was betrothed to his brother's son, Bedreddin Ali At this reply, the sultan, in anger, swore she should be given in marriage to the "ugliest of his slaves," and accordingly betrothed her to Hunchback a groom, both ugly and deformed By a fairy trick, Bedreddin Ali was substituted for the groom, but at daybreak was conveyed to Damascus Here he turned pastry-cook, and was discovered by his mother by his cheese-cakes Being restored to his country and his wife, he ended his life happily—*Arabian Nights* ("Nonreddin Ali," etc) (See CHEESE-CAKES, p 189)

Schemsel'nihar, the favourite sultana of Haroun-al-Raschid caliph of

sometimes called "Scio's Blind Old Bard" The seven cities referred to make an hexameter verse

Emyrna Chios Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenae, or Smyrna, Chios, Co of hion Ithaca, Pjlos, Argos Athenae, Antipater Sodonius, *A Greek Epigram*.

Sciol'to (3 syl'), a proud Genoese nobleman, the father of Calista Calista was the bride of Altamont, a young man proud and fond of her, but it was discovered on the wedding day that she had been seduced by Lothario This led to a series of calamities (1) Lothario was killed in a duel by Altamont, (2) a street riot was created, in which Sciolto received his death-wound, and (3) Calista stabbed herself — N Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703)

(In Italian, *Sciolto* forms but two syllables, but Rowe has made it three in every case)

Scipio "dismissed the Iberian maid" (Milton, *Paradise Regained*, ii) The poet refers to the tale of Scipio's restoring a captive princess to her lover Allucius, and giving to her, as a wedding present, the money of her ransom (See CONTINENCE, pp 209, 210)

During his command in Spain a circumstance occurred which contributed more to his fame and glory than all his military exploits. At the taking of New Carthage a lady of extraordinary beauty was brought to Scipio who found himself greatly affected by her charms. Under standing however that she was betrothed to a Celtiberian prince named Allucius, he resolved to conquer his ruling passion and not her to her lover without recompense. A silver shield, on which this interesting event is depicted was found in the river Rhone by some fishermen in the seventeenth century — Goldsmith *History of Rome* xiv 3 (Whittaker's Improved edition contains a fac simile of the shield on p 215)

Scipio, son of the gipsy woman Coscolina and the soldier Torrihu Scipio Scipio becomes the secretary of Gil Blas, and settles down with him at "the castle of Liras" His character and adventures are very similar to those of Gil Blas himself, but he never rises to the same level Scipio begins by being a rogue, who pilfered and plundered all who employed him, but in the service of Gil Blas he was a model of fidelity and integrity — Lesage, *Gil Blas* (1715)

Sciro'nian Rocks, between Meg'ara and Corinth So called because the bones of Sciron, the robber of Attica, were changed into these rocks, when Theseus (2 syl) hurled him from a cliff into the sea It was from these rocks that Ino cast herself into the Corinthian bay — *Greek Fable*

Scirum The men of Scirum used to shoot against the stars

Like men of wit bereaven
Which bowls and shoots against the lights of heaven.
Wm. Browne *Britannia's Pastorals*, iv (1613)

Scobellum, a very fruitful land, the inhabitants of which were changed into beasts by the vengeance of the gods The drunkards were turned into swine, the lechers into goats, the proud into peacocks, shrews into magpies, gamblers into asses, musicians into song-birds, the envious into dogs, idle women into milch cows, jesters into monks, dancers into squirrels, and misers into moles

They exceeded cannibals in cruelty the Persians in pride the Egyptians in luxury the Cretons in lying the Germans in drunkenness, and all in wickedness. — J. Ridley (R. Johnson), *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, lib 10 (1617)

Scogan (Henry), M A, a poet, contemporary with Chaucer He lived in the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, and probably Henry V Among the gentry who had letters of protection to attend Richard II in his expedition into Ireland, in 1399, is "Henricus Scogan, Armiger" — Tyrwhitt's *Chaucer*, v 15 (1773)

Scogan? What was he?

Oh a fine gentleman and a master of arts
Of Henry the Fourth's time that made disguises
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well

Ben Jonson *The Fortunate Isles* (1625)

Scogan (John), the favourite jester and buffoon of Edward IV "Seogan's jests" were published by Andrew Borde, a physician in the reign of Henry VIII

The same sir John [Falstaff] the very same. I saw him break Scogan's head at the court-gate, when he was a crack not thus high. — Shakespeare *2 Henry IV* act iii sc. 2

* * Shakespeare has confounded Henry Scogan, M A, the poet, who lived in the reign of Henry IV, with John Seogan the jester, who lived about a century later, in the reign of Edward IV, and, of course, sir John Falstaff could not have known him when "he was a mere crack"

Seogan's Jest Scogan and some companions, being in lack of money, agreed to the following trick — A peasant, driving sheep, was accosted by one of the accomplices, who laid a wager that his sheep were hogs, and agreed to abide by the decision of the first person they met This, of course, was Seogan, who instantly gave judgment against the herdsman

A similar joke is related in the *Hitopadesa*, an abridged version of Pilpay's *Fables* In this case, the "peasant" is represented by a Brahmin carrying a goat, and the joke was to persuade the Brahmin that he was carrying a dog "How is this, friend," says one, "that you,

a Brahmin, carry on your back such an unclean animal as a dog?" "It is not a dog," says the Brahmin, "but a goat," and trudged on. Presently another made the same remark, and the Brahmin, beginning to doubt, took down the goat to look at it. Convinced that the creature was really a goat, he went on, when presently a third made the same remark. The Brahmin, now fully persuaded that his eyes were befooling him, threw down the goat and went away without it, whereupon the three companions took possession of it and cooked it.

In *Thyl Eulenspiegel* we have a similar hoax. Eulenspiegel sees a man with a piece of green cloth, which he resolves to obtain. He employs two confederates, both priests. Says Eulenspiegel to the man, "What a famous piece of blue cloth! Where did you get it?" "Blue, you fool! why, it is green." After a short contention, a bet is made, and the question in dispute is referred to the first comer. This was a confederate, and he at once decided that the cloth was blue. "You are both in the same boat," says the man, "which I will prove by the priest yonder." The question being put to the priest, is decided against the man, and the three rogues divide the cloth amongst them.

Another version is in novel 8 of *Fortunio*. The joke was that certain kids he had for sale were capons.—See Dunlop, *History of Fiction*, viii art "Ser Giovanni."

Scone [*Shoon*], a palladium stone. It was erected in Icolmkill for the coronation of Fergus Eric, and was called the *Lia-Fail* of Ireland. Fergus the son of Fergus Eric, who led the Dalriads to Argyllshire, removed it to Scone, and Edward I took it to London. It still remains in Westminster Abbey, where it forms the support of Edward the Confessor's chair, which forms the coronation chair of the British monarchs.

*Ni fallat fatum Scoti, quocunque locatum
Inveniet lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Lardner *History of Scotland* I. 67 (1832)

Where'er this stone is placed, the fates decree,
The Scottish race shall there the sovereigns be.

* * Of course, the "Scottish race" is the dynasty of the Stuarts and their successors.

Scotch Guards, in the service of the French kings, were called his *garde du corps*. The origin of the guard was this. When St Louis entered upon his first crusade, he was twice saved from death

by the valour of a small band of Scotch auxiliaries under the commands of the earls of March and Dunbar, Walter Stewart, and sir David Lindsay. In gratitude thereof, it was resolved that "a standing guard of Scotchmen, recommended by the king of Scotland, should evermore form the body-guard of the king of France." This decree remained in force for five centuries.—Grant, *The Scottish Cavalier*, xx.

Scotia, Scotland, sometimes called "Scotia Minor." The Venerable Bede tells us that Scotland was called Caledonia till A.D. 558, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and its name changed to Scotia.

Scotia Magna or Major, Ireland.

Scotland. So called, according to legend, from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh. What gives this legend especial interest is, that when Edward I laid claim to the country as a fief of England, he pleaded that Brute the British king, in the days of Eli and Sammel, had conquered it. The Scotch, in their defence, pleaded their independence in virtue of descent from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh. This is not fable, but sober history.—Rymer, *Fœdera*, I. ii (1703).

Scotland Yard (London). So called from a palace which stood there for the reception of the king of Scotland when he came to England to pay homage to his over-lord the king of England.

Scotland a Fief of England. When Edward I laid claim to Scotland as a fief of the English crown, his great plea was that it was awarded to Adelstan by direct miracle, and, therefore, could never be alienated. His advocates seriously read from *The Life and Miracles of St John of Beverley* this extract. Adelstan went to drive back the Scotch, who had crossed the border, and, on reaching the Tyne, St John of Beverley appeared to him, and bade him cross the river at daybreak. Adelstan obeyed, and reduced the whole kingdom to submission. On reaching Dunbar, in the return march, Adelstan prayed that some sign might be given, to testify to all ages that God had delivered the kingdom into his hands. Whereupon he was commanded to strike the basaltic rock with his sword. This did he, and the blade sank into the rock "as if it had been butter," cleaving it asunder for "an ell or more." As the cleft remains to the present hour, in testi-

mon" of this miracle, why, of course, *celo
ra sans airc* —Pymon, *Fadera*, I 11 771
(1703)

Scotland's Scourge, Edward I
His son Edward II, banished him in
Westminster Abbey, where his tomb is
still to be seen, with the following inscription —

Edwardus I. Rex Anglorum, hunc eccl.

(On Longhanks, "Scotland's Scourge," lies here)

Drayton, *Poetical*, iv. 111 (1713).

So Longhanks, Scotland's Scourge, the lord had writ.
D. a. 1111. (1713).

Scots (*scot* "a wanderer, a ro-
ver"), the inhabitants of the western
coast of Scotland. As this part is very
hilly and barren, it is unfit for tillage,
and the inhabitants used to live a roving
life on the produce of the chase, their
chief employment being the rearing of
cattle.

The Gaelicists began divided in a two distinct
nations — those on the western coast which was hilly
and barren, and those towards the east where the land
is fit for tillage. As the employment of the former
did not fit them to one place, they removed from one
head to another as suited best with their convenience
or inclination, and were called by their neighbours *Scots*
or the "wandering nation." — *Illustration on the Poems
of Ossian*.

Scots (*The Royal*) The hundred cur-
assiers, called *hommes des armes*, which
formed the body-guard of the French
king were sent to Scotland in 1633 by
Louis XIII to attend the coronation of
Charles I at Edinburgh. On the out-
break of the civil war, eight years after-
wards, these curassiers loyally adhered
to the crown, and received the title of
"The Royal Scots." At the downfall of
the king, the *hommes des armes* returned
to France.

Scott (*The Southern*) Ariosto is so
called by lord Byron.

First scene

The Russian Fisher's "cave, a divine" [*Dir* 4]

Then, not unequal to the Florentine

The southern Scot, the minstrel who called forth

A new creation with his magic lute

And, like the Ariosto of the North (see *Scott*)

Sang his love and war, was romance and knightly worth.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, v. 49 (1817).

* * Dante was born at Florence

Scott of Belgium (*The Walloon*),
Hendrick Conscience (1812-)

Scottish Anacreon (*The*) Alex-
ander Scot is so called by Pinkerton

Scottish Boanerges (*The*), Robert
and James Haldane (nineteenth century)
Robert died 1842, aged 79, and James
1851

Scottish Hogarth (*The*), David
Allan (1744-1796)

Scottish Homer (*The*), William
Wilkie, author of an epic poem in rhyme
entitled *The Epigon ad* (1753)

Scottish Solomon (*The*), James
VI of Scotland, subsequently called
James I of England (1566, 1603-1625)

* * The French king called him far
more aptly, "The Wisest Fool in Christen-
dom"

Scottish Teniers (*The*), sir David
Wilkie (1785-1841)

Scottish Theophrastus (*The*) Allan
Ramsay (1685-1758)

Scotus There were two schoolmen
of this name (1) John Scotus Erigena, a
native of Ireland, who died 833, in the
reign of king Alfred, (2) John Duns
Scotus, a Scotchman, who died 1303
Longfellow confounds these two in his
Golden Legend when he attributes the
Latin version of *S. Dionysius the Areo-
pagite* to the latter schoolman.

And it seems known by the Scottish bard.

Erasmus Johannes

Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Scourers, a class of dissolute young
men, often of the better class, who in-
fected the streets of London in the seven-
teenth century, and thought it capital
fun to break windows, upset sedan-chairs,
beat quiet citizens, and molest young
women. These young blades called
themselves at different times, Munk,
Hectors, Scourers, Nickers, Hawcubines,
and Mohawks or Mohocks

Scourge of Christians (*The*),
Noureddin-Mahmud of Damascus (1116-
1174)

Scourge of God (*The*), Attila king
of the Huns, called *Flagellum Dei* (*,
434-453) Genseric king of the Vandals,
called *Virga Dei* (*, reigned 429-477)

Scourge of Princes (*The*), Pietro
Aretino of Arezzo, a merciless satirist of
kings and princes but very obscene and
licentious. He called himself "Aretino
the Divine" (1492-1557)

"This Aretino of Arezzo, a terrible fellow"

By scourging kings & princes, & all of old

By scourging all

Lord Byron, *Imagination upon Fame* (1834-1835)

Suidas called Lucian "The Blas-
phemer," and he added that he was
torn to pieces by dogs for his impiety.
Some of his works attack the heathen
philosophy and religion. His *Jupiter
Corrected* shows Jupiter to be powerless,
and *Jupiter the Tragedian* shows Jupiter

and the other gods to be myths (120-200)

Scourge of Scotland, Edward I *Scotorum Mallcus* (1239, 1272-1307)

Scrape-All, a soapy, psalm-singing hypocrite, who combines with Chently to supply young heirs with cash at most exorbitant usury (See **CHEATLY**)—Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia* (1688)

Scrape on, Gentlemen Hadrian went once to the public baths, and, seeing an old soldier scraping himself with a potsherd for want of a flesh-brush, sent him a sum of money. Next day, the bath was crowded with potsherd scrapers, but the emperor said when he saw them, "Scrape on, gentlemen, but you will not scrape an acquaintance with me."

Scribble, an attorney's clerk, who tries to get married to Polly Honeycombe, a silly, novel-struck girl, but well off. He is happily foiled in his scheme, and Polly is saved from the consequences of a most unsuitable match—G Colman the elder, *Polly Honeycombe* (1760)

Scribble'rus (*Cornelius*), father of *Martinus*. He was noted for his pedantry, and his odd whims about the education of his son.

Martinus Scriblerus, a man of capacity, who had read everything, but his judgment was worthless, and his taste perverted—(?) Arbuthnot, *Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus*

* * These "memoirs" were intended to be the first instalment of a general satire on the false taste in literature prevalent in the time of Pope. The only parts of any moment that were written of this intended series were Pope's *Treatise of the Bathos* or *Art of Sinking in Poetry*, and his *Memoirs of P P, Cleric of this Parish* (1727), in ridicule of Dr Burnet's *History of His Own Time*. The *Dunciad* is, however, preceded by a *Prolegomena*, ascribed to Martinus Scriblerus, and contains his notes and illustrations on the poem, thus connecting this merciless satire with the original design.

Seriever (*Jock*), the apprentice of Duncan Macweheble (bailie at Tully Veolan to Mr Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine baron of Bradwardine and Tully Veolan)—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Scriptores Decem, a collection of ten ancient chronicles on English history,

in one vol folio, London, 1652, edited by Roger Twysden and John Selden. The volume contains (1) Simeon Dunelmensis [Simeon of Durham], *Historia*, (2) Johannes Hagustaldensis [John of Hexham], *Historia Continuata*, (3) Richardus Hagustaldensis [Richard of Hexham], *De Gestis Regis Stephani*, (4) Ailredus Rievallensis [Ailred of Rievall], *Historia* (genealogy of the kings), (5) Radulphus de Diceto [Ralph of Diceto], *Abbreviationes Chronicorum* and *Ymagines Historiarum*, (6) Johannes Brompton, *Chronicon*, (7) Gervasius Dorobornensis [Gervais of Dover], *Chronica*, etc (burning and repair of Dover Church, contentions between the monks of Canterbury and archbishop Baldwin, and lives of the archbishops of Canterbury), (8) Thomas Stubbs (a dominican), *Chronica Pontificum ecc Eborac* [e York], (9) Guilielmus Thorn Cantuariensis [of Canterbury], *Chronica*, and (10) Henricus Knighton Leicestrensis [of Leicester], *Chronica*. (The last three are chronicles of "pontiffs" or archbishops.)

Scriptores Quinque, better known as *Scriptores Post Bedam*, published at Frankfurt, 1601, in one vol folio, and containing (1) Wilhelm Malmesburiensis, *De Gestis Regum Anglorum*, *Historia Novella*, and *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, (2) Henry Huntindoniensis, *Historia*, (3) Roger Hoveden [Hoveden], *Annales*, (4) Ethelwerd, *Chronica*, and (5) Ingulphus Croylandensis [of Croyland], *Historia*.

Scriptores Tres, three "hypothetical" writers on ancient history, which Dr Bertram professed to have discovered between the years 1747 and 1757. They are called Richardus Cornensis [of Cirencester], *De Situ Britannia*, Gildas Badoniensis, and Nennius Banchoensis [of Bangor]. J E Mayor, in his preface to *Ricardi de Cuencestria Speculum Historicale*, has laid bare this literary forgery.

Scripture Parson Adams's wife said to her husband that in her opinion "it was blasphemous to talk of Scriptures out of church"—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*.

A great impression in my youth
Was made by Mrs. Adams when she cries,
"That Scriptures out of church are blasphemous."
Byron, *Don Juan* xiii 95 (18 4)

Scroggen, a poor hack author, celebrated by Goldsmith in his *Description of an Author's Bedchamber*.

Scroggens (*Giles*), a peasant, who courted Molly Brown, but died just before the wedding day. Molly cried and cried for him, till she cried herself fast asleep. Fancying that she saw Giles Scroggens's ghost standing at her bedside, she exclaimed in terror, "What do you want?" "You for to come for to go along with me," replied the ghost. "I ben't dead, you fool!" said Molly, but the ghost rejoined, "Why, that's no rule." Then, clasping her round the waist, he exclaimed, "Come, come with me, ere morning beam." "I won't!" shrieked Molly and woke to find "'twas nothing but a dream"—*A Comic Ballad*

Scroggs (*Sir William*), one of the judges—*Sir W Scott, Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Scrooge (*Ebenezer*), partner, executor, and heir of old Jacob Marley, stock-broker. When first introduced, he is "a squeezing, grasping, covetous old hunk, sharp and hard as a flint," without one particle of sympathy, loving no one, and by none beloved. On Christmas Day, Ebenezer Scrooge sees three ghosts. The Ghost of Christmas Past, the Ghost of Christmas Present, and the Ghost of Christmas To-come. The first takes him back to his young life, shows him what Christmas was to him when a schoolboy, and when he was an apprentice, reminds him of his courting a young girl, whom he forsook as he grew rich, and shows him that sweetheart of his young days married to another, and the mother of a happy family. The second ghost shows him the joyous home of his clerk Bob Cratchit, who has nine people to keep on 10s a week, and yet could find wherewithal to make merry on this day, it also shows him the family of his nephew, and of others. The third ghost shows him what would be his lot if he died as he then was, the prey of harpies, the jest of his friends on 'Change, the world's unearned-for wail. These visions wholly change his nature, and he becomes benevolent, charitable, and cheerful, loving all, and by all beloved—*C Dickens, A Christmas Carol* (in five staves, 1843)

Scrow, the clerk of lawyer Glossin—*Sir W Scott, Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Scrub, a man-of-all-work to lady Bountiful. He describes his duties thus

Of a Monday I drive the coach, of a Tuesday I drive the plough, on Wednesday I follow the hounds, on Thursday I dun the tenants, on Friday I go to market, on Saturday

I draw warrants and on Sunday I draw beer—*Geo Farquhar The Beaux Stratagem* ill. 4 (1707)

One day when Weston [1727-1778] was announced to play "Scrub" he sent to request a loan of money from Garrick which was refused, whereupon Weston did not put in his appearance in the green room. So Garrick came to the foot lights, and said "Ladies and gentlemen Mr Weston is not capable of appearing with your permission in his stead" "I shan bailiff now" hallooed out, "I am here but the bailiff won't let me come." The audience roared with laughter, clamoured for Weston. Insisted he should play "Scrub," and the manager was obliged to advance the loan and release the debtor—*Spirit of the Public Journals* (1825).

Scrubin'da, the lady who "lived by the scouring of pots in Dyot Street, Bloomsbury Square"

Oh was I a quart, pint, or gill
To be scrubbed by her delicate hands!
My parlour that's next to the sky
I'd quit her blest mansion to share
So happy to live and to die
In Dyot Street, Bloomsbury Square.
W B Rhodes *Embasies Furtive* (1700)

Seruple, the friend of Random. He is too honest for a rogue, and too conscientious for a rake. At Calais he met Harriet, the elder daughter of sir David Dunder of Dunder Hall, near Dover, and fell in love with her. Seruple subsequently got invited to Dunder Hall, and was told that his Harriet was to be married next day to lord Snolt, a stumpy, "gummy" fogey of five and forty. Harriet hated the idea, and agreed to elope with Seruple, but her father discovered by accident the intention, and intercepted it. However, to prevent scandal, he gave his consent to the union, and discovered that Seruple, both in family and fortune, was quite suitable for a son-in-law—*G Colman, Ways and Means* (1788)

Scudamour (*Sir*), the knight beloved by Amoret (whom Britomart delivered from Busyrane the enchanter), and whom she ultimately married. He is called Scudamour (3 syl) from [e]scu d'amour ("the shield of love"), which he carried (bk. 11. 10). This shield was hung by golden bands in the temple of Venus, and under it was written "WHOSEVER BE THIS SHIELD, FAIRE AMORET BE HIS." Sir Scudamour, determined to win the prize, had to fight with twenty combatants, overthrew them all, and the shield was his. When he saw Amoret in the company of Britomart dressed as a knight, he was racked with jealousy, and went on his wanderings, accompanied by nurse Glaucé for "his squire," but somewhat later, seeing Britomart without her helmet, he felt that his jealousy was groundless (bk. 11. 6). His tale is told by himself (bk.

iv 10) —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii, iv (1590-6)

Sculpture (*Father of French*), Jean Goujon (1510-1572) G Pilon is so called also (1515-1590)

Seyld, the king of Denmark preceding Beowulf. The Anglo-Saxon epic poem called *Beowulf* (sixth century) begins with the death of Seyld

At his appointed time, Seyld decreed very decrepitate, and went into the peace of the Lord. They bore him to the sea shore as he himself requested. There on the beach stood the ring-growed ship, the vehicle of the noble, ready to set out. They hid down the dear prince, the detributed of rings, in the bosom of the ship, the mighty one beside the mast, they set up a golden ensign high overhead. They gave him to the deep. Sad was their spirit, moanful their mood. —Kemble *Beowulf* (an Anglo-Saxon poem 1833)

Seylla and Charybdis. The former was a rock, in which dwelt Seylla, a hideous monster encompassed with dogs and wolves. The latter was a whirlpool, into which Charybdis was metamorphosed —*Classic Table*

Seylla and Charybdis of Scotland, the "Swallow whirlpool," and the "Merry Men of Mei," a bed of broken water which boils like a witch's caldron, on the south side of the Stroma Channel

("Merry Men," men is a corruption of *main* in this phrase)

Seythuan (*That Brave*), Darius the Persian. According to Herodotus, all the south-east of Europe used to be called Seythia, and Xenophon calls the dwellers south of the Caspian Sea "Seythians" also. In fact, by Seythia was meant the south of Russia and west of Asia, hence the Hungarians, a Tartar horde settled on the east coast of the Caspian, who, in 889, crossed into Europe, are spoken of as "Seythians," and lord Brooke calls the Persians "Seythians." The reference below is to the following event in Persian history. —The death of Smerdis was kept for a time a profound secret, and one of the officers about the court who resembled him, usurped the crown, calling himself brother of the late monarch. Seven of the high nobles conspired together, and slew the usurper, but it then became a question to which of the seven the crown should be offered. They did not toss for it, but they did much the same thing. They agreed to give the crown to him whose horse neighed first. Darius's horse won, and thus Darius became king of the Persian empire.

That brave Seythian
Who sung I more ~~and there~~ in his home a neighing
Than all the Iurgian, Dorian, Lydian, phrygian.
Lord Brooke (1854-1858)

* * Marlowe calls Tamburlaine of Tartary "a Seythian"

You shall hear the Seythian Tamburlaine
Threatening the world with high astounding terms.
Marlowe *Tamburlaine* (prologue 138)

Seythian's Name (*The*) Humber or Humbert king of the Huns invaded England during the reign of Iocern, some 1000 years ago. In his flight, he was drowned in the river Abus, which has ever since been called the Humber, after "the Seythian's name" —Geoffrey, *British History*, ii 2 (1112), and Milton's *History of England*

Or Humber loud that keeps the Seythian's name.
Milton, *Education Exercise* (ll 27)

Sea (*The Great*) The Mediterranean was so called by the ancients

Sea (*The Waterless*) Prestor John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, says that in his country there is a "waterless sea," which none have ever crossed. It consists of tumbling billows of sand, never at rest, and contains fish of most excellent flavour

Three days' journey from the coast of the Sand Sea is a mountain whence rolls down a "waterless river," consisting of small stones, which crumble into sand when they reach the "sea"

Near the Sand Sea is a fountain called Mussel, because it is contained in a basin like a mussel-shell. This is a test fountain. Those who test it, strip off their clothes, and if they are true and loyal, the water rises three times, till it covers their head

Sea-Born City (*The*), Venice

Sea-Captain (*The*), a drama by lord Lytton (1859). Norman, "the sea-captain," was the son of lady Arundel by her first husband, who was murdered. He was born three days after his father's murder, and was brought up by Onslow, a village priest. At 14 he went to sea, and became the captain of a man-of-war. Lady Arundel married again, and had another son named Percy. She wished to ignore Norman, and to settle the title and estates on Percy, but it was not to be. Norman and Percy both loved Violet, a ward of lady Arundel. Violet, however, loved Norman only. A scheme was laid to murder Norman, but failed, and at the end Norman was acknowledged by his mother, reconciled to his brother, and married to the ward.

Ben-Gart Islo (The), Great Britain

Sea of Sedge (77c), the Red Sea. The Red Sea so abounds with sedge that in the Hebrew Scriptures it is called "The Weedy or Sedgey Sea." Milton refers to it when he says, the rebel angels were as nun berries as the

A state which would see a wind Orion arrived
 He brought the Lord Sun on it

147316c Lw 1.24(1.53)

Sea of Stars The source of the Yellow River, in Thibet, is so called because of the unusual sparkle of the waters.

THE ACTS OF 1972

The hundred is twice Hought's (the 1st is 2 over)
 Saller. That is the 1st over is 1st (1st)

Salter, Timothy (1919-1997) (L 1-11-97)

Seaforth (*The earl of*), a royalist, in the service of king Charles I.—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.)

introduced. Damon had long loved the beautiful Musidora, but met with scant encouragement. One summer's evening, he accidentally came upon her bathing, and the respectful modesty of his love so won upon the damsel that she wrote upon a tree, "Damon, the time may come when you need not fly." The whole book contains 1804 lines.

3 In "Spring," the poet describes its general features, and its influence on the vegetable and animal world. He describes a garden with its harem of flowers, a grove with its orchestra of song-birds making melody in their love, the rough world of brutes furious and fierce with their strong desire, and lastly man tempered by its insidious influence. The book contains 1178 lines.

1 In "Autumn" we are taken to the harvest-field, where the poet introduces a story similar to that of Ruth and Boaz. His Ruth he calls "Lavinia," and his Boaz "Palmer." He then describes partridge and pheasant shooting, hare and fox hunting, all of which he condemns. After luxuriating in the orchard and vineyard, he speaks of the emigration of birds, the falling of the pear and yellow leaf, and concludes with a eulogy of country life. The whole book contains 157 lines.

*** It is much to be regretted that the poet's order has not been preserved. The arrangement of the seasons into Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, is unnatural, and mars the harmony of the poet's plan.

Seatonian Prize. The Rev. Thomas Seaton Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge University, bequeathed the rents of his house, by a will for a yearly prize of £10 to the best English poem on a given subject announced in January, and sent in on or before September 29 following.

For Henry Gra. to call her attention
to all the records in the Mount Airy and Lee
Anderson and the great box on the title
Type in the last and back of the same (24)

Sebastos of Mytilene (1891),
the 1st in the "Immortal Guards"—
Sir W. Scott, Capt. J. J. of F. J. J.
(time, P. J. J.)

Sebastian a young gentleman of Merching, brother to Viola. They were twins and so much like the, they could not distinguish in his except by their dress. Sebastian in the end being shipwrecked, escaped to Illyria. Here he has an interview with his sister (who had assumed

man's apparel), and was invited by the countess Olivia to take shelter in her house from a street broil. Olivia was in love with Viola, and thinking Sebastian to be the object of her love, married him — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night* (1611)

Sebastian, brother of Alonso king of Naples, in *The Tempest* (1609)

Sebastian, father of Valentine and Alice — Berumont and Fletcher, *Mons Thomas* (1619)

Sebastian (Don), king of Portugal, is defeated in battle and taken prisoner by the Moors (1574). He is saved from death by Doria, a noble Portuguese, then a renegade in the court of the emperor of Barbary. The train being dismissed, Doria takes off his turban, assumes his Portuguese dress, and is recognized as Alonzo of Alcazar — *Dryden, Don Sebastian* (1690)

The quarrel and reconciliation of Sebastian and Doria (after Alonzo of Alcazar) is a mixture of comedy from a similar scene between Brutus and Cassius in *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar* — *J. Chambers, English Literature* L 349

Don Sebastian, a name of terror to Moorish children

For shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be long used to fill the crying babe
— *Dryden, Don Sebastian* (1693)

Sebastian I of Brazil, who fell in the battle of Alcazarquebir in 1578. The legend is that he is not dead, but is patiently biding the fulness of time, when he will return, and make Brazil the chief kingdom of the earth. (See *BARBAI OSEA*)

Sebastocrator (The), the chief officer of state in the empire of Greece. Same as Protoschistos — *Sir W. Scott, Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Sebile (2 syl), la Dame du Lac in the romance called *Perceforest*. Her castle was surrounded by a river, on which rested so thick a fog that no one could see across it. Alexander the Great abode with her a fortnight to be cured of his wounds, and king Arthur was the result of this amour (vol. 12)

Secret Hill (The). Ossian said to Oscar, when he resigned to him the command of the morrow's battle, "Be thine the secret hill to-night," referring to the Gaelic custom of the commander of an army retiring to a secret hill the night before a battle, to hold communion with the ghosts of departed heroes — *Ossian, Cathlin of Clutha*

Secret Tribunal (The), the count

of the Holy Vehme — *Sir W. Scott, Anna of Geurstein* (time, Edward IV)

Secrets The Depository of the Secrets of all the World was the inscription over one of the brazen portals of Fakreddin's valley — *W. Beekford, Vathek* (1781)

Sedgwick (Doomsday), William Sedgwick, a fanatical "prophet" in the Commonwealth, who pretended that it had been revealed to him in a vision that the day of doom was at hand

Sedillo, the licentiate with whom Gil Blas took service as a footman. Sedillo was a gouty old gourmand of 69. Being ill, he sent for Dr. Sangrado, who took from him six porringers of blood every day, and dosed him incessantly with warm water, giving him two or three pints at a time, saying, "a patient cannot be blooded too much, for it is a great error to suppose that blood is needful for the preservation of life. Warm water," he maintained, "drunk in abundance, is the true specific in all distempers." When the licentiate died under this treatment, the doctor insisted it was because his patient had neither lost blood enough nor drunk enough warm water — *Lesage, Gil Blas*, ii. 1, 2 (1715)

Sedley (Mr), a wealthy London stock-broker, brought to ruin by the fall of the funds just prior to the battle of Waterloo. The old merchant then tried to earn a meagre pittance by selling wine, coals, or lottery-tickets by commission, but his bad wine and cheap coals found but few customers.

Mrs Sedley, wife of Mr Sedley. A homely, kind-hearted, bonny, motherly woman in her prosperous days, but soured by adversity, and quick to take offence.

Amelia Sedley, daughter of the stock-broker, educated at Miss Pinkerton's academy, Chiswick Mall, and engaged to captain George Osborne, son of a rich London merchant. After the ruin of old Sedley, George married Amelia, and was disinherited by his father. He was adored by his young wife, but fell on the field of Waterloo. Amelia then returned to her father, and lived in great indigence, but captain Dobbin greatly loved her, and did much to relieve her worst wants. Captain Dobbin rose in his profession to the rank of colonel, and married the young widow.

Joseph Sedley, a collector, of Boggley

Wollah, a fat, sensual, conceited dandy, vain, shy, and vulgar "His excellency" fled from Brussels on the day of the battle between Napoleon and Wellington, and returned to Calcutta, where he bragged of his brave deeds, and made it appear that he was Wellington's right hand, so that he obtained the soubriquet of "Waterloo Sedley." He again returned to England, and became the "patron" of Becky Sharp (then Mrs Rawdon Crawley, but separated from her husband). This lady proved a terrible dragon, fleeced him of all his money, and in six months he died under very suspicious circumstances — Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1818)

Sedley (*Sir Charles*), in the court of Charles II — Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

See, the Conquering Hero Comes! This song stands at the opening of act II of *Alexander the Great*, a tragedy by N Lee (1678)

(Set to music by Handel, and introduced in the oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus*, 1713)

Seeleneooper (*Captain*), superintendent of the military hospital at Ryde — Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Seer (*The Plough/cepsie*), Andrew Jackson Davis

Segont'ari, inhabitants of parts of Hampshire and Berkshire, referred to in the *Commentaries* of Caesar

Seicento (3 syl), the sixteenth century of Italian notables, the period of bad taste and degenerate art. The degraded art is termed *Seicentista*, and the notables of the period the *Seicentisti*. The style of writing was inflated and bombastic, and that of art was what is termed "rococo." The chief poet was Marini (1569-1615), the chief painter Caravaggio (1569-1609), the chief sculptor Bernini (1593-1680), and the chief architect Borromini (1599-1667)

Sede, in Voltaire's tragedy of *Mahomet*, was the character in which Talma, the great French tragedian, made his debut in 1787

Seidel-Beckir, the most famous of all talismanists. He made three of extraordinary power viz, a little golden fish, which would fetch from the sea whatever was desired of it, a poniard, which rendered the person who bore it

invisible, and all others whom he wished to be so, and a steel ring, which enabled the wearer to read the secrets of another's heart — Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans," 1743)

Seine (1 syl), put for Paris Tennyson calls the red republicanism of Paris, "The red fool-fury of the Seine"

Setting the Seine on fire The Seine is a drag-net as well as a river. Hence drag-men are called in French *les pêcheurs à la seine*. "He'll never set the Thames on fire" is a similar pun, a *temse* being a sieve for sifting flour, as well as the river (French *tamis*, Italian *tamiso*, "a sieve," verb *tamisare*, "to sift") We sometimes hear of "setting the Mersey on fire," in which the pun is between the river and *murehly* "the devil," but the application of the "Seine" and "Mersey" is not very obvious to the idea implied in the proverb: he is so idle and lazy he will not set the temse (or sifter) on fire by hard work

Sejanus (*Ælius*), a minister of Tiberius, and commander of the pretorian guards. His affability made him a great favourite. In order that he might be the foremost man of Rome, all the children and grandchildren of the emperor were put to death under sundry pretences. Drusus, the son of Tiberius, then fell a victim. He next persuaded the emperor to retire, and Tiberius went to Campania, leaving to Sejanus the sole management of affairs. He now called himself emperor, but Tiberius, roused from his lethargy, accused his minister of treason. The senate condemned him to be strangled, and his remains, being treated with the grossest insolence, were kicked into the Tiber, A.D. 31. This was the subject of Ben Jonson's first historical play, entitled *Sejanus* (1603)

Sejja or Sejn, the record of all evil deeds, whether by men or the gnomes, kept by the recording angel. It also means that dungeon beneath the seventh earth, where Eblis and his companions are confined

Verily the register of the deeds of the wicked is surely in Sejja — Sale *Al Koran* lxxxiii

Selby (*Captain*), an officer in the guards — Sir W Scott, *Feverel of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Self-Admiration Society (*The*) Poets Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne Painters Madox Brown, Whistler, Burne Jones, Walter Crane, and some others

Selim, son of Abdallah, who was murdered by his brother Giasir (pacha of Abv'dos). After the death of his brother, Giasir (2 syl) took Selim under his charge and brought him up, but treated him with considerable cruelty. Giasir had a daughter named Zuleika (3 syl), with whom Selim fell in love, but Zuleika thought he was her brother. As soon as Giasir discovered the attachment of the two cousins for each other, he informed his daughter that he intended her to marry Osman Bey, but Zuleika eloped with Selim, the pacha pursued after them. Selim was shot, Zuleika killed her self, and Giasir was left childless and alone — Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1810)

Selim, son of Achar. Jehanguir was called Selim before his accession to the throne. He married Nourmahal the "Light of the Haram," but a coolie's revenge put between them. One night, Nourmahal entered the sultan's banquet-room as a late player, and so charmed young Selim that he exclaimed, "If Nourmahal had so sung, I could have forgiven her!" It was enough. Nourmahal threw off her disguise, and became reconciled to her husband — F. Moore, *Jalla Reo's* ("Light of the Haram," 1817)

Selim, son of the Moorish king of Algier. [Horn b] Barbarossa, the Greek renegade, having made himself master of Algiers, slew the reigning king, but Selim escaped. After the lapse of seven years, he returned, under the assumed name of Achmet, and headed an uprising of the Moors. The insurgents succeeded, Barbarossa was slain, the widowed queen Zaphira was restored to her husband's throne, and Selim her son married her daughter of Barbarossa — J. Brown, *Barbarossa* (1712 or 1755)

Selim, friend of I-tan (the supposed son of Zunti the mandarin) — Murphy, *The Orphan of China* (1759)

Selima, daughter of Bajazet sultan of Turkey, in love with prince Axalla, but promised by her father in marriage to Omar. When Selima refused to marry Omar, Bajazet would have slain her, but Tamerlane commanded both Bajazet and Omar to be seized. So every obstacle was removed from the union of Selima and Axalla — N. Rowe, *Tamerlane* (1702)

Selima, one of the six Wise Men from the East led by the guiding star to Jesus. — Klopstock, *The Messiah*, 1 (1771)

Selith, one of the two guardian angels of the Virgin Mary and of John the Divine — Klopstock, *The Messiah*, 12 (1771)

Sollock (*Cisly*), a servant-girl in the service of lady and sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak — Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Solma, the royal residence of Fingal, in Morven (north-west coast of Scotland)

Solma thy halls are all nil. There is no sound in the wood of Morven — Ossian, *Luthien*

Selvaggio the father of sir Industry, and the hero of Thomson's *Castle of Indolence*

In fairy land there live I a knight of old,
Of few are stem, Selvaggio's well ye apt
A rough angel led in a robe and bell
I it wondrous poor. He neither rowed nor reaped;
Ne tress in a corner for all winter heaped
In hissing all his days away I wore—
we were led by June now in summer steeped,
New a torrid July biting January sore
He fell in weeks pursued the hill and the lea
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence* II. 5 (1745)

Sem'ele (3 syl), ambitious of enjoying Jupiter in all his glory, perished from the sublime effulgence of the god. This is substantially the tale of the second story of F. Moore's *Lores of the Angels*. Laris requested her angel lover to come to her in all his angelic brightness, but was burnt to ashes as she fell into his embrace.

For mages give nought to subjects
A royal smile in gulfers a glorious rays
Like Simile would kill us with its blaze
Peter Bredar (Mr. Webster), *Progress of Admiration* (1871)

Sem'ida, the young man, the only son of a widow, raised from the dead by Jesus, as he was being carried from the walls of Nain. He was deeply in love with Cidli, the daughter of Jairus.

He was in the bloom of life. His hair hung in curls on his shaven sides and he appeared as beautiful as David when clothed by the stream of Bethlehem; he was ravished at the voice of God — Klopstock, *The Messiah* 17 (1771).

Semur'amis, queen of Assyria, wife of Nimus. She survived her husband, and reigned. The glory of her reign stands out so prominently that she quite eclipses all the monarchs of ancient Assyria. After a reign of forty-two years, she resigned the crown to her son Ninias, and took her flight to heaven in the form of a dove. Semuramis was the daughter of Derecto the fish-goddes and a Syrian youth, and, being exposed in infancy, was brought up by doves.

Semuramis of the North, Margaret, daughter of Waldemar III of Denmark. At the death of her father,

she succeeded him, by the death of her husband, Haco VIII king of Norway, she succeeded to that kingdom also, and having conquered Albert of Sweden, she added Sweden to her empire. Thus was she queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (1353-1412)

Semiramis of the North, Catharine of Russia, a powerful and ambitious sovereign, but licentious, sensual, and very immoral (1729-1796)

Semkail, the angel of the winds and waves

I keep the winds in awe with the hand which you see
In the air and prevent the wind Madge from coming forth
If I gave it freedom It would reduce the universe
to powder With my other hand I blinder the sea from
on it would cover the
yhus *Oriental Tales*

Semo (*Son of*), Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes

Sempronius, one of the "friends" of Timon of Athens, and "the first man that ever received a gift from him" When Timon sent to borrow a sum of money of "his friend," he excused himself thus As Timon did not think proper to apply to me first, but asked others before he sent to me, I consider his present application an insult "Go," said he to the servant, "and tell your master

Who bites mine honour shall not know my coin"
Shakespeare *Timon of Athens* act III sc 3 (1600)

Sempronius, a treacherous friend of Cato while in Utica Sempronius tried to mask his treason by excessive zeal and unmeasured animosity against Cesar, with whom he was acting in alliance He loved Marcia, Cato's daughter, but his love was not honourable love, and when he attempted to carry off the lady by force, he was slain by Juba the Numidian prince — J Addison, *Cato* (1713)

I'll conceal
My thoughts in passion tis the surest way
I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country
And mouth at Cesar till I shake the senate
Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device
A worn-out trick.

Act I. I.

Sena'nus (*St*), the saint who fled to the island of Scattery, and resolved that no woman should ever step upon the isle An angel led St. Canara to the isle, but Senanus refused to admit her — T Moore, *Irish Melodies* ("St Senanus and the Lady," 1814)

Sen'eca (*The Christian*), bishop Hall of Norwich (1574-1636)

Sene'na (3 syl), a Welsh maiden in love with Car'adoc She dressed in boy's clothes, and, under the assumed name of Mervyn, became the page of the princess Goervyl, that she might follow her lover to America, when Madoc colonized Caer-Madoc Senena was promised in marriage to another, but when the wedding day arrived and all was ready, the bride was nowhere to be found

she doffed
Her bridal robes and clipt her golden locks,
And put on boy's attire thro' wood and wild
To seek her own true love and over sea,
Forsaking all for him, she followed him.
Southey *Madoc* ll. 23 (1804)

Sennac'herb, called by the Orientals King Moussal — D'Herbelot, *Notes to the Koran* (seventeenth century)

Sennamar, a very skilful architect who built at Hiram, for Nôman-al-Aôuar king of Hiram, a most magnificent palace In order that he might not build another equal or superior to it for some other monarch, Nôman cast him headlong from the highest tower of the building — D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1637)

* * A parallel tale is told of Neun'heid (2 syl), who employed four architects to build for him a palace in Ireland, and then, jealous lest they should build one like it or superior to it for another monarch, he had them all privately put to death — O Halloran, *History of Ireland*

Sensitive (*Lord*), a young nobleman of amorous proclivities, who marries Sabina Rosny, a French refugee, in Padua, but leaves her, more from recklessness than wickedness He comes to England and pays court to lady Ruby, a rich young widow, but lady Ruby knows of his marriage to the young French girl, and so hints at it that his lordship, who is no libertine, and has a great regard for his honour, sees that his marriage is known, and tells lady Ruby he will start without delay to Padua, and bring his young wife home This, however, was not needful, as Sabina was at the time the guest of lady Ruby She is called forth, and lord Sensitive openly avows her to be his wife — Cumberland, *First Love* (1796)

Sentimental Journey (*The*), by Laurence Sterne (1768) It was intended to be sentimental sketches of his tour through Italy in 1764, but he died soon after completing the first part The tourist lands at Calais, and the first incident is his interview with a poor monk of St. Francis, who begged alms

for his consent. Sterne refused to give anything, but his heart smote him for his harshness to the meek old man. From Calus he goes to Montriul (Montreuil-sur-Mer), and thence to Nampont, near Cressy. Here occurred the incident, which is one of the most touching of all the sentimental sketches, that of "The Dead Ass." His next stage was Amiens, and thence to Paris. While looking at the Bastille, he heard a voice crying, "I can't get out, I can't get out!" He thought it was a child, but it was only a caged starling. This led him to reflect on the delights of liberty and miseries of captivity. Giving reins to his fancy, he imagined to himself a prisoner who for thirty years had been confined in a dungeon, during all which time "he had seen no sun, no moon, nor had the voice of his men breathe through his lattice." Carried away by his feelings, he burst into tears, for he "could not sustain the picture of confinement which his fancy had drawn." While at Paris, our tourist visited Versailles, and introduces an incident which he had witnessed some years previously at Rennes, in Brittany. It was that of a marquis reclaiming his sword and "patent of nobility." Any nobleman in France who engaged in trade, forfeited his rank, but there was a law in Brittany that a nobleman of reduced circumstances might deposit his sword temporarily with the local magistrate, and if better times dawned upon him, he might reclaim it. Sterne was present at one of these interesting ceremonies. A marquis had laid down his sword to mend his fortune by trade, and after a successful career at Martinico for twenty years, returned home, and reclaimed it. On receiving his deposit from the president, he drew it slowly from the scabbard, and, observing a spot of rust near the point, dropped a tear on it. As he wiped the blade lovingly, he remarked, "I shall find some other way to get it off." Returning to Paris, our tourist starts for Italy, but the book ends with his arrival at Moulins (Moulins). Some half a league from this city he encountered Maria, whose pathetic story had been told him by Mr. Shandy. She had lost her goat when Sterne saw her, but had instead a little dog named Silvio, led by a string. She was sitting under a poplar, playing on a pipe her vespers to the Virgin. Poor Maria had been crossed in love, or, to speak more strictly, the curé of Moulins had forbidden her banns, and

the maiden lost her reason. Her story is exquisitely told, and Sterne says, "Could the traces be ever worn out of her brain, and those of Flizout of mine, she should not only eat of my bread and drink of my cup, but Maria should lie in my bosom, and be unto me as a daughter."

Sentinel and St. Paul's Clock (The) The sentinel condemned to death by court-martial for falling asleep on his watch, but pardoned because he affirmed that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen instead of twelve, was John Hutheld, who died at the age of 102, June, 1770.

Sentry (Captain), one of the members of the club under whose auspices the *Sp. culator* was professedly issued.

September Massacre (The), the slaughter of loyalists confined in the Abbaye. This massacre took place in Paris between September 2 and 3, 1792, on receipt of the news of the capture of Verdun. The number of victims was not less than 1200, and some place it as high as 1000.

September the Third was Cromwell's day. On September 3, 1650, he won the battle of Dunbar. On September 3, 1651, he won the battle of Worcester. On September 3, 1658, he died.

Sorab, the Arabic word for the *Fata Morgana*.—See Quintus Curtius, *De Rebus Alexandri*, vii.

The Arabic word *Sorab* signifies that false appearance which in Eastern countries, is often seen in sandy plains about noon, resembling a large lake of water in motion. It is occasioned by the refraction of the sunbeams. It sometimes tempts thirsty travellers out of their way, but deceives them when they come near, either going forward or quite vanishing.—Bale. *ti Kordn*, xlvii. notes.

The actions of unbelievers are like the sorab of the plain: he who is thirsty takes it for water and finds it deceit.—*ti Aorin*.

Seraphic Doctor (The), St. Bonaventura, placed by Dante among the saints of his *Paradiso* (1221-1274).

Seraphic Saint (The), St. Francis d'Assisi (1182-1226).

Of all the saint, St. Francis was the most blameless and gentle.—Dean Milman.

Seraphina Arthuret (Miss), a papist. Her sister is Miss Anglicana Arthuret.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Sera'pis, an Egyptian deity, symbolizing the Nile, and fertility in general.

Seraskier' (3 syl.), a name given by

the Turks to a general of division, generally a pacha with two or three tails (Persian, *seri as/ā*, "bead of the army")

Three thousand Moslems perished here
And sixteen byonets pierced the scabbler
Byron *Don Juan* viii 51 (1844)

Serb, a Servian or native of Servia

Serbo'man Bog (*The*) Serbon was a lake a thousand miles in compass, between mount Ca'sius and the city of Damietta, one of the eastern mouths of the Nile. The Serbonian Bog was surrounded on all sides by hills of loose sand, and the sand, carried into it by high winds, floated on the surface, and looked like a solid mass. Herodotus (*Greek History*, ii 6) tells us that whole armies, deceived by the appearance, have been engulfed in the bog. (See also Diodorus Siculus, *Bibliotheca Historica*, i 35, and Lucan's *Pharsalia*, viii 539)

A gulf profound as that Serbonian Bog
Twixt Damietta (3 *sp*) and mount Ca'sius old,
Where armies whole have sunk,
Milton, *Paradise Lost* ii 592 etc. (1663)

Diodorus Siculus (*Bibliotheca Historica*, i 30) says "Many, missing their way, have been swallowed up in this bog, together with whole armies." Dr Smith says "When Darius Ochus was on his way to Egypt, this bog was the scene of at least a partial destruction of the Persian army." (*Classical Dictionary*, art "Serbonis Lacus")

Serem'nes (4 *sy*l), brother-in-law of king Sardanapallus, to whom he entrusts his signet-ring to put down the rebellion headed by Arbaces the Mede and Belshazzar the Chaldean soothsayer. Serem'nes was slain in a battle with the insurgents—Byron, *Sardanapalus* (1819)

Sere'na, allured by the mildness of the weather, went into the fields to gather wild flowers for a garland, when she was attacked by the Blatant Beast, who carried her off in its mouth. Her cries attracted to the spot Sir Calidore, who compelled the beast to drop its prey—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi 3 (1596)

Serendib, now called *Ceylon*. When Adam and Eve were cast down from paradise, Adam fell on the isle of Serendib, and Eve near Joddah, in Arabia. After the lapse of 200 years, Adam joined Eve, and lived in Ceylon.

* * A print of Adam's foot is shown on Pico de Adam, in the island of Seren-

dib or Ceylon. According to the *Korān*, the garden of Eden was not on our earth at all, but in the seventh heaven—Ludovico Marracci, *Al Korān*, 21 (1698)

Sergis (*Sr*), the attendant on Irena. He informs Sir Artegal that Irena is the captive of Grantorto, who has sworn to take her life within ten days, unless some knight will volunteer to be her champion, and in single combat prove her innocent of the crime laid to her charge—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 11 (1596)

Sergius, a Nestorian monk, said to be the same as Boheira, who resided at Bosra, in Syria. This monk, we are told, helped Mahomet in writing the *Korān*. Some say it was Said or Idris Boheira.

Boheira's name in the books of Christians, is Sergius, —Masudi *History* 24 (A D 947)

Serian Worms, silkworms from Sericene (China), the country of the Seres, hence, *serica vestis*, "a silk dress."

No Serian worm I know that will do thread

Draw o

His humble

Not in

John Fletcher *The Purple Island* xii (1633)

Serimner, the wild boar whose lair fed the vast multitude in Finherar, the hall of Odin. Though fed on daily, the boar never diminished in size. Odin himself gave his own portion of the lair to his two wolves Geri and Freki—*Scandinavian Mythology* (See *Rusticus's Pig*, p 852)

Seri'na, daughter of lord Acasto, plighted to Chamont (the brother of Monimia "the orphan")—Otway, *The Orphan* (1680)

Seriswatee, the Janus of Hindū mythology

Serpent (*A*), emblem of the tribe of Dan. In the old church at Iotness is a stone pulpit divided into compartments, containing shields decorated with the several emblems of the Jewish tribes, of which this is one.

Dan shall be a serpent by the way an adder in the path that biteth the horse's heels so that his rider shall fall backward.—Gen. xlix. 17

Serpent (*African*) (For Lucan's list, see under *PIRANALIA*)

The Serpent and Satan. There is an Arabian tradition that the devil begged all the animals, one after another, to carry him into the garden, that he might speak to Adam and Eve, but they all refused except the serpent, who took him between two of its teeth. It was then the most beautiful of all the animals,

and walked upon legs and feet.—Masnér, *History*, 22 (A D 956)

The Serpent's Punishment The punishment of the serpent for tempting Eve was this (1) Michael was commanded to cut-off its legs, and (2) the serpent was doomed to feed on human excrements ever after

Y Eran [Dios] a la serpiente y a Michael, aquel que tiene la espada de Dios, y le dijo: "¡Esta serpiente es a serpiente, echala la primera arrastrando y cortale las piernas y el querec caminando arrastrando la vida por tierra!" Eran a Saana, el cual vino a verlo y dijo: "Porque tu serpiente has engañado a Adán, y los has hecho pecadores." Yo quiero que toda la maldad sea, y de todos sus hijos en saliendo de sus cuerpos entre por tu boca, porque en verdad ellos han pecado, y a cada uno de ellos dices: "¡Maldad!"—*Cricket of Eternity*

Serpent d'Isabit, an enormous monster, whose head rested on the top of the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, its body filled the whole valley of Luz, St Sauveur, and Gedres, and its tail was coiled in the hollow below the cirque of Gavarnie. It fed once in three months, and supplied itself by making a very strong inspiration of its breath, whereupon every living thing around was drawn into its maw. It was ultimately killed by making a huge bonfire, and waking it from its torpor, when it became enraged, and drawing a deep breath, drew the bonfire into its maw, and died in agony.—Rev W Webster, *A Pyrenean Legend* (1877)

Serpent Stone In a cave on the Mound of Mourning was a serpent which had a stone on the tail, and "whoever held this stone in one hand would have in the other as much gold as heart could desire"—*The Mabonogion* ("Pcredur," twelfth century)

Served My God. WOLFEY said, in his fall, "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies"—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII* act in sc 2 (1601)

SAMAH, when he was deposed from the government of Basorah by the caliph Moawiah, said, "If I had served God so well as I have served the caliph, He would never have condemned me to all eternity."

ANTONIO PEREZ, the favorite of Philip II of Spain, said, "Mon zele estoit si grand vers ces benignes puissances [i.e. *Turin*] qui si j'en eusse eu autant pour Dieu, je ne doute point qu'il ne m'eut deja recompensé de son paradis."

The earl of GOWRIE, when in 1584 he was led to execution, said, "If I had served God as faithfully as I have done

the king [*James VI*], I should not have come to this end"—Spotswood, *History of the Church of Scotland*, 332, 333 (1653)

Service Tree A wand of the service tree has the power of renewing the virulence of an exhausted poison.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Florina," 1682)

Ses'ame (3 syl), the talismanic word which would open or shut the door leading into the cave of the forty thieves. In order to open it, the words to be uttered were, "Open, Sesamé!" and in order to close it, "Shut, Sesamé!" Sesamé is a plant which yields an oily grain, and hence, when Cassim forgot the word, he substituted *barley*, but without effect

Ira. Habblerfield, coming to a small iron grain exchange some words with my companions, which produced as much effect as the "Open Sesamé!" of nursery renown.—Lord W. P. Lennox, *Chlorides* etc. I. 63

Opening a handkerchief in which he had a sample of sesamé he inquired of me how much a large measure of the grain was worth. I told him that according to the present price, a large measure was worth one hundred drachms of silver and he left the sesamé with me.—*Arabian Nights* (The Christian Merchant's Story)

Sesostrius (*The Modern*), Napoleon Bonaparte (1769, 1804-1815, 1821)

But what is he the modern, mightier far
Who born no king made monarchs draw his car
The new Sesostrius whose unarm'd kings
Freed from the bit, believe themselves with wings
And spurn the dust over which they crawled of late
Chained to the chariot of the chieftain's state!
Byron *Age of Iron* etc. (1821)

, "Sesostrius," in Fenelon's *Télémaque*, is meant for Louis XIV

Set'ebos, a deity of the Patagonians

His art is of such power
It would control my dam's god Setebos.
Shakespeare *The Tempest* (1600)

The giant, when they found themselves fettered
roared like bull, and cried upon Set'ebo to help them.—*Eden History of Tracayle*

Seth, a servant of the Jew at Ashby Reuben is his fellow-servant.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Settle (*Ellana*), the poet, introduced by Sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Seven Bodies in Alchemy The Sun is gold, the Moon silver, Mars iron, Mercury quicksilver, Saturn lead, Jupiter tin, and Venus copper

The bodies seven ask, lo here hear anon
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we thrice
Mars yren, Mercurie quicksilver we clepe
Saturnus lead and Jupiter is tin
And Venus copper by my father kyn
Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* (prologue to The Cuckooes
Yemantes Tale" 1233)

Seven Champions of Christendom (*The*) St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland, St Patrick for Ireland; St. David for

Wales, St. Denys for France, St. James for Spain, and St. Anthony for Italy

* * Richard Johnson wrote *The Famous History of the Seven Champions of Christendom* (1617)

Seven-Hilled City (The), in Latin *Urbs Septicollis*, ancient Rome, built on seven hills, surrounded by Servius Tullius with a line of fortifications. The seven hills are the Palatinus, the Capitolinus, the Quirinalis, the Caelius, the Aventinus, the Viminalis, and Esquilinus

Seven Mortal Sins (The) (1) pride, (2) wrath, (3) envy, (4) lust, (5) gluttony, (6) avarice, and (7) sloth (See SEVEN VIRTUES)

Seven Rienzi's Number

October 7 Rienzi's folly led to his power
7 months Rienzi reigned as tribune.
7 years he was absent in exile.
7 weeks of return saw him without an enemy (Oct. 7)
7 was the number of the crowns the Roman commons and Roman council awarded him.

Seven Senses (The) According to *Ecclesiasticus*, they are seeing, hearing, tasting, feeling, smelling, understanding, and speech (See FIVE WITS, p. 336)

The Lord created man and they received the use of the five operation of the Lord, and in the sixth place He imparted to them understanding and in the seventh speech, an interpreter of the cogitations thereof—*Ecclesiasticus*, xvi. 5

Seven Sisters (The) The window in the ninth transept of York Cathedral is so called because it has seven tall lancets

The Seven Sisters, seven calverins cast by one Borthwick

And these were Borthwick's Sisters Seven
And calverins which France had given.
Ill-omened gift. The guns remain
The conqueror's spoil on Flodden plain.

Sir W. Scott, *Marmion*, iv (1803)

Seven Sleepers (The) The tale of these sleepers is told in divers manners. The best accounts are those in the *Korân*, xviii, entitled, "The Cave, Revealed at Mecca," *The Golden Legends*, by Jacques de Voragine, the *De Gloria Martyrum*, 9, by Gregory of Tours, and the *Oriental Tales*, by comte de Caylus (1743)

Names of the Seven Sleepers Gregory of Tours says their names were Constantine, Dionysius, John, Maximian, Malchus, Martinian or Marcellin, and Serapion. In the *Oriental Tales* the names given are Jemlikha, Mekchulma, Mechlma, Merlma, Debermouch, Char-nouch, and the shepherd Keschetrouch. Their names are not given in the *Korân*

Number of the Sleepers Al Seyyd, a Jacobite Christian of Najrân, says the sleepers were only three, with their dog, others maintain that their number was five, besides the dog, but Al Beidawi, who is followed by most authorities, says they were seven, besides the dog

Duration of the Sleep The *Korân* says it was "300 years and nine years over," the *Oriental Tales* say the same, but if Gregory of Tours is followed, the duration of the sleep was barely 230 years

The Legend of the Seven Sleepers (1) According to Gregory of Tours Gregory says they were seven noble youths of Ephesus, who fled in the Decian persecution to a cave in mount Celion, the mouth of which was blocked up by stones. After 250 years they were discovered, and awoke, but died within a few days, and were taken in a large stone coffin to Marseilles. Visitors are still shown in St Victor's Church the stone coffin

If there is any truth at all in the legend, it amounts to this. In A.D. 250 some youths (three or seven) suffered martyrdom under the emperor Decius, "fell asleep in the Lord," and were buried in a cave of mount Celion. In 479 (the reign of Theodosius) their bodies were discovered, and, being consecrated as holy relics, were removed to Marseilles

(2) According to the *Oriental Tales* Six Grecian youths were slaves in the palace of Dakinos (*Dacianus*, *Decius*). This Dakinos had risen from low degrees to kingly honours, and gave himself out to be a god. Jemlikha was led to doubt the divinity of his master, because he was unable to keep off a fly which persistently tormented him, and being roused to reflection, came to the conclusion that there must be a god to whom both Dakinos and the fly were subject. He communicated his thoughts to his companions, and they all fled from the Ephesian court till they met the shepherd Keschetrouch, whom they converted, and who showed them a cave which no one but himself knew of. Here they fell asleep, and Dakinos, having discovered them, commanded the mouth of the cave to be closed up. Here the sleepers remained 309 years, at the expiration of which time they all awoke, but died a few hours afterwards

The Dog of the Seven Sleepers In the notes of the *Korân* by Sale, the dog's name is Kratim, Kratimer, or Katmir,

In the *Oriental Tales* it is Catmer, which looks like a clerical blunder for Catmer, only it occurs frequently. It is one of the ten animals admitted into Mahomet's paradise. The *Korân* tells us that the dog followed the seven young men into the cave, but they tried to drive him away, and even broke three of its legs with stones, when the dog said to them, "I love those who love God. Sleep, masters, and I will keep guard." In the *Oriental Tales* the dog is made to say, "You go to seek God, but am not I also a child of God?" Hearing this, the young men were so astounded, they went immediately, and carried the dog into the cave.

The Place of Sepulture of the Seven Sleepers Gregory of Tours tells us that the bodies were removed from mount Celion in a stone coffin to Marseilles. The *Korân* with Sale's notes informs us they were buried in the cave, and a chapel was built there to mark the site (See SLEEPER).

The Seven Sleepers turning on their sides William of Malmesbury says that Edward the Confessor, in his mind's eye, saw the seven sleepers turn from their right sides to their left, and (he adds) whenever they turn on their sides it indicates great disasters to Christendom.

Woe woe to England! I have seen a vision
That seven sleepers in the cave of Ephesus
Have turned from right to left.

Tennyson *Harold* l. i

Seven Sorrows of Mary (The) (1) Simeon's prophecy, (2) the flight into Egypt, (3) Jesus missed, (4) the betrayal, (5) the crucifixion, (6) the taking down from the cross, and (7) the ascension. Her *SIX* EV JOIS were (1) the annunciation, (2) the visitation, (3) the nativity, (4) the adoration of the Magi, (5) the presentation in the Temple, (6) finding the lost Child, and (7) the assumption.

Seven Times Christ Spoke on the Cross (1) "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," (2) "To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise," (3) "Woman, behold thy son!" (4) "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" (5) "I thirst," (6) "It is finished!" (7) "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit."

Seven Towers (The), a State prison in Constantinople, near the sea of Marmora. It stands at the west of the Seraglio.

But then they never came to the Seven Towers

Brown *Don Juan*, v. 153 (1820)

Seven Virtues (The) (1) faith, (2) hope, (3) charity, (4) prudence, (5) justice, (6) fortitude, and (7) temperance. The first three are called "the holy virtues" (See SEVEN MORTAL SINS).

Seven Wise Masters Lucien the son of Dolopathus was placed under the charge of Virgil, and was tempted in manhood by his step-mother. He repelled her advances, and she accused him to the king of taking liberties with her. By consulting the stars, it was discovered that if he could tide over seven days his life would be spared, so seven wise masters undertook to tell the king a tale each, in illustration of rash judgments. When they had all told their tales, the prince related, under the disguise of a tale, the story of the queen's wantonness, whereupon Lucien was restored to favour, and the queen was put to death—Sandabar, *Parables* (contemporary with king Couron).

* * John Rolland of Dalkeith has rendered this legend into Scotch verse. There is an Arabic version by Nasr Allah (twelfth century), borrowed from the Indian by Sandabar. In the Hebrew version by Rabbi Joel (1270), the legend is called *Kahlah and Dimnah*.

Seven Wise Men (The)

One of Plutarch's *brochures* in the *Moralia* is entitled, "The Banquet of the Seven Wise Men," in which Perander is made to give an account of a contest at Chalcis between Homer and Hesiod, in which the latter wins the prize, and receives a tripod, on which he caused to be engraved this inscription:

This Hesiod rows to the Heliconian nine
In Chalcis won from Homer the divine.

Seven Wise Men of Greece (The), seven Greeks of the sixth century B. C., noted for their maxims.

Bias His maxim was, "Most men are bad" ("There is none that doeth good, no, not one," *Psalms* xlii. 3) Οἱ πολλοὶ κακοὶ (fl. B. C. 550).

Chilo "Consider the end" τέλος ὁρᾷ μακροῦ βίου (fl. B. C. 590).

Chloëulos "Avoid extremes" (the golden mean) ἄριστον μέτρον (fl. B. C. 580).

Perander "Nothing is impossible to industry" (patience and perseverance overcome mountains) Μελετῇ το πᾶν (B. C. 665-585).

Pittacos "Know thy opportunity" (seize time by the forelock) Καίρον γιγῶθ (B. C. 652-560).

SOLOX "Know thyself" Γνωθὶ σεαυ-
τον (N C 638-558)

THALES (2 syl) "Suretyship is the
forrunner of ruin" ("He that hateth
suretyship is sure," Prov vi 15) Ἐγγυα,
καταδάτη (N C. 636-546)

First Solon who made the Athenian laws
While Chilo in Sparta was famed for his laws
In Miletos did Thales astronomy teach
Bias used in Ionia his morals to preach
Cleobulus, of Lindos was handsome and wise
Mitylenid against thraldom saw Pittacos rise
Periander is said to have gained thro his court
The title that Myson the Chelonian ought. ECR.

* * It is Plato who says that Myson
should take the place of Periander as one
of the Seven Wise Men

Seven Wonders of Wales (The)

(1) Snowdon, (2) Pystyl Rhaiadr water-
fall, (3) St Winifred's well, (4) Overton
churchyard, (5) Gresford church bells,
(6) Wrexham steeple (? tower), (7) Llan-
gollen bridge

Seven Wonders of the Peak
(Derbyshire) The three caves called the
Devil's Arse, Pool, and Eden, St Anne's
Well, which is similar in character "to
that most dainty spring of Bath," Tides-
well, which ebbs and flows although so
far inland, Sandy Hill, which never
increases at the base or abates in height,
and the forest of the Peak, which bears
trees on hard rocks—Drayton, *Polyolbion*,
lxxv (a full description of each is given,
1622)

Seven Wonders of the World
(The) (1) The pyramids of Egypt, (2)
the hanging gardens of Babylon, (3) the
tomb of Mausolos, (4) the temple of Diana
at Ephesus, (5) the colossos of Rhodes,
(6) the statue of Zeus by Phidias, (7)
the pharos of Egypt, or else the palace of
Cyrus cemented with gold

The pyramids first, which in Egypt were said

Seven Years

Barbarossa changes his position in his
sleep every seven years

Charlemagne starts in his chair from
sleep every seven years

Ogier the Dane stamps his iron mace
on the floor every seven years

Olaf Redbeard of Sweden uncloses his
eyes every seven years

Seven Years' War (The), the war
maintained by Frederick II of Prussia

against Austria, Russia, and France (1756-
1763)

Seven against Thebes (The)

At the death of Oedipus, his two sons
Eteocles and Polynices agreed to reign
alternate years, but at the expiration of
the first year Eteocles refused to resign
the crown to his brother Whereupon,
Polynices induced six others to join him
in besieging Thebes, but the expedition
was a failure The names of the seven
Greek chiefs who marched against
Thebes were Adrastus, Amphiaræus,
Kapanæus, Hippomedon (*Argives*), Par-
thenopæus (*an Arcadian*), Polynices (*a
Theban*), and Tydeus (*an Achaean*) (See
ERIGONI)

Æschylus has a tragedy on the sub-
ject

Severall, a private farm or land with
enclosures, a "champion" is an open
farm not enclosed

The country enclosed I call a [severall]
The other delighteth not me [champion].
T. Nashe Five Hundred Poets of Good
Husbandry ill 1 (1564)

Severn, a corruption of Averno,
daughter of Astrild The legend is this
King Loern was engaged to Gwendolen
daughter of Corineus, but seeing Astrild
(daughter of the king of Germany), who
came to this island with Humber king
of Hungary, fell in love with her While
Corineus lived he durst not offend him,
so he married Gwendolen, but kept
Astrild as his mistress, and had by her
a daughter (Averno) When Corineus
died, he divorced Gwendolen, and de-
clared Astrild queen, but Gwendolen
summoned her vassals, dethroned Loern,
and caused both Astrild and Averno to
be cast into the river, ever since called
Severn from Averno "the kinges dohter"

Sex Milton says that spirits can
assume either sex at pleasure, and Michael
Psellus asserts that demons can take what
sex, shape, and colour they please, and
can also contract or dilate their form at
pleasure

For spirits when they please
Can either sex assume or both so soft

Like cumbrous flesh

Paradise Lost l. 423, etc. (1665).

Sex Cæneus and Tiresias were at one
part of their lives of the male sex, and at
another part of their lives of the female
sex (See these names)

Iphis was first a woman, and then a

man—Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, ix 12, xiv 699

Sextus [Tarquinius] There are several points of resemblance in the story of Sextus and that of Paris son of Priam: (1) Paris was the guest of Menelaos when he eloped with his wife Helen, and Sextus was the guest of Lucretia when he defiled her. (2) The elopement of Helen was the cause of a national war between the Greek cities and the allied cities of Troy, and the defilement of Lucretia was the cause of a national war between Rome and the allied cities under Porcena. (3) The contest between Greece and Troy terminated in the victory of Greece, the injured party, and the contest between Rome and the supporters of Tarquin terminated in favour of Rome, the injured party. (4) In the Trojan war, Paris, the aggressor, showed himself before the Trojan ranks, and defied the bravest of the Greeks to single combat, but when Menelaos appeared, he took to flight, so Sextus rode vauntingly against the Roman host, but when Herminius appeared, fled to the rear like a coward. (5) In the Trojan contest, Priam and his sons fell in battle, and in the battle of the Lake Regillus, Tarquin and his sons were slain.

Lord Macaulay has taken the "Battle of the Lake Regillus" as the subject of one of his *Lays of Ancient Rome*. Another of his lays, called "Horatius," is the attempt of Porcena to re-establish Tarquin on the throne.

Seyd, pacha of the Morea, assassinated by Gulnare (2 syl) his favourite concubine. Gulnare was rescued from the burning harem by Conrad "the corsair." Conrad, in the disguise of a dervise, was detected and seized in the palace of Seyd, and Gulnare, to effect his liberation, murdered the pacha—Byron, *The Corsair* (1814).

Seyton (Lord), a supporter of queen Mary's cause.

Catherine Seyton, daughter of lord Seyton, a maid of honour in the court of queen Mary. She appears at Kinross village in disguise.

Henry Seyton, son of lord Seyton—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Sforza, of Lombardy. He with his two brothers (Achilles and Palamedes), were in the squadron of adventurers in the allied Christian army—Innes, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1675).

* * The word Sforza means "force," and, according to tradition, was derived thus. Giacomuzzo Attendolo, the son of a day labourer, being desirous of going to the wars, consulted his hatchet, resolving to enust if it stuck fast in the tree at which he flung it. He threw it with such force that the whole blade was completely buried in the trunk (fifteenth century).

Sforza (Ludovico), duke of Milan, surnamed "the More," from *mora*, "a mulberry" (because he had on his arm a birth-stain of a mulberry colour). Ludovico was dotingly fond of his bride Marcella, and his love was amply returned, but during his absence in the camp, he left Francesco lord protector, and Francesco assailed the fidelity of the young duchess. Failing in his villainy, he accused her to the duke of playing the wanton with him, and the duke, in a fit of jealousy, slew her. Sforza was afterwards poisoned by Eugenia (sister of Francesco) whom he had seduced.

Nina Sforza, the duke's daughter—Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622).

* * This tragedy is obviously an imitation of Shakespeare's *Othello* (1611).

Sganarelle, the "cocu imaginaire," a comedy by Molière (1660). The plot runs thus. Célie was betrothed to Léliu, but her father, Gorgibus, insisted on her marrying Valère, because he was the richer man. Célie fainted on hearing this, and dropped her lover's miniature, which was picked up by Sganarelle's wife. Sganarelle, thinking it to be the portrait of a gallant, took possession of it, and Léliu asked him how he came by it. Sganarelle said he took it from his wife, and Léliu supposed that Célie had become the wife of Sganarelle. A series of misapprehensions arose thence. Célie supposed that Léliu had deserted her for Madame Sganarelle, Sganarelle supposed that his wife was unfaithful to him, Madame supposed that her husband was an adorer of Célie, and Léliu supposed that Célie was the wife of Sganarelle. In time they met together, when Léliu charged Célie with being married to Sganarelle, both stared, an explanation followed, a messenger arrived to say that Valère was married, and all went merry as a marriage peal.

Sganarelle, younger brother of Aristo (2 syl), a surly, domineering brute, wise in his own conceit, and the dupe of the play. His brother says to him, "tous vos procédés inspire un air bizarre, et,

jusques à l'habit, rend tout chez vous barbare." The father of Isabelle and Léonor, on his death-bed, committed them to the charge of Sganarelle and Ariste, who were either to marry them or dispose of them in marriage. Sganarelle chose Isabelle, but insisted on her dressing in serge, going to bed early, keeping at home, looking after the house, mending the linen, knitting socks, and never flirting with any one. The consequence was, she duped her guardian, and coaxed him into giving his signature to her marriage with Valère.

Malheureux qui se fie à femme après cela !
La meilleure est toujours en malice seconde
C'est un sexe engendré pour damner tout le monde
Je renonce à jamais à ce sexe trompeur
Et je le donne tout au diable de bon cœur
Molière *L'école des Maris* (1661)

Sganarelle (3 syl.) At about 63 years of age, Sganarelle wished to marry Dorimène (3 syl.) daughter of Alcantor, a girl fond of dances, parties of pleasure, and all the active enjoyments of young life. Feeling some doubts about the wisdom of this step, he first consults a friend, who dissuades him, but, seeing the advice is rejected, replies, "Do as you like." He next consults two philosophers, but they are so absorbed in their philosophy that they pay no attention to him. He then asks the gypsies, who take his money and decamp with a dance. At length, he overhears Dorimène telling a young lover that she only marries the old dotard for his money, and that he cannot live above a few months, so he makes up his mind to decline the marriage. The father of the lady places the matter in his son's hands, and the young fire-eater, armed with two swords, goes at once to the old fiancé, and begs him to choose one. When Sganarelle declines to fight, the young man beats him soundly, and again bids him choose a sword. After two or three good beatings, Sganarelle consents to the marriage "forcé"—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

(There is a supplement to this comedy by the same author, entitled *Sganarelle ou Le Cocu Imaginaire*.)

*** This joke about marrying is borrowed from Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii 35, etc. Panurge asks Trouillogan whether he would advise him to marry. The sage says, "No." "But I wish to do so," says the prince. "Then do so, by all means," says the sage. "Which, then, would you advise?" asks Panurge. "Neither," says Trouillogan. "But," says Panurge, "that is not possible." "Then both," says the

sage. After this, Panurge consults many others on the subject, and lastly the oracle of the Holy Bottle.

The plot of Molière's comedy is founded on an adventure recorded of the count of Grammont (qv). The count had promised marriage to la belle Hamilton, but deserted her, and tried to get to France. Being overtaken by the two brothers of the lady, they clapped their hands on their swords, and demanded if the count had not forgotten something or left something behind. "True," said the count. "I have forgotten to marry your sister," and returned with the two brothers to repair this oversight.

Sganarelle, father of Lucinde. Anxious about his daughter because she has lost her vivacity and appetite, he sends for four physicians, who retire to consult upon the case, but talk only on indifferent topics. When Sganarelle asks the result of their deliberation, they all differ, both in regard to the disease and the remedy to be applied. Lusette (the lady's maid) sends for Clitandre, the lover, who comes disguised as a quack doctor, tells Sganarelle that the young lady's disease must be acted on through the imagination, and prescribes a mock marriage. Sganarelle consents to the experiment, but Clitandre's assistant being a notary, the mock marriage proves to be a real one—Molière, *L'Amour Médecin* (1665).

Sganarelle, husband of Martine. He is a faggot-maker, and has a quarrel with his wife, who vows to be even with him for striking her. Valère and Lucas (two domestics of Géronte) ask her to direct them to the house of a noted doctor. She sends them to her husband, and tells them he is so eccentric that he will deny being a doctor, but they must heat him well. So they find the faggot-maker, whom they beat soundly, till he consents to follow them. He is introduced to Lucinde, who pretends to be dumb, but, being a shrewd man, he soon finds out that the dumbness is only a pretence, and takes with him Léandre as an apothecary. The two lovers understand each other, and Lucinde is rapidly cured with "pills matrimoniacs"—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666).

*** Sganarelle, being asked by the father what he thinks is the matter with Lucinde, replies, "Entendez-vous le Latin?" "En aucune façon," says Géronte. "Vous n'entendez point le Latin?" "Non, monsieur." "That is a sad pity,"

sganarelle, "for the case may be briefly stated thus

Cabellus et tharum, caballum, singulariter no-
minativo, hinc missa, la missa, bonus, bona, bonum.
Deus sanctus, estne oratio Latina? etiam, aut quare?
perquisit quia substantivo et adjectivum concordat in
genere, numero et casu." Wonderful man! says
the father—*Ac III*

Sganarelle (3 syl), valet to don Juan.
He remonstrates with his master on his
evil ways, but is forbidden sternly to
repeat his impertinent admonitions. His
praise of tobacco, or rather snuff, is some-
what amusing.

Tobacco is la nation des honnêtes gens et qu'il n'est
tabac n'est pas digne de vivre. Non seulement il réjouit
et réchauffe les sens humains, mais encore il instruit les
hommes à la vertu et l'on apprend avec lui à devenir honnête
homme. Il n'y a de sagesse d'ailleurs à tout
ceux qui en prennent.—Molière, *Don Juan* I. I (1665).

S G O, the initials of the Rev. lord
Sidney Godolphin Osborne, of the family
of the duke of Leeds, letters in the *Times*
on social and philanthropic subjects.

Shaccabre, in *Blue Bird* (See
SCHACAPAC)

I have seen strange stuff. I have seen Wilkie play
"The Fish" "La Bête" "Othello" "Wrench" "Cato"
"Punch" "The Great" "The Great" "The Great"
"The Great" "The Great" "The Great" "The Great"
"The Great" "The Great" "The Great" "The Great"
"The Great" "The Great" "The Great" "The Great"

"Macbeth," "Othello," "Iago" (in
Othello), "Shylock" (*Merchant of Venice*),
"Romeo" and "Mercutio" (in *Romeo*
and Juliet), all by Shakespeare, "George
Barnwell" (Lillo's tragedy so called),
"Penruddock" (in *The Wheel of Fortune*,
by Cumberland), "Octavian" (in Col-
man's drama so called), "Archer" (in
The Beaux' Stratagem, by Farquhar)

Shaddai (*Kiny*), who made war upon
Diablos for the regaining of Mauseul—
John Bunyan, *The Holy War* (1682)

Shade (*To fight in the*) Dienees
[*Di en'e-ees*], the Spartan, being told
that the army of the Persians was so
numerous that their arrows would shut out
the sun, replied, "Thank the gods! we
shall then fight in the shade"

Shadow (*Simon*), one of the recruits
of the army of sir John Falstaff. "A
half-faced fellow," so thin that sir John
said, "a foeman might as well level his
gun at the edge of a penknife" as at
such a starling—Shakespeare, *2 Henry*
IV act iii sc 2 (1598)

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-
nego were cast, by the command of
Nebuchadnezzar, into a fiery furnace,
but received no injury, although the
furnace was made so hot that the heat

thereof "slew those men" that took
them to the furnace—*Dan* iii 22

By Nimrod's order, Abraham was
bound and cast into a huge fire at Cutha,
but he was preserved from injury by the
angel Gabriel, and only the cords which
bound him were burnt. Yet so intense
was the heat that above 2000 men were
consumed thereby—See *Gospel of Bar-*
nabas, xxviii, and Morgan, *Mahometan-*
ism Explained, V 1

Shadu'kaam' and Am'be-Abad',
the abodes of the peri-

Shadwell (*Thomas*), the poet-lu-
reatic, was a great drunkard, and was said
to be "round as a butt, and liquor d'
every chink" (1640-1692)

Bedless, his (*Shadwell's*) goodly fabric fills the eye.
And terms designed for thoughtless majority
Dryden, *MacFlecknoe* (1632).

* * Shadwell took opium, and died
from taking too large a dose. Hence
Pope says

Benlowes propitious still to blockheads bows
And Shadwell nods the poppy on his brow.
The Dunciad III 21 22 (1728)

(Benlowes was a great patron of bad
poets, and many have dedicated to him
their lucubrations. Sometimes the name
is shifted into "Benevolus")

Shadwell (Wapping, London), a cor-
ruption of St. Chad's Well

Shafalus and Procerus. So Bot-
toin the weaver calls Cephalus and Pro-
erus (See CEPHALUS)

Pyramus. Not Shafalus to Procerus was so true—
"Alas! As Shafalus to Procerus I to you."
Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1579)

Shaftesbury (*Anthony Ashley Cooper*,
card of), introduced by sir W. Scott in
Perceval of the Peak (time, Charles II)

Shafton (*Ned*), one of the prisoners
in Newgate with old sir Hildebrand
Osbaldistone—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy*
(time, George I)

Shafton (*Sir Pierce*), called "The
knight of Wilverton," a fashionable
cavalier, grandson of old Overstitch the
tailor, of Holderness. Sir Pierce talks
in the pedantic style of the Elizabethan
courtiers—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery*
(time, Elizabeth)

Johnson's speech like sir Pierce Shafton's euhelistic
eloquence, bewrayed him under every disguise—Lord
Macaulay

Shah (*The*), a famous diamond,
weighing 86 carats. It was given by
Chosroës of Persia to the czar of Russia,
(See DIAMONDS)

Shakebag (*Dick*), a highwayman with captain Colepepper—Sir W Scott, *Lowtunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Shakespeare, introduced by sir W Scott in the ante-rooms of Greenwich Palace—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

* * In *Woodstock* there is a conversation about Shakespeare

Shakespeare's Home He left London before 1613, and established himself at Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire, where he was born (1561), and where he died (1616) In the diary of Mr Ward, the vicar of Stratford, is this entry "Shakspeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting, and, it seems, drank too hard, for Shakspeare died of a fever then contracted" (Drayton died 1631, and Ben Jonson, 1637) Probably Shakespeare died on his birthday, April 23

Shakespeare's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, designed by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers, in 1742 The statue to Shakespeare in Drury Lane Theatre was by the same

The statue of Shakespeare in the British Museum is by Roubiliac, and was bequeathed to the nation by Garrick His best portrait is by Droeshout

Shakespeare's Plays, quarto editions

ROMEO AND JULIET 1597, John Danter, 1599, Thomas Creede for Cuthbert Burby, 1609, 1637 Supposed to have been written, 1595

KING RICHARD II 1597, Valentine Simmes for Andrew Wise, 1598, 1608 (with an additional scene), 1615, 1634

KING RICHARD III 1597, ditto, 1598, 1602, 1612, 1622

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST 1598, W W for Cuthbert Burby Supposed to have been written, 1594

KING HENRY IV (pt 1) 1598, P S for Andrew Wise, 1599, 1604, 1608, 1613 Supposed to have been written, 1597

KING HENRY IV (pt 2) 1600, V S for Andrew Wise and William Aspley, 1600 Supposed to have been written, 1598

KING HENRY V 1600, Thomas Creede for Thomas Millington and John Busby, 1602, 1608 Supposed to have been written, 1599

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM 1600, Thomas Fisher, 1600, James Roberts Mentioned by Meres, 1598 Supposed to have been written, 1592

MERCHANT OF VENICE 1600, I R for

Thomas Heyes, 1600, James Roberts, 1637 Mentioned by Meres, 1598

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING 1600, V S for Andrew Wise and William Aspley, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR 1602, T C for Arthur Johnson, 1619 Supposed to have been written, 1596

HAMLET 1603, I R for N L, 1605, 1611 Supposed to have been written, 1597

KING LEAR 1608, A for Nathaniel Butter, 1608, B for ditto Acted at Whitehall, 1607 Supposed to have been written, 1605

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA 1609, G Eld for R Bonian and H Whalley (with a preface) Acted at court, 1609 Supposed to have been written, 1602

OTHELLO 1622, N O for Thomas Walkely Acted at Harefield, 1602

The rest of the dramas are

All's Well that Ends Well 1593. First title supposed to be *Love's Labour's Won*
Antony and Cleopatra 1608 No early mention made of this play

As You Like It Entered at Stationers Hall 1600
Comedy of Errors 1493. Mentioned by Meres 1593.
Coriolanus 1610 No early mention made of this play

Cymbeline 1600. No early mention made of this play
1 Henry VI Alluded to by Nash in *Pierce Penniless* 1592.

2 Henry VI Original title *First Part of the Contention* 1594

3 Henry VI Original title *True Tragedy of Richard Duke of York* 1595.

Henry VIII 1601. Acted at the Globe Theatre 1613
John (King) 1496. Mentioned by Meres, 1493.

Julius Caesar 1607 No early mention made of this play

Lear 1605 Acted at Whitehall 1607 Printed 1608

Macbeth 1606 No early mention made of this play

Measure for Measure 1603 Acted at Whitehall 1604

Merry Wives of Windsor 1596 Printed 1602.

Pericles Prince of Tyre Printed 1609

Taming of the Shrew (I) Acted at Henslow's Theatre 1593 Entered at Stationers Hall 1607

Tempest 1609 Acted at Whitehall 1611.

Timon of Athens 1609 No early mention made of this play

Titus Andronicus 1593 Printed 1609

Twelfth Night Acted in the Middle Temple Hall, 1602.

Two Gentlemen of Verona 1595 Mentioned by Meres 1593.

Winter's Tale 1604 Acted at Whitehall 1611.

First complete collection in folio 1623, Isaac Jaggard and Ed Blount, 1632, 1664, 1685 The second folio is of very little value

Shakespeare's Parents His father was John Shakespeare, a glover, who married Mary Arden, daughter of Robert Arden, Esq, of Bomch, a good county gentleman

Shakespeare's Wife, Anne Hathaway of Shottery, some eight years older than himself, daughter of a substantial yeoman

Shakespeare's Children One son, Hamnet, who died in his twelfth year (1585-

1596) Two daughters, who survived him, Susanna, and Judith twin-born with Hamnet. Both his daughters married and had children, but the lines died out.

It is a cry of Shakespeare "Rimmer had very good reason to say that Shakespeare is a great glib man" Voltare, in 1761, said, "Shakespeare is a man with some imagination, whose plays can please only in London and Canada." In 1765 he wrote to M. de Cideville, "Shakespeare is the Corneille of London, but everywhere else he is a great fool (*grand je d'ailleurs*)"

Shakespeare of Divines (The), Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667)

It is (Taylor) divine and wise and what they can be full to feel, the name and the matter arranged to make it in poetry — Heber

Shakespeare of Eloquence (The) The comte de Mirabeau was so called by Barnave (1749-1791)

Shakespeare of Germany (The), Augustus Frederick Ferdinand von Kotzebue (1761-1819) Also G. K. W. Grossman

Shakespeare of Prose Fiction (The) Richardson the novelist is so called by D'Israeli (1689-1761)

Shallow, a weak-minded country justice, cousin to Slender. He is a great braggart, and especially fond of boasting of the mad pranks of his younger days. It is said that justice Shallow is a satirical portrait of sir Thomas Lucy of Charlroote, who prosecuted Shakespeare for deer-stealing — Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596), and *Henry IV* (1598)

It was as a justice of the quorum and ex officio in 1598 — 1599

Shallum, lord of a manor consisting of a long chain of rocks and mountains called Tirab. Shallum was "of gentle disposition, and beloved both by God and man." He was the lover of Hilpa, a Chinese antediluvian princess, one of the 160 daughters of Zilpah, of the race of Colu or Can — Addison, *Spectator*, viii 581-5 (1712)

Shalott (The lady of), a poem by Tennyson, in four parts. Pt. i tells us that the lady passed her life in the island of Shalott in great seclusion, and was known only by the peasantry. Pt. ii tells us that she was weaving a magic web, and that a curse would fall on her if she looked down the river. Pt. iii describes how sir Lancelot rode to Camel-

lot in all his bravery, and the lady gazed at him as he rode along. Pt. iv tells us that the lady floated down the river in a boat called *The Lady of Shalott*, and died heart-broken on the way. Sir Lancelot came to gaze on the dead body, and exclaimed, "She has a lovely face, and may God have mercy on her!" This ballad was afterwards expanded into the *Idyll* called "Llaine, the Fair Maid of Astolat" (q.v.), the beautiful incident of Llaine and the barge being taken from the *History of Prince Arthur*, by sir T. Malory.

While my body is so low I let this letter be put into my right hand and my hand be put into the letter and I let it be put into a fair bed with all the richest clothes that I have about me and so let my hand and all my rich clothes be laid with me in a closet to the next place where the Thun is and there let me be put in a large and but one man with me such as ye but to see me thither and that my hand be covered with lace, mantle over and over. So when she was dead the corpse and the bed and all was laid the next way unto the Thun, and there a man and the corpse and all were put in a large on the Thun, and so the man carried the large to Westmister and there he laid a great wife to and for or any an (1598-1599) L. H. L.

King Arthur saw the body and had it buried, and sir Lancelot made an offering, etc. (ch. 121), much the same as Levenson has reproduced it in verse.

Shamho'zai (ש'ח'ז'י), the angel who debauched himself with women, repented, and hung himself up between earth and heaven — Bereshit rabbi (in Gen. vi. 2)

* Harut and Marut were two angels sent to be judges on earth. They judged righteously till Zohara appeared before them, when they fell in love with her, and were imprisoned in a cave near Babylon, where they are to abide till the day of judgment.

Shandy (Tristram), the nominal hero of Sterne's novel called *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1759). He is the son of Walter and Elizabeth Shandy.

Captain Shandy, better known as "Uncle Toby," the real hero of Sterne's novel. Captain Shandy was wounded at Namur, and retired on half-pay. He was benevolent and generous, brave as a lion but simple as a child, most gallant and most modest. Hazlitt says that "the character of uncle Toby is the finest compliment ever paid to human nature." His modest love-passages with Widow Wadman, his kindly sympathy for lieutenant Lefevre, and his military discussions, are wholly unrivalled.

Aunt Dinah [Shandy], Walter Shandy's

aunt Sho bequeathed to him £1000, which Walter fancied would enable him to carry out all the wild schemes with which his head was crammed

Mrs Elizabeth Shandy, mother of Tristram Shandy The ideal of nonentity, individual from its very absence of individuality

Walter Shandy, Tristram's father, a metaphysical don Quixote, who believes in long noses and propitious names, but his son's nose was crushed, and his name, which should have been Trismegistus ("the most propitious"), was changed in christening to Tristram ("the most unlucky") If much learning can make man mad, Walter Shandy was certainly mad in all the affairs of ordinary life His wife was a blank sheet, and he himself a sheet so written on and crossed and rewritten that no one could decipher the manuscript — *L. Sterne, The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759)

Sharp, the ordinary of major Touchwood, who aids him in his transformation, but is himself puzzled to know which is the real and which the false colonel — *T. Dibdin, What Next?*

Sharp (Rebecca), the orphan daughter of an artist "She was small and slight in person, pale, sandy-haired, and with green eyes, habitually cast down, but very large, odd, and attractive when they looked up" Becky had the "dismal precocity of poverty," and, being engaged as governess in the family of sir Pitt Crawley, hart, contrived to marry clandestinely his son captain Rawdon Crawley, and taught him how to live in splendour "upon nothing a year" Becky was an excellent singer and dancer, a capital talker and wheedler, and a most attractive, but unprincipled, selfish, and unscrupulous woman Lord Steyne introduced her to court, but her conduct with this peer gave rise to a terrible scandal, which caused a separation between her and Rawdon, and made England too hot to hold her She retired to the Continent, was reduced to a Bohemian life, but ultimately attached herself to Joseph Sedley, whom she contrived to strip of all his money, and who lived in dire terror of her, dying in six months under very suspicious circumstances — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair* (1848)

With Becky Sharp we think we could be good if we had £1,000 a year — *Bayne*

Becky Sharp with a baronet for a brother in law and an earl's daughter for a friend felt the hollowness of human grandeur and thought she was happier with the Bohemian artists in Soho — *The Express*

Sharp (Timothy), the "lying valet" of Charles Gayless His object is to make his master, who has not a sixpence in the world, pass for a man of wealth in the eyes of Melissa, to whom he is engaged — *Garrick, The Lying Valet* (1741)

Sharp-Beak, the crow's wife, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Sharpe (The Right Rev James), archbishop of St Andrew's, murdered by John Balfour (a leader in the covenanter's army) and his party — *Sir W Scott, Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Sharper (Master), the cutler in the Strand — *Sir W Scott, Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Sharpitlaw (Gideon), a police officer — *Sir W Scott, Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Shawonda'ssee, son of Mudjckewis, and king of the south wind Fat and lazy, listless and easy Shawondasee loved a prairie maiden (the Dandelion), but was too indolent to woo her — *Longfellow, Hiawatha* (1855)

The Stoops to Conquer, a comedy by Oliver Goldsmith (1773) Miss Hardcastle, knowing how bashful young Marlow is before ladies, stoops to the manners and condition of a barmaid, with whom he feels quite at his ease, and by this artifice wins the man of her choice

* * It is said that when Goldsmith was about 16 years old, he set out for Edgworthstown, and finding night coming on when at Ardagh, asked a man "which was the best house in the town" — meaning the best inn The man, who was Cornelius O'Kelly, the great fencing-master, pointed to that of Mr Ralph Fetherstone, as being the best house in the vicinity Oliver entered the parlour, found the master of the mansion sitting over a good fire, and said he intended to pass the night there, and should like to have supper Mr Fetherstone happened to know Goldsmith's father, and, to humour the joke, pretended to be the landlord of "the public," nor did he reveal himself till next morning at breakfast, when Oliver called for his bill It was not sir Ralph Fetherstone, as is generally said, but Mr. Ralph Fetherstone, whose grandson was sir Thomas

Sheba The queen of Sheba or Saba (i.e. the Sabaeans) came to visit Solomon,

and tested his wisdom by sundry questions, but affirmed that his wisdom and wealth exceeded even her expectations — 1 *Kings* x, 2 *Chron* ix

No not to answer madam all those hard things
That Sheba came to ask of Solomon

Tennyson *The Princess* II.

* * The Arabs call her name Balkis or Belkis, the Abyssinians, Macqueda, and others, Anzis

Sheba (*The queen* of), a name given to Mde Montroville (the Begum Mootee Mahul) — Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Shebdiz, the Persian Bucephalos, the favourite charger of Chosroës II or Khosrou Parviz of Persia (590-628)

Shedad, king of Ad, who built a most magnificent palace, and laid out a garden called "The Garden of Irem," like "the bowers of Eden" All men admired this palace and garden except the prophet Houd, who told the king that the foundation of his palace was not secure And so it was, that God, to punish his pride, first sent a drought of three years' duration, and then the Sarsar or icy wind for seven days, in which the garden was destroyed, the palace ruined, and Shedad, with all his subjects, died

It is said that the palace of Shedad or Shuddaad took 500 years in building, and when it was finished the angel of death would not allow him even to enter his garden, but struck him dead, and the rose garden of Irem was ever after invisible to the eye of man — Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, 1 (1797)

Sheep (*Lord Bantam's*) These sheep had tails of such enormous length that his lordship had go-carts harnessed to the sheep for carrying their tails

There goes Mrs. Roundabout the cutler's wife.
Odious puss! how she puddles along with her train two
yards behind her! She puts me in mind of lord Bantam's
sheep — Goldsmith *The Bee* II. (1759)

Sheep (The Cotswold)

No brown nor sullied black the face or legs doth
streak

[All] of the whitest kind whose brows so woolly be

As men in her fair sheep no more see

A body long and large

And of the fleecy face

But everywhere is store

Drayton *Polyolbion* xiv (1613)

Sheep-Dog (*A*), a lady-companion, who occupies the back seat of the br-ronche, carries wraps, etc, goes to church with the lady, and "guards her from the wolves," as much as the lady wishes to be guarded, but no more

'Rawdon' said Becky 'I must have a sheep
dog I mean a moral shepherd's dog to keep
the wolves off me' A sheep-dog n companion!
Becky Sharp with a sheep-dog! Isn't that good fun! —
Thackeray *Vanity Fair* xxxvii. (1848)

Sheep of the Addane Valley
In this valley, which led to the cave of the Addane, were two flocks of sheep, one white and the other black When any one of the black sheep bleated, a white sheep crossed over and became black, and when one of the white sheep bleated, a black sheep crossed over and became white — *The Mahabogion* ("Peredur," twelfth century)

Sheep of the Prisons, a cant term in the French Revolution for a spy under the jailers — C Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, III 7 (1859)

Sheep Tilted at Don Quixote saw the dust of two flocks of sheep coming in opposite directions, and told Sancho they were two armies—one commanded by the emperor Alifanfaron sovereign of the island of Trpoban, and the other by the king of the Garman'teans, called "Pentapolin with the Naked Arm" He said that Alifanfaron was in love with Pentapolin's daughter, but Pentapolin refused to sanction the alliance, because Alifanfaron was a Mohammedan The mad knight rushed on the flock "led by Alifanfaron," and killed seven of the sheep, but was stunned by stones thrown at him by the shepherds When Sancho told his master that the two armies were only two flocks of sheep, the knight replied that the enchanter Freston had "metamorphosed the two grand armies" in order to show his malice — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I III 4 (1605)

* * After the death of Achillès, Ajax and Ulysses both claimed the armour of Hector The dispute was settled by the sons of Atreus (2 syl), who awarded the prize to Ulysses This so enraged Ajax that it drove him mad, and he fell upon a flock of sheep driven at night into the camp, supposing it to be an army led by Ulysses and the sons of Atreus When he found out his mistake, he stabbed himself This is the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles called *Ajax Mad*

* * Orlando in his madness also fell foul of a flock of sheep — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Sheffield (*The Bard* of), James Montgomery, author of *The Wanderer of Switzerland*, etc (1771-1854)

With broken lyre and cheek serenely pale
Lo! sad Alcmaeus wanders down the vale
O'er his lost works let classic Sheffield weep
May no rude hand disturb their early sleep!
Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1800)

Shelby (Mr), uncle Tom's first master Being in commercial difficulties, he was obliged to sell his faithful slave His son afterwards endeavoured to buy uncle Tom back again, but found that he had been whipped to death by the villain Legree—Mrs Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)

Shell (A) Amongst the ancient Gaels a shell was emblematic of peace Hence when Bosmina, Fingal's daughter, was sent to propitiate king Erragon, who had invaded Morven, she carried with her a "sparkling shell as a symbol of peace, and a golden arrow as a symbol of war"—Ossian, *The Battle of Lora*

Shells, i.e. hospitality "Semo king of shells" ("hospitality") When Cuthullin invites Swaran to a banquet, his messenger says, "Cuthullin gives the joy of shells, come and partake the feast of Erin's blue eyed chief" The ancient Gaels drank from shells, and hence such phrases as "chief of shells," "hall of shells," "king of shells," etc (king of hospitality) "To rejoice in the shell" is to feast sumptuously and drink freely

Shemus-an-Snachad or "James of the Needle," Mr. or's tailor at Edinburgh—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Shepherd's Calendar (The), twelve eclogues in various metres, by Spenser, one for each month *January* Colin Clout (*Spenser*) bewails that Rosalind does not return his love, and compares his forlorn condition to the season itself *February* Cuddy, a lad, complains of the cold, and Thenot laments the degeneracy of pastoral life *March* Willie and Thomalin discourse of love (described as a person just aroused from sleep) *April* Hobbinol sings a song on Eliza, queen of shepherds *May* Palinode (3 syl) exhorts Piers to join the festivities of May, but Piers replies that good shepherds who seek their own indulgence expose their flocks to the wolves He then relates the fable of the kid and her dam *June* Hobbinol exhorts Colin to greater cheerfulness, but Colin replies there is no cheer for him while Rosalind remains unkid and loves Menalcas better than himself *July* Morrel, a goat herd, invites Thomalin to come with him to the uplands, but Thomalin replies

that humility better becomes a shepherd (i.e. a pastor or clergyman) *August* Perigot and Willie contend in song, and Cuddy is appointed arbiter *September* Diggon Davie complains to Hobbinol of clerical abuses *October* On poetry, which Cuddy says has no encouragement, and laments that Colin neglects it, being crossed in love *November* Colin, being asked by Thenot to sing, excuses himself because of his grief for Dido, but finally he sings her elegy *December* Colin again complains that his heart is desolate because Rosalind loves him not (1579)

Shepherds Hunting (The), four "eclogues" by George Wither, while confined in the Marshalsea (1615) The shepherd Rogot is the poet himself, and his "hunting" is a satire called *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, for which he was imprisoned The first three eclogues are upon the subject of Rogot's imprisonment, and the fourth is on his love of poetry "Willi" is the poet's friend, William Browne of the Inner Temple, author of *Britannia's Pastorals* He was two years the junior of Wither

Shepherd (The), Moses, who for forty years fed the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law

Sing heavenly Mure that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinai didst inspire
* That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed
In the beginning how the heaven and earth
Rose out of chaos.

Milton *Paradise Lost* I. (166-7)

Shepherd (The Gentle), George Grenville, the statesman One day, in addressing the House, George Grenville said, "I tell me where! tell me where" Pitt hummed the line of a song then very popular, beginning, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where!" and the whole House was convulsed with laughter (1712-1770)

* * Allan Ramsay has a beautiful Scotch pastoral called *The Gentle Shepherd* (1725)

Shepherd (John Claridge), the signature adopted by the author of *The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to Judge of the Changes of Weather*, etc (1744) Supposed to be Dr John Campbell, author of *A Political Survey of Britain*

Shepherd-Kings (The) or *Hyksos* These hyksos were a tribe of Cuthites driven from Assyria by Araluis and the Shemites Their names were (1) Sauris or Salatis, called by the Arabs El-Weleed, and said to be a descendant of Esau

(B.C. 1870-1851), (2) ELON, called by the Arabs Er-Reiyan, son of El-Weleed (B.C. 1851-1811), (3) APACHNAS (B.C. 1811-1750), (4) ARÖPHIS, called by the Arabs Er-Reiyan II, in whose reign Joseph was sold into Egypt and was made viceroy (B.C. 1750-1700), (5) JAMIAS (B.C. 1700-1651), (6) ASSETH (1651-1610). The Hyksos were driven out of Egypt by Amösis or Thethmosis, the founder of the eighteenth dynasty, and retired to Palestine, where they formed the chiefs or lords of the Philistines (Hyksos is compounded of *hy*l, "king," and *sos*, "shepherd")

* * Apophis or Aphophis was not a shepherd-king, but a pharaoh or native ruler, who made Apachnas tributary, and succeeded him, but on the death of Aphophis the hyksos were restored

Shepherd Lord (*The*), lord Henry de Cliford, brought up by his mother as a shepherd to save him from the vengeance of the Yorkists. Henry VII restored him to his birthright and estates (1455-1548)

The gracious fairy
Who loved the shepherd lord to meet
In his wanderings solitary
Wordsworth *The White Doe of Rylstone* (1815)

Shepherd of Banbury (See SHEPHERD, JOHN CLARIDGE)

Shepherd of Filida.

' Preserve him, Mr Nicholas, as thou wouldst a diamond. He is not a shepherd but an elegant courtier,' said the curé—Cervantes *Don Quixote* I. I. 8 (160.)

Shepherd of Salisbury Plain (*The*), the hero and title of a religious tract by Hannah More. The shepherd is noted for his homely wisdom and simple piety. The academy figure of this shepherd was David Saunders, who, with his father, had kept sheep on the plain for a century.

Shepherd of the Ocean. So Colin Clout (*Spenser*) calls sir Walter Raleigh in his *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1591)

Shepherdess (*The Faithful*), a pastoral drama by John Fletcher (1610). The "faithful shepherdess" is Corin, who remains faithful to her lover although dead. Milton has borrowed rather largely from this pastoral in his *Comus*.

Sheppard (*Jack*), immortalized for his burglaries and escapes from Newgate. He was the son of a carpenter in Spitalfields, and was an ardent, reckless, and generous youth. Certainly the most

popular criminal ever led to Tyburn for execution (1701-1724)

* * Daniel Defoe made *Jack Sheppard* the hero of a romance in 1724, and W. H. Ainsworth in 1839.

Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, always brings ill luck to the possessor. It belonged at one time to the see of Canterbury, and Osmund pronounced a curse on any layman who wrested it from the Church.

The first layman who held these lands was the protector Somerset, who was beheaded by Edward VI.

The next layman was sir Walter Raleigh, who was also beheaded.

At the death of Raleigh, James I seized on the lands and conferred them on Car earl of Somerset, who died prematurely. His younger son Carew was attainted, committed to the Tower, and lost his estates by forfeiture.

* * James I was no exception. He lost his eldest son the prince of Wales, Charles I was beheaded, James II was forced to abdicate, and the two Pretenders consummated the ill luck of the family.

Sherborne is now in the possession of Digby earl of Bristol.

(For other possessions which carry with them ill luck, see GOLD OF TOLOSA, GOLD OF NIBELUNGEN, GRISTEEI, HARMONIA'S NECKLACE, etc.)

Sheva, the philanthropic Jew, most modest but most benevolent. He "stints his appetite to pamper his affections, and lives in poverty that the poor may live in plenty." Sheva is "the widows' friend, the orphans' father, the poor man's protector, and the universal dispenser of charity, but he ever shrank to let his left hand know what his right hand did." Ratcliffe's father rescued him at Cadiz from an *auto da fe*, and Ratcliffe himself rescued him from a howling London mob. This noble heart settled £10,000 on Miss Ratcliffe at her marriage, and left Charles the heir of all his property—Cumberland, *The Jew* (1776).

* * The Jews of England made up a very handsome purse, which they presented to the dramatist for this championship of their race.

Sheva, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is designed for sir Roger Lestranger, censor of the press in the reign of Charles II. Sheva was one of David's scribes (2 Sam. xx 25), and sir Roger was editor of the *Observer*, in which he vindicated the

court measures, for which he was knighted

Than Shera, none more loyal zeal have shown,
Wakeful as Judah a lion for the crown
Tate *Abraham and Achitophel* II. (1639)

Shibboleth, the test pass-word of a secret society. When the Ephraimites tried to pass the Jordan after their defeat by Jephthah, the guard tested whether they were Ephraimites or not by asking them to say the word "Shibboleth," which the Ephraimites pronounced "Sibboleth" (*Judges* II. 1-6)

In the Sicilian Vespers, a word was given as a test of nationality. Some dried peas (*ciceri*) were shown to a suspect if he called them *cheecharec*, he was a Sicilian, and allowed to pass, but if *sicari*, he was a Frenchman, and was put to death.

In the great Danish slaughter on St. Brice's Day (November 13), 1002, according to tradition, a similar test was made with the words "Chechester Church," which, being pronounced hard or soft, decided whether the speaker were Dane or Saxon.

Shield. When a hero fell in fight, his shields left at home used to become blood. —*Gaelic Legendary Lore*

The mother of Cúchulain remains in the hall
His shield is bloody in the hall Art thou fallen my fair
halberd son In Erin's dismal war? —*Ossian Temora* v

Shield (Point of a). When a flag emblazoned with a shield had the point upwards, it denoted peace, and when a combatant approached with his shield reversed, it meant the same thing in mediæval times.

And behold, one of the ships outstripped the others, and they saw a shield lifted up above the side of the ship and the point of the shield was upwards, in token of peace —
The Lubinogion (*Branwen* " etc. twelfth century)

Shield (Striking the). When a leader was appointed to take the command of an army, and the choice was doubtful, those who were the most eligible went to some distant hill, and he who struck his shield the loudest was chosen leader.

They went each to his hill. Bards marked the sounds of the shields. Loudest rang thy boss Duth maruno Thou must lead in war —*Ossian Cath Loda* II.

*** When a man was doomed to death, the chief used to strike his shield with the blunt end of his spear, as a notice to the royal bard to begin the death-song.

Calbar rises in his arms. The clang of shields is heard. —*Ossian Temora* I

Shield of Cathmor (The). This shield had seven bosses, and the ring of each boss (when struck with a spear) conveyed a distinct telegraphic message

to the tribes. The sound of one boss, for example, was for muster, of another for retreat, of a third distress, and so on. On each boss was a star, the names of which were Can'-mation (on the first boss), Col-derna (on the second), Ulochio (on the third), Cathlin (on the fourth), Rel-durath (on the fifth), Berthin (on the sixth), and Ton-the'na (on the seventh).

In his arms strode the chief of Atha to where his shield hung high at night high on a mossy bough over Lutar's streamy roar. Seven bosses rose on the shield the seven voices of the king which his warriors received from the wind —*Ossian Temora* VII.

Shield of Gold or Golden Shield, the shield of Mars, which fell from heaven, and was guarded in Rome by twelve priests called Salii.

Charge for the hearth of Vesta
Charge for the Golden Shield I

Stan. a. xxxv

Hail to the fire that burns for aye [of Vesta]
And the shield that fell from heaven I
Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome* (*Battle of the Lake Regillus* xxxviii. 1849)

Shield of Love (The). This buckler was suspended in a temple of Venus by golden ribbons, and underneath was written "WHosoever BE THIS SHIELD, FAIR AMORFT BE HIS" —*Spenser, Faery Queen*, IV. 10 (1596)

Shield of Rome (The), Fabius "Cunctator" Marcellus was called "The Sword of Rome" (See *FABRUS*)

Shift (Samuel), a wonderful mimic, who, like Charles Mathews the elder, could turn his face to anything. He is employed by sir William Wealthy to assist in saving his son George from ruin, and accordingly helps the young man in his money difficulties by becoming his agent. Ultimately, it is found that sir George's father is his creditor, the young man is saved from ruin, marries, and becomes a reformed and honourable member of society, who has "sown his wild oats" —*Foote, The Minor* (1760)

Shilla'lah, a wood near Arklow, in Wicklow, famous for its oaks and blackthorns. The Irishman's blindgeon is so called, because it was generally cut from this wood.

Shilling (To cut one off with a). A tale is told of Charles and John Banister. John having irritated his father, the old man said, "Jack, I'll cut you off with a shilling." To which the son replied, "I wish, dad, you would give it me now."

*** The same identical anecdote is told of Sheridan and his son Tom.

Ship *The master takes the ship out, but the mate brings her home* The reason is this On the first night of an outward passage, the starboard watch takes the first four hours on deck, but in the homeward passage the port watch Now, the "starboard watch" is also called the master's or captain's watch, because when there was only one mate, the master had to take his own watch (i.e. the starboard) The "port watch" is commanded by the first mate, and when there was only one, he had to stand to his own watch

* * When there are two mates, the second mate takes the starboard watch

Ship (*The Intelligent*) *Ellida* (Frithjof's ship) understood what was said to it, hence in the *Frithjof Saga* the son of Thorsten constantly addresses it, and the ship always obeys what is said to it — Tegnér, *Frithjof Saga*, v (1825)

Ship-Shape A vessel sent to sea before it is completed is called "jury-shipped" or "jury-rigged," i.e. rigged for the nonce (*your-y*, "pro temporê"), while at sea, she is completed, and when all the temporary makeshifts have been changed for the proper riggings, the vessel is called "ship-shape"

Having been sent to sea in a hurry they were little better than jury rigged and we are now being put into ship-shape — *Daily News* August 23 1870

Ship of the Desert, the camel or dromedary employed in "voyages" through the sand-seas of the African deserts

I t me have the long
And patient swiftness of the desert hip
The helpless dromedary

Byron, *The Deformed Transformed* L 1 (1821)

Shipton (*Mother*), the heroine of an ancient tale entitled *The Strange and Wonderful History and Prophecies of Mother Shipton*, etc — T. Evan Preece

Shipwreck (*The*), a poem in three cantos, by William Falconer (1762) Supposed to occupy six days The ship was the *Britannia*, under the command of Albert, and bound for Venice Being overtaken in a squall, she is driven out of her course from Candia, and four seamen are lost off the Ice main-yardarm A fearful storm greatly distresses the vessel, and the captain gives command "to bear away" As she passes the island of St. George, the helmsman is struck blind by lightning Bowsprit, foremast, and main-topmast being carried away, the officers try to save themselves on the wreck of the foremast The ship splits on the projecting verge of cape Colonna

The captain and all his crew are lost except Arion (*Falconer*), who is washed ashore, and being befriended by the natives, returns to England to tell this mournful story

Shoe *The right shoe first* It was by the Romans thought unlucky to put on the left shoe first, or to put the shoe on the wrong foot St. Foix says of Augustus

Cet empereur qui gouverna avec tant de sagesse et dont le regne fut si florissant, restoit immobile et consterné lorsqu'il lui arrivoit par mégarde de mettre le soulier droit au pied gauche et le soulier gauche au pied droit.

Shoe Pinches *We all know where the shoe pinches*, we each of us know our own special troubles

Lord Foppington. Hark thee shoemaker, these shoes don't fit me.

Shoemaker. My lord, I think they fit you very well.

Lord Fop. They hurt me just be ow the instep

Shoem. No my lord they don't hurt you there

Lord Fop. I tell thee they pinch me execrably

Shoem. Why then my lord—

Lord Fop. Whail! Wilt thou persuade me I cannot feel?

Shoem. Your lordship may please to feel what you think fit but that shoe does not hurt you. I think I understand my trade. — Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* l. 2 (1777)

Shoe in Weddings In English weddings, slippers and old shoes are thrown at the bride when she leaves the house of her parents, to indicate that she has left the house for good

Luther being at a wedding told the bridegroom he had placed the husband's shoe on the head of the bed afin qu'il prit ainsi la domination et le gouvernement. — Mischelet, *Life of Luther* (1843)

In Turkish weddings, as soon as the prayers are over, the bridegroom makes off as fast as possible, followed by the guests, who pelt him with old shoes These blows represent the adieux of the young man — *Thirty Years in the Harari*, 330

In Anglo-Saxon marriages, the father delivered the bride's shoe to the bridegroom, and the bridegroom touched the bride on the head with it, to show his authority — Chambers, *Journal*, June, 1870

Shoe the Gray Goose, to undertake a difficult and profitless business John Skelton says the attempt of the laity to reform the clergy of his time is about as mad a scheme as if they attempted to shoe wild geese

What hath laymen to doe The gray go a to shoe?
J. Skelton, *Colyn Cloute* (1499-1529)

* * "To shoe the goose" is sometimes used as the synonym of being tipsy

Shoe the Mockish Mare, shoe the wild mare, similar to "belting the

eat," to do a work of danger and difficulty for general not personal benefit

Let us see who dare shoe the mock-h mare.
J Skelton *Colyn Olout* (1490-1529)

* * * There is a boys' game called "Shoeing the Wild Mare," in which the players say

Shoe the wild mare
But if she won't be shod she must go bare.

Herrick refers to it (*Works*, i 176) when he says

Of blind man's buffe and of the care
That young men have to shoe the mare

"To shoe the colt" means to exact a fine called "footing" from a new associate or colt. The French say, *Pirrer la mule*

Shoes (*He has changed his*), "mutā it calceos," that is, he has become a senator, or has been made a peer. The Roman senators wore black shoes, or rather black huskins, reaching to the middle of the leg, with the letter C in silver on the instep

(For several other customs and superstitions connected with shoes, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 815-6)

Shonou (*The Reign of*), the most remote period, historic or pre-historical

Let us first learn to know what belongs to ourselves and then if we have leisure cast our reflections back to the reign of Shonou who governed 20 000 years before the creation of the moon—Goldsmith *A Citizen of the World* lxxx (1759)

Shoo-King (*The*), the history of the Chinese monarchs, by Confucius. It begins with Yoo, B.C. 2205

Shoolbred (*Dame*), the foster-mother of Henry Smith—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Shore (*Jane*), the heroine and title of a tragedy by N. Rowe (1713). Jane Shore was the wife of a London merchant, but left her husband to become the mistress of Edward IV. At the death of that monarch, lord Hastings wished to obtain her, but she rejected his advances. This drew on her the jealous wrath of Alicia (lord Hastings's mistress), who induced her to accuse lord Hastings of want of allegiance to the lord protector. The duke of Gloucester commanded the instant execution of Hastings, and, accusing Jane Shore of having bewitched him, condemned her to wander about in a sheet, holding a taper in her hand, and decreed that any one who offered her food or shelter should be put to death. Jane continued an outcast for three days, when her husband came to her succour, but he was seized by Gloucester's myrmidons, and Jane Shore died

James Smithson (1809) had a splendid voice, a tall and noble person. Her Jane Shore put more money into the manager's pocket than Edmund Kean. Merely Miss Foote or Charles Kemble.—Donaldson *1 collection*

Shoreditch. The old London tradition is that Shoreditch derived its name from Jane Shore, the beautiful mistress of Edward IV, who, worn out with poverty and hunger, died miserably in a ditch in this suburb

I could not get one bit of bread
Whereby my hunger might be fed
So weary of my life at length
I yielded up my vital strength
Within a ditch which since that day
Is Shoreditch called as writers say
A ballad in Pepys's collection *The Woeful Lamentation of Jane Shore*

Stow says the name is a corruption of "sewer-ditch," or the common drain. Both these etymologies are only good for fable, as the word is derived from sir John de Soerdich, an eminent statesman and diplomatist, who "rode with Manney and Chandos against the French by the side of the Black Prince"

Shoreditch (*Duke of*) Barlow, the favourite archer of Henry VIII, was so entitled by the Merry Monarch, in royal sport. Barlow's two skilful companions were created at the same time, "marguis of Islington," and "earl of Paneras"

Good King make not good lord of Lincoln duke of Shoreditch.—*The Poor Man's Petition to the Kings* (art. xvi 1603)

Shorne (*Sir John*), noted for his feat of conjuring the devil into a hoot

To Master John Shorne
That blessed man borne
Which juggleth with a bote
I beschrewe his berte rote
That will trust him and it be I
Fantasia of Idolatry

Short-Lived Administration (*The*), the administration formed February 12, 1746, by William Pulteney. It lasted only two days

Shortcake (*Mrs*), the baker's wife, one of Mrs. Mallett's friends—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Shortell (*Master*), the mercer at Liverpool—Sir W. Scott, *Peccol of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Shortnose (2 syl), a clown, servant to lady Hartwell the widow—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1639)

Shorthouse (*Tom*), epitaph of
His Jacet Tom Shorthouse sine Tom sine Sheets sine Riches
Qui Vizit sine Gown sine Cloak sine Shirt sine Freaches.
Old London (taken from the *Magna Britannia*)

Shoulder-Blade Divination
A divination strange the Dutch made English have
By the shoulder of a ram from off the right side pared,
Which usually they boil, the spine-bone being bared.

Which then the wind takes, and gazes thereupon,
 Pilots long to come forebears, leaves scarcely at
 home
 3 or 4 m. adulterous stealth, as the events of war
 The reigns and deaths of kings etc.
 Drayton *Polydoron*, v (1612)

Shovel-Boards or *Edward Shovel-Boards*, broad shillings of Edward III Taylor, the water-poet, tells us "they were used for the most part at shovell-board"

the unthrifft every day
 With n e f e downwaid's do at shovell-board play
 Taylor the water poet (l 3-1634)

Shrewsbury (Lord), the earl marshal in the court of queen Elizabeth — Sir W. Scott, *Kendworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Shropshire Toast (The), "To all friends round the Wrekin"

Shufflebottom (Abel), a name assumed by Robert Southey in some of his amatory productions (1771-1843)

Shuffleton (The Hon Tom), a man of very slender estate, who borrows of all who will lend, but always forgets to repay or return the loans. When spoken to about it, he interrupts the speaker before he comes to the point, and diverts the conversation to some other subject. He is one of the new school, always emotionless, looks on money as the *summum bonum*, and all as fair that puts money in his purse. The Hon Tom Shuffleton marries lady Caroline Braymore, who has £1000 a year (See *DIMANCH*) — G Colman, junior, *John Bull*.

Who is this—all I love and I breathe
 Cravat and eye-band and jewels and swatches
 Crin and garters and slippers and cuffs
 With all creation spleen and vapoural
 Oh Mr Richard Jones your humble—
 I have give a o'er to mouthe and mouthe
 Stand still speak plain and let us hear
 What was intended for the ear
 I faith with out the lim is old
 Of bills no part you ever played
 Of all it was a o'er— a flower
 each other"

G Croker *On Richard Jones the Actor* (1773 1831)

Shutters (Tom, put up the) A lieutenant threatened Mr Hobbs of St James's Street (London), to withdraw his custom, whereupon Mr Hobbs instantly called out to his errand boy, "Tom, put up the shutters" This witty reproof has become a stock phrase of braver with tradesmen when a silly customer threatens to withdraw his custom

Shylock, the Jew, who lends Anthonio (a Venetian merchant) 8000 ducats for three months, on these conditions. If repaid within the time, only the

principal would be required, if not, the Jew should be at liberty to cut from Anthonio's body a pound of flesh. The ships of Anthonio being delayed by contrary winds, the merchant was unable to meet his bill, and the Jew claimed the forfeiture. Portia, in the dress of a law doctor, conducted the trial, and when the Jew was about to take his bond, reminded him that he must shed no drop of blood, nor must he cut either more or less than an exact pound. If these conditions were infringed, his life would be forfeit. The Jew, feeling it to be impossible to exact the bond under such conditions, gave up the claim, but was heavily fined for seeking the life of a Venetian citizen — Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (1598)

It was of C Macklin (1690-1797) that Pope wrote the dog-gerel

This is the Jew
 That Shakespeare drew;

but Edmund Kean (1787-1833) was unrivalled in this character

According to the kindred authority of Shylock no man hates the thing he would not kill — Sir W. Scott.

* * Paul Seechi tells us a similar tale. A merchant of Venice, having been informed by private letter that Drake had taken and plundered St Domingo, sent word to Sampson Ceneda, a Jewish usurer. Ceneda would not believe it, and bet a pound of flesh it was not true. When the report was confirmed, the pope told Seechi he might lawfully claim his bet if he chose, only he must draw no blood, nor take either more or less than an exact pound, on the penalty of being hanged — Gregorio Leti, *Life of Sixtus V* (1666)

Sibbald, an attendant on the earl of Monteith — Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Siberia, the Siberia Mr Bell of Antermomy, in his *Travels*, informs us that Siberia is universally called Siber by the Russians

From Guinea's coast and Siber's dreary mines
 Campbell *Treasures of Hope* 1 (1799)

Siberian Climate (A), a very cold and rigorous climate, winterly and inhospitable with snow-hurricanes and biting winds. The valley of the Lena is the coldest region of the globe

Sibylla, the sibyl (See *SIBYLS*)

And thou Alecto feeds me with thy foods
 A Alecto
 a faynte
 a faynte
 Magistrate
 (c., 1807)

Sibyls Plato speaks of only one sibyl, Martian Capella says there were two (the *Erythraean* or *Cumaean* sibyl, and the *Phrygian*), Pliny speaks of the three sibyls, Jackson maintains, on the authority of Alian, that there were four, Shakespeare speaks of the nine sibyls of old Rome (1 *Henry VI* act 1 sc 2), Varro says they were ten (the sibyls of Libya, Samos, Cumæ (in Italy), Cumæ (in Asia Minor), Erythraean, Persia, Tiburtis, Delphi, Aneyra (in Phrygia), and Marpessa), in reference to which Rabelais says, "she may be the *eleventh* sibyl" (*Pantagruel*, iii 16), the mediæval monks made the number to be twelve, and gave to each a distinct prophecy respecting Christ. But whatever the number, there was but one "sibyl of old Rome" (the *Cumaean*), who offered to Tarquin the nine Sibylline books.

Sibyl's Books (*The*) We are told that the sibyl of Cumæ (in *Æolis*) offered Tarquin nine volumes of predictions for a certain sum of money, but the king, deeming the price exorbitant, refused to purchase them, whereupon she burnt three of the volumes, and next year offered Tarquin the remaining six at the same price. Again he refused, and the sibyl burnt three more. The following year she again returned, and asked the original price for the three which remained. At the advice of the augurs, the king purchased the books, and they were preserved with great care under guardians specially appointed for the purpose.

Her remaining chimes like the sibyl's books, became more precious in an increasing ratio as the preceding ones were destroyed.—P. Fitzgerald *The Partisan Family* l. 7.

Sic Vos non Vobis (See *Vos non Vobis*)

Sicilian Bull (*The*), the brazen bull invented by Perillos for the tyrant Phalaris, as an engine of torture. Perillos himself was the first victim enclosed in the bull.

As the Sicilian bull that rightfully
His cries echoed who had shaped the mould
Did so rebel with the voice of him
Tormented that the brazen monster seemed
Pierced through with pain.

Dante *Hell* xxvii (1300)

Sicilian Vespers (*The*), the massacre of the French in Sicily, which began at Palermo, March 30, 1282, at the hour of vespers, on Easter Monday. This wholesale slaughter was provoked by the brutal conduct of Charles d'Anjou (the governor) and his soldiers towards the islanders.

A similar massacre of the Danes was made in England on St. Bryce's Day (November 13), 1002.

Another similar slaughter took place at Bruges, March 24, 1302.

* * The Bartholomew Massacre (Aug. 24, 1572) was a religious not a political movement.

Sicilian (Le) or L'AMOUR PEINTRE, a comedy by Molière (1667). The Sicilian is don Pedre, who has a Greek slave named Isidore. This slave is loved by Adraste (2 syl), a French gentleman, and the plot of the comedy turns on the way that the Frenchman allures the Greek slave away from her master. Hearing that his friend Damon is going to make a portrait of Isidore, he gets him to write to don Pedre a letter of introduction, requesting that the bearer may be allowed to take the likeness. By this ruse, Adraste reveals his love to Isidore, and persuades her to elope. The next step is this: Zaïde (2 syl), a young slave, pretends to have been ill-treated by Adraste, and runs to don Pedre to crave protection. The don bids her go in, while he intercedes with Adraste on her behalf. The Frenchman seems to relent, and Pedre calls for Zaïde to come forth, but Isidore comes instead, wearing Zaïde's veil. Don Pedre says to Adraste, "There, take her home, and use her well!" "I will," says Adraste, and leads off the Greek slave.

Sicily of Spain (*The*) Alemtejo, in Portugal, was so called at one time. In the Middle Ages, Alemtejo was "the granary of Portugal."

Sick Man of the East (*The*), the Turkish empire. It was Nicholas of Russia who gave this name to the moribund empire.

We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It would be a great misfortune if one of these days he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements are all made. The man is certainly dying, and we must not allow such an event to take us by surprise.—Nicholas of Russia, to Sir George Seymour, British chargé d'affaires (January 11 1844).

Siddhartha, born at Gaya, in India, and known in Indian history as Buddha (i.e. "The Wise").

Sidney, the tutor and friend of Charles Egerton McSycephiant. He loves Constantia, but conceals his passion for fear of paining Egerton, her accepted lover.—C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764).

Sidney (Sir Philip) Sir Philip Sidney, though suffering extreme thirst

from the agony of wounds received in the battle of Zutphen, gave his own draught of water to a wounded private lying at his side, saying, "Poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine."

A similar instance is recorded of Alexander "the Great," in the desert of Gedrosia.

David, fighting against the Philistines, became so parched with thirst that he cried out, "Oh that one would give me drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate!" And the three mighty men broke through the host of the Philistines and brought him water, nevertheless, he would not drink it, but poured it out unto the Lord.—2 Sam. xxiii. 15-17

Sidney's Sister, Pembroke's Mother Mary Herbert (born Sidney), countess of Pembroke, who died 1621

Underneath this table hearse
Lies the subject of all verse—
Sidney's sister Pembroke's mother
Death ere thou hast killed another
Fair and good and learned as she
Time shall throw his dart at thee.

Wm. Browne (1645. See Lansdowne Collection
No 777 in the British Museum)

Sidonian Tincture, purple dye, Tyrian purple. The Tyrians and Sidonians were world-famed for their purple dye.

Not in that proud Sidonian tincture dyed,
Philneas Fletcher *The Purple Island* xii. (1633).

Sid'rophel, William Lilly, the astrologer

Quoth Ralph "No" far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sid'rophel,
That deals in destiny's dark counsels
And sage opinions of the moon sells,
To whom all people, far and near
On deep importances repair."

S Butler *Hudibras* II. 3 (1664)

Siebel, Margherita's rejected lover, in the opera of *Faust e Margherita*, by Gounod (1859)

Siege *Mon siège est fait*, my opinion is fixed, and I cannot change it. This proverb rose thus. The abbe de Vertot wrote the history of a certain siege, and applied to a friend for some geographical particulars. These particulars did not arrive till the matter had passed the press, so the abbe remarked with a shrug, "Bah! mon siège est fait."

Siege Perilous (*The*) The Round Table contained sieges for 150 knights, but three of them were "reserved." Of these, two were posts of honour, but the third was reserved for him who was destined to achieve the quest of the holy grail. This seat was called "perilous,"

because if any one sat therein except he for whom it was reserved, it would be his death. Every seat of the table bore the name of its rightful occupant in letters of gold, and the name on the "Siege Perilous" was sir Galahad (son of sir Launcelot and Elaine).

Said Merlin "There shall no man sit in the two void places but they that shall be of most worship. But in the *Siege Perilous* there shall no man sit but one, and if any other be so hardy as to do it, he shall be destroyed."—Pt. I. 48.

Then the old man made sir Galahad unarm, and he put on him a coat of red sandel with a mantel upon his shoulder furred with fine ermines, and he brought him unto the *Siege Perilous*, when he sat beside sir Launcelot. And the good old man lifted up the cloth and found there these words written *THE SIEGE OF SIR GALAHAD*—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* III. 22 (1470).

Siege of Calais, a novel by Mde. de Tenein (1681-1749). George Colman has a drama with the same title.

Siege of Damascus Damascus was besieged by the Arabs, while Eumenés was governor. The general of the Syrians was Phœyas, and of the Arabs Calad. Phœyas asked Eumenés's permission to marry his daughter Eudœia, but was sternly refused. After gaining several victories, he fell into the hands of the Arabs, and then joined them in their siege, in order to revenge himself on Eumenés. Eudœia fell into his power, but she refused to marry a traitor. Calad requested Phœyas to point out to him the governor's tent, on being refused, they fought, and Calad fell. Abudah, being now chief in command, made an honourable peace with the Syrians, Phœyas died, and Eudœia retired to a convent.—J. Hughes, *Siege of Damascus* (1720).

Siege of Rhodes, by sir W. Davenant (1656)

Sieg'fried [*Seeq freed*], hero of pt. 1 of the *Nibelungen Lied*, the old German epic. Siegfried was a young warrior of peerless strength and beauty, invulnerable except in one spot between his shoulders. He vanquished the Nibelungs, and earned away their immense hoards of gold and precious stones. He wooed and won Kriemhild, the sister of Günther king of Burgundy, but was treacherously killed by Hagan, while stooping for a draught of water after a hunting expedition.

Siegfried had a cape or cloak, which rendered him invisible, the gift of the dwarf Alberich, and his sword, called Balmung, was forged by Wieland, blacksmith of the Teutonic gods.

This epic consists of a number of different lays by the old minnesingers, pieced

together into a connected story as early as 1210. It is of Scandinavian origin, and is in the *Younger Edda*, amongst the "Völsunga Sagas" (compiled by Snorri, in the thirteenth century).

Siegfried's Birthplace He was born in Phinecastle, then called Xanton.

Siegfried's Father and Mother Siegfried was the youngest son of Siegmund and Sieglind, king and queen of the Netherlands.

Siegfried called Horny He was called horny because when he slew the dragon, he bathed in its blood, and became covered with a horny hide which was invulnerable. A linden leaf happened to fall on his back between his shoulder-blades, and as the blood did not touch this spot, it remained vulnerable.—The minnesingers, *The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Siegfried von Lindenberg, the hero of a comic German romance, by Müller (1779). Still popular and very amusing.

Sieglind [*Seeg lind*], the mother of Siegfried, and wife of Siegmund king of the Netherlands.—The minnesingers, *The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Siegmund [*Seeg mund*], king of the Netherlands. His wife was Sieglind, and his son Siegfried [*Seeg freed*].—The minnesingers, *The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Sieve (*The Trial of the*) When a vestal was charged with unchastity, she was condemned to carry water from the Tiber in a sieve without spilling any. If she succeeded, she was pronounced innocent, but if any of the water ran out, it was a confirmation of her guilt.

Sieve and Shears, a method of discovering a thief. The *modus operandi* is as follows.—A sieve is nicely balanced by the points of shears touching the rim, and the shears are supported on the tips of the fingers while a passage of the Bible is read, and the apostles Peter and Paul are asked whether so-and-so is the culprit. When the thief's name is uttered, the sieve spins round. Theocritus mentions this way of divination in his *Idyll*, III, and Bea Jonson alludes to it.

Searching for things lost with a sieve and shears.—*The Alchemist* I. 1 (1610).

Sigero, "the Good," slain by Argantes. Argantes hurled his spear at Godfrey, but it struck Sigero, who "rejoiced to suffer in his sovereign's place"—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xi (1576).

Sight Nine things are necessary before the form of anything can be discerned by the eye: (1) a power to see, (2) light, (3) a visible object, (4) not too small, (5) not too rare, (6) not too near, (7) not too remote, (8) clear space, (9) sufficient time.—See Sir John Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*, xiv (1622).

Sightly (*Captain*), a dashing young officer, who runs away with Priscilla Tomboy, but subsequently obtains her guardian's consent to marry her.—*The Rump* (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*).

Sigismunda, daughter of Tancred king of Salerno. She fell in love with Guiscardo her father's squire, revealed to him her love, and married him in a cavern attached to the palace. Tancred discovered them in each other's embrace, and gave secret orders to waylay the bridegroom and strangle him. He then went to Sigismunda, and reproved her for her degrading choice, which she boldly justified. Next day, she received a human heart in a gold casket, knew instinctively that it was Guiscardo's, and poisoned herself. Her father being sent for, she survived just long enough to request that she might be buried in the same grave as her young husband, and Tancred.

Too late repenting of his cruel deed
One common sepulchre for both decreed
Intombed the wretched pair in royal state
And on their monument in cribbed their fate

Dryden *Sigismunda and Guiscardo* (from Boccaccio)

Sigismund, emperor of Austria.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Sigismunda, daughter of Siffrid, lord high chancellor of Sicily, and betrothed to count Tancred. When king Roger died, he left the crown of Sicily to Tancred, on condition that he married Constantia, by which means the rival lines would be united, and the country saved from civil war. Tancred gave a tacit consent, intending to obtain a dispensation, but Sigismunda, in a moment of wounded pride, consented to marry earl Osmond. When king Tancred obtained an interview with Sigismunda, to explain his conduct, Osmond challenged him, and they fought. Osmond fell, and when his wife ran to him, he thrust his sword into her and killed her.—J. Thomson, *Tancred and Sigismunda* (1745).

* * This tragedy is based on "The Baneful Marriage," an episode in *Gil Blas*, founded on fact.

Sigismunda, the heroine of Cervantes's last work of fiction. This tale is a tissue of episodes, full of most incredible adventures, astounding prodigies, impossible characters, and extravagant sentiments. It is said that Cervantes himself preferred it to his *Don Quixote*, just as Corneille preferred *Nicomede* to his *Cid*, and Milton *Paradise Regained* to his *Paradise Lost* — *Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Romance."

Sigurd, the hero of an old Scandinavian legend. Sigurd discovered Brynhild, encased in complete armour, lying in a death-like sleep, to which she had been condemned by Odin. Sigurd woke her by ripping up her corselet, fell in love with her, promised to marry her, but deserted her for Gudrun. This ill-starred union was the cause of an *Iliad* of woes.

An analysis of this romance was published by Weber in his *Illustrations of Northern Antiquities* (1810).

Sijl (Al), the recording angel.

On that day we will roll up the heavens as the angel Al Sijl roll'd up the scroll wherein every man's actions are recorded. — *tl Fordn. xxi.*

Sikes (Bill), a burglar, and one of Lagin's associates. Bill Sikes was a hardened, irreclaimable villain, but had a conscience which almost drove him mad after the murder of Nancy, who really loved him (ch. xlviii). Bill Sikes (1 syl) had an ill-conditioned savage dog, the beast-image of his master, which he kicked and loved, ill-treated and fondled — C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

The French "Bill Sikes" is "Jean Hirou," a creation of Henri Monnier.

Sikundra (The), a mausoleum about six miles from Agra, raised by Akhbar "the Great," in the reign of our Charles I.

Silence, a country justice of asinine dulness when sober, but when in his cups of most uproarious mirth. He was in the commission of the peace with his cousin Robert Shallow.

"I *swear*," I did not think Master Silence had been a man of this mettle.

"Hence! Who I? I have been merry twice and once ere now — *Shakespeare 2 Henry VI act v sc 3 (l. 93)*

Sile'no, husband of Mysis, a kind-hearted man, who takes pity on Apollo when cast to earth by Jupiter, and gives him a home — Kane O'Hara, *Alidas* (1764).

Silent (The), William I. prince of Orange (1583-1584). It was the principle of Napoleon III. emperor of the French to "hear, see, and say nothing."

Silent Man (The), the barber of Bagdad, the greatest chatteringbox that ever lived. Being sent for to shave the head and beard of a young man who was to visit the cadi's daughter at noon, he kept him from daybreak to midday, prating, to the unspeakable annoyance of the customer. Being subsequently taken before the caliph, he ran on telling story after story about his six brothers. He was called the "Silent Man," because on one occasion, being accidentally taken up with ten robbers, he never said he was not one of the gang. His six brothers were Baeboe the hunchback, Bakbarah the toothless, Bakne the one-eyed, Aleonz the blind, Alna-char the careless, and Schacabae the hare-lipped — *Arabian Nights* ("The Barber," and "The Barber's Six Brothers").

Silent Woman (The), a comedy by Ben Jonson (1609). Morose, a miserly old fellow, who hates to hear any voice but his own, has a young nephew, sir Dauphine, who wants to wring from him a third of his property, and the way he gains his point is this. He induces a lad to pretend to be a "silent woman." Morose is so delighted with the phenomenon that he consents to marry the prodigy, but the moment the ceremony is over, the boy-wife assumes the character of a virago, whose tongue is a ceaseless clack. Morose is in despair, and signs away a third of his property to his nephew, on condition of being rid of this intolerable pest. The trick is now revealed, Morose retires into private life, and sir Dauphine remains master of the situation.

Sile'nus, son of Pan, chief of the sile'ni or older satyrs. Silēnus was the foster-father of Bacchus the wine-god, and is described as a jovial old toper, with bald head, pug nose, and pimply face.

Old Silenus bleated drunken

Led by his inebriate satyrs.

Longfellow *Drinking Song*

Silhouette (3 syl), a black profile. So called from Etienne de Silhouette, *contrôleur des finances* under Louis XV. (1757).

Les réformes financières de ce ministre ayant paru mesquines et ridicules la caricature s'en empara, et l'on donna le nom de Silhouettes à ces dessins imparfaits où l'on se bornait à indiquer par un simple trait le contour des objets.

Silky, a Jew money-lender, swindler, and miser. (See *SULKY*.)

You phet all day tremble at night and act the hypocrite by fir'ing things in the morning — T. Holcroft, *2^d lead to Pulln*, II. 3 (1792).

Silly Billy, William IV (1765, 1830-1837)

Silures (3 *syl*), the inhabitants of Siluria, that is, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Brecon, and Glamorganshire

Those Silures, called by us the South Wales men
Dryden *Polyolbion* xvi (1613)

Silva (*Don Ruy Gomez de*), an old Spanish grandee, to whom Elvira was betrothed, but she detested him, and loved Ernani, a bandit-captain. Charles V tried to seduce her, and Silva, in his wrath, joined Ernani to depose the king. The plot being discovered, the conspirators were arrested, but, at the intercession of Elvira, were pardoned. The marriage of Ernani and Elvira was just about to be consummated, when a horn sounded. Ernani had hound himself, when Silva joined the bandit, to put an end to his life whenever summoned so to do by Silva, and the summons was to be given by the blast of a horn. Silva being relentless, Ernani kept his vow, and stabbed himself—Verdi, *Ernani* (1841)

Silver Age (*The*), the age succeeding the golden, and succeeded by the iron age. The best period of the world or of a nation is its golden age, noted for giants of literature, simplicity of manners, integrity of conduct, honesty of intention, and domestic virtues. The Elizabethan was the golden age of England. The silver age of a people is noted for its elegant refinement, its delicacy of speech, its luxurious living, its politeness and artificial manners. The reign of Anne was the silver age of England. The iron age is that of commerce and hard matter-of-fact. Birth is no longer the one thing needful, but hard cash, the romance of life has died out, and iron and coals are the philosopher's stone. The age of Victoria is the iron age of England. Strange that the three ages should all be the reigns of queens!

Silver Code (*The*), a translation into Gothic of parts both of the Old and New Testaments by bishop Ulfilas, in the eighth century. Still extant.

Silver-Fork School (*The*), a name given to a class of English novelists who gave undue importance to etiquette and the externals of social intercourse. The most distinguished are Lady Blessington (1789-1849), Theodore Hook (1716-1796), Lord Lytton (1801-1873), Mrs Trollope (1790-1863), and Lord Beaconsfield,

Silver Pen Eliza Meteyard was so called by Douglas Jerrold, and she adopted the pseudonym (1816-1879)

Silver Spoon. *Born with a silver spoon in your mouth* means born to good luck. The allusion is to the silver spoons given as prizes and at christenings. The lucky man is born with the prize in his mouth, and does not need to wait for it or to earn it.

Silver Star of Love (*The*), the star which appeared to Vasco da Gama when his ships were tempest-tossed through the malice of Bacchus. Immediately the star appeared, the tempest ceased, and there was a great calm.

The sky and ocean blending, each on fire
Seemed as all Nature struggled to expire
When now the Silver Star of Love appeared
Bright in the east her radiant front she reared
Camœns *Lusad* vi. (1572).

Silver-Tongued (*The*), Joshua Sylvester, translator of Du Bartas's *Divine Weeks and Works* (1563-1618)

William Bates, a puritan divine (1625-1699)

Henry Smith, preacher (1550-1600)

Anthony Hammond, the poet, called "Silver Tongue" (1668-1738)

Spranger Barry, the "Irish Roseus" (1719-1777)

Silver Wedding (*The*), the twenty-fifth anniversary, the fiftieth anniversary is the golden wedding. In Germany those persons who attain the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day are presented by their friends and family with a wreath of silver flowers, and on the fiftieth anniversary with a wreath of gold flowers. The fifth anniversary is the wooden wedding, and the seventy-fifth the diamond wedding. Sometimes the Wedding Service is repeated on the fiftieth anniversary.

In 1879 William king of Prussia and emperor of Germany celebrated his golden wedding.

Silverquill (*Sam*), one of the prisoners at Portanferry—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Silves de la Selva (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*, pertaining to "Amadis of Gaul." This part was added by Feliciano de Silva.

Silvestre (2 *syl*), valet of Octavo (son of Argante and brother of Zerbinette)—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

Sil'via, daughter of the duke of Milan, and the lady-love of Valentine one of the heroes of the play—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1591)

Simmons (*Wido c*), the seamstress, a neighbour of the Ramsays—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Simon (*Martin*), proprietor of the village Bout du Monde, and miller of Grenoble. He is called "The king of Pekout," and in reality is the baron de Peyras, who has given up all his estates to his nephew, the young chevalier Marcellin de Peyras, and retired to Grenoble, where he lived as a villager. Martin Simon is in secret possession of a gold-mine left him by his father, with the stipulation that he should place it beyond the reach of any private man on the day it became a "source of woe and crime." Fabiusson, a travelling tinker, the only person who knows about it, being murdered, Simon is suspected, but Lucie Noel confesses the crime. Simon then makes the mine over to the king of France, as it had proved the source both "of woe and crime"—J Stirling, *The Gold-Mine of Miller of Grenoble* (1861)

Simon Pure, a young quaker from Pennsylvania, on a visit to Obadiah Primi (a Bristol quaker, and one of the guardians of Anne Lovel's heiress). Colonel Leignwell personated Simon Pure, and obtained Obadiah's consent to marry his ward. When the real Simon Pure presented himself, the colonel denounced him as an impostor, but after he had obtained the guardians' signature, he confessed the trick, and showed how he had obtained the consent of the other three guardians—Mrs Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717)

*** This name has become a household word for "the real man," the *ipsissimus ego*

Si'mome or **Si'ton**, the friar, in the best-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1496). So called from Simon Magus (*Acts* viii 9-24)

Simony (*Dr*), in Foote's farce called *The Coenobites*, was meant for Dr Dodd

Sim'org, a word "which hath seen the world thrice destroyed." It is found in Kâf, but, as Hafiz says, "searching for the simorg is like searching for the philosopher's stone." This does not agree with Beckford's account (see **SIMURGH**).

In Kâf the simorg hath its dwelling place,
The all knowing bird of ages, who hath seen
The world with all its children thrice destroyed.
Southey *Thalaba the Destroyer* vlll 19 (1797)

Simpcox (*Saunder*), a lame man, who asserted he was born blind, and to whom St Alban said, "Come, offer at my shrine, and I will help thee." Being brought before Humphrey duke of Gloucester, the lord protector, he was asked how he became lame, and Simpcox replied he fell from a tree, which he had climbed to gather plums for his wife. The duke then asked if his sight had been restored? "Yes," said the man, and being shown divers colours, could readily distinguish between red, blue, brown, and so on. The duke told the rascal that a blind man does not climb trees to gather their fruits, and one born blind might, if his sight were restored, know that one colour differed from another, but could not possibly know which was which. He then placed a stool before him, and ordered the constables to whip him till he jumped over it, whereon the lame man jumped over it, and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him. Sir Thomas More tells this story, and Shakespeare introduces it in 2 *Henry IV* act ii sc 1 (1591)

Simple, the servant of Slender (cousin of justice Shallow)—Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596)

Simple (*The*), Charles III of France (879, 893-929)

Simple (*Peter*), the hero and title of a novel by captain Marryat (1833)

Simple Simon, a man more sinned against than sinning, whose misfortunes arose from his wife Margery's cruelty, which began the very morning of their marriage

We do not know whether it is necessary to feel for a Teutonic or Northern original for this once popular hood.
—*Quarterly Review*

Simpson (*Tam*), the drunken barber—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Simon (*Jem*), an old woman at Middlemas village—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Simurgh, a fabulous Eastern bird, endowed with reason and knowing all languages. It had seen the great cycle of 7000 years twelve times, and, during that period, it declared it had seen the earth, wholly without inhabitant seven times—W Beckford, *Vathek* (notes, 2)

1784) This does not agree with Southey's account (see SIMORG)

Sin, twin-keeper, with Death, of Hell-gate She sprang, full-grown, from the head of Satan

Woman to the waist, and fair
But ending foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting
Milton *Paradise Lost* II. (1665)

Sin'adone (*The lady of*), metamorphosed by enchantment into a serpent Sir Lybius (one of Arthur's knights) slew the enchantress, and the serpent, coiling about his neck, kissed him, whereupon the spell was broken, the serpent became a lovely princess, and sir Lybius made her his wife — *Libeaux* (a romance)

Sindbad, a merchant of Bagdad, who acquired great wealth by merchandize He went seven voyages, which he related to a poor discontented porter named Hindbad, to show him that wealth must be obtained by enterprise and personal exertion

First Voyage Being becalmed in the Indian Ocean, he and some others of the crew visited what they supposed to be an island, but which was in reality a huge whale asleep They lighted a fire on the whale, and the boat wole the creature, which instantly dived under water Sindbad was picked up by some merchants, and in due time returned home

Second Voyage Sindbad was left, during sleep, on a desert island, and discovered a roe's egg, "fifty paces in circumference" He fastened himself to the claw of the bird, and was deposited in the valley of diamonds Next day, some merchants came to the top of the crags, and threw into the valley huge joints of raw meat, to which the diamonds stuck, and when the eagles picked up the meat, the merchants scared them from their nests, and carried off the diamonds Sindbad fastened himself to a piece of meat, was carried by an eagle to its nest, and being rescued by the merchants, returned home laden with diamonds

Third Voyage is the encounter with the Cyclops (See ULYSSES AND POLYPHEMOS, where the account is given in detail)

Fourth Voyage Sindbad married a lady of rank in a strange island on which he was cast, and when his wife died, he was buried alive with the dead body, according to the custom of the land He made his way out of the catacomb, and

returned to Bagdad, greatly enriched by valuables rifled from the dead bodies

Fifth Voyage The ship in which he sailed was dashed to pieces by huge stones let down from the talons of two angry roes Sindbad swam to a desert island, where he threw stones at the monkeys, and the monkeys threw back cocon-nuts On this island Sindbad encountered and killed the Old Man of the Sea

Sixth Voyage Sindbad visited the island of Serendib (or Ceylon), and climbed to the top of the mountain "where Adam was placed on his expulsion from paradise"

Seventh Voyage He was attacked by corsairs, sold to slavery, and employed in shooting elephants from a tree He discovered a tract of hill country completely covered with elephants' tusks, communicated his discovery to his master, obtained his liberty, and returned home — *Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor")

Sindbad, Ulysses, and the Cyclops (See ULYSSES AND POLYPHEMOS)

Sin'el,thane of Glamis, and father of Macbeth He married the younger daughter of Malcolm II of Scotland

Sing (*Sadha*), the monarch of the desert — Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Singe de Racine (*Le*), Campistron, the French dramatic poet (1656-1723)

Singing Apple (*The*), in the deserts of Libya This apple resembled a ruby crowned with a huge diamond, and had the gift of imparting wit to those who only smelt of it Prince Chery obtained it for Fairstar (See SINGING TREE)

The singing apple is as great an embellisher of wit as the dancing water is of beauty Would you appear in public as a poet or prose writer a wit or a philosopher you only need smell it, and you are possessed at once of the rare gifts of genius — Comtesse D'Amoy *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar" 165.)

Singing Tree (*The*), a tree, every leaf of which was a mouth, and all the leaves sang together in harmonious concert — *Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last story)

* * In the tale of *Chery and Fairstar* "the singing tree" is called "the singing apple" (q v)

Single-Speech Hamilton, William Gerard Hamilton, statesman (1729-1796) His first speech was delivered November 13, 1775, and his eloquence threw into

the shade every orator except Pitt himself

It was supposed that he had exhausted himself in that one speech and had become physically incapable of making a second, so that afterwards when he really did make a second, everybody was naturally disgusted and most people dropped his acquaintance.—Do Quincey (1786-18.2)

Singleton (Captain), the hero of a novel by D. Defoe, called *The Adventures of Captain Singleton*

The second part [of *Robinson Crusoe*] scarcely rises above the level of *Captain Singleton*—*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Romance"

Singular Doctor (The), William Occam, *Doctor Singularis et Invincibilis* (1276-1347)

*** The "Occam razor" was *entia non sunt multiplicanda*, "entities are not to be unnecessarily multiplied" In other words, elements, genera, and first principles are very few in number

Simon or **SIMONS**, a Corinthian robber, called "The Pine-Bender," because he fastened his victims to the branches of two adjacent pine trees bent down by force, being then left to rebound, they tore the victim to pieces—*Greek Fable*

In Stephen's reign, we are told, "the barons took those supposed to have any property, and inflicted on them unutterable tortures. Some they hanged up by the feet, and smoked with foul smoke, some they hung by the thumbs, and weighted with coats of mail. They tied knotted cords about the heads of others, and twisted the cords till the pain went to the brains, others they kept in dungeons with adders and snakes. Some they tore in pieces by fastening them to two trees, and some they placed in a crucet house, i.e. a chest short and narrow, in which were spikes the victims being forced into the chest, all their limbs were crushed and broken"—Ingram, *Saxon Chronicle*

Sinner Saved (A) Cyra daughter of Proterius of Cappadocia was on the point of taking the veil among Emmelia's sisterhood, and just before the day of renunciation, Eleemon, her father's freed slave, who loved her, sold himself to the devil, on condition of obtaining her for his wife. He signed the bond with a drop of his heart's blood, and earned about with him a little red spot on his breast, as a perpetual reminder of the compact. The devil now sent a dream to Cyra, and another to her father, which caused them to change their plans, and on the very day that Cyra was to have taken the veil, she was given by St Basil in marriage to Eleemon, with whom she lived happily for

many years, and had a large family. One night while her husband was asleep, Cyra saw the blood-red spot, she knew what it meant, and next day Eleemon told her the whole story. Cyra now bestirred herself to annul the compact, and went with her husband to St Basil, to whom a free and full confession was made. Eleemon was shut up for a night in a cell, and Satan would have carried him off, but he clung to the foot of a crucifix. Next day, Satan met St Basil in the cathedral, and demanded his bond. St Basil assured him the bond was illegal and invalid. The devil was foiled, the red mark vanished from the skin of Eleemon, a sinner was saved, and St Basil came off victorious.—*Amphilochius, Life of St Basil* (See Rosweyde, *Vita Patrum*, 156-8)

*** Southey has converted this legend into a ballad of nine laves (1829)

Simon, the crafty Greek who persuaded the Trojans to drag the Wooden Horse into their city.—Virgil, *Aeneid*, II

Dant , in his *Inferno*, places Simon, with Potiphar's wife, Nimrod, and the rebellious giants, in the tenth pit of Malbolg  (see p. 473)

Sintoism, the primitive religion of Japan. It recognizes *Tien* ("the sun") as the supreme deity, under whom is a crowd of inferior gods and goddesses. The priests eat no animal food. The name is derived from *Sm*, a demi-god.

Sintram, the Greek hero of the German romance *Sintram and His Companions*, by baron Lamotte Fouqu 

Sintram's Sword, *Welsung*

Sio'na, a seraph, to whom was committed the charge of Bartholomew the apostle.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, III. (1748)

Siph'a, the guardian angel of Andrew the brother of Simon Peter.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, III. (1748)

Siphax, a soldier, in love with princess Calis, sister of Astorax king of Paphos. The princess is in love with Polydore the brother of general Memnon ("the mad lover").—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617)

Sir Oracle, a dictatorial prig, a dogmatic pedant

I am sir Oracle
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark
Shakespeare *Merchant of Venice* act I. sc. 1 (1595)

Sirens, three sea-nymphs, whose usual abode was a small island near cape

Pelōrus, in Sicily They enticed sailors ashore by their melodious singing, and then killed them Their names are Parthenōpe, Ligeia, and Leucothēa — *Græk Fable*

Sirloin of Beef James I, on his return from a hunting excursion, so much enjoyed his dinner, consisting of a loin of roast beef, that he laid his sword across it, and dubbed it sir Loin. At Chingford, in Essex, is a place called "Friday Hill House," in one of the rooms of which is an oak table with a brass plate let into it, inscribed with the following words — "ALL LOVERS OF ROAST BEEF WILL LIKE TO KNOW THAT ON THIS TABLE A LOIN WAS KNIGHTED BY KING JAMES THE FIRST ON HIS RETURN FROM HUNTING IN EPPING FOREST"

Knighting the loin of beef is also ascribed to Charles II

Our second Charles of famous fame
On loin of beef did dine
He held his sword pleased o'er the meat
Arise, thou fated sir Loin
Ballad of the New Sir John Barlejoorn

Sirocco, a wind, called the solano in Spain, the khamsin in Egypt, the simoom in Western Asia, and the harmattan on the coast of Guinea. The Italians say of a stupid book, *Era scritto in tempo dal sirocco* ("It was written during the sirocco")

Sister Anne, sister of Fatima (the seventh and last wife of Bluebeard). Fatima, being condemned to death by her tyrannical husband, requested sister Anne to ascend to the highest tower of the castle to watch for her brothers, who were momentarily expected. Bluebeard kept roaring below stairs for Fatima to be quick, Fatima was constantly calling out from her chamber, "Sister Anne, do you see them coming?" and sister Anne was on the watch-tower, mistaking every cloud of dust for the mounted brothers. They arrived at last, rescued Fatima, and put Bluebeard to death — Charles Periault, *Contes* ("La Barbe Bleue," 1697)

This is a Scandinavian tale taken from the *Folks Sagas*

Sisyphos, in Latin Sisyphus, a king of Corinth, noted for his avarice and fraud. He was punished in the infernal regions by having to roll uphill a huge stone, which always rolled down again as soon as it reached the top. Sisyphos is a type of avarice, never satisfied. The avaricious man reaches

the summit of his ambition, and no sooner does he so than he finds the object of his desire as far off as ever

With many a weary step and many a groan
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone
The huge round stone, returning with a bound
Thunders impetuous down and smokes along the ground
Homer *Odyssey* xi. (100 s. trans.)

Sisyphus, in the Milesian tales, was doomed to die, but when Death came to him, the wily fellow contrived to fasten the unwelcome messenger in a chair, and then feasted him till old Spare-ribs grew as fat as a prize pig. In time, Pluto released Death, and Sisyphus was caught, but prayed that he might speak to his wife before he went to hadēs. The prayer was granted, and Sisyphus told his wife not to bury him, for though she might think him dead, he would not be really so. When he got to the infernal regions, he made the ghosts so merry with his jokes that Pluto reproved him, and Sisyphus pleaded that, as he had not been buried, Pluto had no jurisdiction over him, nor could he even be ferried across the Styx. He then obtained leave to return to earth, that he might persuade his wife to bury him. Now, the wily old king had previously bribed Hermēs, when he took him to hadēs, to induce Zeus to grant him life, provided he returned to earth again in the body, when, therefore, he did return, he demanded of Hermēs the fulfilment of his promise, and Hermēs induced Zeus to bestow on him life. Sisyphus was now allowed to return to earth, with a promise that he should never die again till he himself implored for death. So he lived and lived till he was weary of living, and when he went to hadēs the second time, he was allotted, by way of punishment, the task of rolling a huge stone to the top of a mountain. Orpheus (2 syl.) asked him how he could endure so ceaseless and vain an employment, and Sisyphus replied "that he hoped ultimately to accomplish the task." "Never," exclaimed Orpheus, "it can never be done!" "Well, then," said Sisyphus, "mine is at worst but everlasting hope" — Lord Lytton, *Tales of Miletus*, i.

Sitophagus ("the wheat-eater"), one of the mouse princes, who, being wounded in the battle, crept into a ditch to avoid further injury or danger

The lame Sitophagus oppressed with pain
Creeps from the desperate dangers of the plain
And where the ditches rising weeds supply
There lurks the silent mouse relieved of heat,
And safe embowered avoids the chance of fate
Farrell *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* iii. (about 1712)

The last two lines might be amended thus

There he lies the trembling moine with bristled breath,
And, h'd from sight, avoids his instant death.

Siward [*Se ward*], the earl of Northumberland, and general of the English forces acting against Macbeth—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606)

Six Chronicles (*The*) Dr Giles compiled and edited six Old English Chronicles for Bolin's series in 1818. They are *Ethelwerd's Chronicle*, *Asser's Life of Alfred*, *Geoffrey of Monmouth's British History*, *Gildas the Wise's Nennius's History of the Britons*, and *Pichard of Cirencester On the Ancient State of Britain*. The last three were edited, in 1757, by professor Bertram, in his *Scriptores Træs*, but great doubt exists on the genuineness of Dr. Bertram's compilation (See *THREE WRITERS*)

Six Islands (*The*), which constituted "Great Britain" before the Saxon period, were Ireland, Iceland, Gotland, the Orkneys, Norway, and Dacia (or *Danmark*)

Six Months' War (*The*), the great war between Prussia and France. The emperor (Napoleon III.) left St Cloud July 28, 1870, and Paris capitulated January 28, 1871

Sixpenny War (*The*), the O P (old price) riot of Covent Garden in 1809. So called because the managers tried to raise the price of admission from 3s 6d to 1s. If the managers had not given way, the newly built theatre would have been utterly dismantled

Sixteen-String Jack, John Rann, a highwayman. He was a great fop, and wore sixteen tags to his breeches, eight at each knee (hanged 1774)

Dr Johnson said that Gray's poetry towered above the ordinary run of verse as "Sixteen String Jack above the ordinary fop" (1801—*Letter to Life of Johnson* (1791))

Skeffington, author of *Sleeping Beauty, Maids and Bachelors*, etc

And sure great Skeffington must claim our praise
For skinkers' coats, and skeletons of days.
1 from English Bards and Scotch Reviewers (1809)

Skeggs (*Mrs* Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia), the companion of "Lady Blarney." These were two flash women introduced by squire Thornhill to the Primrose family, with a view of beguiling the two eldest daughters, who were both very beautiful. Sir William Thornhill thwarted their infamous purpose—Goldsmith, *Year of Walsfield* (1766).

Skoloton at the Feast Plutarch says that in Egyptian banquets towards the close a servant brought in a skeleton, and cried aloud to the guests, "Look on this! Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you die!" Herodotus says the skeleton was a wooden one, about eighteen inches in length (See 1 Cor x 32)

The stranger feasted at his board
Lut, like the skeleton at the feast
That warning thine place never ceases
For ever—Never! Never!—For ever!
Longfellow *The Old Clock on the Stairs*

Skelton (*Sam*), a smuggler—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Sketchley (*Arthur*), George Rose, author of *Mrs Brown* (her observations on men and objects, politics and manners, etc.)

Skettles (*Sir Barnet*), of Fulham. He expressed his importance by an antique gold snuff-box and silk handkerchief. His hobby was to extend his acquaintances, and to introduce people to each other. Skettles, junior, was a pupil of Dr Blumber—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1816)

Skewington's Daughter, an instrument of torture in vogue by Skewington, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII. It consisted of a broad iron hoop, in two parts, jointed with a hinge. The victim was put into the hoop, which was then squeezed close and locked. Here he remained for about an hour and a half in the most inexpressible torture. (Generally corrupted into the "Seavenger's Daughter")

Skewton (*The Hon Mrs*), mother of Judith (Mr Dombey's second wife). Having once been a beauty, she painted when old and shrivelled, became enthusiastic about the "charms of nature," and reclined in her bath-chair in the attitude she assumed in her baronche when young and well off. A fashionable artist had painted her likeness in this attitude, and called his picture "Cleopatra." The Hon Mrs Skewton was the sister of the late Lord Feenix, and aunt to the present lord—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1816)

Skies, snobs, blackguards. At Westminster School the boys call themselves *Romans*, and the "town" *Volsci*, contracted into '*sci*', and corrupted into "skies."

"Snowball the skies!" thought I not knowing that "skies" and blackguards were synonymous terms—Lord W. J. Lennox, *Celebrities* etc., 1

Skiffins (*Miss*), an angular, middle-

aged woman, who wears "green kid gloves when dressed for company" She marries Wemmick—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860)

Skimpole (*Harold*), an amateur artist, always sponging on his friends Under a plausible, light-hearted manner, he was intensely selfish, but Mr Jarndyce looked on him as a mere child, and believed in him implicitly—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852)

(The original of this character was Leigh Hunt, who was greatly displeased at the skit)

Skin (*The Man without a*), Richard Cumberland So called by Garrick, on account of his painful sensitiveness of all criticism The same irritability of temper made Sheridan caricature him in *The Critic* as "sir Fretful Plagiarist" (1732-1811)

Skinfaxi ("shining mane"), the horse which draws the chariot of day—*Scandinavian Mythology*

Skofnung, the sword of King Rolf the Norway hero, preserved for centuries in Iceland

Skogan (See SCOGAN)

Skreigh (*Sh*), the precursor at the Gordon Arms inn, Kippeltringan—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Skulls The skulls of the ancient Persians were so thin-boned that a small pebble would break them, whereas those of the Egyptians were so thick in the bone that they would not break even with the blow of a huge stone—Herodotus, *History* (in nine books, called "The Nine Muses")

Skulls at Banquets Plutarch tells us that towards the close of an Egyptian feast a servant brought in a skeleton, and cried to the guests, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you die!"

Like skulls at Memphian banquets
Byron *Don Juan* III 65 (1820)

Skulnewhitter (*Andrew*), the scrivener—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Sky-Lark, a lark with the "skies" or 'seis The Westminster boys used to style themselves *Romans*, and the "town" *Volsci*, the latter word was curtailed to 'sci [*sky*] A row between the Westminsterians and the town roughs

was called a 'sci-lar' or a lark with the Volsci

Skyresh Bol'golam, the high admiral or galbet of the realm of Lilliput—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," in, 1726)

S L Laud ordered William Prynne to be branded on both cheeks with the letters S L, meaning "Schismatic libeller," but Prynne insisted that the letters stood for *Stigmata Laudis* ("Laud's disgrace")

Slackbridge, one of the "hands" in Bonnderby's mill at Coketown Slackbridge is an ill-conditioned fellow, ill made, with lowering eyebrows, and though inferior to many of the others, exercises over them a great influence He is the orator, who stirs up his fellow-workmen to strike—C Dickens, *Hard Times* (1851)

Slammerkin (*Mrs*) Captain Macheath says of her, "She is careless and genteel" "All you fine ladies," he adds, "who know your own beauty, affect an undress"—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, II 1 (1727)

Slander, an old hag, of "ragged, rude attire, and filthy lockes," who sucked venom out of her nails It was her nature to abuse all goodness, to frame groundless charges, to "sterile away the crowne of a good name," and "never thing so well was doon, but she with blame would blot, and of due praise deprive"

A foule and loathly creature sure in sight
And in conditions to be loathed no lesse
For she was stuf with rancour and despite
Up to the throat, that oft with bitterness
It forth would breake and gush in great excess

enll.

Sclauder"

Spenser *Fairy Queen* IV viii. 24 (1596).

Slang, from Slangenberg, a Dutch general, noted for his abusive and exaggerated epithets when he reproved the men under his command The etymon is suited to this dictionary, and the following are not without wit—Italian, *s-lingua*, s negative and *lingua* = "bad language," French, *esclandre*, "an event which gives rise to scandal," hence, *faire esclandre*, "to expose one to scandal," *causer de l'esclandre*, "to give ground for scandal," Greek, *skandālon*, "an offence, a scandal" "Slangs," fetters for malefactors,

Slango, a lad, servant of Gaylove a young barrister. He dresses up as a woman, and when squire Sapskull comes from Yorkshire for a wife, Slango passes himself off as Arbella. In the mean time, Gaylove assumes the airs and manners of a Yorkshire tike, and marries Arbella, with whom he is in love—Carey, *The Honest Yorkshireman* (1736)

Slawken-Ber'gus (*Hafen*), an inn-keeper, author, distinguished for the great length of his nose. In the *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (by Sterne), Slawken-Bergus is referred to as a great authority on all lore connected with noses, and a curious tale is introduced from his hypothetical works about a man with an enormously long nose.

No nose can be justly attributed by the poet to the nose of Slawken Bergus himself—Carlyle

Slaygood (*Guant*), master of a gang of thieves which infested the King's highway. Mr. Greatheart slew him, and rescued Leebelmind from his grasp in a duel—Banyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II (1651)

Sleary, proprietor of the circus at Colerown. A stout man, with one eye fixed and one loose, a voice like the efforts of a broken pair of bellows, a flabby skin, and muddled head. He was never sober and never drunk, but always kind-hearted. Tom Gradgrind, after robbing the burl, lay concealed in this circus as a black servant, till Sleary connived at his escape. This Sleary did in gratitude to Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., M.P., who adopted and educated Cecilia Lupe, daughter of his clown, signor Jupe.

Josephine Sleary, daughter of the circus proprietor, a pretty girl of 18, who had been tied on a horse at two years old, and had made a will at 12. This will she carried about with her, and in it she signified her desire to be drawn to the grave by two piebald ponies. Josephine married E. W. B. Childers of her father's circus—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854)

Sleek (*Ammadab*), in *The Serious Family*, a comedy by Morris Barnett

Sleeper (*The*). Almost all nations have a tradition about some sleeper, who will wake after a long period of dormancy.

American (North) **RIP VAN WINKLE**, a Dutch colonist of New York, slept twenty years in the Katskill Moun-

tains of North America—Washington Irving

American (South) **STANSLIAH I**, supposed to have fallen in the battle of Alcazarquebir, in 1578, is only asleep, and will in due time awake, return to life, and make Brazil the chief kingdom of the earth.

Arabian Legends **MUHAMMAD MONADI**, the twelfth imâm, is only sleeping, like Charlemagne, till Antichrist appears, when he will awake in his strength, and overthrow the great enemy of all true believers.

NOUJUMAD is only in a temporary sleep, waiting the fulness of time.

British Traditions **RING ARTHUR** is not dead in Avallon, but is merely metamorphosed into a raven. In due time he will awake, resume his proper person, claim the throne of Britain, and make it the head and front of all the kingdoms of the globe. "Because king Arthur bears for the nonce the semblance of a raven, the people of Britain never kill a raven" (Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. II. 5).

GUINIVR slept 600 years by the enchantment of Merlin. She was the natural daughter of king Arthur and Guendolen, and was thus punished because she would not put an end to a combat in which twenty nights were mortally wounded, including Merlin's son—Sir W. Scott, *Bridal of Tournai* (1813).

MIRIAM, the enchanter, is not dead, but "sleeps and sighs in an old tree, spell-bound by Vivien"—*British Legend*

ST DAVID was thrown into an enchanted sleep by Ormandine, but after sleeping for seven years, was awake by Merlin.

French Legend The French slain in the *SIGUR* *YRSIUS* are not really dead, but they sleep for the time being, awaiting the day of retribution.

German Legends **BARBAROSSA** with six of his knights sleep in Kyffhäuserberg, in Thuringia, till the fulness of time, when they will awake and make Germany the foremost kingdom of the earth. "The beard of the red king has already grown through the table slab at which he is sitting, but it must wind itself three times round the table before his second advent. Barbarossa occasionally wakes and asks, "Is it time?" when a voice replies, "Not yet. Sleep on."

CHARLEMAGNE is not dead, but only asleep in Untersberg, near Salzburg, waiting for the advent of Antichrist, when he will rouse from his slumber, go

forth conquering, and will deliver Christendom that it may be fit for the second advent and personal reign of Christ

CHARLES V kaiser of Germany is only asleep, waiting his time, when he will awake, return to earth, "resume the monarchy over Germany, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark, putting all enemies under his feet

KALZ LAZAR, of Servia, supposed to have been slain by the Turks in 1389, is not really dead, but has put on sleep for a while, and at an allotted moment he will re-appear in his full strength

Grecian Legends **ENDYMION**, a beautiful youth, sleeps a perpetual sleep in Latmos Selēnē (the moon) fell in love with him, kissed him, and still lies by his side In the British Museum is an exquisite statue of Endymion asleep — *Greek Fable*

EPIMENIDIS (5 syl) the Cretan poet was sent in boyhood to search for a stray sheep, being heated and weary, he stepped into a cave, and fell asleep for fifty-seven years Epimenidēs, who are told, attained the age of 154, 157, 229, and some say 289 years — *Pliny, History*, vii 12

Irish Traditions **BRIAN**, surnamed "Boromhe," king of Ireland, who conquered the Danes in twenty pitched battles, and was supposed to have been slain in the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, was only stunned He still sleeps in his castle of Kineora, and the day of Ireland's necessity will be Brian's opportunity

DESMOND OR KILMALLOCK, in Limerick, supposed to have perished in the reign of Elizabeth, is only sleeping under the waters of lough Gur Every seventh year he re-appears in full armour, rides round the lake early in the morning, and will ultimately re-appear and claim the family estates — *Sir W Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*

Jewish Legend **ELIJAH** the prophet is not dead, but sleeps in Abraham's bosom till Antichrist appears, when he will return to Jerusalem and restore all things

Russian Tradition **ELIJAH MANSUR**, warrior, prophet, and priest in Asiatic Russia, tried to teach a more tolerant form of Islām, but was looked on as a heretic, and condemned to imprisonment in the bowels of a mountain There he sleeps, waiting patiently the summons which will be given him, when he will awake, and wave his conquering sword to

the terror of the Muscovite — *Milner, Gallery of Geography*, 781

Scandinavian Tradition **OLAF TRYGGVASON** king of Norway, who was baptized in London, and introduced Christianity into Norway, Iceland, and Greenland Being overthrown by Svolde king of Sweden (A D 1000), he threw himself into the sea and swam to the Holy Land, became an anchorite, and fell asleep at a greatly advanced age, but he is only waiting his opportunity, when he will sever Norway from Sweden, and raise it to a first-class power

Scottish Tradition **THOMAS OF ELCHILDOUNE** sleeps beneath the Eildon Hills, in Scotland One day, an elfin lady led him into a cavern in these hills, and he fell asleep for seven years, when he revisited the upper earth, under a bond that he would return immediately the elfin lady summoned him One day, as he was making merry with his friends, he heard the summons, kept his word, and has never since been seen — *Sir W Scott, Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*

Spanish Tradition **BOBADIL EL CHICO**, last of the Moorish kings of Granada, lies spell-bound near the Alhambra, but in the day appointed he will return to earth and restore the Moorish government in Spain

Swiss Legend Three of the family of **TELL** sleep a semi-death at Rütli, waiting for the hour of their country's need, when they will wake up and deliver it

* * See SEVEN SLEEPERS

Sleeper Awakened (*The*) **Abou Hassan**, the son of a rich merchant at Bagdad, inherited a good fortune, but, being a prudent man, made a vow to divide it into two parts all that came to him from rents he determined to set apart, but all that was of the nature of cash he resolved to spend on pleasure In the course of a year he ran through this fund, and then made a resolve in future to ask only one guest at a time to his board This guest was to be a stranger, and never to be asked a second time It so happened that the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, disguised as a merchant, was on one occasion his guest, and heard Abou Hassan say that he wished he were caliph for one day, and he would punish a certain imām for tittle-tattling Haroun-al-Raschid thought that he could make capital of this wish for a little diversion, so, drugging the merchant's wine, he fell into a profound sleep, was conveyed to the palace, and on waking

was treated as the caliph. He ordered the man to be punished, and sent his mother a handsome gift, but at night, another sleeping draught being given him, he was carried back to his own house. When he woke, he could not decide if he had been in a dream or not, but his conduct was so strange that he was taken to a mad-house. He was confined for several days, and, being discharged, the caliph in disguise again visited him, and repeated the same game, so that next day he could not tell which had been the dream. At length the mystery was cleared up, and he was given a post about the caliph's person, and the sultana gave him a beautiful slave for his wife. Abou Hassan now played a trick on the caliph. He pretended to be dead, and sent his young wife to the sultana to announce the sad news. Zobeida, the sultana, was very much grieved, and gave her favourite a sum of money for the funeral expenses. On her return, she played the dead woman, and Abou Hassan went to the caliph to announce his loss. The caliph expressed his sympathy, and, having given him a sum of money for the funeral expenses, went to the sultana to speak of the sad news of the death of the young bride. "The bride?" cried Zobeida, "you mean the bridegroom, commander of the faithful." "No, I mean the bride," answered the caliph, "for Abou Hassan has but just left me." "That cannot be, sire," retorted Zobeida, "for it is not an hour ago that the bride was here, to announce his death." To settle this moot point, the chief of the eunuchs was sent to see which of the two was dead, and Abou, who saw him coming, got the bride to pretend to be dead, and set himself at her head bewailing, so the man returned with the report that it was the bride who was dead, and not the bridegroom. The sultana would not believe him, and sent her aged nurse to ascertain the fact. As she approached, Abou Hassan pretended to be dead, and the bride to be the wailing widow, accordingly the nurse contradicted the report of the eunuch. The caliph and sultana, with the nurse and eunuch, then all went to see for themselves, and found both apparently dead. The caliph now said he would give 1000 pieces of gold to know which died first, when Abou Hassan cried, "Commander of the faithful, it was I who died first." The trick was found out, the caliph

nearly died with laughter, and the jest proved a little mine of wealth to the court favourite—*Arabian Nights*

Sleepers (See SEVEN SLEEPERS)

Sleeping Beauty (*The*), a lady who sleeps in a castle a hundred years, during which time an impenetrable wood springs up around the castle, but being at length disenchanted by a young prince, she marries him. The brothers Grimm have reproduced this tale in German. The old Norse tale of Brynhild and Sigurd seems to be the original of *The Sleeping Beauty*—Perrault, *Contes de Temps* ("La Belle au Bois Dormant," 1697).

(Tennyson has poetized this nursery story.)

Sleepner, the horse of Odin

Slender, one of the authors of "sweet Anno Page." His servant's name is Simple. Slender is a country lout, cousin of justice Shallow—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596).

Slender is a perfect satiro on the brilliant youth of the provinces before the introduction of newspapers and turn like roads, awkward and boobyish among civil people, but at home in rule sports and proud of exploits at which the town would laugh—Hallam.

Slender and Sir Andrew Ague-cheek are fools troubled with an uneasy consciousness of their folly which in the latter produces a most edifying meekness and docility and in the former awkwardness, obstinacy and confusion.—*Mac. v. i.*

Slick (*Sam*), judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton of Nova Scotia, author of *The Clockmaker* (1837).

Sam Slick, a Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, wonderfully witty, a great observer, full of quaint ideas, droll wit, odd fancies, surprising illustrations, and plenty of "soft sawder." Judge Haliburton wrote the two series called *Sam Slick* or *the Clockmaker* (1837).

Sluderskew (*Peg*), the hag-like housekeeper of Arthur Grime. She robs her master of some deeds, and thereby brings on his ruin—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Sligo (*Dr*), of Ireland. He looks with contempt on his countryman, Dr O'Senifras, because he is but a parvenu.

Occasional! That's a name of no note. He is not a Mile-fan I am sure. The family I suppose came over the other day with Strongbow not above seven or eight hundred years ago.—Foots *The Devil upon Two Sticks* (1769).

Slingsby (*Jonathan Treke*), John Francis Waller, author of *The Slingsby Papers* (1852), etc.

Slip, the valet of young Harlowe (son

Francis Holiday the schoolmaster in *White Horse Vale*

Dickie Stodge or "Flibbertigibbet," her dwarf grandson—Sir W. Scott, *Acquiescer* (time, Elizabeth)

Slum (*Mr*), a pitter poet, who dressed in *rudians*. He called on Mrs Jarley, exhibitor of wax-works, all by accident "What, Mr Slum?" cried the lady of the wax-work, "who'd have thought of seeing you here?" "Pon my soul and honour," said Mr Slum, "that's a good remark! 'Pon my soul and honour, that's a wise remark. Why I came here? 'Pon my soul and honour, I hardly know what I came here for. What a splendid classical thing is this, Mrs Jarley! 'Pon my soul and honour, it is quite *Mimærian*!" "It'll look well, I fancy," observed Mrs Jarley. "Well!" said Mr Slum, "it would be the delight of my life, 'pon my soul and honour, to exercise my Muse on such a delightful theme. By the way—any orders, madam? Is there anything I can do for you?" (ch. xxviii)

"Ask the person—ask the ordinary gentleman, ask the bookmaker, ask the hater, ask the oil-dresser, ask the expert, ask any man among 'em what poetry has done for him, and making words be blest the name of him"—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1837)

Slumkey (*Sam*), "blue" candidate for the representation of the borough of Lathamswill in parliament. His opponent is Horatio Firkin, who represents the "buff" in' rest.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Sly (*Christopher*), a keeper of bears, and a tinker. In the induction of Shakespeare's comedy called *Taming of the Shrew*, Christopher is found dazed drunk, by a nobleman, who commands his servants to take him to his mansion and attend on him as a lord. The trick is played, and the "commonalty" of *Taming of the Shrew* is performed for the delectation of the ephemeral lord.

A similar trick was played by Haroun-al-Raschid on a rich merchant named Abou Hassan (see *Arabian Nights*, "The Sleeper Awakened"). Also by Philippe le Bon of Burgundy, on his marriage with Eleanor (see Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ii 2, 1, 1621)

Slyme (*Chevy*), one of old Martin Chuzzlewit's numerous relations. He is a drunken, good-for-nothing vagabond, but his friend Montague Tigg considers him "an unappreciated genius." His chief peculiarity consists in his always

being "round the corner."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841)

Small (*Gilbert*), the pinnaler, a hardworking old man, who loves his son most dearly.

Thomas Small, the son of Gilbert, a would-be man of fashion and macaroni. Very conceited of his fine person, he thinks himself the very glass of fashion. Thomas Small resolves to make a fortune by marriage, and allies himself to Knte, who turns out to be the daughter of Strap the cobbler—S. Knowles, *The Beggars of Bethnal Green* (1831)

Small Beer (*To Chronicle*) "to snoble fools, and chronicle small beer" (1ag. 0)—Shakespeare, *Othello*, act ii sc 1 (1611)

Small Beer Poet (*The*), W. Thomas Fitzgerald. He is now known only for one line, quoted in the *Rejected Addresses*. "The tree of freedom is the British oak" Cobbett gave him the sobriquet (1759-1829)

Small-Indians, a "religious sect" in Lilliput, who made it an article of orthodoxy to break their eggs at the small end. By the Small-Indians is meant the protestant party, the Roman Catholics are called the Big-Indians, from their making it a *sine qua non* for all true Churchmen to break their eggs at the big end.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726).

Smallweed Family (*The*), a grasping, ill-conditioned lot, consisting of grandfather, grandmother, and the twins Bartholomew and Judy. The grandfather indulges in vituperative exclamations against his aged wife, with or without provocation, and flings at her anything he can lay his hand on. He becomes, however, so dilapidated at last that he has to be shaken up by his amiable granddaughter Judy in order to be roused to consciousness.

Bartholomew Smallweed, a youth who moulds himself on the model of Mr Guppy, the lawyer's clerk in the office of Kenge and Carbony. He prides himself on being "a humb of the law," though under 15 years of age, indeed, it is reported of him that his first long clothes were made out of a lawyer's blue bag.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

Sma'trash (*Eppie*), the nie-woman at Wolf's Hope village.—Sir W. Scott,

Bride of Lammermoor (time, William III)

Smauker (*John*), footman of Angelo Cyrus Bantam. He invites Sam Weller to a "swarry" of "biled mutton"—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Smectym'nuus, the title of a celebrated pamphlet containing an attack upon episcopacy (1611). The title is composed of the initial letters of the five writers, **SM** (Stephen Marshall), **EC** (Edmund Calamy), **TY** (Thomas Young), **MN** (Matthew Newcomen), **UUS** (William Spurstow). Sometimes one **U** is omitted. Butler says the business of synods is

To find, in lines of beard and face
The physiognomy of Grace "
And by the sound and twang of no e
If all be sound within disclose
The handkerchief about the neck
(Canonical cravat of Smeeck,
From whom the Institution came
When Church and State they set on flame)
Judge rightly if regeneration
Be of the newest cut in fashion.

Hudibras 1. 3 (1663).

Smelfungus Smollett was so called by Sterne, because his volume of *Travels through France and Italy* is one perpetual snarl from beginning to end.

The lamented Smelfungus travelled from Boulogne to Paris, from Paris to Rome and so on but he set out
"I passed
mount of
is own
(1768)

Smell a Voice When a young prince had clandestinely visited the young princess brought up in the palace of the Flower Mountain, the fairy mother Violenta said, "I smell the voice of a man," and commanded the dragon on which she rode to make search for the intruder—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682)

Bottom says, in the part of "Pyramus "

I see a voice, now will I to the chink,
To spy an I can hear my Thisbe's face
Shakespeare *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, act v
sc. 1 (1597)

Smike (1 syl), a poor, half-starved, half-witted boy, the son of Ralph Nickleby. As the marriage was clandestine, the child was put out to nurse, and neither its father nor mother ever went to see it. When about seven years old, the child was stolen by one Brooker, out of revenge, and put to school at Dothoboy's Hall, Yorkshire. Brooker paid the school fees for six years, and being then transported, the payment ceased, and the boy was made a sort of drudge. Nicholas Nickleby took pity on him, and when he

left, Smike ran away to join his friend, who took care of the poor half-witted creature till he died (see pp 594-5, original edit)—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Smiler, a sheriff's officer, in *A Regular Fix*, by J M Morton

Smilinda, a -lovelorn maiden, to whom Sharper was untrue. Pope, in his eclogue called *The Basset Table* (1715), makes Cordelia and Smilinda contend on this knotty point, "Who suffers most, she who loses at basset, or she who loses her lover?" They refer the question to Betty Lovet. Cordelia stakes her "lady's companion, made by Mathers, and worth fifty guineas," on the point, and Smilinda stakes a snuff-box, won at Corticelli's in a raffle, as her pledge. When Cordelia has stated the iron agony of loss at cards, and Smilinda the crushing grief of losing a sweetheart, "strong as a footman and as his master sweet," Lovet awards the lady's companion to Smilinda, and the snuff-box to Cordelia, and bids both give over, "for she wants her tea." Of course, this was suggested by Virgil's *Eclogue*, iii.

Smith. In the *Leisure Hour* we read "During a period of seventeen years (from 1838 to 1854, both inclusive), the births, deaths, and marriages of the Smiths registered amounted to 286,037, and it is calculated that the families of Smith in England are not less than 53,000 "

* * This must be a very great miscalculation. 286,037, in seventeen years, gives rather more than 16,825 a year, or a marriage, death, or birth to every three families per annum (nearly). If the registration is correct, the number of families must be ten times the number stated.

Smith (Henry), alias "Henry Gow," alias "Gow Chrom," alias "Hail of the Wynd," the armourer, and lover of Catharine Glover, whom at the end he marries—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Smith (Mr), a faithful confidential clerk in the bank of Dornton and Sulk, —Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792)

Smith (Ramy-Day), John Thomas Smith, antiquary (1766-1838)

Smith (Wayland), an invisible farmer, who haunted the "Vale of White Horse," in Berkshire, where three flat stones

supporting a fourth commemorate the place of his stithy His fee was six-pence, and he was offended if more were offered him

Sir W Scott has introduced him in *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Smith's Prizeman, one who has obtained the prize (£25) founded in the University of Cambridge by Robert Smith, D D, once Master of Trinity Two prizes are awarded annually to two commencing bachelors of arts for proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy

Smolnan, a punic spirit

Peace Smolkin peace thou fend!
Shakespeare, *A King Lear*, act III. sc. 4 (1604)

Smollett of the Stage (*The*), George Farquhar (1678-1707)

Smotherwell (*Stephen*), the executioner—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Smyr'nean Poet (*The*), Mimnermos, born at Smyrna (B N C 630)

Snacks, the hard, grudging steward of lord Lackwit, who by grasping got together £26,000 When lord Lackwit died, and the property came to Robin Roughhead, he tondied him with the greatest servility, but Robin dismissed him and gave the post to Frank—Allingham, *Fortune's Frolic*

Snaggs, a village portrait-taker and tooth-drawer Hesays, "I draw off heads and draws out teeth," or "I takes off heads and takes out teeth" Major Touchwood, having dressed himself up to look like his uncle the colonel, pretends to have the tooth-ache Snaggs, being sent for, prepares to operate on the colonel, and the colonel in a towering rage sends him to the right about—T Dibdin, *What Next?*

Snags'by (*Mr*), the law-stationer in Cook's Court, Cursitor Street A very mild specimen of the "spear half," in terrible awe of his termagant wife, whom he calls euphemistically "his little woman" He preceded most of his remarks by the words, "Not to put too fine a point upon it"—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852)

Snail, the collector of customs, near Ellangowan House—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Snailsfoot (*Bryce*), the jagger or

pedlar—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

Snake (*Mr*), a traitorous ally of lady Sneerwell, who has the effrontery to say to her, "You paid me extremely liberally for propagating the lie, but unfortunately I have been offered double to speak the truth" He says

Ah sir consider I live by the baseness of my character and if it were once known that I have been betrayed into an honest action I shall lose every friend I have in the world.—*Sheridan School for Scandal* v 3 (1777)

Snap, the representation of a dragon which for many years was carried about the city of Norwich on Guild day in grand procession with flags and banners, bands of music, and whiffers with swords to clear the way, all in fancy costume Snap was of great length, a man was in the middle of the beast to carry it, and caused its head to turn and jaws to open an amazing width, that half-pence might be tossed into it and caught in a bag The procession was stopped in the year 1821, when Snap was laid up in St Andrew's Hall

At Metz a similar procession used to take place annually on St Mark's Day, the French Snap being called "St Clement's dragon"

Snare (1 syl), sheriff's officer—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV*. (1598)

Snawley, "in the oil and colour line" A "sleek, flat-nosed man, bearing in his countenance an expression of mortification and sanctity"—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, iii (1838)

Sneak (*Jerry*), a hen-pecked pin-maker, a paltry, pitiful, prying sneak If ever he summoned up a little manliness, his wife would begin to cry, and Jerry was instantly softened

Master Sneak the ancient corporation of Garratt in consideration of your great parts and abilities, and out of respect to their landlord sir Jacob have unanimously cho en you major—Act II

Jerry Sneak has become the type of hen pecked husband.—*Temple Bar*, 40 (1874)

Mrs Sneak, wife of Jerry, a domineering tartar of a woman, who keeps her lord and master well under her thumb She is the daughter of sir Jacob Jollup—S Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763)

Jerry Sneak Russell So Samuel Russell the actor was called, because of his inimitable representation of "Jerry Sneak," which was quite a hit (1766-1815)

Sneer, a double-facederitie, who carps at authors behind their backs, but fawns on them when they are present (see act 1) — Sheridan, *The Critic* (1779)

Sneerwell (*Lady*), the widow of a City knight Mr Snake says, "Every one allows that lady Sneerwell can do more with a word or a look than many even with the most laboured detail, even when they happen to have a little truth on their side to support it"

Wounded myself in the early part of my life by the envenomed tongue of slander I confess I have since known no pleasure equal to the reducing of others to the level of my own reputation — Sheridan *School for Scandal* L 1 (1777)

Miss Farren took leave of the stage in 1797 and her concluding words were Let me request Lady Sneerwell that you will make my respects to the candidous college of which you are a member and inform them that lady Tenzle [about to be countess of Derby] licentiate begs leave to return the diploma they granted her as she now leaves off practice and kills characters no longer A burst of applause followed and no more of the play was listened to — Mrs C Mathews.

Sneeze into a Sack (*To*), to be guillotined

Who kissed La Guillotine looked through the little window and sneezed into the sack. — C Dickens *A Tale of Two Cities* III. 4 (1859)

Sneezing A person who sneezed was at one time supposed to be under the influence of faeries and demons, and as the name of God repelled all evil spirits, the benediction of "God bless you!" drove away the demon, and counteracted its influence

Judge Haliburton has a good paper "On Sneezing," in *Temple Bar*, 345 (1870)

But, I have often Dr Skeleton had it in my head to ask some of the faculty what can be the reason that when a man happens to sneeze all the company bow.

Snee. Sneezing Dr Pultruderry was a mortal symptom that attended a pestilential disease which formerly depopulated the republic of Athens ever since when that convulsion occurs a short ejaculation is offered up that the sneezing or sneezing party may not be afflicted with the same distemper

But Upon my conscience a very learned account! Ay and a very civil institution too! — Bickerstaff and Foote *Dr Laet in His Charlot* (1769)

Snevellicci (*Mr*), in Crummle's company of actors Mr Snevellicci plays the military swell, and is great in the character of speechless noblemen

Mrs Snevellicci, wife of the above, a dancer in the same theatrical company

Miss Snevellicci, daughter of Mr and Mrs Snevellicci, also of the Portsmouth Theatre "She could do anything, from a medley dance to lady Macbeth," Miss Snevellicci laid her toils to catch Nicholas Nickleby, but "the bird escaped from the nets of the toiler." — C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Snitchey and Craggs, lawyers

It was the opinion of Mr Thomas Craggs that "everything is too easy," especially law, that it is the duty of wise men to make everything as difficult as possible, and as hard to go as rusty locks and hinges which will not turn for want of greasing He was a cold, hard, dry man, dressed in grey-and-white like a flint, with small twinkles in his eyes Jonathan Snitchey was like a magpie or raven He generally finished by saying, "I speak for Self and Craggs," and, after the death of his partner, "for Self and Craggs deceased"

Mrs Snitchey and Mrs Craggs, wives of the two lawyers Mrs Snitchey was, on principle, suspicious of Mr Craggs, and Mrs Craggs was, on principle, suspicious of Mr Snitchey Mrs Craggs would say to her lord and master

Your Snitchey! Indeed! I don't see what you want with your Snitchey for my part. You trust a great deal too much to your Snitchey, I think, and I hope you may never find my words come true.

Mrs Snitchey would observe to Mr Snitchey

Snitchey If ever you were led away by man take my word for it, you are led away by Craggs and if ever I can read a double purpose in mortal eye I can read it in Craggs eye — C Dickens, *The Battle of Life* II. (1846)

Snodgrass (*Augustus*), M P C, a poetical young man, who travels about with Mr Pickwick, "to inquire into the source of the Hampstead ponds" He marries Emily Wardle — C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Snoring (*Great*) "Rector of Great Snoring," a dull, prosy preacher

Snorro Sturleson, last of the great Icelandic seals or court poets He was author of the *Younger Edda*, in prose, and of the *Heimskringla*, a chronicle in verse of the history of Norway from the earliest times to the year 1177 The *Younger Edda* is an abridgment of the *Rhythmical Edda* (see SÆMUND SIGRUS-SON) The *Heimskringla* appeared in 1230, and the *Younger Edda* is often called the *Snorro Edda* Snorro Sturleson incurred the displeasure of Hakon king of Norway, who employed assassins to murder him (1178-1241)

* * The *Heimskringla* was translated into English by Samuel Laing in 1844

Snout (*Tom*), the tinker, who takes part in the "tragedy" of *Pyramus and Thisbe*, played before the duke and duchess of Athens "on their wedding day at night." Next to Peter Quince and Nick Bottom the weaver, Snout was by far the most self-important man of

the troupe He was cast for Pyramus's father, but has nothing to say, and does not even put in an appearance during the play—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Snow King (*The*), Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, king of Sweden, killed in the Thirty Years' War, at the battle of Lutzen The cabinet of Vienna said, in derision of him, "The Snow King is come, but he can live only in the north, and will melt away as soon as he feels the sun" (1594, 1611-1632)

At Vienna he was called, in derision The Snow King "who was kept together by the cold but would melt and disappear as he approached a warmer soil—Dr Crichton *Scandinavia* (Gustavus Adolphus "II. 61)

Snow King (*The*), Frederick elector palatine, made king of Bohemia by the protestants in the autumn of 1619, but defeated and set aside in the following autumn

The winter king king in times of frost a snow king altogether soluble in the spring is the name which Frederick obtains in German histories—*Carlyle*

Snow Kingdom (*The*), Inistore, the Orkney Islands

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow (*Norua*), bound on the dark rolling waves of Inistore.—*Ossian King of L*

Snow Queen (*The*), Christiana queen of Sweden (1626, 1633-1689)

The princess Elizabeth of England, who married Frederick V elector palatine, in 1613, and induced him to accept the crown of Bohemia in 1619 She was crowned with her husband October 25, 1619, but fled in November, 1620, and was put under the ban of the empire in 1621 Elizabeth was queen of Bohemia during the time of snow, but was melted by the heat of the ensuing summer

Snowdonia (*The King of*), Moel-y-Wyddfa ("the conspicuous peak"), the highest peak in Snowdonia, being 3571 feet above the sea-level

Snubbin (*Serjeant*), retained by Mr Perker for the defence in the famous case of "Bardell v Pickwick" His clerk was named Mallard, and his junior Plunky, "an infant barrister," very much looked down upon by his senior—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Snuffin (*Sir Tumley*), the doctor who attends Mrs Witterly—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Snuffle (*Simon*), the sexton of Garratt, and one of the corporation He was called a "scollard, for he could read a written hand"—S Foote, *Mayor of Garratt*, II 1 (1763)

Snug, the joiner, who takes part in the "lamentable comedy" of *Pyramus and Thisbe*, played before the duke and duchess of Athens "on their wedding day at night" His rôle was the "lion's part" He asked the manager (Peter Quince) if he had the "lion's part written out, for," said he, "I am slow of memory," but being told he could do it extempore, "for it was nothing but roaring," he consented to undertake it—Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Soane Museum (*The*), the museum collected by sir John Soane, architect, and preserved on its original site, No 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the private residence of the founder (1753-1837)

Sobrino, one of the most valiant of the Saracen army, and called "The Sage" He counselled Agrimant to entrust the fate of the war to a single combat, stipulating that the nation whose champion was worsted should be tributary to the other Rogero was chosen for the pagan champion, and Rinaldo for the Christian army, but when Rogero was overthrown, Agrimant broke the compact Sobrino was greatly displeased, and soon afterwards received the rite of Christian baptism—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Who more prudent than Sobrino?—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605)

Socratês (*The English*) Dr Johnson is so called by Boswell (1709-1784)

Mr South's amiable manners and attachment to our Socratês at once united me to him—*Life of Johnson* (1791)

Sodom of India, Hy'derabad So called from the beauty of the country and the depravity of the inhabitants

Sodor and Man Sodor is a contraction of Sodorensis The *sodor-cys* or *sodor-cys* means "the southern isles" The bishop of Sodor and Man is bishop of Man and the southern isles

Sofronia, a young Christian of Jerusalem, the heroine of an episode in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575) The tale is thus Aladine king of Jerusalem stole from a Christian church an image of the Virgin, being told by a magician that it was a palladium, and, if set up in a mosque, the Virgin would forsake the Christian army, and favour the Mohomedan The image was accordingly set up in a mosque, but during the night was carried off by some one Aladine, greatly enraged, ordered the instant execution of all his Christian subjects, but, to prevent this

massacre, Sofronia accused herself of the offence. Her lover Olindo, hearing that Sofronia was sentenced to death, presented himself before the king, and said that he and not Sofronia was the real offender, whereupon the king ordered both to instant execution, but Clorinda the Amazon, pleading for them, obtained their pardon, and Sofronia left the stake to join Olindo at the altar of matrimony —Bk 11

This episode may have been suggested by a well-known incident in ecclesiastical history. At Merum, a city of Phrygia, Amachus the governor of the province ordered the temple to be opened, and the idols to be cleansed. Three Christians, inflamed with Christian zeal, went by night and broke all the images. The governor, unable to discover the culprits, commanded all the Christians of Merum to be put to death, but the three who had been guilty of the act confessed their offence, and were executed —Soerôts, *Ecclesiastical History*, in 15 (A D 439) (See SOPHRODIA)

Softer Adams of your Academe, schoolgirls —Tennyson, *The Princess*, 11

Soham, a monster with the head of a horse, four eyes, and the body of a fiery dragon (See OURANABAD)

Soho (London) The tradition is that this square was so called from the watchword of the duke of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor, in 1685. The reverse of this may possibly be true, viz., that the duke selected the watchword from the name of the locality in which he lived, but the name of the place certainly existed in 1632, if not earlier.

Soi-même *St Soi-même*, the "natural man," in opposition to the "spiritual man." In almost all religious acts and feelings, a thread of self may be detected, and many things are done ostensibly for God, but in reality for *St Soi-même*.

They attended the church service not altogether without regard to *St. Soi-même*. —*Asylum Christi* II.

Soldan (*The*), Philip II of Spain, whose wife was Adicia (or *papal bigotry*). Prince Arthur sent the soldan a challenge for wrongs done to Sament, a female ambassador (*deputies of the states of Holland*). On receiving this challenge, the soldan "swore and banned most blasphemously," and mounting "his chariot high" (*the high ships of the Armada*), drawn by horses fed on carrion (*the Inquisitors*), went forth to meet the prince, whom he tore to pieces with his chariot or trample down beneath his

horses' hoofs. Not being able to get at the soldan from the great height of the chariot, the prince uncovered his shield, and held it up to view. Instantly the soldan's horses were so terrified that they fled, regardless of the whip and reins, overthrew the chariot, and left the soldan on the ground, "torn to rags, amongst his own iron hooks and grapples keen" —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 8 (1596)

* * The overthrow of the soldan by supernatural means, and not by combat, refers to the destruction of the Armada by tempest, according to the legend of the medals, *Flavit Jehovah, et dissipati sunt* ("He blew with His blast, and they were scattered")

Soldier's Daughter (*The*), a comedy by A. Cherry (1804). Mrs. Cheerly, the daughter of colonel Woodley, after a marriage of three years, is left a widow, young, rich, gay, and engaging. She comes to London, and Frank Heartall, a generous-minded young merchant, sees her at the opera, falls in love with her, and follows her to her lodging. Here he meets with the Malfort family, reduced to abject poverty by speculation, and relieves them. Ferret, the villain of the piece, spreads a report that Frank gave the money as hush-money, because he had base designs on Mrs. Malfort, but his character is cleared, and he leads to the altar the blooming young widow, while the return of Malfort's father places his son again in prosperous circumstances.

Soldiers' Friend (*The*), Frederick duke of York, second son of George III, and commander of the British forces in the Low Countries during the French Revolution (1763-1827).

Solemn Doctor (*The*) Henry Goethals was by the Sorbonne given the honorary title of *Doctor Solennis* (1227-1293).

Solemn League and Covenant, a league to support the Church of Scotland, and exterminate popery and prelacy. Charles II signed it in 1651, but declared it null and void at his restoration.

Soles, a shoemaker, and a witness at the examination of Dirk Hatterack — Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II).

Solid Doctor (*The*), Richard Middleton (*-1804).

Soliman the Magnificent, Charles

Jennens, who composed the libretto for Handel's *Messiah* (*-1773)

Solingen, called "The Sheffield of Germany," famous for swords and foils

Sol'mus, duke of Ephesus, who was obliged to pass the sentence of the law on Aegeon, a merchant, because, being a Syracusan, he had dared to set foot in Ephesus. When, however, he discovered that the man who had saved his life, and whom he best loved, was the son of Aegeon the prisoner was released, and settled in Ephesus — Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593)

Sologne, in France. There is a legend that every domestic animal, such as dogs, cats, pigs, horses, cows, etc., in Sologne, become possessed of human speech from the midnight of Christmas Eve to the midday of December 25

Solomon, an epic poem in three books, by Prior (1718). Bk. i. Solomon seeks happiness from wisdom, but comes to the conclusion that "All is vanity." This book is entitled *Knowledge*. Bk. ii. Solomon seeks happiness in wealth, grandeur, luxury, and ungodliness, but comes to the conclusion that "All is vanity and vexation of spirit." This book is entitled *Pleasure*. Bk. iii, entitled *Power*, consists of the reflections of Solomon upon human life, the power of God, life, death, and a future state. An angel reveals to him the future lot of the Jewish race, and Solomon concludes with this petition

Restore Great Father Thy instructed son
And in my act may Thy great will be done

Solomon is called king of the gnomes and fairies. This is probably a mere blunder. The monarchs of these spirits was called "suleyman," and this title of rank has been mistaken for a proper name.

Solomon died standing. Solomon employed the gnomes in building the Temple, but, perceiving that his end was at hand, prayed God that his death might be concealed from the gnomes till the work was completed. Accordingly, he died standing, leaning on his staff as if in prayer. The gnomes, supposing him to be alive, toiled on, and when the Temple was fully built, a worm gnawed the staff, and the corpse fell prostrate to the earth. Mahomet refers to this as a fact.

When We [God] had decreed that Solomon should die nothing discovered his death unto them [the gnomes] except the creeping thing of the earth which gnawed his staff. And when his [dead] body fell down the gnomes plainly perceived that if they had known that which is secret,

they would not have continued in a vile punishment — *At Koran xxxiv*

Solomon's Favourite Wife. Prior, in his epic poem called *Solomon* (bk. ii), makes Abri the favourite.

The apples she had gathered melt most sweet
The cake she knead it was the savoury in it
All fruits their odour to it and meats their taste
If gentle Abri had not decked the feast
Dishonoured did the sparkling goblet stand
Unless received from gentle Abri's hand
Nor could my soul approve the music's tone
Till all was hushed and Abri sung alone.

Al Berdawi, Jallalo'ddin, and Ahulfeda, give Aminah, daughter of Jerad, king of Tyre, as his favourite concubine.

Solomon Kills His Horses. Solomon bought thousands of horses, and went to examine them. The examination took him the whole day, so that he omitted the prayers which he ought to have repeated. This neglect came into his mind at sunset, and, by way of atonement, he slew all the horses except a hundred of the best "as an offering to God," and God, to make him amends for his loss, gave him the dominion of the winds. Mahomet refers to this in the following passage —

When the horses standing on three feet and touching the ground with the edge of the fourth foot swift in the course were set in parade before him [Solomon] in the evening he said: Verily I have loved the love of earthly good above the remembrance of my Lord, and I have spent the time in viewing these horses till the sun is hidden by the veil of night. Bring the horses back unto me. And when they were brought back he began to cut off their legs and their necks. — *At Koran xxxviii*

Solomon's Mode of Travelling. Solomon had a carpet of green silk, on which his throne was placed. This carpet was large enough for all his army to stand on. When his soldiers had stationed themselves on his right hand, and the spirits on his left, Solomon commanded the winds to convey him whither he listed. Whereupon the winds buoyed up the carpet, and transported it to the place the king wished to go to, and while passing thus through the air, the birds of heaven hovered overhead, forming a canopy with their wings to ward off the heat of the sun. Mahomet takes this legend as an historic fact, for he says in reference to it

Unto Solomon We subjected the strong wind, and it ran at his command to the land whereon We had bestowed our blessing. — *At Koran xxi*

And again

We made the wind subject to him, and it ran gently at his command whithersoever he desired. — *At Koran xxxviii*

Solomon's Signet-Ring. The rabbins say that Solomon wore a ring in which was set a chased stone that told him everything he wished to know.

Solomon Loses His Signet-Ring. Solo-

mon - favourite concubine was Amna, daughter of Jerada king of Tyre, and when he went to bathe, it was to Amna that he entrusted his signet-ring. One day, the devil Sakhar assumed the likeness of Solomon, and so got possession of the ring, and for forty days reigned in Jerusalem, while Solomon himself was a wanderer living on alms. At the end of the forty days, Sakhar flung the ring into the sea, it was swallowed by a fish, which was given to Solomon. Having thus obtained his ring again, Solomon took Sakhar captive, and cast him into the sea of Galilee — *Al Koran* (Sale's notes, ch. xxxviii) (See JONATHAN, p. 501)

* * Mahomet, in the *Koran*, takes this legend as an historic fact, for he says "We [God] also tried Solomon, and placed on his throne a counterfeit body [i.e. *Sakhar the devil*]" — Ch. xxxviii

Uffan, the sage, saw Solomon asleep, and, wishing to take off his signet-ring, gave three arrows to Aboutaleb, saying, "When the serpent springs upon me and strikes me dead, shoot one of these arrows at me, and I shall instantly come to life again." Uffan tugged at the ring, was stung to death, but, being struck by one of the arrows, revived. This happened twice. After the third attempt, the heavens grew so black, and the thunder was so alarming, that Aboutaleb was afraid to shoot, and, throwing down the bow and arrow, fled with precipitation from the dreadful place — Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Aboutaleb," 1713)

Solomon (The Second), James I of England (1566, 1603-1625)

The French king [Henri IV] said in the presence of lord Sanquhar to one that called James a second Solomon "I hope he is not the son of David the fiddler" [*David Rizzio*] — Osborne *Secret History* 1231

Sully called him "The Wisest Fool in Christendom"

Solomon, a tedious, consequential old butler, in the service of count Winter-son. He has two idiosyncrasies. One is that he receives letters of confidential importance from all parts of the civilized world, but "has received no communication from abroad to tell him who Mrs Haller is." One letter "from Constantinople" turns out to be from his nephew, Tim Twist the tailor, about a waistcoat which had been turned three times. In regard to the other idiosyncrasy, he boasts of his cellar of wine provided in a "most frugal and provident way," and of his alterations in the park, "all done with the most

economical economy." He is very proud of his son Peter, a half-witted lad, and thinks Mrs Haller "casts eyes at him" — Benj Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797)

Solomon Daisy, parish clerk and bell-ringer of Clugwell. He had little round, black, shiny eyes like beads, wore rusty black breeches, a rusty black coat, and a long-flapped waistcoat with little queer buttons like his eyes. As he sat in the firelight, he seemed all eyes, from head to foot — C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1811)

Solomon of China (The), Tact-song I, whose real name was Lee-cheemen. He reformed the calendar, founded a very extensive library, established schools in his palace, built places of worship for the Nestorian Christians, and was noted for his wise maxims (*, 618-626)

Solomon of England (The), Henry VII (1457, 1485-1509) (See above, *SOLOMON, THE SECOND*)

Solomon of France (The), Charles V le Sage (1387, 1364-1380)

* * Louis IX (i.e. St Louis) is also called "The Solomon of France" (1215, 1226-1270)

Solon of French Prose (The), Balzac (1596-1655)

Solon of Parnassus (The) Boileau is so called by Voltaire, in allusion to his *Art of Poetry* (1636-1711)

Solon's Happiness, death Solon said, "Call no man happy till he is dead"

Safer triumph is this funeral pomp
That hath aspired to Solon's happy plumes.
And triumphs over chance

(1) Shakespeare *Titus Andronicus* act I. sc. 2 (1600)

Solgrace (Master Nchemiah), a presbyterian pastor — Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Solus, an old bachelor, who greatly wished to be a married man. When he saw the bright sides of domestic life, he resolved he would marry, but when he saw the reverse sides, he determined to remain single. Ultimately, he takes to the altar Miss Spinster — Inebald, *Every One has His Fault* (1794)

Solymean Rout (The), the London rabble and rebels. Solymen was an ancient name of Jerusalem, subsequently called Hiero-solyma, that is "sacred Solyma." As Charles II is called

"David," and London "Jerusalem," the London rebels are called "the Solymanz round" or the rabble of Jerusalem

The Solymanz round well versed of old,
In godly faction and in treason bold,
Saw with delight an F. duke plot (people's plot) begun
And scorned by Jerusalem (captivity) to be outdone
Dryden *Albion and Achitophel* I. (1681)

Solyman, king of the Saracens, whose capital was Nice Being driven from his kingdom, he fled to Egypt and was there appointed leader of the Arabs (bk ix) Solyman and Argantes were by far the most doughty of the pagan knights The former was slain by Rinaldo (bk xv), and the latter by Tancred —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Sombragloom, London, the inhabitants of which are Sombragloomians

Somnambulus Sir W Scott so signs *The Visionary* (political satire, 1819) —Olphar Hamst [Ralph Thomas], *Handbook of Fictitious Names*

Somo Sala (*Like the father of*), a dreamer of air-castles, like the milkmaid Perrette in Lafontaine (See COURT NOT, etc)

Son of Be'lial (A), a wicked person, a rebel, an infidel

Now the sons of Eli were so of Be'lial they knew not (he acknowledged not) the Lord —1 Sam. II 12

Son of Consolation, St Barnabas of Cyprus (first century) —Acts ix 36

Son of Perdition (*The*), Judas Iscariot —John xiii 12

Son of Perdition, Antichrist —2 Thess ii 3

Son of a Star (*The*), Barcochebas or Barchochab, who gave himself out to be the "star" predicted by Balaam (died A D 135)

There shall come a Star out of Jacob and a Scourge shall rise out of Israel and shall smite the corners of Moab and destroy all the children of Sheth. —Isaiah xlv 17

Son of the Last Man Charles II was so called by the parliamentarians His father Charles I was called by them "The Last Man"

Son of the Rock, echo
She went, She called on Armar, thought answered
but the son of the rock —Ossian *The Songs of Selma*

Sons of Phidias, sculptors

Sons of Thunder or Boanerges, James and John, sons of Zebedee —Mark iii 17

Song *The Father of Modern French Songs*, C F. Panard (1691-1765)

Son, What! all this for a son? So said William Cecil lord Burghley when queen Elizabeth ordered him to give Edmund Spenser £100 as an expression of her pleasure at some verses he had presented to her When a pension of £50 a year was settled on the poet, lord Burghley did all in his power to oppose the grant To this Spenser alludes in the lines following —

Grief of griefs! O gall of all good hearts!
To see that virtue should be despised be
Of him that first was rail'd on for virtuous part
And now broad-spread like an aged tree
Let none shoot up that nigh him planted be
Oh let the man of whom the Muse is scorned
Alive nor dead be of the Muse adorned!

Spenser *The Faerie Queene* (II)

Sonnambula (*The*), Aminta the miller's daughter She was betrothed to Ilirio a rich young farmer, but the night before the wedding was discovered in the bed of conte Rodolpho This very ugly circumstance made the farmer break off the match, and promise marriage to Lisa the innkeeper's daughter The count now interfered, and assured Ilirio that the miller's daughter was a sleep-walker, and while they were still talking she was seen walking on the edge of the mill-roof while the huge mill-wheel was turning rapidly She then crossed a crazy old bridge, and came into the midst of the assembly, when she woke and ran to the arms of her lover Ilirio, convinced of her innocence, married her, and Lisa was resigned to Alessio whose paramour she was —Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula* (1831)

(Taken from a melodrama by Romani, and adapted as a libretto by Scribe)

Sootelkin, a false birth, as when a woman gives birth to a rat, dog, or other monstrosity This birth is said to be produced by Dutch women, from their sitting over their foot-stoves

Sope's Lane (London), now called "Queen Street"

Sophia, in Arabic, means "pure," and therefore one of the pure or true faith As a royal title, it is tantamount to "catholic" or "most Christian" —Golden, *Titles of Honour*, xi 76-7 (1611)

Sophia, mother of Rollo and Otto dukes of Normandy Rollo is the "bloody brother" —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639)

Sophia, wife of Mathias a Bohemian knight When Mathias went to take service with king Ladislaus of Bohemia,

the queen Honoria fell in love with him, and sent Ubaldo and Ricardo to tempt Sophia to infidelity. But immediately Sophia perceived their purpose, she had them confined in separate chambers, and compelled them to earn their living by spinning.

Sophia's Picture When Mathias left, Sophia gave him a magic picture, which turned yellow if she were tempted, and black if she yielded to the temptation — Massinger, *The Picture* (1629)

Sophia (St) or AGIA [*Aya*] SORR'Ä, the most celebrated mosque of Constantinople, once a Christian church, but now a Mohammedan *jamih*. It is 260 feet long and 230 feet broad. Its dome is supported on pillars of marble, granite, and green jasper, said to have belonged to the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Sophia's cupola with golden gleam
Byron *Don Juan* v. 3 (1820)

Sophia (*The princess*), only child of the old king of Lombardy, in love with Paladore, a Briton, who saved her life by killing a boar which had gored her horse to death. She was unjustly accused of wantonness by duke Birino, whom the king wished her to marry, but whom she rejected. By the law of Lombardy, this offence was punishable by death, but the accuser was bound to support his charge by single combat, if any champion chose to fight in her defence. Paladore challenged the duke, and slew him. The whole villainy of the charge was then exposed, the character of the princess was cleared, and her marriage with Paladore concludes the play — Robert Jephson, *The Law of Lombardy* (1779)

Sophia [FREELOVE], daughter of the Widow Warren by her first husband. She is a lovely, innocent girl, passionately attached to Harry Dornton the banker's son, to whom ultimately she is married — T. Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792)

Sophia [PRIMOSE], the younger daughter of the vicar of Wakefield, soft, modest, and alluring. Being thrown from her horse into a deep stream, she was rescued by Mr Burchell, alias Sir William Thornhill. Being abducted, she was again rescued by him, and finally married him — Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766)

Sophia [SPRIGHTLY], a young lady of high spirits and up to fun. Tukely loves her sincerely, and knowing her partiality for the Hon. Mr Daffodil,

exposes him as a "male coquette," of mean spirit and without manly courage, after which she rejects him with scorn, and gives her hand and heart to Tukely — Garriek, *The Male Coquette* (1758)

Sophonis'ba, daughter of Asdrubal, and reared to detest Rome. She was affianced to Masinissa king of the Numidians, but married Syphax. In B.C. 203 she fell into the hands of Lelcus and Masinissa, and, to prevent being made a captive, married the Numidian prince. This subject and that of Cleopatra have furnished more dramas than any other whatsoever.

French J. Muret, *Sophonisba* (1630), Pierre Corneille, *Lagrange-Chanceil*, and Voltaire. *Italian* Trissino (1614), Alferi (1749-1863). *English* John Marston, *The Wonder of Women* or *The Tragedy of Sophonisba* (1605), James Thomson, *Sophonisba* (1729)

(In Thomson's tragedy occurs the line, "Oh Sophonisba! Sophonisba oh!" which was parodied by "Oh Jemmy Thomson! Jemmy Thomson oh!")

With arts arising Sophonisba rose. — Voltaire.

Sophronia, a young lady who was taught Greek, and to hate men who were not scholars. Her wisdom taught her to gauge the wisdom of her suitors, and to discover their shortcomings. She never found one up to the mark, and now she is wrinkled with age, and talks about the "beauties of the mind" — Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, XVIII (1759)

Sophronia (See SOFRONIA)

Sophros'yne (4 syl), one of Logistilla's handmaids, noted for her purity. Sophrosynê was sent with Andronica to conduct Astolpho safely from India to Arabia — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Sophy, the eldest of a large family. She is engaged to Traddles, and is always spoken of by him as "the dearest girl in the world" — C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1819)

Sops of [or in] Wine Deptford pinks are so called

Sora'no, a Neapolitan noble, brother of Evanthe (3 syl) "the wife for a month," and the infamous instrument of Frederick the licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples — Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1621)

Sordello, a Provençal poet, whom Dante meets in purgatory, sitting apart

On seeing Virgil, Sordello springs forward to embrace him

* * R. Browning has a poem called *Sordello*, and makes Sordello typical of liberty and human perfectibility

Sorel (*Agnes*), surnamed *La dame de Beaulieu*, not from her personal beauty, but from the "château de Beaulieu," on the banks of the Marne, given to her by Charles VII (1409-1450)

Sorrento (in Naples), the birthplace of Torquato Tasso, the Italian poet

Sorrows of Werther, a mawkish, sentimental novel by Goethe (1771), once extremely popular "Werther" is Goethe himself, who loves a married woman, and becomes disgusted with life because "[Charlotte] is the wife of his friend Kestner"

Werther infusing it self into the core and who a spirit of literature gave birth to a race of sentimentalists who raced and wallied in every part of the world till better light dawned on them, or at any rate till exhausted nature laid itself to sleep and it was discovered that lamenting was an unproductive labour—Carlyle.

Sosia (in Molière *Sosie*), the slave of Amphitruon When Mercury assumes the form of Sosia, and Jupiter that of Amphitruon, the mistakes and confusion which arise resemble those of the brothers Antipholus and their servants the brothers Dromio, in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*—Plautus, Molière (1668), and Dryden (1690), *Amphitruon*

His first name looks out upon him like another Sosia or as if a man should suddenly encounter his own silhouette.—C. Lamb.

SOSII, brothers, the name of two booksellers at Rome, referred to by Horace

Sotenville (*Mon le baron de*), father of Angélique, and father-in-law of George Dandin His wife was of the house of Prudoterie, and both boasted that in 300 years no one of their distinguished lines ever swerved from virtue "La bravoure n'y est pas plus héréditaire aux mâles, que la chasteté aux familles" They lived with their son-in-law, who was allowed the honour of paying their debts, and receiving a snubbing every time he opened his mouth that he might be taught the mysteries of the *haut monde*—Molière, *George Dandin* (1668)

Soulis (*Lord William*), a man of prodigious strength, cruelty, avarice, and treachery Old Redcap gave him a charmed life, which nothing could affect "all threefold ropes of sand were twisted round his body" Lord Soulis

waylaid Mary the lady-love of the heir of Branksholme, and kept her in durance till she promised to become his bride Walter, the brother of the young heir, raised his father's hegemen and invested the castle Lord Soulis having fallen into the hands of the hegemen, "they wrapped him in lead, and flung him into a caldron, till lead, bones, and all were melted"—John Leyden (1802)

(The caldron is still shown in the Skellhill at Ninestine Rig, part of the range of hills which separates Liddesdale and Teviotdale)

South (*Squire*), the archduke Charles of Austria—Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712)

South Britain, all the island of Great Britain except Scotland, which is called "North Britain"

South Sea (*The*), the Pacific Ocean, so called by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, in 1513 (See MISSISSIPPI RIVER, p 617)

Southampton (*The earl of*), the friend of the earl of Essex, and involved with him in the charge of treason, but pardoned—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1715)

Sovereigns of England (*Mortual Days of the*)

SUNDAY six, viz, Henry I, Edward III, James I, William III, Anne, George I

MONDAY six, viz, Stephen, Henry IV, Henry V, Richard III, Elizabeth, Mary II (Richard II deposed)

TUESDAY four, viz, Richard I, Charles I, Charles II, William IV (Edward II resigned, and James II abdicated)

WEDNESDAY four, viz, John, Henry III, Edward IV, Edward V (Henry VI deposed)

THURSDAY five, viz, William I, William II, Henry II, Edward VI, Mary I

FRIDAY three, viz, Edward I, Henry VIII, Cromwell

SATURDAY four, viz, Henry VII, George II, George III, George IV

That is, 6 Sunday and Monday, 5 Thursday, 4 Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and 3 Friday.

ANNE, August 1 (Old Style) August 12 (New Style) 1714.

CHARLES I January 30 1649-0 CHARLES II February 6 1634-5 CROMWELL died September 3 1658 burnt at Tyburn January 30 1661

EDWARD I, July 7 1307 EDWARD III June 21, 1377, EDWARD IV April 9 1483 EDWARD V June 22

1433 EDWARD VI July 6 1533, ELIZABETH, March 24, 1502-3

GEORGE I June 11 1727 GEORGE II October 25 1760 GEORGE III January 29 1800 GEORGE IV June 25 1830

HENRY I December 1 1135 HENRY II July 6 1189, HENRY III November 1 1155 HENRY IV March 20 1189 VI deposed 1159 HENRY

JAMES I March 27 1625 JAMES II abdicated December 11 1688 JOHN October 19 1216

MARY I, November 17 1553 MARY II December 27, 1691

RICHARD I April 6 1199 RICHARD II deposed September 29 1399 RICHARD III August 22 1455

STEPHEN October 20 1154

WILLIAM I September 9 1087 WILLIAM II August 2 1100 WILLIAM III March 8 1701-2 WILLIAM IV June 20 1837

Edward I reigned Tuesday January 29 1307 and was murdered Monday September 21 1327 Henry VI deposed Wednesday March 4 1461 again Sunday April 1, 1471 and died Wednesday May 23 1471 James II abdicated Tuesday December 11 1688 and died at St Germain's 1701. Richard II deposed Monday September 29 1399 died the last week in February 1400 but his death was not announced till Friday March 17 1400 when a dead body was exhibited said to be that of the deceased king.

Of the sovereigns eight have died between the ages of 60 and 70 two between 70 and 80 and one has exceeded 80 years of age

William I 66 Henry I 67 Henry III 65 Edward I 63 Edward III 62 Elizabeth 69 George I 67 George IV 69 George II 77 William IV 72 - George III 8-

Length of reign. Elvo have reigned between 40 and 30 years seven between 30 and 40 years one between 40 and 50 years, and three above 50 years

William I 20 years 8 months 16 days Richard II 22 years 3 months 2 days Henry VI 23 years 8 months James I 22 years 4 days Charles I 23 years 10 months 4 days

Henry I 30 years 3 months 27 days Henry II 34 years 6 months 17 days Edward I 34 years 7 months 18 days Henry VI 23 years 6 months 4 days Henry VIII 37 years 9 months 7 days Charles II - Cromwell 36 years 8 days George II 33 years 4 months 15 days

Elizabeth 44 years 4 months 8 days Henry III 56 years 20 days Edward III 50 years 4 months 23 days George III 69 years 3 months 4 days

Sow (A), a machine of war It was a wooden shed which went on wheels, the roof being ridged like a hog's back Being thrust close to the wall of a place besieged, it served to protect the besieging party from the arrows hurled against them from the walls When the countess of March (called "Black Agnes"), in 1335, saw one of these engines advancing towards her castle, she called out to the earl of Salisbury, who commanded the engineers

Beware Montagow
For farrow shall thy sow

and then had such a huge fragment of rock rolled on the engine that it dashed it to pieces When she saw the English soldiers running away, the countess called out, "Lo! lo! the litter of English pigs!"

Sow of Dallweir, named "Hewen" went burrowing through Wales, and leaving in one place a grain of barley, in another a little pig, a few bees, a hen or two of wheat, and so on, and these

made the places celebrated for the particular produce ever after

It is supposed that the sow was really a ship, and that the keeper of the sow, named Coll ab Collfrewi, was the captain of the vessel — *Welsh Trads*, lvi

Sowerberry, the parodical undertaker, to whom *Oliver Twist* is bound when he quits the workhouse Sowerberry was not a badly disposed man, and he treated Oliver with a certain measure of kindness and consideration, but Oliver was ill-treated by Mrs Sowerberry, and bullied by a big boy called Noah Claypole Being one day greatly exasperated by the bully, Oliver gave him a thorough "drubbing," whereupon Charlotte the maidservant set upon him like a fury, scratched his face, and held him fast till Noah Claypole had pummelled him within an inch of his life Thrice against one was too much for the lad, so he ran away — C Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837)

Sowerberry, a misanthrope — W Brough, *A Phenomenon in a Snock Troc'*

Sowerbrowst (Mr), the maltster — Sir W Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (lunc, George III)

Soyer (Alexis), a celebrated cook, appointed, in 1837, *chef de cuisine* to the Reform Club Alexis Soyer [*Soy* yea] was the author of several works, as *The Gastronomic Regenerator*, *The Poor Man's Regenerator*, *The Modern Housewife* etc (died 1858)

Spado, an impudent rascal in the band of don Cesar (called "captain Ramirez"), who tries every one, and delights in mischief — O Keefe, *Castle of Andalusia* (1798)

Quik's great parts were Isaac "Tony Lumpkin" Spado and sir Christopher Curry — *Records of a Stage Veteran*

("Isaac," in the *Duenna*, by Sheridan, "Tony Lumpkin," in *She Swoops to Conquer*, by Goldsmith, "sir Christopher Curry," in *Inkle and Yarico*, by G Colman)

Spahis, native Algerian cavalry officered by Frenchmen The infantry are called *Turcos*

Spanish Brutus (The), Alfonso Perez de Guzman, governor of Tarifa in 1293 Here he was besieged by the infant don Juan, who had Guzman's son in his power, and threatened to kill him unless Tarifa was given up Alfonso replied, "Sooner than be guilty of such treason, I will lend Juan a dagger to

carry out his threat, ' and so saying, he tossed his dagger over the wall. Juan, unable to appreciate this patriotism, slew the young man without remorse.

* * Lopé de Vega has dramatized this incident.

Spanish Curate (*The*), Lopez — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Spanish Fryar (*The*), a drama by Dryden (1680). It contains two plots, wholly independent of each other. The serious element is this: Leonora, the usurping queen of Aragon, is promised in marriage to duke Bertrán, a prince of the blood, but is in love with Torrismond, general of the army, who turns out to be the son and heir of king Sancho, supposed to be dead. Sancho is restored to his throne, and Leonora marries Torrismond. The comic element is the illicit love of colonel Lorenzo for Elvira, the wife of Gomez, a rich old banker. Dominick (the Spanish friar) helps on this scandalous amour, but it turns out that Lorenzo and Elvira are brother and sister.

Spanish Lady (*The*), a ballad contained in Percy's *Poeticals*, ii 23. A Spanish lady fell in love with captain Popham, whose prisoner she was. A command being sent to set all the prisoners free, the lady prayed the gallant captain to make her his wife. The Englishman replied that he could not do so, as he was married already. On hearing this, the Spanish lady gave him a chain of gold and a pearl bracelet to take to his wife, and told him that she should retire to a nunnery and spend the rest of her life praying for their happiness.

It will be found up with the ballad of *Margaret's Chain* (see) and the *Spanish Lady* against the walls of every castle in the country — Isaac Bickerstaff *Love in a Village* (1733).

Spanish Main (*The*), the coast along the north part of South America.

A parvo from the Spanish main. Campbell.

Spanish Tragedy (*The*), by T. Kyd (1597). Horatio (son of Hieronimo) is murdered while he is sitting in an arbour with Belimperia. Balthazar, the rival of Horatio, commits the murder, assisted by Belimperia's brother Lorenzo. The murderers hang the dead body on a tree in the garden, where Hieronimo roused by the cries of Belimperia, discovers the crime and goes raving mad.

Spanker (*Lady Gay*), in *London Assurance*, by D. Boucicault (1841).

Dance and lady Gay Spanker, act themselves and will never be dropped out of the list of dance plays — *Perry Fitzgerald*.

Sparabell'a, a shepherdess in love with D Urvey, but D Urvey loves Clamf-sills, ' the fairest shepherd wooed the foulest lass.' Sparabell'a resolves to kill herself, but how? Shall she cut her windpipe with a penknife? ' No,' she says, ' squeaking pigs die so.' Shall she suspend herself to a tree? ' No,' she says, ' dogs die in that fashion.' Shall she drown herself in the pool? ' No,' she says, ' scolding queans die so.' And while in doubt how to kill herself, the sun goes down, and

The prudent maiden deemed it then too late
And till to-morrow came deferred her fate.

Gay *Pastoral*, III (171).

Sparkish, ' the prince of coxcombs,' a fashionable fool and ' a cuckold before marriage.' Sparkish is engaged to Alitha Moody, but introduces to her his friend Harcourt, allows him to make love to her before his face, and, of course, is jilted — *The Country Girl* (Garriek, altered from Wycherly's *Country Wye*, 1675).

William Mountford (1691-1692) flourished in days when the ranting tragedies of N. Lee and the juggling plays of Dryden fed princes on of the stage. His most important characters were ' Alexander the Great' (*By Lee*), and ' Castilio' in the *Orphan* (by Otway). Cibber highly commends his ' English' — *Denton Cook*.

Sparkler (*Edmund*), son of Mrs Merdle by her first husband. He married Fanny, sister of Little Dorrit. Edmund Sparkler was a very large man, called in his own regiment, ' Quinbus Flestrin, junior, or the Young Man-Mountain.'

Mrs Sparkler, Edmund's wife. She was very pretty, very self-willed, and snubbed her husband in most approved fashion — C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Sparsit (*Mrs*), housekeeper to Jorials Bounderby, brinker and mill-owner at Coketown. Mrs Sparsit is a ' highly connected lady,' being the great-niece of lady Scadgers. She had a ' Cornelian nose, and dense black eyebrows,' was much believed in by her master, who, when he married, made her ' keeper of the bank.' Mrs Sparsit, in collusion with the light porter Bitzer, then acted the spy on Mr Bounderby and his young wife — C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Spartan Broth, sorry fare.

The promoters would be rejoiced to dine on Spartan broth in Leicester Square — *Daily News* February 22, 1879.

Spartan Dog (*A*), a bloodhound.

O Spartan dog
Mourn thou anguished hanger of the sea
Phryne's O'Connell actor in 1851.

Spartan Mother (*The*) said to her son going to battle, as she handed him his shield, "My son, return with this or on it," i.e. come back with it as a conqueror or be brought back on it as one slain in fight, but by no means be a fugitive or suffer the enemy to be the victorious party—

Why should I not play
The Spartan mother?

Tennyson, *The Princess* II.

Spasmodic School (*The*), certain authors of the nineteenth century, whose writings abound in spasmodic phrases, startling expressions, and words used out of their common acceptation. Carlyle, noted for his Germanic English, is the chief of this school. Others are Bailey, author of *Festus*, Sydney Dobell, Gillfillan, Tennyson, and Alexander Smith.

* * Professor Ayton has gibbeted this class of writers in his *Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy* (1854).

Spear When a king of the ancient Caledonians abdicated, he gave his spear to his successor, and "raised a stone on high" as a record to future generations. Beneath the stone he placed a sword in the earth and "one bright boss from his shield."

When thou O stone shall moulder down and lose thee in the moss of years, then shall the traveller come, and whistling pass away. Here Fingal resigned his spear after the last of his fields.—Ossian *Temora* viii.

Spear (*The Forward*), a sign of hostility. In the Ossianic times, when a stranger landed on a coast, if he held the point of his spear *forwards*, it indicated hostile intentions, but if he held the point behind him, it was a token that he came as a friend.

Are his heroes many? said Calibar and lifts he the spear of battle or comes the king in peace? In peace he comes not, king of Erin. I have seen his forward spear.—Ossian *Temora* I.

Spear of Achilles Telphos, son-in-law of Priam, opposed the Greeks in their voyage to Troy. A severe contest ensued, and Achilles with his spear wounded the Mysian king severely. He was told by an oracle that the wound could be cured only by the instrument which gave it, so he sent to Achilles to effect his cure. The surly Greek replied he was no physician, and would have dismissed the messengers with scant courtesy, but Ulysses whispered in his ear that the aid of Telphos was required to direct them on their way to Troy. Achilles now scraped some rust from his spear, which being applied to the wound, healed it. This so conciliated Telphos that he conducted the fleet to Troy, and

even took part in the war against his father-in-law.

Achilles' and his father's javelin caused
Pain first and then the boon of health restored.
Dante *Hell* xxxi. (1369).

And other folk have wondered on Achilles' spear.

For he couthe with it bothe heale and dere.
Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* (The Squire's Tale 1.25).

Whose smile and frown like to Achilles' spear
Is able with the change to kill and cure
Shakespeare *2 Henry VI* act v. sc. 1 (1531)

* * * Probably Telphos was cured by the plant called *Achilles* (milfoil or yarrow), still used in medicine as a tonic. "The leaves were at one time much used for healing wounds, and are still employed for this purpose in Scotland, Germany, France, and other countries." Achilles (the man) made the wound, achilles (the plant) healed it.

Spears of Spyinghow (*The Thrice*), in the troop of Fitzurse—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Speech ascribed to Dumb Animals Al Borak, the animal which conveyed Mahomet to the seventh heaven (p. 17), Arion, the wonderful horse which Heracles gave to Adrastus (p. 51), Baalam's ass (*Dumb* xxii 28-30), the black pigeons of Dodona (p. 259, art. Dodona), Comrade, Fortnino's horse (p. 206), Katmir, the dog of the Seven Sleepers (p. 506), Saleh's camel (p. 863), Temilia, king of the serpents (p. 981), Xanthos, the horse of Achilles. Frithjof's ship, *Ellida*, could not speak, but it understood what was said to it (p. 905).

Speech given to Conceal Thought. *La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour déguiser la pensée* or *pour l'aider à cacher sa pensée*. Talleyrand is usually credited with this sentence, but captain Gronow, in his *Recollections and Anecdotes*, asserts that the words were those of count Montrond, a wit and poet, called "the most agreeable scoundrel and most pleasant reprobate in the court of Marie Antoinette."

Voltaire, in *Le Chapon et la Poularde*, says "Ils n'emploient les paroles que pour déguiser leurs pensées."

Goldsmith, in *The Bee*, iii (October 20, 1759), has borrowed the same thought. "The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them."

Speech-Makers (*Bad*)

ADDISON could not make a speech. He attempted once in the House of Commons, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I conceive—I conceive, sir—sir, I conceive—" Whereupon a member exclaimed, "The right

honourable secretary of state has conceived thrice, and brought forth nothing."

CAMPBELL (*Thomas*) once tried to make a speech, but so stuttered and stammered that the whole table was convulsed with laughter.

CICERO, the great orator, never got over his nervous terror till he warmed to his subject.

IRVING (*Washington*), even with a speech written out and laid before him, could not deliver it without a breakdown. In fact, he could hardly utter a word in public without trembling.

MOORE (*Thomas*) could never make a speech.

(Dickens and prince Albert always spoke well and fluently.)

Speed, an inveterate punster and the clownish servant of Valentine one of the two "gentlemen of Verona"—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1591).

Speed the Parting Guest

Welcome tho coming speed the parting guest.
Pope *Homer's Odyssey* (l-5)

Speed the Plough, a comedy by Thomas Morton (1798). Farmer Ashfield brings up a boy named Henry, greatly beloved by every one. This Henry is in reality the son of "Morrington," younger brother of sir Philip Blandford. The two brothers fixed their love on the same lady, but the younger married her, whereupon sir Philip stabbed him to the heart and fully thought him to be dead, but after twenty years the wounded man re-appeared and claimed his son. Henry marries his cousin Emma Blandford, and the farmer's daughter, Susan, marries Robert only son of sir Abel Handy.

Spenlow (*Mr*), father of Dora (*qv*). He was a proctor, to whom David Copperfield was articled. Mr Spenlow was killed in a carriage accident.

Misses Lavinia and Clarissa Spenlow, two spinster aunts of Dora Spenlow, with whom she lived at the death of her father.

They were not unlike birds altogether having a sharp brisk sudden manner and a little short spry way of adjusting themselves, like canaries.—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* xii, (1849).

Spens (*Sir Patrick*), a Scotch hero, sent in the winter-time on a mission to Norway. His ship, in its home passage, was wrecked against the Papa Stronsay, and every one on board was lost. The incident has furnished the subject of a famous old Scotch ballad.

Spenser *The Spensers of English Prose Writers*, Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667),

Spenser *From Spenser to Fleckno*, that is, from the top to the bottom of all poetry, from the sublime to the ridiculous—Dryden, *Comment on Spenser, etc*

Spenser's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, was erected by Anne Clifford countess of Dorset.

Spider Cure for Fever (A)

Only beware of the fever, my friend, for it is not cured by the mulchell.

Longfellow *Frangeline* ii. 3 (1842)

Spiders (*Unlucky to kill*). This especially refers to those small spiders called "money-spinners," which prognosticate good luck. Probably because they appear in greater numbers on a fine morning, although some say the fine day is the precursor of rain.

Spynners ben token of drynacion and of knowing what wetter shal fal for oft by weders that shal fal some spin and were higher and lower and multitude of spynners ever betoken moche regne.—Berthelet. *De l'roprietatis Verum* xviii 314 (1536).

Spiders Indicators of Gold. In the sixteenth century it was generally said that "Spiders be true signs of great stores of gold," and the proverb arose thus. While a passageto Cathay was being sought by the north-west, a man brought home a stone, which was pronounced to be gold, and caused such a ferment that several vessels were fitted out for the express purpose of collecting gold. Froisher, in 1577, found, in one of the islands on which he landed, similar stones, and an enormous number of spiders.

Spider's Net (A). When Mahomet fled from Mecca, he hid in a cave, and a spider wove its net over the entrance. When the Koreishites came thither, they passed on, being fully persuaded that no one had entered the cave, because the cobweb was not broken.

In the *Talmud*, we are told that David, in his flight, hid himself in the cave of Adullam, and a spider spun its net over the opening. When Saul came up and saw the cobweb, he passed on, under the same persuasion.

Spidireen (*The*). If a sailor is asked to what ship he belongs, and does not choose to tell, he says, "The spidireen frigate with nine decks."

Officers who do not choose to tell their quarters, give B K S as their address, i.e. Barnack.

Spindle (*Jack*), the son of a man of fortune. Having wasted his money in riotous living, he went to a friend to borrow

row £100 "Let me see, you want £100, Mr Spindle, let me see, would not £50 do for the present?" "Well," said Jack, "if you have not £100, I must be contented with £50" "Dear me, Mr Spindle!" said the friend, "I find I have but £20 about me" "Never mind," said Jack, "I must borrow the other £30 of some other friend" "Just so, Mr Spindle, just so By-the-by, would it not be far better to borrow the whole of that friend, and then one note of hand will serve for the whole sum? Good morning, Mr Spindle, delighted to see you! Tom, see the gentleman down"—Goldsmith, *The Bee*, iii (1759)

Spirit of the Cape (*The*), Adamastor, a hideous phantom, of unearthly pallor, "erect his hair uprose of withered red," his lips were black, his teeth blue and disjointed, his beard haggard, his face scarred by lightning, his eyes "shot livid fire," his voice roared. The sailors trembled at the sight of him, and the fiend demanded how they dared to trespass "where never hero braved his rage before?" He then told them "that every year the shipwrecked should be made to deplore their foolhardiness" According to Barreto, the "Spirit of the Cape," was one of the giants who stormed heaven—Camões, *The Lusiad* (1572)

In me the Spirit of the Cape behold
That rock by you the Cape of Tempests named
With wide-stretched piles I guard
Great Adamastor is my dreaded name

Canto v

Spirit of the Mountain (*The*), that peculiar melancholy sound which preceded a heavy storm, very observable in hilly and mountainous countries

The wind was abroad in the oaks The Spirit of the Mountain roared The blast came rustling through the hall—Osian *Bar Thula*.

Spir'ito, the Holy Ghost as the friend of man, personified in canto ix of *The Purp' Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633) He was married to Urania, and their offspring are Knowledge, Contemplation, Care, Humility, Obedience, Faith or Fido, Penitence, Elpinus or Hope, and Love the foster-son of Gratitude (Latin, *spiritus*, "spirit")

Spitfire (*Will*) or WILL SPITFIRE, serving-boy of Roger Wildrake the dissipated royalist—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Spittle Cure for Blindness Spittle was once deemed a sovereign remedy for ophthalmia—Pliny, *Natural History*, xxxiii 7

* * The blind man restored to sight by Vespasian was cured by anointing his eyes with spittle—Tacitus, *History*, iv 81, Suetonius, *Vespasian*, vii

When [Jesus] had thus spoken He spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay—John ix. 6.

He cometh to Bethsaida and they bring a blind man unto Him and He took the blind man by the hand and when He had spit on his eyes He asked him if he saw ought—Mark viii 2, 23.

Spontaneous Combustion There are above thirty cases on record of death by spontaneous combustion, the most famous being that of the countess Cornelia di Baudi Cesenati, which was most minutely investigated, in 1731, by Giuseppe Bianchini, a prebendary of Verona

The next most noted instance occurred at Rheims, in 1725, and is authenticated by no less an authority than Mon Le Cit, the celebrated physician

Messrs Fodéré and Mere investigated the subject of spontaneous combustion, and gave it as their fixed opinion that instances of death from such a cause cannot be doubted

In vol vi of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in the *English Medical Jurisprudence*, the subject is carefully investigated, and several examples are cited in confirmation of the fact

Joseph Battaglia, a surgeon of Ponte Bosio, gives in detail the case of don G Maria Bertholi, a priest of mount Valerius While reading his breviary, the body of this priest burst into flames in several parts, as the arms, back, and head The sleeves of his shirt, a handkerchief, and his skull-cap were all more or less consumed He survived the injury four days (This seems to me more like an electrical attack than an instance of spontaneous combustion)

Spontoon, the old confidential servant of colonel Talbot—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Spoon *One needs a long spoon to eat with the devil*—Old Proverb

Therefore behoveth him a ful long spon

That shall ete with a fend

Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* 10 016 (Squire's Tale "1355)

Spoons (*Gossip*) It was customary at one time for sponsors at christenings to give gilt spoons as an offering to their godchild These spoons had on the handle the figure of one of the apostles or evangelists, and hence were called "Apostle spoons" The wealthy would give the twelve apostles, those of less opulence the four evangelists, and others again a single spoon. When Henry

VIII asks Cranmer to be godfather to "a fair young maid," Cranmer replies, "How may I deserve such honour, that am a poor and humble subject?" The king rejoins, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons"—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII* act v sc 2 (1601)

Sporus Under this name, Pope satirized lord John Hervey, generally called "lord Fanny," from his effeminate habits and appearance. He was "half wit, half fool, half man, half beau" lord John Hervey was vice-chamberlain in 1736, and lord privy seal in 1740

That thing of silk
Sporus, it at mere white curd of asses milk
Sature or else alas! can Sporus feed
Who breeds a butterfly upon a wheel?

A Pope *Prologue to the Satires* (1734)

* * This lord John Hervey married the beautiful Molly Lapel, hence Pope

h15

So perfect a beau and a belle
As when Hervey the handsome was wedded
To the beautiful Molly Lapel.

S P Q R., the Romans. The letters are the initials of *Senatus Populus-Que Romanus*

New blood must be pumped into the veins and arteries of the S P Q R.—G A Sala (*Belgravia* April 1871)

Sprackling (*Joseph*), a money-lender and a self-made man

Thomas Sprackling, his brother, and equal in roguery.—Walter Reeve, *Parted*

Sprat Day, November 9, the first day of sprat-selling in the streets. The season lasts about ten weeks

Sprenger (*Louis*), Annette Veilchen's bachelorette—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Sprightly (*Miss Kitty*), the ward of Sir Gilbert Pumpkin of Strawberry Hall. Miss Kitty is a great heiress, but stage-struck, and when captain Charles Stanley is introduced, she falls in love with him, first as a "play actor," and then in reality.—I Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*

Spring (*A Sacred*) The ancient Sabinians, in times of great national danger, vowed to the gods "a sacred spring" (*ter sacrum*), if they would remove the danger. That is, all the children born during the next spring were "held sacred," and at the age of 20 were compelled to leave their country and seek for themselves a new home

Spring (See SPRINGS)

Spring-Heel Jack. The marquis of Waterford, in the early parts of the nineteenth century, used to amuse himself by

springing on travellers unawares, to terrify them, and from time to time others have followed his silly example. Even so late as 1877-8, an officer in her majesty's service caused much excitement in the garrisons stationed at Aldershot, Colchester, and elsewhere, by his "spring-heel" pranks. In Chichester and its neighbourhood the tales told of this adventurer caused quite a little panic, and many nervous people were afraid to venture out after sunset, for fear of being "sprung" upon. I myself investigated some of the cases reported to me, but found them for the most part taken from ghost tales

Springer (*The*) Ludwig Margrave of Thuringia was so called, because he escaped from Gieichenstein, in the eleventh century, by leaping over the river Saale

Sprinklers (*Holy Water*), Danish clubs, with spiked balls fastened to chains

Spruce, M.C. (*Captain*), in *Lend Me Five Shillings*, by J M Morton (1764-1838)

Spruch-Sprecher (*The*) or "sayer of sayings" to the archduke of Austria.—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Spuma'dor, prince Arthur's horse. So called from the form of its mouth which indicated its fiery temper.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii (1590)

* * In the *Macinogun*, his favourite mare is called Llamrei ("the curveter")

Spurs (*The Battle of*), the battle of Guinnegate, in 1513, between Henry VIII and the duc de Longueville. So called because the French used their spurs in flight more than their swords in flight. (See SPURS OF GOLD, etc)

Spurs (*To dish up the*), to give one's guests a hint to go, to maunder on when the orator has nothing of importance to say. During the time of the border feuds, when a great family had come to an end of their provisions, the lady of the house sent to table a dish of spurs, as a hint that the guests must spur their horses on for fresh raids before they could be feasted again

When the last bullock was killed and devoured it was the lady's custom to place on the table a dish which on being uncovered was found to contain a pair of clean spurs—a hint to the riders that they must shift for their next meal.—*Lord of Misrule*, (new edit.) I 211 note.

Spurs of Gold (*Battle of the*), the

battle of Courtray, the most memorable in Flemish history (July 11, 1302). Here the French were utterly routed, and 700 gold spurs were hung as trophies in the church of Notre Dame de Courtray. It is called in French *Journée des Éperons d'Or* (See SPURS, THE BATTLE OF).

Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the Spurs of Gold.

Longfellow *The Belfry of Bruges*

Squab (*The Poet*) Dryden was so called by lord Rochester (1681-1701)

Squab Pie, a pie made of mutton, apples, and onions

Cornwall squab pie, and Devon white pot brings,
And Leicester beans and bacon fit for kings.

King *Art of Cookery*

Squab Pie, a pie made of squabs, that is young pigeons

Square (*Mr*), a "philosopher," in Fielding's novel called *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1749)

Squeers (*Mr Wackford*), of Dotheboys Hall, Yorkshire, a vulgar, conceited, ignorant schoolmaster, overbearing, grasping, and mean. He steals the boys' pocket money, clothes his son in their best suits, half starves them, and teaches them next to nothing. Ultimately, he is transported for perjury on a deed.

Mrs Squeers, wife of Mr Wackford, a raw-boned, harsh, heartless virago, without one spark of womanly feeling for the boys put under her charge.

Miss Fanny Squeers, daughter of the schoolmaster, "not tall like her mother, but short like her father. From the former she inherited a voice of hoarse quality, and from the latter a remarkable expression of the right eye." Miss Fanny falls in love with Nicholas Nickleby, but hates him and spites him because he is insensible of the soft impeachment.

Master Wackford Squeers, son of the schoolmaster, a spoiled boy, who was dressed in the best clothes of the scholars. He was overbearing, self-willed, and passionate.—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

The person who suggested the character of Squeers was a Mr Shaw of Bowes. He married a Miss Ludman. The satire ruined the school, and was the death both of Mr and Mrs. Shaw.—*Notes and Queries* October 25 1873.

Squeeze (*Miss*), a pawnbroker's daughter. Her father had early taught her that money is the "one thing needful," and at death left her a moderate competence. She was so fully convinced of the value of money that she would

never part with a farthing without an equivalent, and refused several offers, because she felt persuaded her suitors sought her money and not herself. Now she is old and ill-natured, marked with the small-pox, and neglected by every one.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, XXVIII (1759)

Squint (*Lauryer*), the great politician of society. He makes speeches for members of parliament, writes addresses, gives the history of every new play, and finds "seasonable thought" upon every possible subject.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, XXIX (1759)

Squint-Eyed, [Guercino] Gian-Francesco Barbieri, the painter (1590-1666)

Squantum (*D-*) George Whitefield is so called by Foote in his farce entitled *The Minor* (1714-1770)

Squantum (*Dr*) The Rev Edward Irving, who had an obliquity of the eyes, was so called by Theodore Hook (1792-1834)

Squire of Dames (*The*), a young knight, in love with Colymbell, who appointed him a year's service before she would consent to become his bride. The "squire" was to travel for twelve months, to rescue distressed ladies, and bring pledges of his exploits to Colymbell. At the end of the year he placed 300 pledges in her hands, but instead of rewarding him by becoming his bride, she set him another task, viz, to travel about the world on foot, and not present himself again till he could bring her pledges from 300 damsels that they would live in chastity all their life. The squire told Colymbell that in three years he had found only three persons who would take the pledge, and only one of these, he said (a rustic cottager), took it from a "principle of virtue," the other two (a nun and a courtesan) promised to do so, but did not voluntarily join the "virgin martyrs." This "Squire of Dames" turned out to be Britomart—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, III 7 (1590)

* * This story is imitated from "The Host's Tale," in *Orlando Furioso*, XXVIII

Squirt, the apothecary's boy, in Garth's *Dispensary*, hence any apprentice lad or errand boy

Here sauntering prentices o'er Otway's shop
O'er Congreve smile, or o'er D'Urfey sleep
Plea'd sempstresses the Lock's famed Lape unfold,
And Squirts read Garth till apocais grow cold.
J Gay, *Trivia* (1712)

(Pope wrote *The Rape of the Lock*, 1712)

Squod (*Phil*), a grotesque little fellow, faithfully attached to Mr George the son of Mrs Rouncewell (housekeeper at Chesney Wold) George had rescued the little street arab from the gutter, and the boy lived at George's "Shooting Gallery" in Leicester Square (London) Phil was remarkable for limping along sideways, as if "tackling"—C Dickens, *Blind House* (1852)

S S, sourcenance, forget-me-not, in remembrance, a *sourcœur*

On the Wednesday preceding Easter Day 1463 Sir Anthony was speaking to his royal sister on his knees all the ladies of the court gathered round him, and bound to his left knee a band of gold adorned with stones fashioned into the letters S S (*sourcenance* or *remem-brance*), and to this band was suspended an enamelled forget-me-not.—Lord Lytton *Last of the Barons* 175 (1859)

S S G G, the letters of the Femerichte They stand for *Stool*, *Stain*, *Grass*, *Grain* ("Stiel," "Stone," "Grass," "Groan") What was meant by these four words is not known

Stael (*Madame de*), called by Heine [*Hil-ne*] "a whirlwind in petticoats," and a "sultana of mind"

Stag (*The*) symbolizes Christ, because (according to fable) it drives serpents by its breath out of their holes, and then tramples them to death—Pliny, *Natural History*, viii 50

Stag or Hind, emblem of the tribe of Naphtali In the old church at Totness is a stone pulpit divided into compartments, containing shields bearing the emblems of the Jewish tribes, this being one

Naphtali is a blind let loose—Gen. xlix. 21

Stag's Horn, considered in Spain a safeguard against the evil eye, hence, a small horn, silver-tipped, is often hung on the neck of a child If an evil eye is then cast on the child, it enters the horn, which it bursts asunder

Are you not afraid of the evil eye?
Have you a stag's horn with you?

Longfellow *The Spanish Student* iii. 5

Stagg (*Benjamin*), the proprietor of the cellar in the Barbican where the secret society of "Prentice Knights" used to convene He was a blind man, who fawned on Mr Sam Tappertit, "the 'prentices' glory" and captain of the "Prentice Knights" But there was a disparity between his words and sentiments, if we may judge from this specimen "Good night, most noble

captain! farewell, brave general! bye-bye, illustrious commander!—a conceited, bragging, empty-headed, duck-legged idiot!" Benjamin Stagg was shot by the soldiery in the Gordon riots—C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1811)

Stagirite (3 syl) Aristotle is called the Stagirite because he was born at Stagira, in Macedon Almost all our English poets call the word Stagirite as Pope, Thomson, Swift, Byron, Wordsworth, B Browning, etc., but it should be Stagirite (*Σταγίριος*)

Thick like a glory round the Stagirite
Your rivals throng the edges.

L. Browning *Paracelsus* I

All the wisdom of the Stagirite Wordsworth

I into the Stagirite and Tully joined Thom on

As if the Stagirite overlooked the line Pope

Is rightly censured by the Stagirite
Who says his numbers do not fadge right.
Swift *To Dr Sheridan* (1712)

Stamboul (2 syl), Constantinople

And Stamboul's minarets must greet my sight
Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1807)

Stammerer (*The*), Louis II of France, *le Bègue* (846, 877-879)

Michael II emperor of the East (*, 820-829)

Notker or Notger of St Gall (800-912)

Stanchells, head jailer at the Glasgow tolbooth—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Standard A substantial building for water supplies, as the Water Standard of Cornhill, the Standard in Cheap, opposite Honey Lane, "which John Wells, grocer, caused to be made [re-built] in his mayoralty, 1430"—Stow, *Survey* ("Cheapside")

The Cheapside Standard This Standard was in existence in the reign of Edward I In the reign of Edward III two fishmongers were beheaded at the Cheapside Standard, for aiding in a riot Henry IV caused "the blank charter of Richard II" to be burnt at this place

The Standard, Cornhill This was a conduit with four spouts, made by Peter Morris, a German, in 1582, and supplied with Thames water, conveyed by leaden pipes over the steeple of St Magnus's Church It stood at the east end of Cornhill, at its junction with Gracechurch Street, Bishopsgate Street, and Leadenhall Street The water ceased to run between 1598 and 1603, but the Standard itself remained long after

Distances from London were measured from this spot

London
the spot on which the Standard used to be in house of public entertainment called the Maypole—Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* 1 (1841)

Standard (*The Battle of the*), the battle of Luton Moor, near Northallerton, between the English and the Scotch, in 1138. So called from the "standard," which was raised on a waggon, and placed in the centre of the English army. The pole displayed the standards of St Cuthbert of Durham, St Peter of York, St John of Beverley, and St Wilfred of Ripon, surmounted by a little silver easel containing a consecrated wafer—Hailes, *Annals of Scotland*, 1 85 (1779)

The Battle of the Standard was so called from the banner of St Cuthbert which was thought always to secure success. It came forth at the battle of Neville's Cross and was again victorious. It was preserved with great reverence till the Reformation when in 1549 Catherine Wittingham (a French lady) wife of the dean of Durham burnt it out of zeal against popery—Miss Yonge *Cambridge of English History* 1 6-8 (1893)

Standing (*To die*) Vespasian said, "An emperor of Rome ought to die standing." Louis XVIII of France said, "A king of France ought to die standing." This craze is not confined to crowned heads (See SOLOMON, p 929)

Standish (*Miles*), the puritan captain, was short of stature, strongly built, broad in the shoulders, deep-chested, and with sinews like iron. His daughter Rose was the first to die "of all who came in the Mayflower." Being desirous to marry Priscilla "the beautiful puritan," he sent young Alden to plead his cause, but the maiden answered archly, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Soon after this, Standish was shot with a poisoned arrow, and John Alden did speak for himself, and prevailed—Longfellow, *Courtship of Miles Standish* (1858)

Standish (*Mr Justice*), a brother magistrate with Bailie Trumbull—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Stanley, in the earl of Sussex's train.—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Stanley (*Captain Charles*), introduced by his friend captain Stakely to the family at Strawberry Hall. Here he meets Miss Kitty Sprightly an heiress, who has a theatrical twist. The captain makes love to her under the mask of acting, induces her to run off with him and get married, then, returning to the

hall, introduces her as his wife. All the family fancy he is only "acting," but discover too late that their "play" is a life-long reality—I Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*

Stanley Crest (*The*) On a chapman gu an eagle feeding on an infant in its nest. The legend is that sir Thomas de Lathom, having no male issue, was walking with his wife one day, and heard the cries of an infant in an eagle's nest. They looked on the child as a gift from God, and adopted it, and it became the founder of the Stanley race (time, Edward III)

Staples (*Lawrence*), head jailer at Kenilworth Castle—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Star Falling Any wish formed during the shoot of a star will come to pass

Star of Arcady (*The*), the Great Bear, so called from Calisto, daughter of Ixion king of Arcadia. The little Bear is called the *Tyrian Cynosure*, from Arcas or Cynosura son of Calisto

And thou shalt be our star of Arcady
Or Tyrian Cynosure (3 syl)
Milton *Comus* 31. (1634)

*** Of course, "Cynosure" signifies "dog's tail," Greek, *κυνος ουρα*, meaning the star in Ursa Minor

Star of South Africa, a diamond discovered in the South African fields. It weighed in the rough 83½ carats, and after being cut 46½ carats

Star of the South (*The*), the second largest cut diamond in the world. It weighs 251 carats. It was discovered in Brazil by a poor negress (1853)

Starch (*Dr*), the tutor of Blushing-ton—W T Moncreiff, *The Bashful Man*

Starchaterus, of Sweden, a giant in stature and strength, whose life was protracted to thrice the ordinary term. When he felt himself growing old, he hung a bag of gold round his neck, and told Olo he might take the bag of gold if he would cut off his head, and he did so. He hated luxury in every form, and said a man was a fool who went and dined out for the sake of better fare. One day, Helgo king of Norway asked him to be his champion in a contest which was to be decided by himself alone against nine adversaries. Starchaterus selected for the site of combat the top of a mountain covered with snow,

and, throwing off his clothes, waited for the nine adversaries. When asked if he would fight with them one by one or all together, he replied, "When dogs bark at me, I drive them all off at once"—Joannes Magnus, *Gothorum Suetorumque Historia* (1554).

Stareleigh (*Justice*), a stout, pudgy little judge, very deaf and very irascible, who, in the absence of the chief justice, sat in judgment on the trial of "Bardell v Pickwick"—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Starno, king of Loehlin. Having been conquered by Fingal and generously set at liberty, he promised Fingal his daughter Agandecca in marriage, but meant to deal treacherously by him and kill him. Fingal accepted the invitation of Starno, and spent three days in boar-hunts. He was then warned by Agandecca to beware of her father, who had set an ambush to waylay him. Fingal, being forewarned, fell on the ambush and slew every man. When Starno heard thereof, he slew his daughter, whereupon Fingal and his followers took to arms, and Starno either "fled or died." Swarn succeeded his father Starno—Ossian, *Fingal*, iii, see also *Cath-Loda*

Starvation Dundas, Henry Dundas the first lord Melville. So called because he introduced the word *starvation* into the language (1775)

Starveling (*Robin*), the tailor. He was cast for the part of "Thisbe's mother," in the drama played before duke Thesens (2 syl) on "his wedding day at night." Starveling has nothing to say in the drama—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

State, a royal chair with a canopy over it

Our hostess keeps her state.
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act III sc. 4 (1606)

Statira, the heroine of La Calprenède's romance of *Cassandra*. Statira is the daughter of Darius, and is represented as the "most perfect of the works of creation." Oroondates is in love with her, and ultimately marries her

Statira, daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander Young, beautiful, womanly, of strong affection, noble bearing, mild yet haughty, yielding yet brave. Her love for Alexander was unbounded. When her royal husband took Roxana into favour, the proud spirit of the

princess was indignant, but Alexander, by his love, won her back again. Statira was murdered by Roxana the Bactrian, called the "Rival Queen"—N Lee, *Alexander the Great* (1678)

Miss Boutwell was the original Statira of Lee's *Alexander* and once when playing with Mrs Barry [1678] he was in danger of receiving on the stage her death blow. It happened thus. Before the curtain drew up the two queens Statira and Roxana had a real rivalry about a lace veil allotted to Miss Boutwell by the manager. This so enraged Mrs Barry that, in stabbing Statira she actually thrust her dagger through her rival's stays, a quarter of an inch or more into the flesh—Campbell *Life of Mrs Siddons*

Dr Doran tells us that

The charming George Ann Bellamy [1733-1788] procured from Paris two gorgeous dresses for the part of Statira. When leg Wolington who played Roxana "saw them she was so overcome by malice hatred and all uncharitable ableness, that she rolled her rival in the dust pummelled her with the handle of her dagger and screamed in anger

Nor he nor heaven shall shield thee from my justice.
Die sorceress die! and all my wrongs die with thee!
Table Traits

Staunton (*The Rev Mr*), rector of Willingham, and father of George Staunton

George Staunton, son of the Rev Mr Staunton. He appears first as "Geordie Robertson," a felon, and in the Porteous mob he assumes the guise of "Madge Wildfire." George Staunton is the seducer of Effie Deans. Ultimately he comes to the title of baronet, marries Effie, and is shot by a gypsy boy called "The Whistler," who proves to be his own natural son

Lady Staunton, Effie Deans after her marriage with sir George. On the death of her husband, she retires to a convent on the Continent—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Steadfast, a friend of the Duberly family—Colman, *The Heir-at-Law* (1797)

Steeds of the Sea, ships, a common synonym of the Runie birds

And thro the deep exulting sweep
The Thunder steeds of Spain
Lord Lytton *Ode* (1839)

Steel Castle, a strong ward, belonging to the Yellow Dwarf. Here he confined All-Fair when she refused to marry him according to her promise—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682)

Steele Glas (*The*), a mirror in which we may "see ourselves as others see us," or see others in their true likenesses

The Christel Glasse, on the other hand, reflects us as vanity dictates, and shows other people as fame paints them. These

mirrors were made by Luey'lus (an old artist)

Luey'lus bequeathed "The Christel Glasso"
To such as love to seme but not to be
But unto those that love to see themselves
How foul or fyre soever that they are
He can bequeath a Glasso of trustle Steel.
G Gascoigne *The Steele Glas* (died 1577)

Steenie, i.e. "Stephen" So George Villiers duke of Buckingham was called by James I, because, like Stephen the first martyr, "all that sat in the council, looking stedfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel" (*Acts* vi 15)

Stenson (Willie) or "Wandering Willie," the blind fiddler

Steenie Stenson, the piper, in *Wandering Willie's tale*

Maggie Stenson, or "Epps Anshie," the wife of Wandering Willie—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Steerforth, the young man who led little Em'ly astray. When tired of his toy, he proposed to her to marry his valet Steerforth being shipwrecked off the coast of Yarmouth, Ian Peggotty tried to rescue him, but both were drowned—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Stein There is a German saying that, "Krems and Stein are three places." The solution lies in the word "and" (German, *und*). Now Und is between Krems and Stein, so that Krems, Und, [and] Stein are three places

Steinbach (Erwin von) designed Strasbourg Cathedral, begun 1015, and finished 1439

A great master of his craft
Erwin von Steinbach.
Longfellow *Golden Legend* (1851)

Steinernherz von Blutsacker (Francis), the scharf-gerichter or executioner—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Steinfeldt (The old baroness of) introduced in Donnerhugel's narrative—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Steinfort (The baron), brother of the countess Wintersen. He falls in love with Mrs Haller, but, being informed of the relationship between Mrs Haller and "the stranger," exerts himself to bring about a reconciliation—Benj Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797)

Stella The lady Penelope Devereux, the object of sir Philip Sidney's affection married lord Rich, and was a widow Sidney's life-time. Spenser says, in

his *Astrophel*, when Astrophel (sir Philip) died, Stella died of grief, and the two "lovers" were converted into one flower, called "Starlight," which is first red, and as it fades turns blue. Some call it *penthea*, but henceforth (he says) it shall be called "Astrophel." It is a pure fiction that Stella died from grief at the death of Sidney, for she afterwards married Charles Blount, created by James I earl of Devonshire. The poet himself must have forgotten his own lines

No less praiseworthy Stella do I read
The more hit my praises of her needed are,
Whom verse of noblest shepherd lately dead [1606]
Hath praised and raised above each other star
Spenser *Colin Cloute's Come Home Again* (1591)

Stella Miss Hester Johnson was so called by Swift, to whom she was privately married in 1706. Hester is first perverted into the Greek *aster*, and "aster" in Latin, like *stella*, means "a star." Stella lived with Mrs Dingley on Ormond Quay, Dublin

Poor Stella must pack off to town

Swift, *To Stella at Wood Park* (1723)

Steno (Michel), one of the chiefs of the tribunal of Forty. Steno acts indecorously to some of the ladies assembled at a civic banquet given by the doge of Venice, and is turned out of the house. In revenge, he fastens on the doge's chair some scurrilous lines against the young dogaressa, whose extreme modesty and innocence ought to have protected her from such insolence. The doge refers the matter to "the Forty," who sentence Steno to two months' imprisonment. This punishment, in the opinion of Marchese, is wholly inadequate to the crime. And Marino Faliero joins a conspiracy to abolish the council altogether.

Starch, Marino Faliero, the Doge of Venice in state (1819)

Stentor, a Grecean herald in the Trojan war. Homer says he was "great-hearted, brazen-voiced, and could shout as loud as fifty men."

He began to roar for help with the lungs of a Stentor—Smollett

Steph'ano, earl of Carniti, the leader of 400 men in the allied Christian army. He was noted for his military prowess and wise counsel—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, i (1575)

Steph'ano, a drunken butler—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

Steph'ano, servant to Portia—Shal-espeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598)

Stephen, one of the attendants of sir Reginald Front de Bœuf (a follower of prince John)—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Stephen (Count), nephew of the count of Crèvecœur—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Stephen (Master), a conceited puppy, who thinks all inferiors are to be snubbed and bullied, and all those weaker and more cowardly than himself are to be kicked and beaten. He is especially struck with captain Bobadil, and tries to imitate his "dainty orthis." Master Stephen has no notion of honesty and high-mindedness: thus he steals Down-right's clock, which had been accidentally dropped, declares he bought it, and then that he found it. Being convicted of falsehood, he resigns all claim to it, saying in a huff, "I here, take your clock, I'll none on't." This small-minded youth is young Knowell's cousin—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598)

Stephen (The British St), St Alban, the British proto-martyr (died 303)

As soon as the executioner gave the fatal stroke (which beheaded St Alban), his eyes dropped out of his head—*See* *Feetist's last History* (A.D. 34)

Stephen Steelheart, the nickname of Stephen Weatherall—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Stephen of Amboise, leader of 5000 foot soldiers from Blois and Tours in the allied Christian army of Godfrey of Bouillon. Impetuous in attack, but deficient in steady resistance. He was shot by Clorinda with an arrow (bk vi)—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Sterling (Mr), a vulgar, rich City merchant, who wishes to see his two daughters married to titles. Lord Ogleby calls him "a very abstract of 'Change," and he himself says, "What signifies birth, education, titles, and so forth? Money, I say—money's the stuff that makes a man great in this country."

Mrs Sterling (whose Christian name is Elizabeth or Betty), a spiteful, jealous, purse-proud damsel, engaged to sir John Melvil. Sir John, seeing small prospect of happiness with such a tartar, proposed marriage to the younger sister, and Mrs Sterling being left out in the cold, exclaimed, "Oh that some other person, an earl or duke for instance, would propose

to me, that I might be revenged on the monsters!"

Miss Fanny Sterling, an amiable, sweet-smiling, soft-speaking beauty, clandestinely married to Lovewell—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)

A strange blunder was once made by Mrs Gibbs of Corant Garden in the part of "Betty." When speaking of the conduct of Betty who had locked the door of Miss Fanny's room and walk'd away with the key Mrs Gibbs exclaimed "She has locked the key and carried away the door in her pocket."—W C. Russell, *Representative Actors*

Sterry, a fanatical preacher, admired by Hugh Peters.—S. Butler, *Madbras* (1663-78)

Stevens, a messenger of the earl of Sussex at Bay's Court—Sir W Scott, *Acquithworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Stewart (Colonel), governor of the castle of Doune—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.)

Stewart (Prince Charles Edward), surnamed "The Chevalier" by his friends, and "The Pretender" by his foes. Sir W Scott introduces him in *Waverley*, and again in *Pedgaurthol*, where he appears disguised as "father Buona Ventura" (Now generally spelt Stuart)

Stewart (Walling), John Stewart, the English traveller, who travelled on foot through Hindustan, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the United States (died 1822)

A most interesting man, elegant in conversation, containing active and eager beyond all reach of letter. He is sublime and divinely beautiful in his visionariness. This man as a pole-traveler had seen more of the earth's surface than any man before or since.—*The Quarterly*

* * Walking Stewart must not be confounded with John McDonnell Stuart, the Australian explorer (1818-1866)

Stewart Diamond (The), found in 1872, is the largest South African diamond discovered up to the year 1880. It weighed in the rough state 28½ carats, and but few diamonds in the world exceed it in size. It is of a light yellow hue and is set as a star with eight points and a star above. This superb stone, with the Dudley and Twin Diamonds, have all been discovered in the Cape since 1870

Steyne (Miris off), earl of Gaunt and of Gaunt Castle, a viscount, baron, knight of the Garter and of numerous other orders, colonel, trustee of the British Museum, elder brother of the Trinity House, governor of White France, &c., had beauties and slaves enough to

make him a great man, but his life was not a highly moral one, and his conduct with Becky Sharp, when she was the wife of colonel Rawdon Crawley, gave rise to a great scandal. His lordship floated through the ill report, but Mrs Rawdon was obliged to live abroad — W M Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1848)

Stick to it, says Baigent Baigent was the principal witness of the Claimant in the great Tiebhorne trial, and his advice to his *protégé* was, "Stick to it" (1872)

Stiggins, a hypocritical, drunken, methodist "shepherd" (minister), thought by Mrs Weller to be a saint. His time was spent for the most part in drinking pine-apple rum at the Marquis of Granby tavern — C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Still (*Cornelius the*), Cornelius Tacitus (Latin, *tacitus*, "still")

Cornelius the Stylo in his first book of his jerey exploits called in *Latin Annates* — *Fardie of Factions* III 3 (1805)

Still Waters Run Deep, adapted from the French novel, *Le Gendre*

Stimulants used by Public Characters

BOVAPARTY, snuff

BRAHAM, bottled porter

BULL (*Rev William*), the nonconformist, was an inveterate smoker

BIRON, gin-and-water

CATLEY (*Mrs*), linseed tea and madeira

COOKE (*G F*), every thing drinkable

DISRALLI (lord Beaconsfield), champagne jelly

EMERY, cold brandy-and-water

FRSKINE (*Lord*) opium in large doses

GIADSTONE (*W E*), an egg beaten up in sherry

HENDERSON, gum arabic and sherry

HOBBS, only cold water

INCIEDON, madeira

JORDAN (*Mrs*), calves'-foot jelly dissolved in warm sherry

KFAN (*Edmund*), beef-tea, cold brandy

KVINLE (*John*), opium

LEWIS, mulled wine and oysters

NLWTON smoked incessantly

ONERN, strong tea

POPE, strong coffee

SCHILLER required to sit over a table deeply impregnated with the smell of apples. He stimulated his brain with coffee and champagne

SIDDONS (*Mrs*), porter, not "stout"

SMITH (*William*) drank strong coffee

WEDDERBURN (the first lord Ashburton) used to place a blister on his chest when he had to make a great speech — Dr Paris, *Pharmacologia* (1819)

WOOD (*Mrs*) drank draught porter

Stinkomalee So Theodore Hook called the London University. The word was suggested by "Trineomalee" (in Ceylon), a name before the public at the time Hook hated the "University," because it admitted students of all denominations

Only look at Stinkomalee and King's College. Activity union craft indomitable perseverance on the one side; indolence indelusion internal distrust and jealousies, call like simplicity and cowardice intolerable on the other — Wilson *Notes Ambrosiana* (1822-36)

Stitch (*Tom*), a young tailor, a great favourite with the ladies — *The Merry History of Tom Stitch* (seventeenth century)

Stock Exchange "Nicknames"

BRWICKS, North-Eastern railway shares

BRYNS, London and North-Western railway shares (the Birmingham line)

COHENS, the Turkish '69 loan. Floated by the firm of that name

DOGS, Newfoundland telegraph shares (Newfoundland dogs)

DOVERS, South-Eastern railway shares (The line runs to Dover)

FLOATERS, exchequer bills and other unfunded stock

FOURTEEN HUNDRED, a stranger who has intruded into the Stock Exchange. This term was used in Defoe's time

LAME DUCK (*A*), a member of the Stock Exchange who fails in his obligations

LIENS, Lancashire and Yorkshire railway shares

MORGANS, the French 6 per cents. Floated by that firm

MUTTONS, the Turkish '65 loan (Partly secured by the sheep-tax)

POTS, North Staffordshire railway shares (The potteries)

SINGAPORES (3 *syf*), British Indian Extension telegraph shares

SNELTS, English and Australian copper shares

STAG, one who applies for an allotment of shares, and cuts off if they do not rise in price before they are awarded

YORKS, the Great Northern railway shares

Stock Pieces, used in university and law examinations (See TIPS)

Stocks' Market So called from a pair of stocks which at one time stood there. Gardeners used to occupy all but the north and south-west part. The flower called the "stock" received its name from being sold there. The market was removed to Farringdon Street in 1737, and was then called "Fleet Market."

Where is there such a garden in Europe as the Stocks Market? Where such a river as the Thames? Where such ponds and decays as in Leadenhall Market for your fish and fowl?—Shadwell *Bury Fair* (1629)

Stockwell (Jfr), a City merchant, who promised to give his daughter Nancy in marriage to the son of sir Harry Harlowe of Dorsetshire.

Mrs Stockwell, the merchant's wife, who always veers round to the last speaker, and can be persuaded to anything for the time being.

Nancy Stockwell, daughter of the merchant, in love with Belford, but promised in marriage to sir Harry Harlowe's son. It so happens that sir Harry's son has privately married another lady, and Nancy falls to the man of her choice.—Garrick, *Neel or Nothing* (1766)

Stolen Kisses, a drama by Paul Meritt, in three acts (1877). Felix Freemantle, under the pseudonym of Mr Joy, falls in love with Cherry, daughter of Tom Spirit once valet to Mr Freemantle (who had come to the title of viscount Trangmar). When Tom Spirit ascertained that "Felix Joy" was the son of the viscount, he forbade all further intercourse, unless Felix produced his father's consent to the marriage. The next part of the plot pertains to the brother of Tom Spirit, who had assumed the name of Walter Temple, and, as a stock-broker, had become very wealthy. In his prosperity, Walter scornfully ignored his brother Tom, and his ambition was to marry his daughter Jenny to the son of viscount Trangmar, who owed him money. Thus the two cousins, Cherry and Jenny, came into collision, but at the end Jenny married Fred Gay, a medical student, Cherry married Felix, the two brothers were reconciled, and Tom released his old master, viscount Trangmar, by destroying the bond which Walter held and gave him.

Stone of Loda, a place of worship amongst the ancient Gaels. — Ossian, *Timora*, v.

Stonehenge Aurelius Ambrosius asked Merlin what memento he could

raise to commemorate his victory over Vortigern, and Merlin advised him to remove "The Giant's Dance" from mount Killaraus, in Ireland, to Salisbury Plain. So Aurelius placed a fleet and 15,000 men under the charge of Uther the pendragon and Merlin for the purpose. Gillomani king of Ireland, who opposed the invaders, was routed, and then Merlin, "by his art," shipped the stones, and set them up on the plain "in the same manner as they stood on Killaraus"—Geoffrey, *British History*, viii 10-12 (1112).

How Merlin by his skill and magic's wondrous might
From Ireland hither brought the Sonadown in a night
Dryden *Polyolbon* iv (1612)

Stonehenge once thought a temple you have found
A throne where kings our earthly gods were crowned
Dryden *Fables* ii

Stonehenge a Trophy It is said, in the Welsh trads, that this circle of stones was erected by the Britons to commemorate the "treachery of the Long-Knives," i.e. a conference to which the chief of the British warriors were invited by Hengist at Ambresbury. Beside each chief a Saxon was seated, armed with a long knife, and at a given signal each Saxon slew his Briton. As many as 460 British nobles thus fell, but Eldol earl of Gloucester, after slaying seventy Saxons (some say 660), made his escape.—*Welsh Trads* See Geoffrey's *Brit Hist*, bk vi 15.

Stonehenge was erected by Merlin at the command of Ambrosius in memory of the plot of the Long Knives when 300 British chiefs were treacherously massacred by Vortigern. He built it on the site of a former circle. It deviates from older battle circles as may be seen by comparing it with Avebury Stanton Drew Keewick, etc. It is called The Work of Ambrosius.—*Cambrian Biography*, art. Merddin.

*** * * MOUNT DIBU**, a solitary mound close to Dumfermline, owes its origin, according to story, to some unfortunate monks, who, by way of penance, carried the sand in baskets from the sea-shore at Inverness.

At Linton is a fine conical hill attributed to two sisters (nuns), who were compelled to pass the whole of the sand through a sieve, by way of penance, to obtain pardon for some crime committed by their brother.

The Gog Magog Hills, near Cambridge, are ascribed to his Satanic majesty.

Stonewall Jackson, Thomas Jonathan Jackson, general in the southern army in the great civil war of the North American States. General Bee suggested the name in the battle of Bull Run (1861). "There is Jackson," said he to his men, "standing like a stone wall" (1826-1863).

Store makes no Sore—G Gascoigne, *Satis Sufficit* (died 1577)

Storm (*The Great*) occurred November 26-7, 1703 This storm supplied Addison with his celebrated simile of the angel

So when an angel by divine command
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past,
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast
And, pleased to Almight's orders to perform
Bides on the tempest and directs the storm

The Campaign (1705)

Storm-and-Strain Period The last quarter of the eighteenth century was called in Germany the *Sturm-und-Drang Zeit*, because every one seemed in a fever to shake off the shackles of government, custom, prestige, and religion The poets raved in volcanic rant or moonshine sentimentality, marriage was disregarded, law, both civil and divine, was pooh-poohed Goethe's *Man with the Iron Hand* and *Sorrows of Werther*, Schiller's *Robbers*, Klinger's tragedies, Lessing's criticisms, the mania for Shakespeare and Ossian revolutionized the literature, and the cry went forth for untrammelled freedom, which was nicknamed "Nature" As well go unclad, and call it nature

Storms (*Cape of*) The Cape of Good Hope was called by Bartholomew Diaz *Cabo Tormentoso* in 1486, but king John II of Portugal gave it its present more auspicious name

Stornello Verses, verses in which a word or phrase is harped upon, and turned about and about, as in the following example—

Vive in France I wave our banner the red white and blue

The flag of the loyal the royal and true.
Blue and red for our city we wave and the white
For our sovereign the people whose rule is their right.
Royal white loyal blue and forget not the red
To show for our freedom we'll bleed and have life

E C D

STP, the same as DD, "divinity doctor" The initials of *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*

Stradivarius (*Antonius*), born at Cremona, in Italy (1670-1728) He was a pupil of Andreas Amati The Amati family, with Stradivarius and his pupil Guarnerius (all of Cremona), were the most noted violin-makers that ever lived, inasmuch that the word "Cremona" is synonymous for a first-rate violin

The instrument on which he played
Was in Cremona's workshops made
The maker from whose hands it came
Had written his unvarnished name—
At only "Stradivarius."

Longfellow, *The Weyside Inn* (prelude, 1863)

Strafford, an historical tragedy by R Browning (1836) This drama contains portraits of Charles I, the earl of Strafford, Hampden, John Pym, sir Harry Vane, etc., both truthful and graphic Of course, the subject of the drama is the attainder and execution of Wentworth earl of Strafford

Stratlace (*Dame Philippa*), the maiden aunt of Blushington She is very much surprised to find her nephew entertaining dinner company, and still more so that he is about to take a young wife to keep house for him instead of herself—W T Moncrieff, *The Bashful Man*

Stral'enheim (*Count of*), a kinsman of Werner, who hunted him from place to place, with a view of cutting him off, because he stood between him and the inheritance of Siegendorf This mean, plausible, overreaching nobleman was by accident lodged under the same roof with Werner while on his way to Siegendorf Here Werner robbed him of a rouleau of gold, and next night Ulric (Werner's son) murdered him

Ida Stralenheim, daughter of count Stralenheim, betrothed to Ulric, whom she dearly loved, but being told by Ulric that he was the assassin of her father, she fell senseless, and Ulric departed, never to return—Byron, *Werner* (1822)

The accent of this name is given by Byron sometimes on the first and sometimes on the second syllable

Stralenheim altho noble is unheeded

Act III. 1

The daughter of dead Stralenheim your foe

Act II. 1

Stranger (*The*), the count Waldbourg He married Adelaide at the age of 16, she had two children by him, and then eloped The count, deserted by his young wife, lived a roving life, known only as "The Stranger," and his wife, repenting of her folly, under the assumed name of Mrs Haller, entered the service of the countess Wintensen, whose affection she secured In three years' time, "the stranger" came by accident into the same neighbourhood, and a reconciliation took place

His servant Francis says he is a good master though one almost loses the use of speech by living with him. A man kind and dear though I cannot understand him. He rails against the whole world and yet no beggar leaves his door unsatisfied. I have now lived three years with him, and yet I know not who he is. A hater of society no doubt. [with] misanthropy in the heart not in the heart.—Benjamin Thompson *The Stranger* I. 1 (1797)

This drama is altered from Kotzebue.

Mrs R Trench says of John P Kemble (1757-1823)

"I always saw him with pain descend to The Stranger. It was like the genius in the Arabian tale going into the vase. First it seemed so unlikely he should meet with such an affront, and then injured the probability of the piece, and next, The Stranger 'is really never dignified and one is always in pain for him, poor gentleman!—*Femina* (1802)"

Strangford (*Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, viscount*), in 1803, published a translation of the poems of Camoens, the great Portuguese poet

Hibernian Strangford

Thinkst thou to gain thy verse a high r place

By dressing Camoens in a suit of lace?

Cease to deceive thy puffed harp restore,

Or teach the Lusian bard to copy Moore

Byron *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1803)

Strap (*Hugh*), a simple, generous, and disinterested adherent of Roderick Random. His generosity and fidelity, however, meet with but a base return from the heartless libertine—T Smollett, *Roderick Random* (1748)

We believe there are few revilers who are not distressed with the miserable reward assigned to Strap in the closing chapter of the novel. Five hundred pounds (secure the value of the goods he had presented to his master) and the hand of a reclamation street walker even when added to a Highland farm seem but a poor recompense for his faithful and disinterested attachment.—Sir W Scott.

Strasbourg Cathedral, designed by Erwin von Steinbach (1015-1139)

Strauchan (*Old*), the 'squire of Sir Kenneth—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Straw *A little straw shows which way the wind blows*

You know or don't know that great Bacon said,

Fling up a straw will show the way the wind blows.

Byron *Don Juan* xlv 8 (1824)

Strawberry Leaves (*To win the*), to be created a duke

Strawberry Preacher (*A*), a "Jerusalem pony," a temporary help, who wanders from pulpit to pulpit, to preach for some society, to aid some absent or invalid minister, or to advocate some charity. The term was first used by Latimer, and the phrase means a "straying preacher" (Anglo-Saxon, *strowcan*, "to stray," hence, strawberry, *strow-berie*, "the straying berry-plant")

Streets of London (*The*), a drama by Dion Boucicault (1862), adapted from the French play *Les Pauvres des Paris*

Stre'mon, a soldier, famous for his singing—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617)

Strephon, the shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, who makes love to the beautiful Urania (1580). It is a stock

name for a lover, Cloë being usually the corresponding lady

Captain O Flarty was one of my dying Strephons at Scarborough. I have a very grate regard for him and must make him a little miserable with my happiness.—Garrick, *The Irish Widow* 1 3 (1757)

The servant of your Strephon is my lord and master—Garrick *Miss in Her Teens* (1753).

Stretton (*Hesha*), the pseudonym of Miss Smith, daughter of a bookseller and printer in Wellington, Salop, authoress of several well-known religious novels

Strickalthrow (*Merciful*), in Cromwell's troop—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Strietland (*Mr*), the "suspicious husband," who suspects Clarinda, a young lady visitor, of corrupting his wife, suspects Jacintha, his ward, of lightness, and suspects his wife of infidelity, but all his suspicions being proved groundless, he promises reform

Mrs Strietland, wife of Mr Strietland, a model of discretion and good nature. She not only gives no cause of jealousy to her husband, but never even resents his suspicions or returns ill temper in the same coin—Dr Hordly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1747)

Strike Dakyns' the Devil's in the Hempe, the motto of the Dakynses. The reference is to an enemy of the king, who had taken refuge in a pile of hemp. Dakyns, having nosed the traitor, was exhorted to strike him with his battle-axe and kill him, which he did. Hence the crest of the family—a dexter arm holding a battle-axe

Striking the Shield, a call to battle among the ancient Gaels

Strike the sounding shield of Semol! It hangs at Turn's rustling gate. The sound of peace is not its voice. My heroes shall hear and obey. He went. He struck the bossy shield. The hills, the rocks reply. The sound spreads along the wood. Dier start by the lake of rock. It is the shield of war," said Bonnar—Osian *Fingal* l

Stromboli, called "The Great Light-house of the Mediterranean" from its volcano, which is in a constant blaze

Strong (*Dr*), a benevolent old school-master, to whom David Copperfield was sent whilst living with Mr Wickfield. The old doctor doted on his young wife Annie, and supported her scapegrace cousin Jack Maldon—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849)

Strong Men and Women

Anteos, Atlas, Dorsanès the Indian, Hercules, Giv earl of Warwick, Hercule's, Macris son of Amon, Rustam the Persian

Herculés, Samson, Starchatrus the Swede (first Christian century)

BROWN (*Miss Phoebe*), about five feet six inches in height, well proportioned, round-faced, and ruddy. She could carry fourteen score, and could lift a hundred-weight with each hand at the same time. She was fond of poetry and music, and her chief food was milk.—W. Hutton

MIL of Crotōna could carry on his shoulders a four-year-old bullock, and kill it with a single blow of his fist. On one occasion, the pillar which supported the roof of a house gave way, and Milo held up the whole weight of the building with his hands.

POINTEVILLE, the athlete. He killed a lion with a blow of his fist, and could stop a chariot in full career with one hand.

THOMAS (*Thomas*) of London (1710-1719). He could lift three hogsheds or 1836 lbs., could heave a horse over a turnpike gate, and could lift two hundredweight with his little finger.

Strongback, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio. He could never be overweighted, and could fell a forest in a few hours without fatigue.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

The brothers Grimm have introduced the tale of "Fortunio" in their *Goblins*.

Strongbow, Gilbert de Clare, who succeeded to the title of his brother, the earl of Hertford, in 1138, and was created earl of Pembroke (died 1149).

Henry II. called him a "false" or "pseudo-earl."

Strongbow (Richard of Strigal) was Richard de Clare earl of Pembroke, son of Gilbert de Clare. He succeeded Dermot king of Leinster, his father-in-law, in 1170, and died 1176.

The earl of Strigal then won Strongbow first that won Wild Ireland with the sword.

Drayton Polyolion xviii. (1613)

Struldrugs, the inhabitants of Luggnagg, who never die.

He had reached that period of life which entitles a man to admission into the ancient order of Struldrugs.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (Laputa, 1726).

Strutt (*Lord*), the king of Spain, originally Charles II. (who died without issue), but also applied to his successor Philippe duc d'Anson, called "Philip Lord Strutt."

I need not tell you of the great quarrels that happened in our neighbourhood since the death of the late lord Strutt, how the parson [cardinal Portocarrero] got to settle his estate upon his cousin Philip Baboon to the great disappointment of his cousin

squire South [*Charles of Austria*].—Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* i. (1716)

Stryver (*Bully*), of the King's Bench Bar, counsel for the defence in Darnay's trial.

He was stout, loud, red bluff and free from any drawback of delicacy, had a pushing way of shouldering himself (morally and physically) into companies and conversations that argued well for his shouldering his way on in life.—O. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* ii. 24 (1859).

Stuart Ill-Fated (*The House of*), as that of *Œdipus*.

JAMES I of Scotland, poet, murdered by conspirators at Perth, in the forty-fourth year of his age (1593, 1624-1637).

JAMES II, his son, killed at the siege of Roxburgh, aged 30 (1630, 1637-1640).

JAMES III, his son, was stabbed in his flight from Bannockburn by a pretended priest, aged 36 (1152, 1160-1488).

(His brother, the earl of Mar, was imprisoned in 1177, and died in durance, 1480.)

JAMES IV, his son, the "Chivalrous Madman," was defeated and slain at Flodden, aged 41 (1172, 1488-1513).

JAMES V, his son, was defeated at Solway Moss, November 25, and died of grief, December 14, aged 30 (1512, 1518-1512).

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, daughter of James V. was beheaded, aged 44 years 63 days (1542, 1542-1587, Old Style).

(Her husband, Henry Stuart lord Darnley, was murdered (1541-1566). Her niece, Arabella Stuart, died insane in the Tower, 1575-1615.)

CHARLES I, her grandson, was beheaded, aged 48 years 69 days (1600, 1625-1649).

CHARLES II, his son, was in exile from 1615 to 1661, and in 1665 occurred the Great Fire of London, in 1666 the Great Plague, died aged 54 years 253 days (1630, 1661-1685).

(His favourite child, a natural son, defeated at Sedgemoor, July 5, was executed as a traitor, July 15, aged 46, 1649-1685).

JAMES II, brother of Charles, and son of Charles I., was obliged to abdicate to save his life, and died in exile (1633, reigned 1685-1688, died a pensioner of Louis XIV., 1701).

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD "the Luckless," his son, called the "Old Pretender," was a mere cipher. His son Charles came to England to proclaim him king, but was defeated at Culloden, leaving 3000 dead on the field (1688-1765).

CHARLES EDWARD, the "Young Pretender," was son of the "Old Pretender."

After the defeat at Calloden he fled to France, was banished from that kingdom, and died at Rome a drunken dotard (1720-1788)

HENRY BENEDICT, cardinal York, the last of the race, was a pensioner of George III

Stuart of Italy (*The Mary*), Jane I of Naples (1327, 1343-1382)

Jane married her cousin Andre of Hungary, who was assassinated two years after his marriage, when the widow married the assassin. So Mary Stuart married her cousin lord Darnley, 1567, who was murdered 1567, and the widow married Bothwell, the assassin

Jane fled to Provence, 1347, and was strangled in 1382. So Mary Stuart fled to England in 1568, and was put to death 1587 (Old Style)

Jane, like Mary, was remarkable for her great beauty, her brilliant court, her voluptuousness, and the men of genius she drew around her, but Jane, like Mary, was also noted for her deplorable administration

* La Harpe wrote a tragedy called *Jeanne d'Naples* (1765). Schiller has an adaptation of it (1821)

Stuarts' Fatal Number (*The*) This number is 88

James III was killed in flight near Bannockburn, 1488

Mary Stuart was beheaded 1688 (New Style)

James II of England was dethroned 1688

Charles Edward died 1788

** James Stuart, the "Old Pretender," was born 1688, the very year that his father abdicated

James Stuart, the famous architect, died 1788

(Some affirm that Robert II, the first Stuart king, died 1388, the year of the great battle of Otterburn, but the death of this king is more usually fixed in the spring of 1390)

Stubble (*Reuben*), bailiff to Farmer Cornflower, rough in manner, severe in discipline, a stickler for duty, "a plain, upright, and downright man," true to his master and to himself — C Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1780)

Stubbs, the bundle at Willingham The Rev Mr Staunton was the rector — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Stubbs (Miss Sissy or Cicilia) daugh-

ter of squire Stubbs, one of Waverley's neighbours — Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Stuffy (*Matthew*), an applicant to Velinspeck, a country manager, for a situation as prompter, for which he says he is peculiarly qualified by that affection of the eyes vulgarly called a squint, which enables him to keep one eye on the performers and the other on the book at the same time — Charles Mathews, *At Home* (1818)

Stuffy is one of the richest bits of humour we ever witnessed. His endless allusions upon the state of things in the immortal Garrick's time are highly ludicrous. — *Contemporary Paper*

Stuke'ly (2 syl), a detectable man. "I would be as easy to mal e him honest as bra e" (act 1 2). He pretends to be the friend of Beverley, but cheats him. He aspires to the hand of Miss Beverley, who is in love with Lewson — Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1753)

Stuldy (Will), the companion of Little John. In the morris-dance on May-day, Little John used to occupy the right hand side of Robin Hood, and Will Stukely the left (See STUTLY)

Stulchy (*Captain Harry*), nephew of sir Gilbert Pumpkin of Strawberry Hall — I Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*

Stupid Boy (*The*), St Thomas Aquinas, also called at school "The Dumb Ox" (1224-1274)

Sturgeon (*Major*), J P, "the fishmonger from Brentford," who turned volunteer. This bragging major makes love to Mrs Jerry Sneak — S Loe, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763)

We had some desperate duty sir Jacob. Each marchings and counter marchings from Brentford to Ealing, from Ealing to Acton, from Acton to Uxbridge. Why, there was our last expedition to Hounslow. That day's work carried off major Molochus. But to proceed. On we marched the men all in high spirits to attack the gibb t where Ganiel is hanging. But winding down a narrow lane to the left as it might be about there in order to possess a plattice that we might take the gallons in flank, and secure a retreat who should come by but a drove of fat oxen for Smithfield. The drums beat in front, the dogs barked in the rear, the oxen set up a gallop, on they came thundering upon us, broke through our ranks in an instant, and threw the whole corps into confusion. — Act I 1

Sturmthal (*Melchor*), the banneret of Berne, one of the Swiss deputies — Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Stutly (Will), sometimes called Will *Stulchy*, a companion of Little John. In the morris-dance on May-day Little John occupied the right hand side of Robin Hood, and Will Stutly the left. His rescue from the sheriff of [Notts] by

Robin Hood, forms the subject of one of the Robin Hood ballads

When Robin Hood in the greenwood lived,
Under the greenwood tree,
Tidings there came to him with speed,
Tidings for certaintie
That Will Stutly surprized was
And ake in prison lay
Three varlets that the sheriff hired
Did likely him betray
Robin Hood's Rescuing Will Stutly iv 15

Styles (*Tom* or *John*) or *Tom o' Styles*, a phrase name at one time used by lawyers in actions of ejectment Jack Noakes and Tom Styles used to act in law the part that N or M acts in the church The legal fiction has been abolished

I have no connection with the company farther than giving them for a certain fee and reward my poor opinion as a medical man precisely as I may give it to Jack Noakes or Tom Styles.—*Dickens*

* * Tom Styles, Jack Noakes, John Doe, and Richard Roe are all Mrs Harrises of the legal profession, *nomina et praterea nihil*

Styx, one of the five rivers of hell The others are Ach'eron ("the river of grief"), Cocytus ("the river of wailing"), Phleg'ethon ("the river of liquid fire"), and Let'hē ("the river of oblivion") Styx means "the river of hate" (Greek, *stugeo*, "I hate")

Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate
And Ach'eron of sorrow black and deep
Cocytus, named of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream fierce Phleg'ethon
With hoarse waves of torrent fire inflame with rage
Far off from these a slow and silent stream
Let'hē the river of oblivion rolls

Milton, *Paradise Lost* ii. 577 etc. (1665)

* * Dantē places the rivers in different circles of the Inferno, thus, he makes the Ach'eron divide the border-land from limbo The former realm is for the "pruseless and the blameless dead," limbo is for the unbaptized He places the Stygian Lake of "inky hue" in the fifth circle, the realm of those who put no restraint on their anger The fire-stream of Phleg'ethon he fixes to the eighth steep, the "hell of burning where it snows flakes of fire," and where blasphemers are confined He places "the frozen river" of Cocytus in the tenth pit of Mal'bolge, a region of thick-ribbed ice, the lowest depth of hell, where Judas and Lucifer are imprisoned Let'hē, he says, is no river of hell at all, but it is the one wish of all the infernals to get to it, that they may drink its water and forget their torments, being, however, in "Purgatory," they can never get near it — *The Divine Comedy* (1300-11)

Subtle, the "alchemist," an artful quack, who pretends to be on the eve of

discovering the philosopher's stone Sir Epicure Mammon, a rich knight, is his principal dupe, but by no means his only one — Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610)

Subtle, an Englishman settled in Paris He earns a living by the follies of his countrymen who visit the gay capital

Mrs *Subtle*, wife of Mr *Subtle*, and a help-meet for him — Foote, *The Englishman in Paris* (1753)

Subtle Doctor (*The*), Duns Scotus, famous for his metaphysical speculations in theology (1265-1308)

Suburra. *So-and-so is the Suburra of London*, the most disreputable quarter, being the chief haunt of the "demi-monde" The *Suburra* of Rome was a district "ubi meretricum erant domi-cilia"

Senem (quod omnes rideant) adulterum
Latrent Suburrino cunae
Nardo perunctum.

Horace *Epode* v

Subvolvans, inhabitants of the moon, in everlasting strife with the *Privolvans* The former live under ground in cavities, "eight miles deep and eighty round," the latter on "the upper ground" Every summer the under-ground lunatics come to the surface to attack the "grounders," but at the approach of winter, slink back again into their holes — S Butler, *The Elephant in the Moon* (1754)

Success

'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it.
Addison *Cato* l. i (1713)

Such Things Are, a comedy by Mrs Inchbald (1786) The scene lies in India, and the object of the play is to represent the tyranny of the old regime, and the good influence of the British element, represented by Haswell the royal physician The main feature is an introduction to the dungeons, and the infamous neglect of the prisoners, amongst whom is Arbella, the sultan's beloved English wife, whom he has been searching for unsuccessfully for fifteen years Haswell receives the royal signet, and is entrusted with unlimited power by the sultan

Suckfist (*Lord*), defendant in the great Pantagruelian lawsuit, known as "lord Busquene v lord Suckfist," in which the plaintiff and defendant pleaded in person After bearing the case, the bench declared, "We have not understood one single circumstance of the matter on either side" But Pantagruel gave judgment,

and as both plaintiff and defendant left the court fully persuaded that the verdict was in his own favour, they were both highly satisfied, "a thing without parallel in the annals of the law"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii 11-13 (1533)

Suckle Fools Iago says the use of a wife is

To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer
Shakespeare, *Othello* act II. sc. 1 (1611).

Saddlechop (*Benjamin*), "the most renowned barber in all Fleet Street" A thin, half-starved creature

Dame Ursula Saddlechop, the barber's wife "She could contrive interviews for lovers, and relieve frail fair ones of the burden of a guilty passion" She had been a pupil of Mrs Turner, and learnt of her the secret of making yellow starch, and two or three other prescriptions more lucrative still The dame was scarcely 40 years of age, of full form and comely features, with a joyous, good-humoured expression

Dame Ursula had acquaintances among the quality and maintained her intercourse partly by driving a trade in perfume, essence, pomades, head-gears from France not to mention drugs of various descriptions, chiefly for the use of ladies and partly by other services more or less connected with the esoteric branches of her profession.—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* viii. (time James I.)

Suds (*Mrs*), any washerwoman or laundress

Suerpo Santo, called St Lino, Castor and Pollux, St Hermes, a comazant or electric light occasionally seen on a ship's mast before or after a storm

I do remember there came upon the tops of our maine yante and maine maie a certaine little light which the Spaniards call the *Suerpo Santo* This light continued aboard our ship about three hours flying from maie to maie and from top to top—Hicklyt, *Teyngnet* (17.6).

Suffusion So that dimness of sight is called which precedes a cataract It was once thought that a cataract was a thin film growing externally over the eye and veiling the sight, but it is now known that the seat of the disease is the crystalline humour (between the outer coat of the eye and the pupilla) Couching for this disease is performed with a needle, which is passed through the external coat, and driven into the crystalline humour (See *DICIONARY*)

So thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs
Or dim suffusion veiled

Milton *Paradise Lost* III. 24 (1635)

Suicides from Books

CROMBROTOS, the Academic philosopher, killed himself after reading Plato's *Phædon*, that he might enjoy the happiness of the future life so enchantingly described

FRAULFIN VON LASSBERG drowned herself in spleen, after reading Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*

Sulin-Sifad'da, one of the two steeds of Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes The name of the other was Dusronnal

Before the right side of the ear is seen the snorting horse the high maned, broad breasted proud wide-leaping strong steed of the hill. Loud and resounding is his hoof the spreading of his mane above is like a stream of smoke on a ridge of rocks. Bright are the sides of his steed His name is Sulin-Sifadda.—Ossian, *Fingal*, I.

Dusronnal snorted over the bodies of heroes. Sifadda bathed his hoof in blood.—Ditto

Sulky (*Mr*), executor of Mr Warren, and partner in Dornton's bank With a sulky, grumpy exterior, he has a kind heart, and is strictly honest When Dornton is brought to the brink of ruin by his son's extravagance, Sulky comes nobly forward to the rescue (See *SULLY*)—T Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792)

And oh! for monopoly What a blist'ry
When the lank and the silk shall in fond combination
(Like Sulky and Silky that pair in the play)
Cry out with one voice for high rents and starvation!

T Moore *Ode to the Goddess Ceres* (1806)

Sullen (*Squre*), son of Lady Bountiful by her first husband He married the sister of sir Charles Freeman, but after fourteen months their tempers and dispositions were found so incompatible that they mutually agreed to a divorce

He says little thinks less, and does nothing at all. Faith! but he's a man of great estate and values nobody—Act I. 1.

Parson Trulliber sir Wilful Witwoud sir Francis Wronghead squire Western squire Sullen—such were the people who composed the main strength of the Tory party for sixty years after the Revolution—Lord Macaulay

* * "Parson Trulliber," in Joseph Andrews (by Fielding), "sir Wilful Witwoud," in *The Way of the World* (Congreve), "sir Francis Wronghead," in *The Provoked Husband* (by Cibber), "squire Western," in *Tom Jones* (by Fielding)

Mrs Sullen, sister of sir Charles Freeman, and wife of squire Sullen They had been married fourteen months when they agreed mutually to a separation, for in no one single point was there any compatibility between them The squire was sullen, the lady sprightly, he could not drink tea with her, and she could not drink ale with him, he hated ombre and piquet, she hated cock-fighting and racing, he would not dance, and she would not hunt Mrs Sullen liked Archer, friend of Thomas viscount Aimwell, both fortune-hunters, and squire Sullen, when he separated from his wife, was obliged to

resign the £20,000 which he received with her as a dowry—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707)

Sul-Malla, daughter of Connor king of Inis-Huna and his wife Clun-galo Disguised as a warrior, Sul-Malla follows Cathmor to the war, but Cathmor, walking his rounds, discovers Sul-Malla asleep, falls in love with her, but exclaims, "This is no time for love" He strikes his shield to rouse the host to battle, and is slain by Fingal The sequel of Sul-Malla is not given

Clun-galo came She mislaid the maid Where art thou beam of light? Hunters from the mossy rock saw you the blue-eyed fair? Aro her steps on grassy Lumen near the bed of roses? Ah me! I beheld her bow in the hall Where art thou beam of light?—Osian *Temora* vi. (Set to music by Sir H. Bishop)

Sultan's Horse (*The*) According to tradition, nothing will grow where the sultan's horse treads

Byzantians boast that on the clod
Where once the sultan's horse has trod
Grows neither grass nor shrub nor tree
Swift, *Pethox the Great* (1723)

Summer King Amadeus of Spain

Summer of All Saints, the fine weather which generally occurs in October and November, also called St Martin's Summer (*L'été de S Martin*) and St Luke's Summer

Then followed that beautiful season
Called by the pious Acadian peasants the summer of All Saints.

Longfellow *Evangeline* l 2 (1840)

All Saints' Day, November 1, St Martin's Day, November 11, St Luke's Day, October 18

Expect St. Martin's summer halcyon days.
Shakespeare *1 Henry VI* act i sc. 2 (1539)

All Hallowen Summer is the same as "All Saints' Summer"

Farewell all Hallowen summer
Shakespeare *1 Henry VI* act i sc. 2 (1539)

Summerland, supposed to be the Crimea or Constantinople "over the Hazy Sea" This is given by Thomas Jones of Tregaron as the place from which the Britons originally emigrated—T Jones, *The Historical Triads* (sixteenth century)

Summerson (*Esther*) (See ESTHER FAWDON)

Summons to Death

JACQUES MOLAY, grand-master of the Knights Templars, as he was led to the stake, summoned the pope (Clement V) within forty days, and the king (Philippe IV) within forty weeks, to appear before the throne of God to answer for his

murder They both died within the stated times

MONTEFAL D'ALBANO, called "Fra Morale," knight of St John of Jerusalem, and captain of the Grand Company in the fourteenth century, when sentenced to death by Rienzi, summoned him to follow within the month Rienzi was within the month killed by the seditious mob

PETER and JOHN DE CARIAJAL, being condemned to death on circumstantial evidence alone, appealed, but without success, to Ferdinand IV of Spain On their way to execution, they declared their innocence, and summoned the king to appear before God within thirty days Ferdinand was quite well on the thirtieth day, but was found dead in his bed next morning

GEORGE WISHART, a Scotch reformer, was condemned to the stake by cardinal Beaton While the fire was blazing about him, the martyr exclaimed in a loud voice, "He who from yon high place beholdeth me with such pride, shall be brought low, even to the ground, before the trees which have supplied these faggots have shed their leaves" It was March when these words were uttered, and the cardinal died in June

Sun (*The*) The device of Edward III was the sun bursting through a cloud Hence Edward III is called "our half-faced sun"—Shakespeare, *2 Henry VI*, act iv sc 1 (1592)

Sun (*City of the*) Rhodes was so called, because Apollo was its tutelary deity On or Heliopolis, in Egypt, was a sun-city (Greek, *helios polis*, "sun city")

Sun Inn, Westminster This sign was adopted because it was the badge of Richard II The "sun" was the cognizance of the house of York

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York
Shakespeare *Richard III* act i sc. 1 (1592)

Sun-Steeds Brontë ("thunder") and Amethca ("no loiterer"), Athlon ("fiery red") and Pyrois ("fire"), Lampos ("shining like a lamp"), used only at noon, Philogca ("effulgence") used only in the evening course

* * Phaeton ("the shining one") and Abraxas (the Greek numeral for 365) were the horses of Aurora or the morning sun

Sun on Easter Day It was at

one time maintained that the sun danced on Easter Day

But oh! she dances such a way,

No sun upon an Easter Day

Is half so fine a sight.

Sir John Suckling, *The Wedding* (died 1641)

Whose beauty makes the sprightly sun

To dance as upon Easter Day

John Cleveland *The General Eclipse* (died 1653)

Sunday is the day when witches do penance

Fill on a day (that day is every prime *[first day]*)

When witches wot do penance for their crime.

Spenser *Faery Queen* l. ii. 40 (1590)

Sunflower (*The*) is so called simply because the flower resembles a picture-sun, with its yellow petals like rays round its dark disc. Thomas Moore is quite in error when he says it turns towards the sun. I have had sunflowers turning to every point of the compass, and after narrowly watching them, have seen in them no tendency to turn towards the sun, or to shift their direction.

The sunflower turns on her god when he sets,

The same look which she turned when he rose

T. Moore *Irish Melodies* II. (Believe Me if all those

- Endearing Young Charms " 1814)

Sun'ith, one of the six Wise Men of the East led by the guiding star to Jesus. He had three holy daughters — Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v (1771)

Sunium's Marbled Steep, cape Colonna, once crowned with a temple of Minerva

Here marble columns long by time defaced,

Moss-covered on the lofty cape are placed,

There reared by fair devotion to sustain

In older times Triton's sacred fane (*temple of Minerva*).

Falconer *The Shipwreck*, III. 5 (1764)

Sunshine of St Eulalie (3 syl.), Evangeline

Sunshine of St. Eulalie was she called for that was the sunshine

Which as the farmers believed would load their orchards with apples.

Longfellow *Evangeline* l. i (1849)

Super Grammaticam, Sigismund emperor of Germany (1366, 1411-1437)

At the council of Constance held 1414 Sigismund used the word *schisma* as a noun of the feminine gender (*illa nefanda schisma*). A prig of a cardinal corrected him saying, *Schisma* your highness is neuter gender when the kalser turned on him with inoffensive scorn and said "I am king of the Romans, and what is grammar to me?" (*Ego sum rex Romanus? Romanorum*) et super grammaticam]—Carlyle, *Frederick the Great* (1855)

Superb (*The*) Genoa is called *La Superba*, from its general appearance from the sea

Superstitions about Animals

ANT When ants are unusually busy, foul weather is at hand

Ants never sleep —Emerson, *Nature*, iv

Ants lay up food for winter use —

Prov vi 6-8, xxx 25

Ants' eggs are an antidote to love

ASS The mark running down the back of an ass, and cut at right angles over the shoulders, is the cross of Christ, impressed on the animal because Christ rode on an ass in His triumphant entry into Jerusalem

Three hairs taken from the "cross" of an ass will cure the hooping-cough, but the ass from which the hairs are plucked will die

The ass is deaf to music, and hence Apollo gave Midas the ears of an ass, because he preferred the piping of Pan to the music of Apollo's lute

BARNACLE A barnacle broken off a ship turns into a Solan goose

Lift your Scotch barnacle now n block

Instantly a worm and presently a great goose.

Marston *The Malecontent* (1604)

BASILISK The basilisk can kill at a distance by the "poison" of its glance

There's not a glance of thine

But like a basilisk comes winged with death

Lee *Alexander the Great* v. 1 (1678)

BEAR The cub of a bear is licked into shape and life by its dam

So watchful Bruin forms with plastic care

Each growing lump and brings it to a bear

Pope *The Dunciad* l. 101 (1723)

BEAVER When a beaver is hunted, it bites off the part which the hunters seek, and then, standing upright, shows the hunters it is useless to continue the pursuit—Eugenius Philalethes, *Brief Natural History*, 89

BEES If bees swarm on a rotten tree, a death in the family will occur within the twelvemonth

Swarmed on a rotten stick the bees I spied

Which erst I saw when Goody Dobson died.

Gry *Pastoral* v (1714)

Bees will never thrive if you quarrel with them or about them

If a member of the family dies and the bees are not put into mourning, they will forsake their hive

It is unlucky for a stray swarm of bees to flight on your premises

BEEBLE Beetles are both deaf and blind

CAT When cats wash their ears more than usual, rain is at hand

When the cat washes her face over her ears, wee shall have great shore of raine.—Melton *Astrologaster* 45

The sneezing of a cat indicates good luck to a bride

Crasina nuptura lux est pro-perrima sponsa

Felix felis bonum sternum omen amor

Robert Keuchen *Crepundia*, 413

If a cat sneezes thrice, a cold will run through the family

Satan's favourite form is that of a

HAIR If a dog bites you, any evil consequence may be prevented by applying three of the dog's hairs to the wound.

Take the hair it is well written
Of the dog by which you're bitten
Work off one wire by his brother
And one labour by another
A *Latin* (ascribed to Aristophanes)

HARE It is unlucky if a hare runs across a road in front of a traveller. The Roman augurs considered this an ill omen.

If a hare cross the way they suspect they shall be robbed or come to some mischance.—*Lamartine*, *Le Désert*, l. 273 (1807).

It was believed at one time that hares changed their sex every year.

HEDGEHOG Hedgehogs foresee a coming storm.—*Bodenham, Garden of the Muses*, 153 (1600).

Hedgehogs fasten on the dugs of cows, and drain off the milk.

HORSE If a person suffering from hooping-cough asks advice of a man riding on a palfrey horse, the malady will be cured by doing what the man tells him to do.

JACKAL The jackal is the lion's provider. It hunts with the lion, and provides it with food by starting prey as dogs start game.

LADY-BUG It is unlucky to kill a lady-bug.

LION The lion will not injure a royal prince.

Fetch the Numidian lion I brought over
If he be afraid from royal blood the lion
Will do her reverence else he will tear her
—*De Witt and Fletcher, The Mad Lover* (1617)

The lion will not touch the true prince.—*Shakespeare, 1 Henry IV*, act II, sc. 4 (1595)

The lion hates the game-cock, and is jealous of it. Some say because the cock wears a crown (its crest), and others because it comes into the royal presence "booted and spurred."

The fiercest lion trembles at the crowing of a cock.—*Pliny, Natural History*, viii. 1

According to legend, the lion's whelp is born dead, and remains so for three days, when the father breathes on it, and it receives life.

LIZARD The lizard is man's special enemy, but warns him of the approach of a serpent.

MAGPIE To see one magpie is unlucky, to see two denotes merriment or a marriage, to see three, a successful journey, four, good news, five, company.—*Grose*

Another superstition is "One for sorrow; two for mirth, three, a wedding, four, a death."

One a sorrow two a mirth
Three a wedding four a birth
Five a christening six a death
Seven a heaven eight a hell
And nine a the devil blame sol

Old Scotch Rhyme.

In Lancashire, two magpies flying together is thought unlucky.

I have heard my granny say, hoodoo or leef o saen two
old harries as two ymoos (magpies).—*Tim Bobbin, Lancashire Dialect* 31 (1778)

When the magpie chatters, it denotes that you will see strangers.

MAN A person weighs more fasting than after a good meal.

The Jews maintained that man has three natures—body, soul, and spirit. Diogenes Laertius calls the three natures body, phren, and thumos, and the Romans called them *manēs*, *anima*, and *umbra*.

There is a nation of pygmies.

The Patagonians are of gigantic stature.

There are men with tails, as the Gihlanes, a race of men "beyond the Senaar," the Niam-niams of Africa, the Narea tribes, certain others south of Herrar, in Abyssinia, and the natives in the south of Formosa.

MARTIN It is unlucky to kill a martin.

MOLE Moles are blind. Hence the common expression, "Blind as a mole."

Pray you tread softly that the blind mole may not
Hear a footfall.

Shakespeare, The Tempest, act IV, sc. 1 (1609)

MOON-CALT, the offspring of a woman, engendered solely by the power of the moon.—*Pliny, Natural History*, x. 64.

MOUSE To eat food which a mouse has nibbled will give a sore throat.

It is a bad omen if a mouse gnaws the clothes which a person is wearing.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, 214 (1621).

A fried mouse is a specific for small-pox.

OSTRICH An ostrich can digest iron.

Erephen I could eat the very hilts for anger
Knowell A sign of your good digestion you have
an ostrich stomach.—*J. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour* III, 1 (1598).

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostrich and swallow my sword.—*Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI*, act IV, sc. 10 (1591).

OWL If owls screech with a hoarse and dismal voice, it bodes impending calamity. (See **OWL**, p. 718).

The owl that of death the body bringeth
—*Chaucer, Assembly of Foules* (1358)

PELICAN A pelican feeds its young brood with its blood.

The pelican turneth her beak against her breast, and therewith pierceth it till the blood gush out, wherewith she nourisheth her young.—*Eugenius Philastrius, Brief Natural History* 92.

Than sayd the Pellycane,
When my byrds be slayne
With my bloud I them reuyne [verree]"
Scripture doth record
The same dyd our Lord
And rose from deth to lyue [life].
Skelton *Armoury of Byrds* (died 1529)
And like the kind life-rendering pelican
Repat them with my blood
Shakespeare *Hamlet* act iv sc 5 (1596)

PHŒNIX There is but one phoenix in the world, which, after many hundred years, burns itself, and from its ashes another phoenix rises up

Now I will bellow that in Arabia
There is one tree the phoenix throne one phoenix
At this hour reigning there
Shakespeare *The Tempest* act III. sc. 3 (1609)

The phoenix is said to have fifty orifices in its bill, continued to its tail. After living its 1000 or 500 years, it builds itself a funeral pile, sings a melodious elegy, flaps its wings to fan the fire, and is burnt to ashes

The enchanted pile of that lonely bird
Who sings at the last his own death lay
And in music and perfume dies away
T Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (Paradise and the Peri" 1817)

The phoenix has appeared five times in Egypt (1) in the reign of Sesostris, (2) in the reign of Amasis, (3) in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphos, (4) a little prior to the death of Tiberius, and (5) during the reign of Constantine Tacitus mentions the first three (*Annales*, vi 28)

PIG In the fore feet of pigs is a very small hole, which may be seen when the pig is dead and the hair carefully removed. The legend is that the devils made their exit from the swine through the fore feet, and left these holes. There are also six very minute rings round each hole, and these are said to have been made by the devils' claws (*Mark* v 11-13)

When pigs carry straws in their mouth, rain is at hand

When swine carry bottles of hay or straw to hide them, rain is at hand.—*The Husbandman's Practice* 137 (1664)

When young pigs are taken from the sow, they must be drawn away backwards, or the sow will be fallow

The bacon of swine killed in a waning moon will waste much in the cooking

When hogs run grunting home, a storm is impending.—*The Cabinet of Nature*, 262 (1637)

It is unlucky for a traveller if a sow crosses his path

If going on a journey on business, a sow cross the road you will meet with a disappointment. If not an accident before you return home.—*Groza*.

To meet a sow with a litter of pigs is very lucky

If a sow is with her litter of pigs it is lucky and denotes a successful journey.—*Groza*.

Langley tells us this marvellous bit of etymology "The bryde anynteth the poostes of the doores with swynes grease, to dryve awaye misfortune, wherefore she had her name in Latin *uroi*, 'ab ungendo' [to anoint]"—*Translation of Polydore Vergil*, 9

PIGEON If a white pigeon settles on a chimney, it bodes death to some one in the house

No person can die on a bed or pillow containing pigeons' feathers

If anybody be sick and lie a dying if they [sic] lie upon pigeons feathers they will be languishing and never die but be in pain and torment.—*British Apollo* II. No 93 (1710)

The blue pigeon is held sacred in Mecca—Pitt

PORCUPINE When porcupines are hunted or annoyed, they shoot out their quills in anger

RAT Rats forsake a ship before a wreck, or a house about to fall

They prepared
A rotten carcass of a boat the very rats
Instinctively had quit it
Shakespeare *The Tempest* act I. sc 2 (1609)

If rats gnaw the furniture of a room, there will be a death in the house ere long—Grose

** The bucklers at Lanuvium being gnawed by rats, presaged ill fortune, and the battle of Marses, fought soon after, confirmed the superstition

The Romans said that to see a white rat was a certain presage of good luck—Pliny, *Natural History*, viii 57

RAVEN Ravens are ill-omened birds
The hoarse night raven trompe of doleful dreere.
Spenser

Ravens seen on the left hand side of a person bode impending evil

Sape sinistra cara praedixit ab illice cornix
Virgil *Ecl* I

Ravens call up rain

Mark
How the curst raven with her harmless voice
Invokes the rain!
Smart *Hop Garden* II (died 1770)

When ravens [? rooks] forsake a wood, it prognosticates famine

This is because ravens bear the character of Saturn the author of such calamities.—*Athenian Oracle* (supplement, 4, 6)

Ravens forebode pestilence and death

Like the sad presaging raven that tells
The sick man's passport in her hollow beak
And, in the shadow of the silent night
Dots shake contagion from her sable wing.
Marlowe, *The Jew of Malta* (1593)

Ravens foster forsaken children

Some say that ravens foster forlorn children
(1) Shakespeare *Titus Andronicus* act II. sc. 3 (1593).

It is said that king Arthur is not dead, but is only changed into a raven, and

will in due time resume his proper form and rule over his people gloriously.

The raven was white till it turned fell-tale, and informed Apollo of the faithlessness of Ceramus. Apollo shot the nymph for her infidelity, but changed the plumage of the raven into inky blackness for his officious prating — Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, ii.

He (Apollo) blacked the raven's eye
And dabbled in the white plumage more
As he was punishing Ceramus.

If ravens gape against the sun, heat will follow, but if they busy themselves in preening or washing, there will be rain.

RAMORA. A fish called the ramora can arrest a ship in full sail.

All that I dare to tell you is
That when a ship is full of sail
And the wind is in the east
That when a ship is full of sail

ROBIN. The red of a robin's breast is produced by the blood of Jesus. While the "Man of sorrows" was on His way to Calvary, a robin plucked a thorn from His temple, and a drop of blood, falling on the bird, turned its bosom red.

Another legend is that the robin used to carry dew to refresh sinners parched in hell, and the roorching heat of the flames turned its feathers red.

Robin was the first to tell
And he told the world of sin
You can see the mark on his breast
Of fire that scorched his feathers in

If a robin finds a dead body unburied, it will cover the face at least, if not the whole body — Grey, *On Shakespeare*, li 226.

There is a red bird that is dead
His strawberry leaves do he over them
Lies in the West

It is unlucky either to keep or to kill a robin. If Pot says, if any one attempts to detain a robin which has sought hospitality, let him "fear some real calamity" — *Poems* (1780).

SALAMANDER. The salamander lives in the fire.

And a good house fire is kept up without either
To the fire in every year there is no doubt but that
A salamander will be liberated in the chimney — J. I.
Andrews, *Amusements*, etc. 200.

The salamander seeks the hottest fire to breed in, but "soon quenches it by the extreme coldness of its body" — Pliny, *Natural History*, x 67, xxix 1.

Food touched by a salamander is poisonous — Ditto, xxix 23.

SPITTING. The human saliva is a cure for blindness — Ditto, xxviii 7.

If a man spits on a serpent, it will die — Ditto, vii 2.

The human saliva is a charm against fascination and witchcraft.

Thrive on my breast I spit to guard me
From fascination and witchcraft

Theocritus.

To unbent in the breast chest you must spit into the shoe of your right foot — *Book of the Dead* (1841).

Spitting for luck is a most common superstition.

For women generally spit upon their hands — Grey.

A blacksmith who has to shoe a stubborn horse, spits in his hand to drive off the "evil spirit."

The country smith spits in his hand to drive off the evil spirit
I know from Anna's *Antiquary* li

If a pugilist spits in his hand, his blows will be more telling — Pliny, *Natural History*, xxviii 7.

SCORPIONS. Scorpions sting themselves. Scorpions have an oil which is a remedy for their stings.

To cure a scorpion sting
To cure the wound the venom made
B. Butler, *Antiquary*, lii 2 (1678).

SPIDERS. It is unlucky to kill a money-spinner.

Small spiders called "money-spinners" promise a good luck if they are killed, or removed from the person whom they are touching themselves — J. I.

The bite of a spider is venomous. No spider will spin its web on an Irish oak.

Spiders will never set their webs on a cedar roof — Caughey, *Letters* (1815).

Spiders indicate where gold is to be found (See **SPIDERS** INDICATORS OF GOLD).

There are no spiders in Ireland, because St. Patrick cleared the island of all vermin.

Spiders envenom whatever they touch.

There may be in the cup
A spider's eye and one may drink and depart
And yet partake no evil
Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale* act ii. sc. 1 (1633).

A spider enclosed in a quilt and hung round the neck will cure the ague — Mrs. Delany, *A Letter dated March 1, 1713*.

I hung three spiders about my neck, and they drove my ague away — Elias Ashmole, *Diary* (April 11 1631).

A spider worn in a nutshell round the neck is a cure for fever.

Cured by the wearing a spider hung round one's neck in a nutshell.

Longfellow, *Evangeline* li (1844).

Spiders spin only on dark days.

The spider never spins
But on dark days his slimy glass
B. Butler, *On a Nonconformist* li

Spiders have a natural antipathy to loads.

STAG Stags draw, by their breath, serpents from their holes, and then trample them to death (Hence the stag has been used to symbolize Christ)—Pliny, *Natural History*, viii 50

STORK It is unlucky to kill a stork. According to Swedish legend, a stork fluttered round the cross of the crucified Redeemer, crying, *Styrkê! styrkê!* ("Strengthen ye! strengthen ye!"), and was hence called the *styrk* or *stork*, but ever after lost its voice.

SWALLOW According to Scandinavian legend, this bird hovered over the cross of Christ, crying, *Stale! svalê!* ("Cheer up! cheer up!"), and hence it received the name of *svalê* or *swallow*, "the bird of consolation."

If a swallow builds on a house, it brings good luck.

The swallow is said to bring home from the sea-shore a stone which gives sight to her fledglings.

Seeking with eager eyes that wondrous stone which the swallow brings from the shore of the sea to restore the sight of its fledglings.

Longfellow *Evangeline* l. 1 (1849)

To kill a swallow is unlucky. When swallows fly high, the weather will be fine.

When swallows fleet soar high and sport in air
He told us that the welkin would be clear

Gray *Pastoral* l. (1714)

SWAN The swan retires from observation when about to die, and sings most melodiously.

Swans a little before their death sing most sweetly—Pliny *Natural History* x. 23

The swanne cannot hatch without a cracke of thunder—Lord Northampton *Defensio* etc. (1583)

TARANTULA The tarantula is poisonous.

The music of a tarantula will cure its venomous bite.

TOAD Toads spit poison, but they carry in their head an antidote thereto.

the toad ugly and venomous
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head
Shakespeare *As You Like It* act ii. sc. 1 (1600)

In the dog days, toads never open their mouths.

Fords are never found in Ireland, because St. Patrick cleared the island of all vermin.

UNICORN Unicorns can be caught only by placing a virgin in their haunts.

The horn of a unicorn dipped into a liquor will show if it contains poison.

VIPER Young vipers destroy their mothers when they come to birth.

WEASEL To meet a weasel is unlucky.—Congreve, *Love for Love*.

You never catch a weasel asleep.

WOLF If a wolf sees a man before the man sees the wolf, he will be struck dumb.

Men are sometimes changed into wolves—Pliny, *Natural History*.

WREN If any one kills a wren, he will break a bone before the year is out.

MISCELLANEOUS No animal dies near the sea, except at the ebbing of the tide.—Aristotle.

A parted even just between twelve and one seen at the turning of the tide.—Shakespeare *Henry I* act ii. sc. 3 (Falstaff's death, 1509)

Superstitions about Precious Stones

R. B. means Rabbi Benoni (fourteenth century) S. means Streeter *Precious Stones* (1877).

AGATE quenches thirst, and, if held in the mouth, allays fever—R. B.

It is supposed, at least in fable, to render the wearer invisible, and also to turn the sword of foes against themselves.

The agate is an emblem of health and long life, and is dedicated to June. In the Zodiac it stands for Scorpio.

AMBER is a cure for sore throats and all glandular swellings—R. B.

It is said to be a concretion of birds' tears—Chambers.

Around thee shall glisten the loveliest amber

That e'er the sorrowing sea bird hath wept.

T. Moore *Lalla Rookh* (Fire-Worshippers" 1817)

The birds which wept amber were the sisters of Meleager, called Meleagrides, who never ceased weeping for their brother's death—Pliny, *Natural History*, xxxvii 2, 11.

ASPIRIN banishes the desire of drink, and promotes chastity—R. B.

The Greeks thought that it counteracted the effects of wine.

The amethyst is an emblem of humility and sobriety. It is dedicated to February and Venus. In the Zodiac it stands for Sagittarius, in metallurgy for copper, in Christian art it is given to St. Matthew, and in the Roman Catholic Church it is set in the pastoral ring of bishops, whence it is called the "prelate's gem," or *pierre d'évêque*.

CAT'S-EYE, considered by the Cingalese as a charm against witchcraft, and to be the abode of some gem—S., 168.

CORAL, a talisman against enchantments, witchcraft, thunder, and other perils of flood and field. It was consecrated to Jupiter and Phœbus—S., 233.

Red coral worn about the person is a certain cure for indigestion—R. B.

CRYSTAL induces visions, promotes sleep, and ensures good dreams—R. B.

It is dedicated to the moon, and in metallurgy stands for silver

DIAMOND produces somnambulism, and promotes spiritual ecstacy —R B

The diamond is an emblem of innocence, and is dedicated to April and the sun In the Zodiac it stands for Virgo, in metallurgy for gold, in Christian art invulnerable faith

EMERALD promotes friendship and constancy of mind —R B

If a serpent fixes its eyes on an emerald, it becomes blind —Ahmed ben Abdalaziz, *Treatise on Jewels*

The emerald is an emblem of success in love, and is dedicated to May In the Zodiac it signifies Cancer It is dedicated to Mars, in metallurgy it means iron, and in Christian art is given to St John

GARNET preserves health and joy —R B

The garnet is an emblem of constancy, and, like the jacinth, is dedicated to January

This was the carbuncle of the ancients, which they said gave out light in the dark

LODESTONE produces somnambulism —R B

It is dedicated to Mereury, and in metallurgy means quicksilver

MOONSTONE has the virtue of making trees fruitful, and of curing epilepsy —Dioscoridès

It contains in it an image of the moon, representing its increase and decrease every month —Andreas Bæurius

ONYX contains in it an imprisoned devil, which wakes at sunset and causes terror to the wearer, disturbing sleep with ugly dreams —R B

Cupid, with the sharp point of his arrows, cut the nails of Venus during sleep, and the prongs, falling into the Indus, sunk to the bottom and turned into onyxes —S, 212

In the Zodiac it stands for Aquarius, some say it is the emblem of August and conjugal love, in Christian art it symbolizes sincerity

OPAL is fatal to love, and sows discord between the giver and receiver —R B

Given as an engagement token, it is sure to bring ill luck

The opal is an emblem of hope, and is dedicated to October

RUBY The Burmese believe that rubies ripen like fruit They say a ruby in its crude state is colourless, and, as it matures, changes first to yellow, then to green, then to blue, and lastly to a brilliant red, its highest state of perfection and ripeness. —S, 142

The ruby signifies Aries in the Zodiacal signs, but some give it to December, and make it the emblem of brilliant success

SAPPHIRE produces somnambulism, and impels the wearer to all good works —R B

In the Zodiac it signifies Leo, and in Christian art is dedicated to St Andrew, emblematic of his heavenly faith and good hope Some give this gem to April

TOPAZ is favourable to hemorrhages, imparts strength, and promotes digestion —R B

Les anciens regardaient la topaze comme utile contre l'épilepsie et la mélancolie.—Boulliet *Dictionnaire des Sciences* etc (1835)

The topaz is an emblem of fidelity, and is dedicated to November In the Zodiac it signifies Taurus, and in Christian art is given to St James the Less

TURQUOISE, given by loving hands, carries with it happiness and good fortune Its colour always pales when the well-being of the giver is in peril —S, 170

The turquoise is an emblem of prosperity, and is dedicated to December It is dedicated to Saturn, and stands for lead in metallurgy

A bouquet composed of diamonds, loadstones, and sapphires combined, renders a person almost invincible and wholly irresistible —R B

All precious stones are purified by honey

All kinds of precious stones cast into honey become more brilliant thereby each according to its colour and all persons become more acceptable when they join devotion to their graces. Household cares are sweetened thereby love is more loving and business becomes more pleasant.—St Francis de Sales, *The Devout Life*, lit. 13 (1703)

SUPPORTERS in Heraldry represent the pages who supported the banner These pages, before the Tudor period, were dressed in imitation of the beasts, etc, which typified the bearings or cognizances of their masters

SURA, any one ethical revelation, thus each chapter of the *Korân* is a Sura

Hypocrites are apprehensive lest a Sura should be revealed respecting them, to declare unto them that which is in their hearts —*Al Korân* ix.

SURFACE (Sir Oliver), the rich uncle of Joseph and Charles Surface He appears under the assumed name of Premium Stanley

Charles Surface, a reformed scapegrace, and the accepted lover of Maria the rich ward of sir Peter Teazle In Charles, the evil of his character was all on the surface

William Smith (1730-1780). To portray upon the stage a man of the true school of gentility required preten-

of no ordinary kind and Smith possessed these in a singular degree giving to Charles Surface "all that which was required for him the distinction of Gentleman Smith"—*Life of Sheridan* (Bohn's edit.)

Joseph Surface, elder brother of Charles, an artful, malicious, but sentimental knave, so plausible in speech and manner as to pass for a "youthful miracle of prudence, good sense, and benevolence." Unlike Charles, his good was all on the surface—*Sheridan, School for Scandal* (1777)

John Palmer (1717-1798) was so admirable in this character that he was called emphatically "The Joseph Surface"

Surgeon's Daughter (*The*), a novel by sir Walter Scott, laid in the time of George II and III, and published in 1827. The heroine is Menie Gray, daughter of Dr Gideon Gray of Middlemas. Adam Hartley, the doctor's apprentice, loves her, but Menie herself has given her heart to Richard Middlemas. It so falls out that Richard Middlemas goes to India. Adam Hartley also goes to India, and, as Dr Hartley, rises high in his profession. One day, being sent for to visit a sick fakir, he sees Menie Gray under the wing of Mde Montreville. Her father had died, and she had come to India, under madame's escort, to marry Richard, but Richard had entrapped the girl for a concubine in the harem of Tippoo Saib. When Dr Hartley heard of this scandalous treachery, he told it to Hyder Ali, and the father of Tippoo Saib, who were so disgusted at the villainy that they condemned Richard Middlemas to be trampled to death by a trained elephant, and liberated Menie, who returned to her native country under the escort of Dr Hartley.

Surgery (*Father of French*), Ambrose Paré (1517-1590)

Surly, a gamester and friend of sir Epicure Mammon, but a disbeliever in alchemy in general, and in "doctor" Subtle in particular—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610)

Surplus (*Mr*), a lawyer, Mrs Surplus, and Charles Surplus the nephew—J M Morton, *A Regular Fix*

Surrey (*White*), name of the horse used by Richard III in the battle of Bosworth Field

Eddie White Surrey for the field to-morrow
Shakespeare *King Richard III* act v sc 3 (1597)

Surtur, a formidable giant, who is to set fire to the universe at Ragnarok,

with flames collected from Muspelheim.—*Scandinavian Mythology*

Sur'ya (2 syl), the sun-god, whose char is drawn by seven green horses, the charioteer being Dawn—Sir W Jones, *From the Veda*

Susan means "white lily." Susannah, "my white lily." Susa, in Persia, received its name from its white lilies (*Hebrew and Persian*)

Susanna, the wife of Joacim. She was accused of adultery by the Jewish elders, and condemned to death, but Daniel proved her innocence, and turned the criminal charge on the elders themselves—*History of Susanna*

Susannah, in Sterne's novel entitled *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1759)

Suspicious Husband (*The*), a comedy by Dr Hordly (1717). Mr Strietland is suspicious of his wife, his ward Jacinthia, and Clarinda a young lady visitor. With two attractive young ladies in the house, there is no lack of intrigue, and Strietland fancies that his wife is the object thereof, but when he discovers his mistake, he promises reform.

Sussex (*The earl of*), a rival of the earl of Leicester, in the court of queen Elizabeth, introduced by sir W Scott in *Kennilworth*

Sut'lème'me (4 syl), a young lady attached to the suite of Nouronihar the emir's daughter. She greatly excelled in dressing a salad.

Sutor *Ne sutor supra Crepidam*. A cobbler, having detected an error in the shoe-latchet of a statue made by Apellés, became so puffed up with conceit that he proceeded to criticize the legs also, but Apellés said to him, "Stick to the last, friend." The cobbler is qualified to pass an opinion on shoes, but anatomy is quite another thing.

Boswell, one night sitting in the pit of Covent Garden Theatre with his friend Dr Blair, gave an imitation of a cow lowing, which the house greatly applauded. He then ventured another imitation, but failed, whereupon the doctor turned to him and whispered in his ear, "Stick to the cow."

A wig-maker sent a copy of verses to Voltaire, asking for his candid opinion on some poetry he had perpetrated. The witty patriarch of Ferney wrote on the MS, "Make wigs," and returned it to the barber-poet.

Sutton (Sir William), uncle of Hero Sutton the City maiden.—S Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc (1838)

Swarrow (Alexander), a Russian general, noted for his slaughter of the Poles in the suburbs of Warsaw in 1791, and the still more shameful butchery of them on the bridge of Prague. After having massacred 30,000 in cold blood, Swarrow went to return thanks to God "for giving him the victory." Campbell, in his *Pleasures of Hope*, 1, refers to this butchery, and Lord Byron, in *Don Juan*, vii, 8, 5, to the Turkish expedition (1786-1792)

A town which did a famous siege endure
By Swarrow or English Swarrow
Byron *Don Juan* vii. 8 (18.4)

Suzanne, the wife of Chalmel the chemist and druggist.—J R Ware, *Piperman's Predicament*

Swallow Stone The swallow is said to bring home from the sea-shore a stone which gives sight to her fledglings. Off in the barns they clarked to the populous nests on the eiffers
Ec-listing with eager eyes that wondrous stone which the swan
I bring from the shore of the sea, to restore the sight of his fledglings.
Longfellow *Engelina* 11 (1819)

Swallow's Nest, the highest of the four castles of the German family called Landschaden, built on a pointed rock almost inaccessible. The founder was a noted robber-knight (See "Swallow," p 960)

Swan Fionnuala, daughter of Lir, was transformed into a swan, and condemned to wander for many hundred years over the lakes and rivers of Ireland, till the introduction of Christianity into that island

1 Moore has a poem on this subject in his *Irish Melodies*, entitled "The Song of Fionnuala" (1814)

Scan (*Ihe*), called the bird of Apollo or of Orpheus (2 syl) (See "Swan" p 960)

Scan (*Ihe Knight of the*), Helias king of Lyleforte, son of King Ormant and Beatrice. This Beatrice had eight children at a birth, one of which was a daughter. The mother-in-law (Matabrune) stole these children, and changed all of them, except Helias, into swans. Helias spent all his life in quest of his sister and brothers, that he might disenchanted them and restore them to their human forms.—Thoms, *Early English Prose Romances*, iii (1858)

Eus. achilus venit ad Bullon ad domum dulcesse quæ
uxor erat militis qui vocabatur Miles Cynal.—Heiden
berg, *Le Chevalier au Cygne*.

Scan (*The Mantuan*), Virgil, born at Mantua (n c 70-19)

Scan (*The Order of the*) This order was instituted by Frederick II of Brandenburg, in commemoration of the mythical "Knight of the Swan" (1413)

Swan Alley, London So called from the Beauchamps, who at one time lived there, and whose cognizance is a swan

Swan-Tower of Cleyes So called because the house of Cleyes professed to be descended from the "Knight of the Swan" (q v)

Swan of Avon (*The Sweet*) Shakespeare was so called by Ben Jonson (1561-1616)

Swan of Cambray, Fénelon archbishop of Cambray (1651-1715)

Swan of Lichfield, Miss Anna Sewall, poetess (1747-1809)

Swan of Padua, count Francesco Aligrotti (1712-1764)

Swan of the Meander, Homer, a native of Asia Minor, where the Meander flows (ll n c 950)

Swan of the Thames, John Taylor, "water-poet" (1580-1651)

Taylor their better Chiron lends an oar
Once Swan of Thames tho now he sings no more
Poet *The Dunciad* iii 19 (1723)

Swans and Thunder It is said that swans cannot hatch without a crack of thunder. Without doubt, thunder is not unfrequent about the time of the year when swans hatch their young

Swane (1 syl) or Swegen, surnamed "Hork-Beard," king of the Danes, joins Alaf or Olaf (Triggesson) in an invasion of England, was acknowledged king, and kept his court at Gainsbury. He commanded the monks of St Edmund's Bury to furnish him a large sum of money, and as it was not forthcoming, went on horseback at the head of his host to destroy the minster, when he was stabbed to death by an unknown hand. The legend is that the murdered St Edmund rose from his grave and smote him

The Danes landed here again
With their disorder'd troops by Alaf hither led
In calling their Swane but an English yet there
was
Who willed his secret wife in Swane's relentless gore,
Drayton, *Polyolbion* xii. (1612)

Swanston, a smuggler—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Swaran, king of Lochlin (*Denmark*), son and successor of Starno. He invaded Ireland in the reign of Cormac II (a minor), and defeated Cathullin general of the Irish forces. When Fingal arrived, the tide of battle was reversed, and Swaran surrendered. Fingal, out of love to Agandeece (Swaran's sister), who once saved his life, dismissed the vanquished king with honour, after having invited him to a feast. Swaran is represented as fierce, proud, and high-spirited, but Fingal as calm, moderate, and generous—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Swash-Buekler (*A*), a riotous, quarrelsome person. Nash says to Gabriel Harvey, "*Turpe senex miles, 'tis time for such an olde fool to leave playing the swash-buekler*" (1598).

Swedenborgians (calling themselves the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH) are believers in the doctrines taught in the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772). The principal points are that Jesus Christ is the only God and contains a Trinity of attributes, salvation is attained by obedience to the Lord's commandments, the sacred scripture has a soul or spiritual sense, which exists among the angels, and this has now been revealed, "there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," and man continues to live on without interruption in the spiritual world when he drops his material body at death.

Swedish Nightingale (*The*), Jenny Lind, the public singer. She married Mr Goldschmidt, and retired (1821-).

Sweedlepipe (*Paul*), known as 'Poll,' barber and bird-fancier, Mrs Gramp's landlord. He is a little man, with a shrill voice but a kind heart, in appearance "not unlike the birds he was so fond of." Mr Sweedlepipe entertains a profound admiration of Bailey, senior, whom he considers to be a cyclops in "of all the stable-knowledge of the time"—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841).

Sweepclean (*Saunders*), a king's messenger at Knoel winnock Castle—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III).

Sweet Singer of Israel (*The*), David, who wrote several of the psalms.

Sweet Singer of the Temple, George Herbert, author of a poem called *The Temple* (1593-1633).

Sveno, son of the king of Denmark.

While bringing succours to Godfrey, he was attacked in the night by Solyman, and the head of an army of Arabs, and himself with all his followers were left dead before they reached the crusaders. Sveno was buried in a marble sepulchre, which appeared miraculously on the field of battle, expressly for his interment (*ibk viii*)—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Sveno Dani regis filius, cum mille quingentis equitibus cruce-lati-militis Iran in-leo ad Constantinopolem Iosapharum Inter Antiochiam ad reliquos Latinos iter faciebat. In illis Turcorum ad unum omnes cum regio Juvenc cast.—Iaso's Emilio *History* (1-33).

This is a very parallel case to that of Rhesus. This Thracian prince was on his march to Troy, bringing succours to Priam, but Ulysses and Diomed attacked him at night, slew Rhesus and his army, and carried off all the horses.—Homer, *Iliad*, v.

Swoetha, housekeeper of the elder Mertoun (formerly a pirate)—Sir W Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III).

Swidger (*William*), custodian of a college. His wife was Milly, and his father Philip. Mr Swidger was a great talker, and generally began with, "That's what I say," *a propos* of nothing—C Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1848).

Swim. *In the swim*, in luck's way. The metaphor is borrowed from the Thames fishermen, who term that part of the river most frequented by fish *the swim*, and when an angler gets no bite, he is said to have cast his line *out of the swim* or *where there is no swim*.

In university slang, to be in ill luck, ill health, ill replenished with money, is to be *out of it* (*i.e.* the swim).

Swimmers. Leander used to swim across the Hellespont every night, to visit Hero—Musæus, *De Amore Herois et Leandri*.

Lord Byron and lieutenant Ekenhead accomplished the same feat in 1 hr 10 min, the distance (allowing for drifting) being four miles.

A young native of St Croix, in 1817, swam over the Sound "from Cronenburgh [*2 Cronberg*] to Graves" in 2 hr 40 min, the distance being six English miles.

Captain Boyton, in May, 1875, swam or floated across the Channel from Grisnez to Fan Bay (Kent) in 23 hr.

Captain Webb, August 21, 1876, swam from Dover to Calais, a distance of about thirty miles including drift, in 22 hr 10 min.

H Gurr was one of the best swimmers.

ever known J B Johnson, in 1871, won the championship for swimming

Swing (*Captain*), a name assumed by certain persons who, between 1830 and 1833, used to send threatening letters to those who used threshing-machines. The letters ran thus

"If you do not lay by your threshing machine you will hear from Swing."

Swiss Family Robinson This tale is an abridgment of a German tale by Jochim Heinrich Kampe

Switzerland (*Franconian*), the central district of Bavaria

Switzerland (*The Saxon*), the district of Saxony both sides of the river Elbe

Switzers, guards attendant on a king, irrespective of their nationality so called because at one time the Swiss were always ready to fight for hire

The king, in *Hamlet*, says, "Where are my Switzers?" i.e. my attendants, and in Paris to the present day we may see written up, *Parlez au Suisse* ("speak to the porter"), be he Frenchman, German, or of any other nation

For Locke and the Switzers may be liked to fight for anybody—Nashie *Christ's Tears over Jerusalem* (1144)

Swiveller (*Mr Dick*), a dirty, smart young man, living in apartments near Drury Lane. His language was extremely slowery, and interlarded with quotations "What's the odds," said Mr Swiveller, *a propos* of nothing, "so long as the fire of the soul is kindled at the taper of conviviality, and the wing of friendship never moults a feather?" His dress was a brown body-coat with a great many brass buttons up the front, and only one behind, a bright check neckcloth, a plaid waistcoat, soiled white trousers, and a very limp hat, worn the wrong side foremost to hide a hole in the brim. The breast of his coat was ornamented with the elegant end of a very large pocket-handkerchief, his dirty wristbands were pulled down and folded over his cuffs, he had no gloves, and carried a yellow cane having a bone handle and a little ring. He was forever humming some dismal air. He said *mon* for "man," *forquit*, *june*, called wine or spirits "the rose," sleep "the blum," and generally shouted in conversation, as if making a speech from the chair of the "Glorious Apollers" of which he was perpetual "grand." Mr Swiveller looked amiably towards Miss Sophy Wackles, of Chelsea. Quilp introduced

him as clerk to Mr Samson Brass, solicitor, Bevis Marks. By Quilp's request, he was afterwards turned away, fell sick of a fever, through which he was nursed by "the marchioness" (a poor house-draw), whom he married, and was left by his aunt Rebecca an annuity of £125

Is that a reminder to go and pay? said Trent, with a sneer. "Not exactly, Fred," replied Richard. "I enter in this little book the names of the streets that I can't go down while the shops are open. This dinner-to-day closes Long Acre. I bought a pair of boots in Great Queen Street last week, and made that no thoroughfare too. There's only one avenue to the Strand left open now, and I shall have to stop up that to-night with a pair of gloves. The roads are closing, so fast in every direction that in about a month's time unless my aunt sends me a remittance I shall have to go three or four miles out of town to get over the way."—C. Dickens. *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840)

Sword (For the names of the most famous swords in history and fiction, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 869) Add the following—

Ah's sword, /nlsagar

Koll the Thrall's sword, named Grey steel

Ogier the Dane had two swords, made by Munifican, viz, Sauvagine and Courtain or Curtana

He [Ogier] drew Courtain his sword from out its sheath. W. Morris *Earthly Paradise* 634

Strong-o'-the-Arm had three swords, viz, Baptism, Florence, and Graban made by Ansirs

Sword (*The Marvel of the*) When king Arthur first appears on the scene, he is brought into notice by the "Marvel of the Sword," and sir Galahad, who was to achieve the holy grail, was introduced to knighthood by a similar adventure. That of Arthur is thus described

In the greatest church of London there was seen in the churchyard against the high altar a great stone four yards like to a marble stone and in the midst thereof was an anvil of steel a foot in height and therein stuck a fair sword naked by the point, and letters of gold were written about the sword that said thus: "It bore pullerth out this sword of this stone and anvil is right wise king born of England." [Arthur was the only person who could draw it out and so he was acknowledged to be the rightful king]—1 L 134

The sword adventure of sir Galahad, at the age of 15, is thus given

The king and his knights came to the river and there found gold. "We go to seek the letters which said in this wise: 'Never shall man take me hence but only he by whom I ought to hang and he shall be the best knight of the world.' [Sir Galahad drew the sword easily, but no other knight was able to pull it forth]—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur*, III 30 31 (1470)

A somewhat similar adventure occurs in the *Amadis de Gaul*. Whoever succeeded in drawing from a rock an enchanted sword, was to gain access to a

subterranean treasure (ch *עֲצָמִים*, see also ch *לְחָיִים*, *אֵימָה*)

Sword (*The Irresistible*) The king of Araby and Ind sent Cambuscan' king of Tartary a sword that would pierce any armour, and if the smiter chose he could heal the wound again by striking it with the flat of the blade—Chaucer, *The Squire's Tale* (1388)

Sword and the Maiden (*The*) Soon after King Arthur succeeded to the throne, a damsel came to Camelot girded with a sword which no man defiled by "shame, treachery, or guile" could draw from its scabbard. She had been to the court of King Ryence, but no knight there could draw it. King Arthur tried to draw it, but with no better success, all his knights tried also, but none could draw it. At last a poor ragged knight named Balin, who had been held in prison for six months, made the attempt, and drew the sword with the utmost ease, but the knights insisted it had been done by witchcraft. The maiden asked Sir Balin to give her the sword, but he refused to do so, and she then told him it would bring death to himself and his dearest friend, and so it did, for when he and his brother Balan jousted together, unknown to each other, both were slain, and were buried in one tomb—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i 27-44 (1470)

Sword in the City Arms (London) Stow asserts that the sword or dagger in the City arms was not added in commemoration of Walworth's attack on Wat Tyler, but that it represents the sword of St Paul, the patron saint of London. This is not correct. Without doubt the cognizance of the City, previous to 1381, was St Paul's sword, but after the death of Tyler it was changed into Walworth's dagger.

Brave Walworth knight lord mayor that slew
—1 rebellious Tyler in his arms

Sword of God (*The*) Khaled, the conqueror of Syria (632-8), was so called by Mohammedans.

Sword of Rome (*The*), Marcellus Fabius was called "The Shield of Rome" (time of Hannibal's invasion).

Swordsman (*The Handsome*) Jo-nelium Murt was called *Le Beau Sabreur* (1767-1815).

Sybaris, a river of Lucania, in Italy,

whose waters had the virtue of restoring vigour to the feeble and exhausted—Pliny, *Natural History*, XXXI n 10

Syb'arite (3 syl), an effeminate man, a man of pampered self-indulgence. Seneca tells us of a sybarite who could not endure the nubble of a folded rose leaf in his bed.

[Her bed] softer than the soft sybarites, who cried
Aloud because his feelings were too tender
To brook a ruffled rose leaf by his side.

Byron *Don Juan* vi 89 (1824)

Syc'orax, a foul witch, the mistress of Ariel the fairy spirit, by whom for some offence he was imprisoned in the rift of a cloven pine tree. After he had been kept there for twelve years, he was liberated by Prospero, the rightful duke of Milan and father of Miranda. Sycorax was the mother of Caliban—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

If you had told Sycorax that her son Caliban was as
hard on me as Apollo she would have been pleased with
as she was—Thackeray

Those foul and impure mixts which their pens like the
raven wings of Sycorax had brushed from fern and bog—
Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*

Syddall (*Anthony*), house-steward at Osbaldistone Hall—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Sydenham (*Charles*), the frank, open-hearted, trusty friend of the Woodvilles—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Syl, a monster like a basilisk, with human face, but so terrible that no one could look on it and live.

Sylla (*Corneilius*), the rival of Marius. Being consul, he had *ex-officio* a right to lead in the Mithridatic war (n c 88), but Marius got the appointment of Sylla set aside in favour of himself. Sylla, in dudgeon, hastened back to Rome, and insisted that the "recall" should be reversed. Marius fled. Sylla pursued the war with success, returned to Rome in triumph, and made a wholesale slaughter of the Romans who had opposed him. As many as 7000 soldiers and 5000 private citizens fell in this massacre, and all their goods were distributed among his own partisans. Sylla was now called "Perpetual Dictator," but in two years retired into private life, and died the year following (n c 78).

Jouy has a good tragedy in French called *Sylla* (1822), and the character of "Sylla" was a favourite one with Talma, the French actor. In 1594 Thomas Lodge produced his historical play called

Words of Civil War, lively set forth in the Five Tragicomies of Marston and Sylla

Sylli (*Signor*), an Italian exquisite, who walks fantastically, talks affectedly, and thinks himself irresistible. He makes love to Camiola "the maid of honour," and fancies, by posturing, grimaces, and affectation, to "make her dote on him." He says to her, "In singing, I am a Siren," in dancing, a Terpsichore. "He could tune a ditty lovely well," and prided himself "on his pretty spider fingers, and the twinkling of his two eyes." Of course, Camiola sees no charms in these effeminate, but the conceited puppy says he "is not so sorry for himself as he is for her" that she rejects him. Signor Sylli is the silliest of all the Syllis — *Messinger, The Maid of Honour* (1637) (See *TAPIRIT*)

Sylvia, daughter of justice Balance, and an heiress. She is in love with captain Plume, but promised her father not to "dispose of herself to any man without his consent." As her father feared Plume was too much a libertine to make a steady husband, he sent Sylvia into the country to withdraw her from his society, but she dressed in her brother's military suit, assumed the name of Jack Wilsul alias Pinch, and enlisted. When the names were called over by the justices, and that of "Pinch" was brought forward, justice Balance "gave his consent for the recruit to dispose of [himself] to captain Plume," and the permission was kept to the letter, though not in its intent. However, the matter had gone too far to be revoked, and the father made up his mind to bear with grace what without disgrace he could not prevent — *G. Tarquhar, The Recruiting Officer* (1705)

I am troubled neither with spleen, cholic, nor vapours
I need no pills for my stomach, nor hart-horn for my
head, nor wash for my complexion. I can gallop all the
morning after the hunting horn, and all the evening after
a fiddle. — *Act I. 2.*

Sylvio de Rosalva (*Don*), the hero and title of a novel by C. M. Wieland (1733-1813). Don Sylvio, a quixotic believer in fairyism, is gradually converted to common sense by the extravagant demands which are made on his belief, assisted by the charms of a mortal beauty. The object of this romance is a crusade against the sentimentalism and religious foolery of the period.

Symkyn (*Symond*), nicknamed "Disdainful," a miller, living at Trompington, near Cambridge. His face was round,

his nose flat, and his skull "piled as an ape's." He was a thief of corn and meat, but stole craftily. His wife was the village parson's daughter, very proud and arrogant. He tried to outwit Aleyn and John, two Cambridge scholars, but was himself outwitted, and most roundly handled also — *Chaucer, Canterbury Tales* ("The Reeve's Tale," 1388)

Symmes's Hole. Captain John Cleave Symmes maintained that there was, at 82° N. lat., an enormous opening through the crust of the earth into the globe. The place to which it led he asserted to be well stocked with animals and plants, and to be lighted by two under-ground planets named Pluto and Proserpine. Captain Symmes asked sir Humphrey Davy to accompany him in the exploration of this enormous "hole" (*-1829).

Halley the astronomer (1656-1742) and Holberg of Norway (1684-1754) believed in the existence of this hole.

Symonides the Good, king of Pentapolis — *Shakespeare, Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Symphony (*The Father of*), Francis Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)

Symplo'gados (4 syl), two rocks at the entrance of the Tuxine Sea. To navigators they sometimes look like one rock, and sometimes the light between shows they are two. Hence the ancient Greeks said that they opened and shut. Olivier says "they appear united or joined together according to the place whence they are viewed."

when Argo passed
Through Dorthorus betwixt the jutting rock.
Milton, Paradise Lost II. 1017 (1650)

Synia, the portress of Valhalla — *Scandinavian Mythology*

Syntax (*Dr*), a simple-minded, pious, hen-pecked clergyman, green as grass, but of excellent taste and scholarship, who left home in search of the picturesque. His adventures are told by William Coombe in eight-syllable verse, called *The Tour of Dr Syntax in Search of the Picturesque* (1812).

Dr Syntax's Horse was called Grizzle, all skin and bone.

Synter'esis, Conscience personified.

On her a royal dam el still attends
And faithful councillor Synter'esis,
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* vi (1633)

Syphax, chief of the Arabs who joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders. "The voices of these

the whole Christmas holidays, and had been a nightmare to it for half its childhood. This amiable creature was about to marry May Fielding, when her old sweetheart Edward Plummer, thought to be dead, returned from South America, and married her. Tackleton was reformed by Peerybingle, the carrier, bore his disappointment manfully, sent the bride and bridegroom his own wedding-cake, and joined the festivities of the marriage banquet—C Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845)

Taffril (*Lieutenant*), of H M gun-brig *Search*. He is in love with Jenny Caxton the milliner—Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Taffy, a Welshman. The word is simply *Davy* (*David*) pronounced with aspiration. David is the most common Welsh name, Sawney (*Alexander*), the most common Scotch, Pat (*Patrick*), the most common Irish, and John (*John Bull*), the most common English. So we have cousin Michael for a German, Micaire for a Frenchman, Colin Tampon for a Swiss, and brother Jonathan in the United States of North America.

Tag, wife of Puff, and lady's-maid to Miss Biddy Bellair—D Garrick, *Miss in Her Teens* (1753)

Tahmuras, a king of Persia, whose exploits in Furry-land among the peris and deers are fully set forth by Richardson in his *Dissertation*.

Tail made Woman (*Man's*). According to North American legend, God in anger cut off man's tail, and out of it made woman.

Tails (*Men with*). The Niam-niams, an African race between the gulf of Benin and Abyssinia, are said to have tails. Mons de Castelnau (1851) tells us that the Niam-niams "have tails forty centimetres long, and between two and three centimetres in diameter." Dr Hubsch, physician to the hospitals of Constantinople, says, in 1853, that he carefully examined a Niam-niam negress, and that her tail was two inches long. Mons d'Abbadie, in his *Abyssinian Travels* (1852), tells us that south of the Herra is a place where all the men have tails, but not the females. "I have examined," he says, "fifteen of them, and am positive that the tail is a natural appendage." Dr Wolf, in his *Travels and Adventures*, in (1861), says "There are

both men and women in Abyssinia with tails like dogs and horses." He heard that, near Naren, in Abyssinia, there were men and women with tails so muscular that they could "knock down a horse with a blow."

John Struys, a Dutch traveller, says, in his *Voyages* (1650), that "all the natives on the south of Formosa have tails." He adds that he himself personally saw one of these islanders with a tail "more than a foot long."

It is said that the Ghilane race, which numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 souls, and dwell "far beyond the Senar," have tails three or four inches long. Colonel du Corret assures us that he himself most carefully examined one of this race named Bellal, a slave belonging to an emir in Mecca, whose house he frequented—*World of Wonders*, 206.

The Poonangs of Borneo are said to be a tail-bearing race.

Individual Examples. Dr Hubsch, referred to above, says that he examined at Constantinople the son of a physician whom he knew intimately, who had a decided tail, and so had his grandfather.

In the middle of the present (the nineteenth) century, all the newspapers made mention of the birth of a boy at Newcastle-on-Tyne with a tail, which "wagged when he was pleased."

In the College of Surgeons at Dublin may be seen a human skeleton with a tail seven inches long.

Tails given by way of Punishment. Polydore Vergil asserts that when Thomas a Becket came to Stroud, the mob cut off the tail of his horse, and in eternal reproach, "both they and their offspring bore tails." Lambirde repeats the same story in his *Perambulation of Kent* (1576).

For Becket's sake Kent always shall have tails.—Andrew Marvell.

John Bale, bishop of Ossory in the reign of Edward VI, tells us that John Capgrave and Alexander of Esseyby have stated it as a fact that certain Dorsetshire men cast fishes' tails at St Augustine, in consequence of which "the men of this county have borne tails ever since."

We all know the tradition that Cornish men are born with tails.

Taillefer, a valiant warrior and minstrel in the army of William the Conqueror. At the battle of Hastings (or *Senlac*) he stimulated the ardour of the Normans by songs in praise of Charlemagne and Roland. The soldier-

minstrel was at last borne down by numbers, and fell fighting

He was a juggler or minstrel, who could sing songs and

Tailors (Nine) A toll of a bell is called a "teller," and at the death of a man the death bell used to be tolled thrice three times "Nine tellers mark a man" became perverted into "Nine tailors make a man" — *Notes and Queries*, March 4, 1877

Tailors of Tooley Street (The Threc) Canning tells us of three tailors of Tooley Street, Southwark, who addressed a petition of grievances to the House of Commons, beginning with these words, "We, the people of England"

The "deputies of Vaugirard" presented themselves before Charles VIII of France. When the king asked how many there were, the usher replied, "Only one, an please your majesty"

Taish Second sight is so called in Ireland — Martin, *Western Isles*, 3

Dark and despairing my sight I may seal
But man cannot cover what God would reveal
'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore
And coming events cast their shadows before
Campbell *Lochie's Warning* (1801)

Taj, in Agra (East India), the mausoleum built by Shah Jehan to his favorite sultan, Moomtaz-i-Mahul, who died in childbirth of her eighth child. It is of white marble, and is so beautiful that it is called "A Poem in Marble," and "The Marble Queen of Sorrow"

Talbot [Toll-but], John Talbot or rather Talbot, "The English Achilles," first earl of Shrewsbury (1373-1453)

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war
That with his very name their babes they used to scare.
Dryden *Polyolbion* xviii (1613)

Talbot (John), a name of terror in France. Same as above

They in France to feare their young children crye
The Talbot cometh! — Hall *Chronicles* (1546)
Is this the Talbot, so much feared abroad
That with his name the mothers still their babes?
Shakespeare *1 Henry 4* act ii. sc. 3 (1599)

Talbot (Colonel), an English officer, and one of Waverley's friends — Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Talbot (Lord Arthur), a cavalier who won the love of Elvira daughter of Lord Walton, but his lordship had promised his daughter in marriage to Sir Richard Ford, a puritan officer. The betrothal being set aside, Lord Talbot became the accepted lover, and the marriage ceremony

was fixed to take place at Plymouth. In the mean time, Lord Arthur assisted the dowager queen Henrietta to escape, and on his return to England was arrested by the soldiers of Cromwell, and condemned to death, but Cromwell, feeling secure of his position, commanded all political prisoners to be released, so Lord Arthur was set at liberty, and married Elvira — Bellini, *1 Puritani* (1834)

Talbot (Lymg Dic), the nickname given to Tyrconnel, the Irish Jacobite, who held the highest offices in Ireland in the reign of James II and in the early part of William III's reign (died 1691)

Tale of a Tub, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1618). This was the last comedy brought out by him on the stage, the first was *Every Man in His Humour* (1598)

In the *Tale of a Tub* he [Ben Jonson] follows the path of low buffoonery
of Jones, his per ma

Tale of a Tub, a religious satire by Dean Swift (1704). Its object is to ridicule the Roman Catholics under the name of Peter, and the presbyterians under the name of Jack [Calvin]. The Church of England is represented by Martin [Luther]

Culliver's Travels and the *Tale of a Tub* must ever be the chief corner stones of Swift's fame. — Chambers, *English Literature* ii. 547

Tales (Chinese), being the transmigrations of the mandarin Lum-Hoam, told to Gulchenraz daughter of the King of Georgia (See Fung-Hoam, p. 357) — T. S. Guculette (originally in French, 1723)

Tales (Fairy), a series of tales, originally in French, by the comtesse D'Aunoy, D'Aulnoy, or D'Anois (1698). Some are very near copies of the *Arabian Nights*. The best-known are "Cheri and Fair-star," "The Yellow Dwarf," and "The White Cat"

About the same time (1697), Claude Perrault published, in French, his famous *Fairy Tales*, chiefly taken from the *Sagas* of Scandinavia

Tales (Moral), twenty-three tales by Marmontel, originally in French (1761). They were intended for draughts of dramas. The design of the first tale, called "Alcibiades," is to expose the folly of expecting to be loved "merely for one's self." The design of the second tale, called "Soliman II," is to expose the folly of attempting to gain a woman's love by any other means than reciprocal

love, and so on. The second tale has been dramatized.

Tales (Oraculi), by the comte de Caylus, originally in French (1713). A series of tales supposed to be told by Moraduk, a girl of 11 to Hudjadge shah of Persia, who could not sleep. It contains the tale of "The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus." (See MORADUK, p. 658.)

Tales of a Grandfather, in three parts, by Sir W. Scott, told to Hugh Littlejohn, who was between five and six years of age (1828). These tales are supposed to be taken from Scotch chronicles, and contain the most prominent and graphic incidents of Scotch history. Series I, to the annihilation of the two crowns in James I., series II, to the union of the two parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne, series III, to the death of Charles I. and the Young Pretender.

Tales of My Landlord, tales supposed to be told by the landlord of the Wallace Inn, in the parish of Ganderclough, "edited and arranged by Jededah Cleistbotham, schoolmaster and parish clerk" of the same parish, but in reality corrected and arranged by his usher, Peter or Patrick Pattison, who lived to complete five of the novels, but died before the last two were issued. These novels are arranged thus: *First Series*, "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality," *Second Series*, "Heart of Midlothian," *Third Series*, "Bride of Lammermoor" and "Legend of Montrose," *Posthumous*, "Count Robert of Paris," and "Castle Dangerous."—Sir W. Scott (See *Black Dwarf*, introduction.)

Tales of the Crusaders, by Sir W. Scott, include *The Betrothed* and *The Talisman*.

Tales of the Genii, that is, tales told by genii to Iracengi their chief, respecting their tutelary charges, or how they had discharged their functions as the guardian genii of man. Patna and Conlor, children of Gualar (Gualar of Terli), were permitted to hear these accounts rendered, and hence they have reached our earth. The genius Brindann related the history of his tutelary charge of Abu'dali, a merchant of Bagdad. The genius Mumlouk told how he had been employed in watching over the dervise Alfouran. Next, Omphram recounted his labours as the tutelary genius of Hassan Ascar caliph of Bagdad. The genius Hassarick tells his experience in

the tale of Kelaun and Guzzurat. The fifth was a female genius, by name Houadir, who told the tale of Urid, the fair wanderer, her ward on earth. Then rose the sage genius Macoma, and told the tale of the sultan Mizar, with the episodes of Mahond and the princess of Cassimir. The affable Adram, the tutelary genius of Sadal and Kalas'rade, told of their battle of life. Last of all rose the venerable genius Nadan, and recounted the history of his earthly charge named Mirghip the dervise. These tales, by James Ridley, 1765, are said to be from the Persian, and are ascribed to Horam son of Asmar.

Talbol, a butcher in Newgate market, who obtained a captain's commission in Cromwell's army for his bravery at Naseby.

Tal, all was of course about
And it to labour sweet, and toll
And it is a chain plain shing wi' bell.
He many a year - it his pen can
D. I. like and her Guy, o'er all row
Will it never true, it's sheep he I brought
Than Ajax or his son, on Quitoate
S. Tal, r. *Illustrations*, I. 2 (1663).

Taliesin or *Talliesin*, son of St. Henwig, chief of the bards of the West, in the time of King Arthur (sixth century). In the *Mabinogion* is given the legends connected with him, several specimens of his songs, and all that is historically known about him. The bursting in of the sea through the neglect of Seithenin, who had charge of the embankment, and the ruin which it brought on Gwaddio Garanhir, is allegorized by the bursting of a pot called the "caldron of inspiration," through the neglect of Gwion Bach, who was set to watch it.

That Tallesin, once while he the rivers dance
And in his raptures raised the mountain, from their trance
Shall tremble at my verse.
Dryden *Tales of the Talisman* (1677).

Talisman (*The*), a novel by Sir W. Scott, and one of the best of the thirty-two which he wrote (1825). It is the story of Richard Cœur de Lion being cured of a fever in the Holy Land, by Saladin, the sultan, his noble enemy. Saladin, hearing of his illness, assumed the disguise of Adonbec el Hakim, the physician, and visited the king. He filled a cup with spring water, into which he dipped the talisman, a little red purse that he took from his bosom, and when it had been steeped long enough, he gave the draught to the king to drink (ch. ix.). During the king's sickness, the archduke of Austria planted his own banner beside that of England, but immediately Richard recovered from his fever, he tore down

the Austrian banner, and gave it in custody to sir Kenneth. While Kenneth was absent, he left his dog in charge of it, but on his return, found the dog wounded and the banner stolen. King Richard, in his rage, ordered sir Kenneth to execution, but pardoned him on the intercession of "the physician" (Saladin). Sir Kenneth's dog showed such a strange aversion to the marquis de Montserrat that suspicion was aroused, the marquis was challenged to single combat, and, being overthrown by sir Kenneth, confessed that he had stolen the banner. The love story interwoven is that between sir Kenneth the prince royal of Scotland, and lady Edith Plantagenet the king's kinswoman, with whose marriage the tale concludes.

Talismans In order to free a house of vermin, the figure of the poisonous animal should be made in wax in "the planetary hour"—Warhurton, *Critical Inquiry into Prodigious* (1727)

He swore that you had robbed his house
And stolen his talismanic louse.

S Butler *Hudibras* III. 1 (1678)

The Abraxas stone, a stone with the word ABRAXAS engraved on it, is a famous talisman. The word symbolizes the 365 intelligences between deity and man.

In Arabia, a talisman, consisting of a piece of paper containing the names of the seven sleepers of Ephesus, is still used, "to ward the house from ghosts and demons."

Talismans (The Four) Houna, surnamed Seidel-Beckir, a talismanist, made three of great value: viz, a little golden fish, which would fetch out of the sea whatever it was bidden, a poniard, which rendered invisible not only the person bearing it, but all those he wished to be so, and a ring of steel, which enabled the wearer to read the secrets of men's hearts. The fourth talisman was a bracelet, which preserved the wearer from poison.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans," 1743)

Talking Bird (The), called Bulbul-he'zar. It had the power of human speech, and when it sang all the song-birds in the vicinity came and joined in concert. It was also oracular, and told the sultan the tale of his three children, and how they had been exposed by the sultana's two jealous sisters.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale)

The talking bird is called "the little green bird" in "The Princess Fairstar," one of the *Fairy Tales* of the comtesse D'Aunoy (1682)

Tallboy (Old), forester of St Mary's Convent—Sir W Scott, *Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Talleyrand This name, anciently written "Tailleran," was originally a sobriquet derived from the words *taller les rangs* ("cut through the ranks")

Talleyrand is generally credited with the mot "La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour l'aider à cacher sa pensée [or déguiser la pensée]," but they were spoken by comte de Montrond, "the most agreeable scoundrel in the court of Marie Antoinette"—Captain Gronow, *Recollections and Anecdotes*

Voltaire, sixty years previously, had said "Ils n'employent les paroles que pour déguiser leurs pensées"—*Le Chapon et la Poularde*

And Goldsmith, in 1759, when Talleyrand was about four years old, had published the sentence "The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them"—*The Bee*, III

Talos, son of Perdix, sister of Dredalos, inventor of the saw, compasses, and other mechanical instruments. His uncle, jealous of him, threw him from the citadel of Athens, and he was changed into a partridge.

Talos, a man of brass, made by Hephaestus (*I Vulcan*). This wonderful automaton was given to Minos to patrol the island of Crete. It traversed the island thrice every day, and if a stranger came near, made itself red hot, and squeezed him to death.

Talus, an iron man, representing power or the executive of a state. He was Astræa's groom, whom the goddess gave to sir Artegal. This man of iron, "unmovable and resistless without end," "swift as a swallow, and as a lion strong," carried in his hand an iron flail, "with which he threshed out falsehood, and did truth unfold." When sir Artegal fell into the power of Radigund queen of the Amazons, Talus brought Britomart to the rescue.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v. 1 (1596)

Talut So the Mohammedans call Saul.

Verily God hath set Talut king over you. Samus said Verily God hath chosen him and hath caused him to increase in knowledge and stature.—*Al Koran*, II.

Talvi, a pseudonym of Mrs Robinson. It is simply the initials of her maiden name, Therese Albertine Louise von Iakob.

Tam o' Todshaw, a huntsman, near Charlie's Hope farm—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II).

Tam o' the Cowgate, the sobriquet of Sir Thomas Hamilton, a Scotch lawyer, who lived in the Cowgate, at Edinburgh (*-1568).

Tamburlaine the Great (or *Timour Leng*), the Tartar conqueror. In history called Tamerlane. He had only one hand and was lame (1336-1405). The hero and title of a tragedy by C Marlow (1587). Shakespeare (2 *Henry IV* act ii sc 4) makes Pistol quote a part of this turgid play.

Holla, ye pampered jades of Asia,
What I can ye draw but twenty miles a day,
And have so proud a chariot at your heels,
And such a coachman as great Tamburlaine!

(In the stage direction)

Enter Tamburlaine drawn in his chariot by Trebizon and Soria, with bits in their mouths reins in his left hand in his right a whip with which he scourgeth them.

N Rowe has a tragedy entitled *Tamerlane* (q v).

Tame (1 syl), a river which rises in the vale of Aylesbury, at the foot of the Chiltern, and hence called by Drayton "Chiltern's son". Chiltern's son marries Isis (Cotswold's heiress), whose son and heir is Thames. This allegory forms the subject of song vi of the *Polyolbion*, and is the most poetical of them all.

Tamer Tamed (*The*), a kind of sequel to Shakespeare's comedy *The Taming of the Shrew*. In the *Tamer Tamed*, Petruchio is supposed to marry a second wife, by whom he is hen-pecked.—Beaumont and Fletcher (1647).

Tamerlane, emperor of Tartary, in Rowe's tragedy so called, is a noble, generous, high-minded prince, the very glass and fashion of all conquerors in his forgiveness of wrongs, and from whose example Christians may be taught their moral code. Tamerlane treats Bajazet, his captive, with truly godlike clemency, till the fierce sultan plots his assassination. Then longer forbearance would have been folly, and the Tartar had his untamed captive chained in a cage, like a wild beast.—N Rowe, *Tam Tamed* (1702).

It is said that Louis XIV was Rowes "Bajazet," and William III his "Tamerlane."

* * Tamerlane is a corruption of *Timour Lengh* ("Timour the lame"). He was one-handed and lame also. His name was used by the Persians in terror (See *TAMBLAINE THE GREAT*).

Taming of the Shrew (*The*), a comedy by Shakespeare (1593). The "shrew" is Katharina, elder daughter of Baptista of Padua, and she is tamed by the stronger mind of Petruchio into a most obedient and submissive wife.

This drama is founded on *A pleasant conceited Historie, called The Taming of a Shrew*. As it hath beene sundry times acted by the right honourable the Earle of Pembroke his servants, 1607. The induction is borrowed from Heuterus, *Rerum Burgundiarum*, iv, a translation of which into English, by F Grimstone, appeared in 1607. The same trick was played by Haroun-al-Raschid on the merchant Abou Hassan (*Arabian Nights*, "The Sleeper Awakened"), and by Philippe the Good of Burgundy. (See Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, II ii 4, see also *The Frolicsome Duke or the Tinker's Good Fortune* (a ballad), Percy).

Beaumont and Fletcher wrote a kind of sequel to this comedy, called *The Tamer Tamed*, in which Petruchio is supposed to marry a second wife, by whom he is hen-pecked (1617).

The Honeymoon, a comedy by Tobin (1804), is a similar plot, but the shrew is tamed with far less display of obstreperous self-will.

Tamino and Pamina, the two lovers who were guided by the magic flute through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis)—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791).

Tammany, an Indian chief, called in the United States St. Tammany, and adopted as the tutelary genius of one branch of the democratic party. The chief was of the Delaware nation, and lived in the seventeenth century. He was a great friend of the Whites, and often restrained the violence of his warriors against them. His great motto was, "Union. In peace for prosperity, in war for defence." It is said that he still appears at times, and discourse on political economy and social wisdom. *St. Tammany's Day is May 1*.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, Tammany, a corruption of Tammany, the name of the first G. J. J.

Tammany Ring, a cabal, a powerful organization of unprincipled officials,

who grow rich by plundering the people. So called from Tammany Hall, the headquarters of the high officials of the United States. Their corrupt practices were exposed in 1871.

Tammuz, the month of July. St Jerome says the Hebrews and Syrians call the month of June "Tammuz."

Tam'ora, queen of the Goths, in love with Aaron the Moor — (?) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus* (1593).

* * The classic name is *Andronicus*, but *Titus Andronicus* is a purely fictitious character.

Tamper (*Colonel*), betrothed to Emily. On his return from Havannah, he wanted to ascertain if Emily loved him "for himself alone," so he pretended to have lost one leg and one eye. Emily was so shocked that the family doctor was sent for, who, amidst other gossip, told the young lady he had recently seen colonel Tamper, who was looking remarkably well, and had lost neither leg nor eye. Emily now perceived that a trick was being played, so she persuaded Mdlle Florval to assume the part of a rival lover, under the assumed name of captain Johnson. After the colonel had been thoroughly roasted, major Belford entered, recognized "captain Johnson" as his own *affiancée*, the colonel saw how the tables had been turned upon him, apologized, and all ended happily. — G. Colman, senior, *The Deuce is in Him* (1762).

Tamson (*Peg*), an old woman at Middlemas village. — Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Tanaquill, wife of Tarquinius *priscus* of Rome. She was greatly venerated by the Romans, but Juvenal uses the name as the personification of an imperious woman with a strong independent will. In the *Faery Queen*, Spenser calls Gloriana (*queen Elizabeth*) "Tanaquill" (bk. 1 introduction, 1590).

Tancred, son of Endes and Emma. He was the greatest of all the Christian warriors except Rinaldo. His one fault was "woman's love," and that woman Corrada, a pagan (bk. 1). Tancred brought 800 horse to the allied crusaders under Godfrey of Bonillon. In a night combat, Tancred unwittingly slew Corrada, and lamented her death with great and bitter lamentation (bk. vii). Being wounded, he was tenderly nursed by Ermiona, who was in love with him (bk. vii). — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

* * Rossini has an opera entitled *Tancredi* (1813).

Tancred, prince of Otranto, one of the crusaders, probably the same as the one above — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Tancred (*Count*), the orphan son of Manfred, eldest grandson of Roger I of Sicily, and rightful heir to the throne. His father was murdered by William the Bad, and he himself was brought up by Siffre'di, lord high chancellor of Sicily. While only a count, he fell in love with Sigismunda, the chancellor's daughter, but when king Roger died, he left the throne to Tancred, provided he married Constantia, daughter of William the Bad, and thus united the rival lines. Tancred gave a tacit consent to this arrangement, intending all the time to obtain a dispensation from the pope, and marry the chancellor's daughter, but Sigismunda could not know his secret intentions, and, in a fit of irritation, married the earl Osmond. Now follows the catastrophe. Tancred sought in interview with Sigismunda, to justify his conduct, but Osmond challenged him to fight. Osmond fell, and stabbed Sigismunda when she ran to his succour. — Thomson, *Tancred and Sigismunda* (1745).

* * Thomson's tragedy is founded on the episode called "The Baneful Marriage," *Gil Blas*, iv. 4 (Lesage, 1724). In the prose tale, Tancred is called "Henriquez," and Sigismunda "Blanch."

Tancredi, the Italian form of Tancred (q v). The best of the early operas of Rossini (1813).

Tanner of Tamworth (*The*), the man who mistook Edward IV for a highwayman. After some little altercation, they changed horses, the king giving his hunter for the tanner's cob worth about four shillings, but as soon as the tanner mounted the king's horse, it threw him, and the tanner gladly paid down a sum of money to get his old cob back again. King Edward now blew his hunting-horn, and the courtiers gathered round him. "I hope [i. e. expect] I shall be hanged for this," cried the tanner, but the king, in merry pin, gave him the manor of Plumpton Park, with 500 marks a year. — Percy, *Reliques*, etc.

Tannhauser (*Sir*), called in German the *Ritter Tannhauser*, a Teutonic knight, who wins the love of Isolauri, a Mantuan lady. Hilario the philosopher often con-

verses with the Ritter on supernatural subjects, and promises that Venus herself shall be his mistress, if he will summon up his courage to enter Venusberg. Tannhäuser starts on the mysterious journey, and Lisanna, hearing thereof, kills herself. At Venusberg the Ritter gives full swing to his pleasures, but in time returns to Mantua, and makes his confession to pope Urban. His holiness says to him, "Man, you can no more hope for absolution than this staff which I hold in my hand can be expected to bud." So Tannhäuser flees in despair from Rome, and returns to Venusberg. Meanwhile, the pope's staff actually does sprout, and Urban sends in all directions for the Ritter, but he is nowhere to be found.

Tieck, in his *Phantasus* (1812), introduces the story. Wagner (in 1815) brought out an operatic spectacle, called *Tannhäuser*. The companion of Tannhäuser was Eckhardt.

* * The tale of Tannhäuser is substantially the same as that of Thomas of Erceuldoun, also called "Thomas the Rhymer," who was so intimate with Fairy folk that he could foretell what events would come to pass. He was also a bard, and wrote the famous lay of *Sir Tristram*. The general belief is that the seer is not dead, but has been simply removed from the land of the living to Faery-land, whence occasionally he emerges, to busy himself with human affairs. Sir W. Scott has introduced the legend in *Castle Dangerous*, v (See ERCELDOUN, p. 298).

Taouism, the system of Taou, that invisible principle which pervades everything. Pope refers to this universal divine permeation in the well-known lines:—

Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Grows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

Essay on Monism (1733)

Tapestered Chamber (*The*), a tale by Sir W. Scott, laid in the reign of George III. There are but two characters introduced. General Browne goes on a visit to Lord Woodville, and sleeps in the "tapestered chamber," which is haunted. He sees the "lady in the Sack," describes her to Lord Woodville next morning, and recognizes her picture in the portrait gallery.

The back of this form was turned to me, and I could observe from _____ that of an old woman whose _____ gown which, I think ladies _____ of robe com- pitch loose _____ broad platts upon the neck and shoulders which fall down to the ground and terminate in a species of train.

Tapley (*Mar!*), an honest, light-hearted young man, whose ambition was "to come out jolly" under the most unfavourable circumstances. Greatly attached to Martin Chuzzlewit, he leaves his comfortable situation at the Blue Dragon to accompany him to America, and in "Eden" has ample opportunities of "being jolly" so far as wretchedness could make him so. On his return to England, he marries Mrs. Lupin, and thus becomes landlord of the Blue Dragon.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, in 1841, etc. (1813).

Charles [1811 of France] was the Mark Tapley of Kings, and bore himself with his usual "jollity" under this afflicting news. It was remarked of him that no one could lose a kingdom with greater gaiety.—*Id. J. White*.

Tappertit (*Sim* & *Simon*), the apprentice of Gabriel Varden, locksmith. He was just 20 in years, but 200 in conceit. An old-fashioned, thin-faced, sleek-haired, sharp-nosed, small-eyed little fellow was Mr. Sim Tappertit, about five feet high, but thoroughly convinced in his own mind that he was both good looking and above the middle size, in fact, rather tall than otherwise. His figure, which was slender, he was proud of, and with his legs, which in knee-breeches were perfect curiosities of littleness, he was enraptured. He had also a secret notion that the power of his eye was irresistible, and he believed that he could subdue the haughtiest beauty "by eyeing her." Of course, Mr. Tappertit had an ambitious soul, and admired his master's daughter Dolly. He was captain of the secret society of "Prentice Knights," whose object was "vengeance against their tyrant masters." After the Gordon riots, in which Tappertit took a leading part, he was found "burnt and bruised, with a gun-shot wound in his body, and both his legs crushed into shapeless ugliness." The cripple, by the locksmith's aid, turned shoe-black under an archway near the Horse Guards, thrived in his vocation, and married the widow of a rag-and-bone collector. While an apprentice, Miss Miggs, the "protestant" shrewish servant of Mrs. Varden, cast an eye of hope on "Simmun," but the conceited puppy pronounced her "decidedly scrappy," and disregarded the soft imperchement.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841). (See SYLLI.)

Taproba'na, the island of Ceylon.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Tapwell (*Timothy*), husband of

into a large pond, and there the Tartaro drowned himself—Rev W Webster, *Basque Legends*, 1-4 (1876)

In one of the Basque legends, Tartaro is represented as a Polyphemos, whose one eye is bored out with spits made red hot by some seamen who had wandered inadvertently into his dwelling. Like Ulysses, the leader of these seamen made his escape by the aid of a ram, but with this difference—he did not, like Ulysses, cling to the ram's belly, but fastened the ram's bell round his neck and threw a sheep-skin over his shoulders. When Tartaro laid hold of the fugitive, the man escaped, leaving the sheep-skin in the giant's hand.

Tartlet (Tim), servant of Mrs. Pattypan, to whom also he is engaged to be married. He says, "I loves to see life, because ry, 'tis so agreeable"—James Cobb, *The First Floor*, v. 2 (1756-1818)

Tartuffe (2 syl), the chief character and title of a comedy by Molière (1664). Tartuffe is a religious hypocrite and impostor, who uses "religion" as the means of gaining money, covering deceit, and promoting self-indulgence. He is taken up by one Orgon, a man of property, who promises him his daughter in marriage, but his true character being exposed, he is not only turned out of the house, but is lodged in jail for felony.

Isaac Bickerstaff has adapted Molière's comedy to the English stage, under the title of *The Hypocrite* (1768). Tartuffe he calls "Dr Cantwell," and Orgon "Sir John Lambert." It is thought that "Tartuffe" is a caricature of Pere la Chaise, the confessor of Louis XIV., who was very fond of trifles (French, *tartuffes*), and that this suggested the name to the dramatist.

Tartuffe (*Jan cr*), William I the king of Prussia and emperor of Germany (1797-)

I write to you my dear Augusta
To say we've had a regular buster"
Ten thousand French men sent by law
Praise God from whom all blessings flow"
I unch (during the Franco-Prussian war)

Tartuffe of the Revolution J N Pacht is so called by Carlyle (1740-1828)

Swiss Pacht's sleek headed, frugal the wonder of his own ally for humility of mind. Sit there, Tartuffe, till wanted.—Carlyle

Tasnar, an enchanter, who aided the rebel army arrayed against Misnar sultan of Delhi. A female slave undertook to kill the enchanter, and went with the

sultan's sanction to carry out her promise. She presented herself to Tasnar and Ahubai, and presented papers which she said she had stolen. Tasnar, suspecting a trick, ordered her to be bow-strung, and then detected a dagger concealed about her person. Tasnar now put on the slave's dress, and, transformed into her likeness, went to the sultan's tent. The vizier commanded the supposed slave to prostrate "herself" before she approached the throne, and while prostrate he cut off "her" head. The king was angry, but the vizier replied, "This is not the slave, but the enchanter. Fearing this might occur, I gave the slave a pass-word, which this deceiver did not give, and was thus betrayed. So perish all the enemies of Mahomet and Misnar his vicegerent upon earth!"—Sir C Morell [J Ridley], *Tales of the Genu*, vi (1751)

Tasnim, a fountain in Mahomet's paradise, so called from its being conveyed to the very highest apartments of the celestial mansions.

They shall drink of pure wine and the water mixed therewith shall be of Tasnim, a fountain whereof those shall drink who approach near unto the divine presence.—*41 Koran* lvi

Tasso and Leonora. When Tasso the poet lived in the court of Alfonso II the reigning duke of Ferrara, he fell in love with Leonora d'Este (2 syl) the duke's sister, but "she saw it not or viewed with disdain" his passion, and the poet, moneyless, fled half mad to Naples. After an absence of two years, in which the poet was almost starved to death by extreme poverty, his friends, together with Leonora, induced the duke to receive him back, but no sooner did he reach Ferrara than Alfonso sent him to an asylum, and here he was kept for seven years, when he was liberated by the instigation of the pope, but died soon afterwards (1514-1596).

Taste, a farce by Foote (1753), to expose the imposition of picture-dealers and sellers of virtue generally.

Tasting Death. The rabbis say there are three drops of gall on the sword of death: one drop in the month and the man dies, from the second the pallor of death is suffused, from the third the carcase turns to dust.—Purchas, *His Pilgrimage* (1613)

Tatinus, a Greek who joined the crusaders with a force of 200 men armed with "crooked sabres" and bows. These Greeks, like the Parthians, were famous

in retreat, but when a drought came they all sneaked off home —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xiii (1575)

Tatius (*Achilles*), the acolyte, an officer in the Varangian guard —Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Tatlanthe (3 syl), the favourite of Fadladimida (queen of Queerummania and wife of Chrononhotonthologos) She extols the warlike deeds of the king, supposing the queen will feel flattered by her praises, and Fadladimida exclaims, "Art mad, Tatlanthe? Your talk's distasteful. You are too pertly lavish in his praise!" She then guesses that the queen loves another, and says to herself, "I see that I must tack about," and happening to mention "the captive king," Fadladimida exclaims, "That's he! that's he! that's he! I'd die ten thousand deaths to set him free." Ultimately, the queen promises marriage to both the captive king and Rigdum-Punnidos "to make matters easy." Then, turning to her favourite, she says

And now Tatlanthe thou art all my care
Where shall I find thee such another pair?
The best no where, and a lone and wretched

II Carey *Chrononhotonthologos* (1734)

Tattle, a man who ruins characters by innendo, and so denies a scandal as to confirm it. He is a mixture of "lying, foppery, vanity, cowardice, bragging, licentiousness, and ugliness, but a professed beau" (act 1). Tattle is entrapped into marriage with Mrs Frail —Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695)

* * "Mrs Candour," in Sheridan's *School for Scandal* (1777), is a Tattle in petticoats

Tattycoram, a handsome girl, with lustrous dark hair and eyes, who dressed very neatly. She was taken from the Foundling Hospital (London) by Mr Meagles to wait upon his daughter. She was called in the hospital Harriet Beadle. Harriet was changed first to Tatty, then to Tatty, and Coram was added because the Foundling stands in Coram Street. She was most impulsively passionate, and when excited had no control over herself. Miss Wado enticed her away for a time, but afterwards she returned to her first friends —C Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Tavern of Europe (*The*) Paris was called by prince Bismark, *Le Cabaret de l'Europe*

Tawny (*The*) Alexandre Bonvicino the historian was called *Il Moretto* (1514-1564)

Tawny Coats, sumpners, apparitors, officers whose business it was to summon offenders to the courts ecclesiastical, attendants on bishops

The bishop of London met him attended on by a goodly company of gentlemen in tawny coats —Slow, *Chronicles of England* 822 (1561)

Taylor, "the water-poet" He wrote four score books, but never learnt "so much as the accidents" (1580-1654).

Taylor their better Charon lends an oar
Once Swan of Thames, the now he sings no more
I hope *The Dunciad* iii. 19 (1728)

Taylor (*Dr Chevalier John*) He called himself "Ophthalminator, Pontifical, Imperial, and Royal." He died 1767 Hogarth has introduced him in his famous picture "The Undertaker's Arms." He is one of the three figures atop, to the left hand of the spectator, the other two are Mrs Mapp and Dr Ward

Teacher of Germany (*The*), Philip Melancthon, the reformer (1497-1560)

Teachwell (*Mrs*), a pseudonym of lady Ellinor Fenn, wife of sir John Fenn, of East Dereham, Norfolk

Teague (1 syl), an Irish lad, taken into the service of colonel Careless, a royalist, whom he serves with exemplary fidelity. He is always blundering, and always brewing mischief, with the most innocent intentions. His bulls and blunders are amusing and characteristic —Sir Robert Howard, *The Committee* (1670), altered by T Knight into *The Honest Thieves*

Who has not a recollection of the incomparable Johnstone (*Irish Johnstone*) in "Teague," picturesquely draped in his blanket, and pouring forth his exquisite humour and mellifluous brogue in equal measure —Mrs. C. Mathews, *Tea Table Talk*

* * The anecdote of Munden, as "Obadiah," when Johnstone, as "Teague," poured a bottle of lamp oil down his throat instead of sherry-and-water, is one of the raciest ever told (See OBADIAH)

Tearless Battle (*The*), a battle fought B.C. 867, between the Lacedæmonians and the combined armies of the Arcadians and Argives (2 syl). Not one of the Spartans fell, so that, as Plutarch says, they called it "The Tearless Battle."

* * Not one was killed in the Abyssinian expedition under sir R. Napier (1867-8).

Tears—Amber The tears shed by the sisters of Phryton were converted into amber—*Greek Table*

According to Pliny (*Natural History*, xxxvii 2, 11), amber is a concretion of birds' tears, but the birds were the sisters of Melæger, who never ceased weeping for his untimely death

Tearsheet (*Doll*), a common courtesan—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV* (1598)

Teazle (*Sir Peter*), a man who, in old age, married a country girl that proved extravagant, fond of pleasure, selfish, and vain. Sir Peter was for ever nagging at her for her inferior birth and rustic ways, but secretly loving her and admiring her *naïveté*. He says to Rowley, "I am the sweetest-tempered man alive, and hate a teasing temper, and so I tell her ladyship a hundred times a day"

No one could deliver such a dialogue as is found in *Sir Peter Teazle* with such point as T. King [1730-1805]. He excelled in a quiet, senescent manner of speech. There was an epigrammatic style in everything he uttered. His voice was musical, his action slow, his countenance benignant and yet firm.—*Wolkins' Life of Sheridan* (1817)

Lady Teazle, a lively, innocent, country maiden, who married *Sir Peter*, old enough to be her grandfather. Planted in London in the whirl of the season, she formed a liaison with Joseph Surface, but being saved from disgrace, repented and reformed—R. B. Sheridan, *School for Scandal* (1777)

On April 7 1797 Miss Farren about to marry the earl of Derby took her final leave of the stage in the character of *Lady Teazle*. Her concluding words were applicable in a very remarkable degree to herself. Let me request *Lady Sneerwell* that you will make my respects to the scandalous college of which you are a member and inform them that *Lady Teazle* licentiate begs leave to return the diploma they granted her as she now leaves off practice and kills characters no longer. A passionate burst of tears he revealed the sensibility of the speaker, while a stunning burst of applause followed from the audience and the curtain was drawn down upon the play for no more would be listened to.—*Mrs. C. Matthews*

Teeth Rigord, an historian of the thirteenth century, tells that when Chosroës the Persian carried away the true cross discovered by St. Helena, the number of teeth in the human race was reduced. Before that time Christians were furnished with thirty and in some cases with thirty-two teeth, but since then no human being has had more than twenty-three teeth—See *Historiens de France*, xviii

* * The normal number of teeth is thirty-two still. This "historic fact" is of a piece with that which ascribes to woman one rib more than to man (*Gen* 21, 22)

Teetotal. The origin of this word is ascribed to Richard (*Dicky*) Turner, who, in addressing a temperance meeting in September, 1833, reduplicated the word *total* to give it emphasis. "We not only want *total* abstinence, we want more, we want *t-total* abstinence." The novelty and force of the expression took the meeting by storm.

It is not correct to ascribe the word to Mr. Swindlehurst of Preston, who is erroneously said to have stuttered.

Te'ian Muse, Anacreon, born at Teios, in Ionia, and called by Ovid (*Tristia*, ii 364) *Teia Musa* (B.C. 563-478)

The Sclan and the Telan Muse [*Simonides and Anacreon*]

Have found the same four shores refuse.

Byron *Don Juan* lib. 80 (The Isles of Greece "1820)

* * Probably Byron meant Simonides of Ceos. Horace (*Carmina*, ii 1, 38) speaks of "*Cæmunera nemere*," meaning Simonides, but Seios or Scio properly means Chios, one of the seven places which laid claim to Homer. Both Ceos and Chios are isles of Greece.

Tei'lo (*St*), a Welsh saint, who took an active part against the Pelagian heresy. When he died, three cities contended for his body, but happily the strife was ended by the multiplication of the dead body into three. St. Teilos Capgrave insists that the *ipsissime* body was possessed by Llandaff—*English Martyrology*

Teirtu's Harp, which played of itself, merely by being asked to do so, and when desired to cease playing did so—*The Mabinogion* ("Kilweh and Olwen," twelfth century)

St. Dunstan's harp discoursed most enchanting music without being struck by any player.

The harp of the giant, in the tale of *Jack and the Bean-Stub*, played of itself. In one of the old Welsh tales, the dwarf named Dewryn Fyehan stole from a giant a similar harp.

Telemachos, the only son of Ulysses and Penelope. When Ulysses had been absent from home nearly twenty years, Telemachos went to Pylos and Sparta to gain information about him. Nestor received him hospitably at Pylos, and sent him to Sparta, where Menelaos told him the prophecy of Proteus (2 syl.) concerning Ulysses. He then returned home, where he found his father, and assisted him in slaying the suitors.

Telemachos was accompanied in his voyage by the goddess of wisdom, under the form of Mentor, one of his father's friends (See TELEMAQUE) — *Greek Fable*

Télémaque (*Les Aventures de*), a French prose epic, in twenty-four books, by Fénelon (1699). The first six books contain the story of the hero's adventures told to Calypso, as Æneas told the story of the burning of Troy and his travels from Troy to Carthage to queen Dido. Telemaque says to the goddess that he started with Mentor from Ithaca in search of his father, who had been absent from home for nearly twenty years. He first went to inquire of old Nestor if he could give him any information on the subject, and Nestor told him to go to Sparta, and have an interview with Menelaos. On leaving Lacedæmonia, he got shipwrecked off the coast of Sicily, but was kindly entreated by king Acestes, who furnished him with a ship to take him home (bk 1). This ship fell into the hands of some Egyptians, he was parted from Mentor, and sent to feed sheep in Egypt. King Sesostrius, conceiving a high opinion of the young man, would have sent him home, but died, and Télémaque was incarcerated by his successor in a dungeon overlooking the sea (bk 11). After a time, he was released, and sent to Tyre. Here he would have been put to death by Pygmalion, had he not been rescued by Astarbê, the king's mistress (bk 11). Again he embarked, reached Cyprus, and sailed thence to Crete. In this passage he saw Amphitritê, the wife of the sea-god, in her magnificent chariot drawn by sea-horses (bk 14). On landing in Crete, he was told the tale of king Idomeneus (4 syl.), who made a vow if he reached home in safety after the siege of Troy, that he would offer in sacrifice the first living being that came to meet him. This happened to be his own son, but when Idomenus proceeded to do according to his vow, the Cretans were so indignant that they drove him from the island. Being without a ruler, the islanders asked Télémaque to be their king (bk 5). This he declined, but Mentor advised the Cretans to place the reins of government in the hands of Aristodemos. On leaving Crete, the vessel was again wrecked, and Télémaque with Mentor was cast on the island of Calypso (bk 6). Here the narrative closes, and the rest of the story gives the several adventures of

Telemaque from this point till he reaches Ithaca. Calypso, having fallen in love with the young prince, tried to detain him in her island, and even burnt the ship which Mentor had built to carry them home, but Mentor, determined to quit the island, threw Télémaque from a crag into the sea, and then leaped in after him. They had now to swim for their lives, and they kept themselves afloat till they were picked up by some Tyrians (bk 7). The captain of the ship was very friendly to Télémaque, and promised to take him with his friend to Ithaca, but the pilot by mistake landed them on Salentum (bk 10). Here Télémaque, being told that his father was dead, determined to go down to the infernal regions to see him (bk 18). In hadês he was informed that Ulysses was still alive (bk 20). So he returned to the upper earth (bk 22), embarked again, and this time reached Ithaca, where he found his father, and Mentor left him.

Tell (*Guglielmo* or *William*), chief of the confederates of the forest cantons of Switzerland, and son-in-law of Walter Furst. Having refused to salute the Austrian cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market-place of Altorf, he was condemned to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. He succeeded in this perilous task, but letting fall a concealed arrow, was asked by Gessler with what object he had secreted it. "To kill thee, tyrant," he replied, "if I had failed." The governor now ordered him to be carried in chains across the lake Lucerne to Küssnacht Castle, "there to be devoured alive by reptiles," but, a violent storm having arisen on the lake, he was unchained, that he might take the helm. Gessler was on board, and when the vessel neared the castle, Tell leapt ashore, gave the boat a push into the lake, and shot the governor. After this he liberated his country from the Austrian yoke (1307).

This story of William Tell is told of a host of persons. For example Egli, the brother of Wayland, was commanded by king Nidung to shoot an apple from the head of his son. Egli, like Tell, took two arrows, and being asked why, replied, as Tell did to Gessler, "To shoot thee, tyrant, if I fail in my task."

A similar story is told of Olaf and Eindridi, in Norway. King Olaf dared Eindridi to a trial of skill. An apple

was placed on the head of Eindridi's son, and the king shooting at it grazed the boy's head, but the father carried off the apple clean. Eindridi had concealed an arrow to aim at the king, if the boy had been injured.

Another Norse tale is told of Hemingr and Harald son of Sigurd (1066). After various trials of skill, Harald told Hemingr to shoot a nut from the head of Bjorn, his young brother. In this he succeeded, not with an arrow, but with a spear.

A similar tale is related of Geyti, son of Aslak, and the same Harald. The place of trial was the Faroe Isles. In this case also it was a nut placed on the head of Bjorn.

Saxo Grammaticus tells nearly the same story of Toki, the Danish hero, and Harald, but in this trial of skill Toki killed Harald.—*Danorum Regum Heroumque Historia* (1511).

Reginald Scot says that Puncher shot a penny placed on his son's head, but made ready another arrow to slay the duke Remgrave who had set him the task (1584).

** It is said of Domitian, the Roman emperor, that if a boy held up his hands with the fingers spread, he could shoot eight arrows in succession through the spaces without touching one of the fingers.

William of Cloudeley, to show the king his skill in shooting, bound his eldest son to a stake, put an apple on his head, and, at the distance of 400 feet, cleft the apple in two without touching the boy.

I have a son is seven year old,
He is to me full dear
I will hym tie to a stake
And lay an apple upon his head
And go six score paces hym fro
And I myselfe with a broad arrow
Will cleve the apple in two.

Percy *Reliques*

Similar feats of skill are told of Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough.

In Altorf market-place, the spot is still pointed out where Tell shot the apple from his son's head, and a plaster statue stands where the patriot stood when he took his aim.

See Roman fire in Hampden's bosom well
And fate and freedom in the shaft of Tell
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* I. (1799)

** The legend of William Tell has furnished Florian with the subject of a novel in French (1788), A. M. Lemierre with his tragedy of *Guillaume Tell* (1766), Schiller with a tragedy in German, *Wilhelm Tell* (1804), Knowles with a tragedy in English, *William Tell* (1840), and

Rossini with the opera of *Guilherme Tell*, in Italian (1829).

Macready's performance in *Tell* [*Knowles's drama*] is always first rate. No actor ever affected me more than Macready did in some scenes of that play (1793-1873).—S. Rogers.

Tellus's Son, Antæos son of Poseidon and Gaia, a giant wrestler of Libya, whose strength was irresistible so long as he touched his mother (*earth*). Hercules, knowing this, lifted him into the air, and crushed him to death. Near the town of Tingis, in Mauritania, is a hill in the shape of a man called "The Hill of Antæos," and said to be his tomb.

So some have feigned that Tellus' giant son
Drew many new-born lives from his dead mother;
Another roars as soon as one was done
And twenty lost, yet still remained another
For when he fell and kissed the barren heath
His parent straight inspired successful breath
And tho' he self was dead, yet run o'ned him from death,
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* ix. (1633)

** Similarly, Bernardo del Carpio lifted Orlando in his arms, and squeezed him to death, because his body was proof against any instrument of war.

Tem'ar, i.e. Tamerlane. The word occurs in *Paradise Lost*, vi. 889 (1665).

Tem'hia, king of the serpents, in the island of serpents. King Tem'hia was "a small yellow serpent, of a glowing colour," with the gift of human speech, like the serpent which tempted Eve.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Abouteleb," 1743).

Tem'ora, in Ulster, the palace of the Caledonian kings in Ireland. The southern kingdom was that of the Firbolg or Belgæ from South Britain, whose seat of government was at Atha, in Connaught.

Tem'ora, the longest of the Ossianic prose-poems, in eight books. The subject is the dethronement of the kings of Connaught, and consolidation of the two Irish kingdoms in that of Ulster. It must be borne in mind that there were two colonies in Ireland—one the Firbolg or British Belgæ, settled in the south, whose king was called the "lord of Atha," from Atha, in Connaught, the seat of government, and the other the Cacl, from Caledonia, in Scotland, whose seat of government was Tem'ora, in Ulster. When Crothar was "lord of Atha," he wished to unite the two kingdoms, and with this view carried off Conluma, only child of the rival king, and married her. The Caledonians of Scotland interfered, and Conar the

brother of Fingal was sent with an army against the usurper, conquered him, reduced the south to a tributary state, and restored in his own person the kingdom of Ulster. After a few years, Cormac II (a minor) became king of Ulster and over-lord of Connaught. The Fir-bolg seizing this opportunity of revolt, Cairbar "lord of Atha" threw off his subjection, and murdered the young king in his palace of Temora. Fingal interfered in behalf of the Caela, but no sooner had he landed in Ireland, than Cairbar invited Oscar (Fingal's grandson) to a banquet, picked a quarrel with him in the banquet hall, and both fell dead, each by the other's hand. On the death of Cairbar, Faldath became leader of the Fir-bolg, but was slain by Fillan son of Fingal. Fillan, in turn, was slain by Cathmor brother of Cairbar. Fingal now took the lead of his army in person, slew Cathmor, reduced the Fir-bolg to submission, and placed on the throne Ferad-Artho, the only surviving descendant of Conar (first of the kings of Ulster of Caledonian race).

Tempe (2 *syl*), a valley in Greece, between mount Olympus and mount Ossa. The word was employed by the Greek and Roman poets as a synonym for any valley noted for its cool shades, singing birds, and romantic scenery.

They would have thought, who heard the strain,
They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids,
Amidst the festal sounding shades
To some unwearied minstrel dancing.

Collins *Ode to the Pastors* (1746)

Tempest (*The*), a drama by Shakespeare (1609). Prospero and his daughter Miranda lived on a desert island, enchanted by Sycorax who was dead. The only other inhabitants were Caliban, the son of Sycorax, a strange misshapen thing like a gorilla, and Ariel a sprite, who had been imprisoned by Sycorax for twelve years in the rift of a pine tree, from which Prospero set him free. One day, Prospero saw a ship off the island, and raised a tempest to wreck it. By this means, his brother Antonio, prince Ferdinand, and the king of Naples were brought to the island. Now it must be known that Prospero was once duke of Milan, but his brother Antonio, aided by the king of Naples, had usurped the throne, and set Prospero and Miranda adrift in a small boat, which was wind-driven to this desert island. Ferdinand (son of the king of Naples) and Miranda fell in love with each other, and the rest of the shipwrecked party being

brought together by Ariel, Antonio asked forgiveness of his brother, Prospero was restored to his dukedom, and the whole party was conducted by Ariel with prosperous breezes back to Italy.

* * Dryden has a drama called *The Tempest* (1668).

Tempest (*The*), a sobriquet of marshal Junot, one of Napoleon's generals, noted for his martial impetuosity (1771-1818).

Tempest (*The Hon Mr*), late governor of Senegambia. He was the son of lord Hurrienne, impatient, irascible, headstrong, and poor. He says he never was in smooth water since he was born, for being only a younger son, his father gave him no education, taught him nothing, and then buffeted him for being a dunce.

First I was turned into the army there I got broken bones and empty pockets. Then I was banished to the coast of Africa, to govern the savages of Senegambia.—
Act II. 1

Miss Emily [*Tempest*], daughter of Mr Tempest, a great wit of very lively parts. Her father wanted her to marry sir David Daw, a great lout with plenty of money, but she fixed her heart on captain Henry Woodville, the son of a man ruined by gambling. The prospect was not cheering, but Penruddock came forward, and by making them rich, made them happy.—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Tempest (*Lady Betty*), a lady with beauty, fortune, and family, whose head was turned by plays and romances. She fancied a plain man no better than a fool, and resolved to marry only a gay, fashionable, dashing young spark. Having rejected many offers because the suitor did not come up to her ideal, she was gradually left in the cold. Now she is company only for aunts and cousins, in ball-rooms is a wallflower, and in society generally is esteemed a piece of fashionable lumber.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxviii (1759).

Templars (*Knights*), an order of knighthood founded in 1118 for the defence of the Temple in Jerusalem. Dissolved in 1312, and their lands, etc., transferred to the Hospitallers. They wore a white robe with a red cross, but the Hospitallers a black robe with a white cross.

Temple (*The*). When Solomon was dying, he prayed that he might remain standing till the Temple was completely finished. The prayer was granted, and

he remained leaning on his staff till the Temple was finished, when the staff was gnawed through by a worm, and the dead body fell to the ground — Charles White, *The Cashmere Shawl*

Temple (Launcelot), the *nom de plume* of John Armstrong, the poet (1709-1779)

Temple Bar, called "The City Golgotha," because the heads of traitors, etc., were at one time exposed there after decapitation. The Bar was removed in 1878

Templeton (Laurence), the pseudonym under which sir W. Scott published *Ivanhoe*. The preface is initialed L. T., and the dedication is to the Rev. Dr. Dryasdust (1820)

Ten Animals in Paradise (The)
According to Mohammedan belief, ten animals, besides man, are admitted into heaven: (1) Kratim, Ketmir, or Catuier, the dog of the seven sleepers, (2) Balaam's ass, (3) Solomon's ant, (4) Jonah's whale, (5) the calf [*sic*] offered to Jehovah by Abraham in lieu of Isaac, (6) the ox of Moses, (7) the camel of the prophet Saleh or Salih, (8) the cuckoo of Belkis, (9) Ismael's ram, and (10) Al Borak, the animal which conveyed Mahomet to heaven.

There is diversity in some lists of the ten animals. Some substitute for Balaam's ass the ass of Aazis, Balis, or Maqueda, queen of Sheba, who went to visit Solomon. And some, but these can hardly be Mohammedans, think the ass on which Christ rode to Jerusalem should not be forgotten. But none seem inclined to increase the number.

Ten Commandments (A Woman's), the two hands with which she scratches the faces of those who offend her.

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my ten commandments in your face.
Shakespeare *2 Henry 4* act I. sc. 3 (1591)

Tenantius, the father of Cymbeline and nephew of Cassibela. He was the younger son of Lud king of the southern part of Britain. On the death of Lud, his younger brother Cassibela succeeded, and on the death of Cassibela the crown came to Tenantius, who refused to pay the tribute to Rome exacted from Cassibela on his defeat by Julius Cæsar.

Tendo Achilles, a strong sinew running along the heel to the calf of the leg. So called because it was the only vulnerable part of Achilles. The tale is

that Thetis held him by the heel when she dipped him in the Styx, in consequence of which the water did not wet the child's heel. The story is post-Homeric.

Tenglio, a river of Lapland, on the banks of which roses grow.

I was surprised to see upon the banks of this river [*the Tenglio*] roses as lovely as red as any that are in our own gardens — Mons. de Maupertuis, *Voyage au Cercle Polaire* (1733)

Teniers (The English), George Morland (1763-1804)

Teniers (The Scottish), sir David Wilkie (1785-1811)

Teniers of Comedy (The), Florent Carton Dancourt (1661-1726)

Tennis-Ball of Fortune (The), Pertinax, the Roman emperor. He was first a charcoal seller, then a schoolmaster, then a soldier, then an emperor, but within three months he was dethroned and murdered (126-193, reigned from January 1 to March 28, A. D. 193).

Tent (Prince Ahmed's), a tent given to him by the fairy Pari-Banon. It would cover a whole army, yet would fold up into so small a compass that it might be carried in one's pocket — *Arabian Nights*.

Solomon's carpet of green silk was large enough to afford standing room for a whole army, but might be carried about like a pocket-handkerchief.

The ship *Shidbladnir* would hold all the deities of Valhalla, but might be folded up like a roll of parchment.

Bayard, the horse of the four sons of Aymon, grew larger or smaller, as one or more of the four sons mounted on its back — Villeneuve, *Les Quatre Fils Aymon*.

Tents (The father of such as dwell in), Jabal — *Gen. iv. 20*

Terebinthus, Ephes-dammim or Pas-dammim — *1 Sam. xvii. 1*

O thou that gainst Goliath a implous head
The youthful arms in Terebinthus sped
When the proud foe who scoffed at Israel's band
Fell by the weapon of a stripling hand
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* vii. (1575)

Terence of England (The), Richard Cumberland (1732-1811)

Here Cumberland lies having acted his parts
The Terence of England the mender of hearts,
A flatterer painter who made it his care
To draw men as they ought to be not as they are
Ere, wherefore his characters thus without fault
Quite sick of pursuing each troublesome elf
He grew lazy at last, and drew men from him, elf
Goldsmith, *Retaliation* (1774)

Tere'sa, the female associate of Ferdinand count Fathom — Smollett, *Count Fathom* (1754)

Teresa d'Acunha, lady's-maid of Joseline countess of Glenallan — Sir W Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Teresa Panza, wife of Sancho Panza In pt I i 7 she is called Dame Juana [Gutierrez] In pt II iv 7 she is called Maria [Gutierrez] In pt I iv she is called Joan — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15)

Tereus [*Tē' ruse*], king of Daulis, and the husband of Proenē. Wishing afterwards to marry Philomela, her sister, he told her that Proenē was dead. He lived with his new wife for a time, and then cut out her tongue, lest she should expose his falsehood to Proenē, but it was of no use, for Philomela made known her story in the embroidery of a peplus. Tereus, finding his home too hot for his wickedness, rushed after Proenē with an axe, but the whole party was metamorphosed into birds. Tereus was changed into a hoopoe (some say a lapwing, and others an owl), Proenē into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale.

So was that tyrant Tereus nasty lust
Changed into Upupa's foul feeding dust.
Lord Brooke *Declination of Monarchy*.

* * Those who have read *Titus Andronicus* (usually bound up with Shakespeare's plays) will call to mind the story of Lavinia, defiled by the sons of Tamora, who afterwards plucked out her tongue and cut off her hands, but she told her tale by guiding a staff with her mouth and stumps, and writing it in the sand.

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue
And in a tedious sampler sewed her mind.
But lovely niece that mean is cut from thee,
A craftier Tereus' cousin hast thou met,
And he hath cut those pretty fingers off
That could have better sewed than Philomel.
Act II. sc. 4 (1533).

Ter'il (*Sir Walter*) The king exacts an oath from sir Walter to send his bride Cælestina to court on her wedding night. Her father, to save her honour, gives her a mixture supposed to be poison, but in reality only a sleeping draught, from which she awakes in due time, to the amusement of the king and delight of her husband — Thomas Dekker, *Satirico-mastix* (1602)

Termagant, an imaginary being, supposed by the crusaders to be a Mohammedan deity. In the *Old Moralities*, the degree of rant was the measure of

the wickedness of the character portrayed, so Pontius Pilate, Judas Iscariot, Termagant, the tyrant, Sin, and so on, were all ranting parts. Painters expressed degrees of wickedness by degrees of shade.

I would have such a fellow whipp'd for oerdoing Termagant. — Shakespeare *Hamlet* act III. sc. 2 (1596)

Termagant, the maid of Harriet Quin-nunc. She uses most wonderful words, as *paradropsical* for "rhapsodical," *perjured* for "assured," *physiology* for "philology," *curacy* for "accuracy," *fig-nification* for "signification," *importation* for "import," *anecdote* for "antidote," *infirmaries* for "infirmities," *intimulate* for "intimate" — Murphy, *The Upholsterer* (1758)

Ter'meros, a robber of Peloponnesos, who killed his victims by cracking their skulls against his own.

Termosiris, a priest of Apollo, in Egypt, wise, prudent, cheerful, and courteous — Fénelon, *Lelemaque*, II (1700)

Ternotte, one of the domestics of lady Eveline Berenger "the betrothed" — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Terpin (*Sir*), a king who fell into the power of Radigund, queen of the Amazons. Refusing to dress in female attire, as she commanded, and to sew, card wool, spin, and do house work, he was doomed to be gibbeted by her women. Sir Artegal undertook his cause, and a fight ensued, which lasted all day. When daylight closed, Radigund proposed to defer the contest till the following day, to which sir Artegal acceded. Next day, the knight was victorious, but when he saw the brave queen bleeding to death, he took pity on her, and, throwing his sword aside, ran to succour her. Up started Radigund as he approached, attacked him like a fury, and, as he had no sword, he was, of course, obliged to yield. So the contest was decided against him, and sir Terpin was hung by women, as Radigund had commanded — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v 5 (1596)

Terpsichore [*Terp sic' ore*], the Muse of dancing — *Grec's Fable*

Terrible (*The*), Ivan IV or II of Russia (1529, 1533-1584)

Terror of France (*The*), John Talbot first earl of Shrewsbury (1373-1452)

Is this the Talbot, so much feared abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babies
Shakespeare 1 Henry 4 1 act II. sc. 3 (1531)

Terror of the World (*The*), Attila king of the Huns (*-453)

Terry Alts, a lawless body of rebels, who sprang up in Clare (Ireland) after the union, and committed great outrages

The "Thrashers" of Connanght, the "Carders," the followers of "captain Right" in the eighteenth century, those of "captain Rock" who appeared in 1822, and the "Fenians" in 1865, were similar disturbers of the peace. The watchword of the turbulent Irish, some ten years later, was "Home Rule."

Tesoretto, an Italian poem by Brunetto preceptor of Dante (1285). The poet says he was returning from an embassy to the king of Spain, and met a scholar on a bay mule, who told him of the overthrow of the Guelph. Struck with grief, he lost his road, and wandered into a wood, where Dame Nature accosted him, and disclosed to him the secrets of her works. On he wandered till he came to a vast plain, inhabited by Virtue and her four daughters, together with Courtesy, Bounty, Loyalty, and Prowess. Leaving this, he came to a fertile valley, which was for ever shifting its appearance, from round to square, from light to darkness. This was the valley of Queen Pleasure, who was attended by Love, Hope, Fear, and Desire. Ovid comes to Tesoretto at length, and tells him how to effect his escape.

Tes'sira, one of the leaders of the Moorish host—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Tests of Chastity. Alasnam's mirror (p. 15), the brawn or boar's head (p. 120), drinking-horns (see ARTHUR'S DRINKING-HORN, p. 55, SIR CRADOCK AND THE DRINKING-HORN, p. 160), Florimel's girdle (p. 311), grotto of Ephesus (p. 409), the test mantle (p. 606), oath on St Antony's arm was held in supreme reverence because it was believed that whoever took the oath falsely would be consumed by "St Antony's fire" within the current year, the trial of the sieve (p. 910)

Tests of Fidelity. Canace's mirror (p. 106), Gondibert's emerald ring (p. 394) the corned or "cursed mouthful," a piece of bread consecrated by aorcism, and given to the "suspect" to swallow as a test "May this morsel

choke me if I am guilty," said the defendant, "but turn to wholesome nourishment if I am innocent." Ordeals (p. 707), combats between plaintiff and defendant, or their representatives.

Tête Bottée, Philippe de Commines [*Cum min*], politician and historian (1445-1509)

Yen sir Philippe des Commines [*sic*] were at a hunting match with the duke your master and when he alight ed, after the chase he requir'd your services in drawing off his booa. Leading in your looks some natural resentment, he order'd you to sit down in turn and rendered you the same office but no sooner had he pluck'd one of your boots off than he brutally beat it about your head and his privileged fool Le Glorieux gave you the name of Tête l'office.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward*, xxx. (time Edward IV.)

Te'thys, daughter of Heaven and Earth, the wife of Ocean and mother of the river-gods. In poetry it means the sea generally

Th golden sun above the watery bed
Of hoary Tethys raised his beamy head
Hooles Ariosto's vill.

By the earth-shaking Neptune's place [*trident*],
And Tethys' grave majestic race
Milton *Comus* 870 (1633).

Tetrachor'don, the title of one of Milton's books about marriage and divorce. The word means "the four strings," by which he means the four chief places in Scripture which bear on the subject of marriage.

A book was writ of late called *Tetrachor'don*.
Milton *Sonnet* x.

Teucer, son of Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Telamon Ajax. He was the best archer of all the Greeks at the siege of Troy.

I may like a second Teucer discharge my shafts from behind the shield of my ally.—Sir W. Scott.

Teufelsdröckh (*Herr*), pronounced *Toufelz druck*, an eccentric German professor and philosopher. The object of this satire is to expose all sorts of shams, social as well as intellectual—Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus* (1849).

Teutonic Knights (*The*), an order organized by Frederick duke of Suabia, in Palestine (1190). St. Louis gave them permission to quarter on their arms the *fleur de lis* (1250). The order was abolished, in 1809, by Napoleon I.

Texartus, a Scythian soldier, killed by the countess Brenhilda.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Tezoz'omoc, chief of the priests of the Aztecas. He fasted ten months to know how to appease the national gods, and then declared that the only way was to offer "the White strangers" on their

altars Tezeomoe was killed by burning lava from a volcanic mountain

Tezeomoe
Beholds the Judgment and sees
The lava floods beneath him His hour
Is come The fiery shower descending heaze
And ashes round They fall like drifted snow,
And bury and consume the accursed priest.
Southey *Mosses* II 25 (1803).

Thaddeus of Warsaw, the hero and title of a novel by Jane Porter (1803)

Thaddu, the father of Morna, who became the wife of Comhal and the mother of Ingal—Ossian

Thais (2 syl), an Athenian courtesan, who induced Alexander, in his cups, to set fire to the palace of the Persian kings at Persepolis

The king seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy
Thais led the way to light him to his prey
And, like aro her Helen, fired another Troy
Dryden *Alexander's Feast* (1677)

Thais'a, daughter of Simon'idēs king of Pentapolis She married Pericles prince of Tyre In her voyage to Tyre, Thais'a gave birth to a daughter, and dying, as it was supposed, in childbirth, was cast into the sea The eldest in which she was placed drifted to Ephesus, and fell into the hands of Cerimien, a physician, who soon discovered that she was not dead Under proper care, she entirely recovered, and became a priestess in the temple of Diana Pericles, with his daughter and her betrothed husband, visiting the shrine of Diana, became known to each other, and the whole mystery was cleared up—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608)

Thal'aba ebn Hateb, a poor man, who came to Mahomet, requesting him to beg God to bestow on him wealth, and promising to employ it in works of godliness The "prophet" made the petition, and Thalaba rapidly grew rich One day, Mahomet sent to the rich man for alms, but Thalaba told the messengers their demand savoured more of tribute than of charity, and refused to give anything, but afterwards repenting, he took to the "prophet" a good round sum Mahomet now refused to accept it, and, throwing dust on the ungrateful churl, exclaimed, "Thus shall thy wealth be scattered!" and the man became poor again as fast as he had grown rich—*Al Korán*, ix (Sale's notes)

Thal'aba the Destroyer—that is, the destroyer of the evil spirits of Dom-Daniel. He was the only surviving child

of Hodeir'rah (3 syl) and his wife Zai'nab (2 syl), their other eight children had been cut off by the Dom-Danielists, because it had been decreed by fate that "one of the race would be their destruction" When a mere stripling, Thal'aba was left motherless and fatherless (bk i), he then found a home in the tent of a Bedouin named Mo'ath, who had a daughter One'za (3 syl) Here he was found by Abdaldar, an evil spirit sent from Dom-Daniel to kill him, but the spirit was killed by a simoom just as he was about to stab the boy, and Thal'aba was saved (bk ii) He now drew from the finger of Abdaldar the magic ring, which gave him power over all spirits, and, thus armed, he set out "to avenge the death of his father" (bk iii) On his way to Babylon, he was encountered by a merchant, who was in reality the sorcerer Ibra'ha in disguise This sorcerer led Thalaba astray into the wilderness, and then raised up a whirlwind to destroy him, but the whirlwind was the death of Ibra'ha himself, and again Thalaba escaped (bk iv) He reached Babylon at length, and met there Mohareb, another evil spirit, disguised as a warrior, who conducted him to the "mouth of hell" Thalaba detected the villainy, and hurled the false one into the abyss (bk v) The young "Destroyer" was next conveyed to "the paradise of pleasure," but he resisted every temptation, and took to flight just in time to save One'za, who had been brought there by violence (bk vi) He then killed Alea'din, the presiding spirit of the garden, with a club, was made vizier, and married One'za, but she died on the bridal night (bk vii) Distracted at this calamity, he wandered towards Kâf, and entered the house of an old woman, who was spinning thread Thalaba expressed surprise at its extreme fineness, but Mamun'na (the old woman) told him, fine as it was, he could not break it Thalaba felt incredulous, and wound it round his wrists, when, lo! he became utterly powerless, and Mamun'na, calling up her sister Khwala, conveyed him helpless to the island of Mohareb (bk viii) Here he remained for a time, and was at length liberated by Mamuna, who repented of her sins, and turned to Allah (bk ix) Being liberated from the island of Mohareb, our hero wandered, cold and hungry, into a dwelling, where he saw Laila, the daughter of Okba the sorcerer Okba rushed fer-

ward with intent to kill him, but Laila interposed, and fell dead by the hand of her own father (bk xi). Her spirit, in the form of a green bird, now became the guardian angel of "The Destroyer," and conducted him to the ruin, who directed him the road to Dom-Daniel (bk xi), which he reached in time, slew the surviving sorcerers, and was received into heaven (bk xi) — Southey, *The Destroyer* (1797)

Thales'tris, queen of the Am'azons
Any told, heroic woman

Ass. Am'azons (bk xi) to the gods.
And the first (bk xi) that would have been the
O' God's art

R. L. L. *Am'azons* 1. 2 (1823).

Thali'a, the Muse of pastoral song
She is often represented with a crook in
her hand

Thali'a is the goddess of the crook and staff
Thali'a is the goddess of the crook and staff
Campbell, *Pastorals of Hope* 11 (1762)

Thaliard, a lord of Antioch —
Shal espouse, *Pericles Prince of Tyre*
(1603)

Thames (*Scar of the*), John Taylor,
the "water-poet." He never learnt
grammar, but wrote four score books in
the reigns of James I and Charles I
(1550-1653)

Taylor, the better Charles lends an ear
Once Swan of Thames the how he sings no more
Type *The Dunciad* 11. 19 (1728)

Tham'muz, God of the Syrians,
and fifth in order of the hierarchy of
hell (1) Sitan, (2) Beelzebub, (3)
Moloch, (4) Chemos, (5) Tham'muz (the
same as Adonis) Tham'muz was slain
by a wild boar in mount Leb'anon, from
whence the river Adonis descends, the
water of which, at a certain season of the
year, becomes reddened Addison saw
it, and ascribes the redness to a minium
washed into the river by the violence of
the rain.

Tham'muz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian dame's so lament his fate
In numerous ditties all a summer's day
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Lean purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Tham'muz yearly wounded.

Milton *Paradise Lost* 1. 497, etc (1673)

Thamudites (*S syl*), people of the
tribe of Thamud They refused to
believe in Mahomet without seeing a
miracle On a grand festival, Jonda,
prince of the Thamudites, told Saleh,
the prophet, that the god which answered
by miracle should be acknowledged God
by both Jonda and the Thamudites
first called upon their idols, but received

no answer "Now," said the prince to
Saleh, "if your God will bring a camel
big with young from that rock, we will
believe." Scarcely had he spoken, when
the rock groined and shook and opened,
and forthwith there came out a camel,
which there and then cast its young one
Jonda became at once a convert, but the
Thamudites held back To add to the
miracle, the camel went up and down
among the people crying, "Hoi every
one that thirsteth, let him come, and I will
give him milk." (Compare *Isaiah* 1. 1)

Into the tribe of Thamud we sent their brother Saleh
He said O my people would ye have no god
beside me? Now I am a manifest proof come unto you
from the Lord. This the camel of God is a sign unto you
therefore drink ye freely. And if ye have no hurt let
a painful fault-finding stick up a you. — *Al Koran* vii. 1

Without doubt, the reader will at
once call to mind the contest between
Ishah and the priests of Beal, so gra-
phically described in 1 *Kings* xiii.

Tham'yris (*Blind*), a Thracian poet,
who challenged the Muses to a contest of
song, and was deprived of sight, voice,
and musical skill for his presumption
(Pliny, *Natural History*, 11. 83, and vii.
57) Plutarch says he had the finest voice
of any one, and that he wrote a poem on
the War of the Titans with the Gods.
Suidas tells us that he composed a poem
on creation And Plato, in his *Republic*
(last book), feigns that the spirit of the
blind old bard passed into a nightingale
at death Milton speaks of

Blind Tham'yris and blind Mæcæad's (Homæus)
Paradise Lost 11. 32 (1673)

Thanemar, chateau of Bourbourg,
the great enemy of Bertulphie the provost
of Bruges Charles "the Good," earl of
Flanders, made a law in 1127 that a serf
was always a serf till manumitted, and
whoever married a serf became a serf
By these absurd laws, the provost of
Bruges became a serf, because his father
was Thanemar's serf By the same laws,
Bouchard, though a knight of long
descent, became Thanemar's serf, because
he married Constance the provost's
daughter The result of these laws was
that Bertulphie slew the earl and then him-
self, Constance went mad and died, Bou-
chard and Thanemar slew each other in
fight, and all Bruges was thrown into
confusion — S. Knowles, *The Provost of
Bruges* (1836)

Thankfulness "To be over-thank-
ful for one favour is, in effect, to lay
out for another" — Cumberland, *West
Indian*, 11. 1 (1771),

Thaumast, an English pndit, who went to Paris, attracted by the rumor of the great wisdom of Pantagruel. He arranged a disputation with that prince, to be carried on solely by pantomime, without the utterance of a single word. Panurge undertook the disputation for the prince, and Pantagruel was appointed arbiter. Many a knotty point in magic, alchemy, thecchala, geomancy, astrology, and philosophy was argued out by signs alone, and the Englishman freely confessed himself fully satisfied, for "Panurge had told him even more than he had asked"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, u 19, 20 (1533)

Thaumaturga. Filumena is called *La Thaumaturge du Dixneuvième Siècle*. In 1802 a grave was discovered with this inscription LUMENA PAUTE CUMI, which has no meaning, but being re-arranged makes PUTE-CUM, FI-LUMENA. So Filumena was at once accepted as a proper name and canonized. And because as many miracles were performed at her tomb as at that of the famous abbé de Paris mentioned in Paley's *Evidences*, she was called "The Nineteenth-Century Miracle-Worker." But who Filumena was, or if indeed she ever existed, is one of those impenetrable secrets which no one will ever know (See ST FILUMENA, p 859)

Thaumaturgus Gregory bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, was so called on account of his numerous miracles (212-270)

ALEXANDER OF HONOLONE was a word or of miracles

APOLLONIUS OF TYANA "raised the dead, healed the sick, cast out devils, freed a young man from a lamia or vampire of which he was enamoured, uttered prophecies, saw at Ephesus the assassination of Domitian at Rome, and filled the world with the fame of his sanctity" (A D 3-98) — Philostratos, *Life of Apollonius of Tyana*, in eight books

FRANCIS D'ASSISI (St), founder of the Franciscan order (1182-1226)

J J GASSNER of Bratz, in the Tyrol, cured the sick and cured their diseases "miraculously" (1727-1779)

ISIDORE (St) of Alexandria (370-440) — Damascius, *Life of St Isidore* (sixth century)

JAMBlichus, when he prayed, was raised ten cubits from the ground, and body and dress assumed the appear-

ance of gold. At Gadara he drew from two fountains the guardian spirits, and showed them to his disciples — Eunapius, *Jamblichus* (fourth century)

MAHOMET "the prophet" (1) When he ascended to heaven on Al Borak, the stone on which he stepped to mount rose in the air as the prophet rose, but Mahomet forbade it to follow any further, and it remained suspended in mid-air (2) He took a scroll of the *Korân* out of a bull's horn (3) He brought the moon from heaven, made it pass through one sleeve and out of the other, then allowed it to return to its place in heaven

PASCAL (Blaise) was a miracle-worker (1623-1662)

Plotinus, the Neo-platonic philosopher (205-270) — Porphyrius, *Vita Plotini* (A D 301)

PROCLUS, a Neo-platonic philosopher (410-485) — Marinus, *Vita Procli* (fifth century)

SOSPITRA possessed the omniscience of seeing all that was done in every part of the whole world — Eunapius, *Edesius* (fourth century)

VESPASIAN, the Roman emperor, cured a blind man and a cripple by his touch during his stay at Alexandria

VINCENT DE PAUL, founder of the "Sisters of Charity" (1576-1660)

Thaumaturgus Physicus, a treatise on natural magic, by Gaspar Schott (1657-9)

Thaumaturgus of the West, St Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153)

Theagenes and Charicleia (*The Loves of*), a love story, in Greek, by Heliodorus bishop of Trikka (fourth century). A charming fiction, largely borrowed from by subsequent novelists, and especially by Mlle de Scudéri, Tasso, Guarini, and D'Urfé. The tale is this. Some Egyptian brigands met one morning on a hill near the mouth of the Nile, and saw a vessel laden with stores lying at anchor. They also observed that the banks of the Nile were strewn with dead bodies and the fragments of food. On further examination, they beheld Charicleia sitting on a rock tending Theagènes, who lay beside her severely wounded. Some pirates had done it, and to them the vessel belonged. We are then carried to the house of Nausioclès, and there Calasiris tells the early history of Charicleia, her love for Theagenès, and their capture by the pirates,

Theana (8 syl) is Anne countess of Warwick

As less praiseworthy I Theana read
She is the well of bounty and brave mind
Excelling most in glory and great light
The ornament is she of womankind.
And courts chief garland with all virtues dight.
Spenser *Colin Clouts Come Home Again* (1.25)

Thebaid (The), a Latin epic poem in twelve books, by Statius (about a century after Virgil) Laios, king of Thebes, was told by an oracle that he would have a son, but that his son would be his murderer. To prevent this, when the son was born he was hung on a tree by his feet, to be devoured by wild beasts. The child, however, was rescued by some of the royal servants, who brought him up, and called his name Oedipos or Club-foot, because his feet and ankles were swollen by the thongs. One day, going to Thebes, the chariot of Laios nearly drove over the young Oedipos, a quarrel ensued, and Laios was killed. Oedipos, not knowing whom he had slain, went on to Thebes, and ere long married the widowed queen Jocasta, not knowing that she was his mother, and by her he had two sons and two daughters. The names of the sons were Eteocles and Polynices. These sons, in time, dethroned their father, and agreed to reign alternate years. Eteocles reigned first, but at the close of the year refused to resign the crown to his brother, and Polynices made war upon him. This war, which occurred some forty-two years before the siege of Troy, and about the time that Deborah was fighting with Sisera (*Judges* iv), is the subject of the *Thebaid*.

The first book recapitulates the history given above, and then goes on to say that Polynices went straight to Argos, and laid his grievance before king Adrastus (bk i). While at Argos, he married one of the king's daughters, and Tydeus the other. The festivities being over, Tydeus was sent to Thebes to claim the throne for his brother-in-law, and being insolently dismissed, denounced war against Eteocles. The villainous usurper sent fifty ruffians to fall on the ambassador on his way to Argos, but they were all slain, except one, who was left to carry back the news (bk ii). When Tydeus reached Argos, he wanted his father-in-law to march at once against Thebes, but Adrastus, less impetuous, made answer that a great war required time for its organization. However, Kapaneus (8 syl), siding with Tydeus [*his duce*], roused the

mob (bk iii), and Adrastus at once set about preparations for war. He placed his army under six chieftains, viz., Polynices, Tydeus, Amphiaraios, Kapaneus, Parthenopæos, and Hippomedon, he himself acting as commander-in-chief (bk iv). Bks v, vi describe the march from Argos to Thebes. On the arrival of the allied army before Thebes, Jocasta tried to reconcile her two sons, but not succeeding in this, hostilities commenced, and one of the chiefs, named Amphiaraios, was swallowed up by an earthquake (bk vii). Next day, Tydeus greatly distinguished himself, but fell (bk viii). Hippomedon and Parthenopæos were both slain the day following (bk ix). Then came the turn of Kapaneus, bold as a tiger, strong as a giant, and a regular dare-devil in war. He actually scaled the wall, he thought himself sure of victory, he defied even Jove to stop him, and was instantly killed by a flash of lightning (bk x). Polynices was now the only one of the six remaining, and he sent to Eteocles to meet him in single combat. The two brothers met, they fought like lions, they gave no quarter, they took no rest. At length, Eteocles fell, and Polynices, running up to strap him of his arms, was thrust through the bowels, and fell dead on the dead body of his brother. Adrastus now decamped, and returned to Argos (bk xi). Creon, having usurped the Theban crown, forbade any one on pain of death to bury the dead, but when Theseus king of Athens heard of this profanity, he marched at once to Thebes, Creon died, and the crown was given to Theseus (bk xii).

Theban Bard (The), **THEBAN EAGLE**, or **THEBAN LARE**, Pindar, born at Thebes (p. 522-442)

Ye that love not war
The swiftest

1799)

Thecla (St), said to be of noble family, in Iconium, and to have been converted by the apostle Paul. She is styled in Greek martyrologies the *protomartyress*, but the book called *The Acts of Paul and Thecla* is considered to be apocryphal.

On the selfsame shelf
With the writings of St. Thecla herself
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Thekla, daughter of Wallenstein — Schuller, *Wallenstein* (1799)

Thélème (Abbey of), the abbey given by Grangousier to friar John for the aid

he rendered in the battle against Picrochole king of Lerne. The abbey was stored with everything that could contribute to sensual indulgence and enjoyment. It was the very reverse of a convent or monastery. No religious hypocrites, no pettifoggish attorneys, no usurers were admitted within it, but it was filled with gallant ladies and gentlemen, faithful expounders of the Scriptures, and every one who could contribute to its elegant recreations and general festivity. Their only law was "FAY CE QUE VOULDRAS"—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i 52-7 (1533).

Théleme, the Will personified—Voltaire, *Théleme and Macare*

Thelu, the female or woman

And divers coloured trees and fresh array [hair]
Much grace the town [head], but most the Thelu gay
But all in winter [old age] turn to snow as I soon decay
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* v (1633)

Thenot, an old shepherd bent with age, who tells Cuddy, the herdsman's boy, the fable of the oak and the briar. An aged oak, once a most royal tree, was wasted by age of its foliage, and stood with bare head and scar branches. A pert bramble grew hard by, and snubbed the oak, calling it a cumberer of the ground. It even complained to the lord of the field, and pryed him to cut it down. The request was obeyed, and the oak was felled, but now the bramble suffered from the storm and cold, for it had no shelter, and the snow bent it to the ground, where it was dragged and defiled. The application is very personal. Cuddy is the pert, suppliant bramble, and *Thenot* the hoary oak, but Cuddy told the old man his tale was long and trashy, and bade him hie home, for the sun was set—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, ii (1579).

(*Thenot* is introduced also in eel iv, and again in eel xi, where he begs Colin to sing something, but Colin declines because his mind is sorrowing for the death of the shepherdess Dido.)

The'not, a shepherd who loved Corin chiefly for her "fidelity" to her deceased lover. When "the faithful shepherdess" knew this, in order to cure him of his passion, she pretended to return his love. *Thenot* was so shocked to see his charm broken that he lost even his respect for Corin, and forsook her—John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610).

Theocritus of Syracuse, in Sicily (B.C. 280), celebrated for his idylls in

Doric Greek. Meli is the person referred to below.

Behold once more
The pitying gods to earth restore
Theocritus of Syracuse.
Longfellow *The Masque of the Red Death* (prelude 1853)

Theocritus (*The Scotch*), Allan Ramsay, author of *The Gentle Shepherd* (1685-1758).

Theocritus (*The Sicilian*), Giovanni Meli of Palermo, immortalized by his eclogues and idylls (1740-1815).

Theod'ofred, heir to the Spanish throne, but incapacitated from reigning because he had been blinded by Witiza. *Theodofred* was the son of Chindasintho, and father of king Roderick. As Witiza, the usurper, had blinded *Theodofred*, so Roderick dethroned and blinded Witiza—Southey, *Roderick*, etc (1814).

* * In mediæval times, no one with any personal defect was allowed to reign, and one of the most ordinary means of disqualifying a prince for succeeding to a throne was to put out his eyes. Of course, the reader will call to mind the case of our own prince Arthur, the nephew of king John, and scores of other instances in Italian, French, Spanish, German, Russian, and Scandinavian history.

Theod'omas, a famous trumpeter at the siege of Thebes.

At every court ther cam loud menstralres
That never tromp'd Joab for to heere
Ne he Theodomas yit half so cleere
At Thebes, when the cite was in doute.
Chaucer *Canterbury Tales* 8.602, etc. (1355)

Theodo'ra, sister of Constantine the Greek emperor. She entertained most bitter hatred against Rogero for slaying her son, and vowed vengeance. Rogero, being entrapped in sleep, was confined by her in a dungeon, and fed on the bread and water of affliction, but was ultimately released by prince Leon—Anosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

The'odore (8 syl), son of general Archas "the loyal subject" of the great-duke of Minseovia. A colonel, valorous but impatient.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

The'odore (3 syl) of Ravenna, brave, rich, honoured, and chivalrous. He loved Honoria "to madness," but "found small favour in the lady's eyes." At length, however, the lady relented and married him (See HONORIA).—Dryden, *Theodore and Honoria* (from Boccaccio).

Theodore, son of the lord of Clarnasil, and grandson of Alphonso. His father

thought him dead, renounced the world, and became a monk of St. Nicholas, assuming the name of Austin. By chance, Theodore was sent home in a Spanish bark, and found his way into some secret passage of the count's castle, where he was seized and taken before the count. Here he met the monk Austin, and was made known to him. He informed his father of his love for Adelaide, the count's daughter, and was then told that if he married her he must renounce his estates and title. The case stood thus: If he claimed his estates, he must challenge the count to mortal combat, and renounce the daughter, but if he married Adelaide, he must forego his rights, for he could not marry the daughter and slay his father-in-law. The perplexity is solved by the death of Adelaide, killed by her father by mistake, and the death of the count by his own hand.—Robert Jephson, *Count of Narbonne* (1782)

Theodorick, king of the Goths, called by the German minnesingers Diderich of Bern (Verder)

Theodoric or "Alberich of Mortemar," an exiled nobleman, hermit of Langadd, and an enthusiast.—Sir W. Scott, *The Tuhman* (time, Richard I)

Theodo'rus (Mas'cr), a learned physician employed by Poncecrates to cure Gargantua of his vicious habits. The doctor accordingly "purged him canonically with Antierian hellebore, cleansed from his brain all perverse habits, and made him forget everything he had learned of his other preceptors"—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 23

Hel rebore was it
to fit it the better
History xiv. 25

Theodo'sius, the hermit of Cappadocia. He wrote the four gospels in letters of gold (423-529)

Theodo'sius, who of old
Wrote the gospels in letters of gold
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1251)

Theophilus (St.), of Adana, in Cilicia (sixth century). He was driven by slander to sell his soul to the devil on condition that his character was cleared. The slander was removed, and no tongue wagged against the thin-skinned saint. Theophilus now repented of his bargain, and, after a fast of forty days and forty nights, was visited by the Virgin, who bade him confess to the bishop. Thus he did, received absolution, and died within three days of brain fever.—Jacques de

Voragine, *The Golden Legends* (thirteenth century)

This is a very stale trick, told of many a saint. Southey has poetized one of them in his ballad of *St. Basil or The Sinner Sued* (1829). I leemon sold his soul to the devil on condition of his procuring him Cyra for wife. The devil performed his part of the bargain, but I leemon called off, and St. Basil gave him absolution. (See *Sinner Sued*)

Theophas'tus of Fiance (The)
Jean de la Bruyère, author of *Characteres* (1646-1696)

Theresa, the miller's wife, who adopted and brought up Amelia, the orphan, called "the sonnambulist"—Bellini, *La Sonnambula* (libretto by Scribe, 1831)

Therèsa, daughter of the count palatine of Padolin, beloved by Mازهppa. Her father, indignant that a mere page should presume to his daughter's hand, had Mازهppa bound to a wild horse, and set adrift. But the future history of Theresa is not related.—Byron, *Mازهppa* (1819)

Therèsa (sister of the Countess), Neucha (in *The Island of Lesbos*), and Theresa (in *The Siege of Corinth*), and Theresa. It has been alleged and is but child's play of one family with differences resulting only from climate and circumlocution.—F. J. J. Leconte

Therèsa (Sister), with Flora M'Kior at Carlsruhe.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.)

Theringo (M'de de), the mother of Louise de Lascours, and grandmother of Diana de Lascours and Marlin alias Orgarita "the orphan of the Frozen Sea"—T. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856)

Thermopylæ. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Leonidas was sent with 300 Spartans, as a forlorn hope, to defend the pass leading from Thessaly into Locris, by which it was thought the Persian host would penetrate into southern Greece. The Persians, however, having discovered a path over the mountains, fell on Leonidas in the rear, and the "brave defenders of the hot-gates" were cut to pieces.

Theron, the favourite dog of Roderick the last Gothic king of Spain. When the discredited king, dressed as a monk, assumed the name of "father Maceabee," although his tutor, mother, and even Florinda failed to recognize him, Theron knew him at once, frowned

on him with fondest love, and would never again leave him till the faithful creature died. When Roderick saw his favourite,

He threw his arms around the dog, and cried
While tears streamed down Thou Theron thou hast
known
Thy poor lost master Theron none but thou!
Soutley *Roderick, etc.* xv (1814)

Thersites (3 syl), a scurrilous Grecian chief, "loquacious, loud, and coarse." His chief delight was to inveigh against the kings of Greece. He squinted, halted, was gibbous behind and pinched before, and on his tapering head grew a few white patches of starveling down (*Iliad*, ii.)

His brow, as Thersites with elbows abroad,
T'usser *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* liv (1557)

The'seus (2 syl), the Attic hero. He induced the several towns of Attica to give up their separate governments and submit to a common jurisdiction, whereby the several petty chiefdoms were consolidated into one state, of which Athens was the capital.

*** Similarly, the several kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy were consolidated into one kingdom by Egbert, but in this latter case, the might of arms, and not the power of conviction, was the instrument employed.

Theseus (*Duke*) of Athens. On his return home after marrying Hypolita, a crowd of female suppliants complained to him of Creon king of Thebes. The duke therefore set out for Thebes, slew Creon, and took the city by assault. Among the captives taken in this siege were two knights, named Palamon and Arcite, who saw the duke's sister from their dungeon window, and fell in love with her. When set at liberty, they told their loves to the duke, and Theseus (2 syl) promised to give the lady to the best man in a single combat. Arcite overthrew Palamon, but as he was about to claim the lady his horse threw him, and he died, so Palamon lost the contest, but won the bride—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Knight's Tale," 1888).

*** In classic story, Theseus is called "king," but Chaucer styles him "duke," that is, *dux*, "leader or emperor" (*imperator*).

Thes'pian Maids (*The*), the nine Muses. So called from Thes'pia, in Boeotia, near mount Helicon, often called *Thespia Rupes*.

Those modest Thesplan maids thus to their Isis sung
Dryden *Polyolbon*, xv (1613)

Thespi'o, a Muse. The Muses were called Thespi'ads, from Thes'pia, in Boeotia, at the foot of mount Helicon.

Tell me oh tell me then thou holy Muse
Sacred Thespio
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* vii (1633).

Thespi's, the father of the Greek drama.

Thespi! the first professor of our art
At country wakes sang ballads from a cart.
Dryden *Prologue to Sophonisba* (1 29)

Thes'tyll's, a female slave, any rustic maiden—Theocritus, *Idylls*.

With Thes'tylls to bind the sheaves.
Milton *L Allegro* (1635)

Thet'is, mother of Achill's. She was a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus the sea-god—*Grecian Story*.

Theuerdank, a sobriquet of kaiser Maximilian I of Germany (1459, 1493-1519).

Thiebalt, a Provençal, one of Arthur's escorts to Aix—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Thieves (*The Two*). The penitent thief crucified with Jesus has been called by sundry names, as Demas, Dismas, Titus, Mattha, and Vicinus.

The impenitent thief has been called Gestas, Dumachus, Joca, and Justins.

In the Apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus the former is called Dysmas and the latter Gestas. In the *Story of Joseph of Arimathea* the former is called Demas and the latter Gestas. Longfellow, in his *Golden Legend*, calls them Titus and Dumachus. He says that they attacked Joseph in his flight into Egypt. Titus said, "Let the good people go," but Dumachus refused to do so till he "paid a ransom for himself and family." Upon this, Titus gave his fellow forty groats, and the infant Jesus said, "In thirty years I shall die, and you two with Me. We shall be crucified together, but in that day, Titus, this deed shall be remembered."

Thieves (*His ancestors proved*). It is Sir Walter Scott who wrote and proved his "ancestors were thieves," in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv 9.

A modern author spends a hundred leaves
To prove his ancestors notorious thieves.
The Town Eclogue

Thieves Screened. It is said of Edward the Confessor that one day, while lying on his bed for his afternoon's nap, a courtier stole into his chamber, and,

seeing the king's casket, helped himself freely from it. He returned a second time, and on his third entrance, Edward said, "Be quick, or Hugoline (the chamberlain) will see you." The courtier was scarcely gone, when the chamberlain entered and instantly detected the theft. The king said, "Never mind, Hugoline, the fellow who has taken it no doubt has greater need of it than either you or I" (Reigned 1042-1066)

Several similar anecdotes are told of Robert the Pious, of France. At one time he saw a man steal a silver candlestick off the altar, and said, "Friend Ogger, run for your life, or you will be found out." At another time, one of the twelve poor men in his train cut off a rich gold pendant from the royal robe, and Robert, turning to the man, said to him, "Hide it quickly, friend, before any one sees it" (Reigned 996-1031)

The following is told of two or three kings, amongst others of Ludwig the Pious, who had a very overbearing wife. A beggar under the table, picking up the crumbs which the king let down, cut off the gold fringe of the royal robe, and the king whispered to him, "Take care the queen doesn't see you."

Thieves of Historic Note

AUTOLYCOS, son of Hermès, a very prince of thieves. He had the power of changing the colour and shape of stolen goods, so as to prevent their being recognized.—*Greek Fable*

BARLOW (*Jimmy*), immortalized by the ballad-song

My name it is Jimmy Barlow
I was born in the town of Carlow
And here I lie in Maryboro' Jail
All for the robbing of the Dublin mail

CARTOUCHE, the Dick Turpin of France (eighteenth century)

COTTINGTON (*John*), in the time of the Commonwealth, who emptied the pockets of Oliver Cromwell when lord protector, stripped Charles II. of £1500, and stole a watch and chain from lady Fairfax.

DUVAL (*Claude*), a French highwayman, noted for his gallantry and daring (*-1670) (See below, "James Whitney," who was a very similar character)

* * Alexander Dumas has a novel entitled *Claude Duval*, and Miss Robinson has introduced him in *White Priars*.

FRITH (*Mary*), usually called "Moll Cutpurse." She had the honour of robbing general Fairfax on Honnslow Heath. Mary Frith lived in the reign of Charles I, and died at the age of 75 years.

* * Nathaniel Field has introduced Mary Frith, and made merry with some of her pranks, in his comedy *Amends for Ladies* (1618)

GALLOPING DICK, executed in Aylesbury in 1800

GRANT (*Captain*), the Irish highwayman, executed at Maryborough in 1816

GREENWOOD (*Samuel*), executed at Old Bailey in 1822.

HASSAN, the "Old Man of the Mountain," once the terror of Europe. He was chief of the Assassins (1056-1124)

HOOD (*Robin*) and his "merry men all," of Sherwood Forest. Famed in song, drama, and romance. Probably he lived in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion.

* * Sir W. Scott has introduced him both in *The Talisman* and in *Ivanhoe*. Stow has recorded the chief incidents of his life (see under the year 1213). Ritson has compiled a volume of ballads respecting him. Drayton has given a sketch of him in the *Polyolbion*, &c. The following are dramas on the same outlaw, viz.—*The Playe of Robyn Hode*, very proper to be played in Maye games (fifteenth century), Skelton, at the command of Henry VIII, wrote a drama called *The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntington* (about 1520), *The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntington*, by Munday (1597), *The Death of Robert Earle of Huntington*, otherwise called *Robin Hood of Merrie Sherwodde*, by H. Chettle (1598). Chettle's drama is in reality a continuation of Munday's, like the two parts of Shakespeare's plays, *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.* *Robin Hood's Pennorths*, a play by Wm. Haughton (1600), *Robin Hood and His Pastoral May Games* (1624), *Robin Hood and His Crew of Soldiers* (1627), both anonymous, *The Sad Shepherd or a Tale of Robin Hood* (unfinished), B. Jonson (1637), *Robin Hood*, an opera (1730), *Robin Hood*, an opera by Dr. Arne and Burney (1741), *Robin Hood*, a musical farce (1751), *Robin Hood*, a comic opera (1784), *Robin Hood*, an opera by O'Keefe, music by Shield (1787), *Robin Hood*, by Macnally (before 1820). Sheridan began a drama on the same subject, which he called *The Foresters*.

PERIPHETES (4 syl) of Argolis, surnamed "The Club-bearer," because he used to kill his victims with an iron club.—*Grecian Story*

PROCRUSTES (3 syl), a famous robber of Attica. His real name was Polypemon or Damastês, but he received the so-

briquet of *Procrustes* or "The Stretcher," from his practice of placing all victims that fell into his hands on a certain bedstead. If the victim was too short to fit it, he stretched the limbs to the right length, if too long, he lopped off the redundant part — *Grecian Story*

REX (William), executed at Old Bailey in 1828

SHEPPARD (Jack), an ardent, reckless, generous youth, wholly unrivalled as a thief and burglar. His father was a carpenter in Spitalfields. Sentence of death was passed on him in August, 1724, but when the warders came to take him to execution, they found he had escaped. He was apprehended in the following October, and again made his escape. A third time he was caught, and in November suffered death. Certainly the most popular burglar that ever lived (1701-1724)

*** Daniel Defoe made *Jack Sheppard* the hero of a romance in 1724, and H. Ainsworth in 1839

SINIS, a Corinthian highwayman, surnamed "The Pine-Bender," from his custom of attaching the limbs of his victims to two opposite pines forcibly bent down. Immediately the trees were released, they bounded back, tearing the victim limb from limb — *Grecian Story*

TERMIEROS, a robber of Peloponnesos, who killed his victims by cracking their skulls against his own

TURPIN (Dick), a noted highwayman (1711-1739). His ride to York is described by H. Ainsworth in his *Rookwood* (1834)

WHITNEY (James), the last of the "gentlemanly" highwaymen. He prided himself on being "the glass of fashion, and the mould of form." Executed at Porter's Block, near Smithfield (1660-1694)

WILD (Jonathan), a cool, calculating, heartless villain, with the voice of a Stentor. He was born at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, and, like Sheppard, was the son of a carpenter. Unlike Sheppard, this cold-blooded villain was universally execrated. He was hanged at Tyburn (1682-1725)

*** Defoe made *Jonathan Wild* the hero of a romance in 1725, Fielding in 1741

Think. It was Descartes who said, "I think, and therefore I exist" (*Cogito, ergo sum*, 1596-1650)

"Higher than himself can no man think" was the saying of Protagoras

Think "Cogitation resides not in that man that does not think" — Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, act 1 sc 2 (1604)

Third Founder of Rome (The), Caius Marius. He was so called because he overthrew the multitudinous hordes of Cambrians and Teutons who came to lick up the Romans as the oxen of the field lick up grass (B.C. 102)

*** The first founder was Romulus, and the second Camillus

Thirsil and Thelgon, two gentle swains who were kinsmen. Thelgon exhorts Thirsil to wake his "too long sleeping Muse," and Thirsil, having collected the nymphs and shepherds around him, sang to them the song of *The Purple Island* — Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, 1, 11 (1633)

Thirsty (The), Colman Itadach, surnamed "The Thirsty," was a monk of the rule of St. Patrick. Itadach, in strict observance of the Patrician rule, refused to quench his thirst even in the harvest-field, and died in consequence

Thirteen Precious Things of Britain

1 **DYRWAEN** (the sword of Rhydderch Hael). If any man except Hael drew this blade, it burst into a flame from point to hilt

2 **THE BASKET OF GWYDDNO GARANNIR.** If food for one man were put therein, it multiplied till it sufficed for a hundred

3 **THE HORN OF BRAN GAIED,** in which was always found the very beverage that each drinker most desired

4 **THE PLATTER OF RHUGYRDD YSGOLHAIG,** which always contained the very food that the eater most liked

5 **THE CHARIOT OF MORGAN MWYNAWR.** Whoever sat therein was transported instantaneously to the place he wished to go to

6 **THE HALTER OF CLYDNO EIDDY.** Whatever horse he wished for was always found therein. It hung on a staple at the foot of his bed

7 **THE KNIFE OF LLAWIRODDED FARCHAWG,** which would serve twenty-four men simultaneously at any meal

8 **THE CAIDRON OF TYRNOG.** If meat were put in for a brave man, it was cooked instantaneously, but meat for a coward would never get boiled therein

9 **THE WHISTONE OF TUDWAL TUDGLOD.** If the sword of a brave man were sharpened thereon, its cut was

certain death, but if of a coward, the cut was harmless

10 THE ROBE OF PADARN BRISKUDD, which fitted every one of gentle birth, but no churl could wear it

11. THE MANTLE OF TEGAU ELVRON, which only fitted ladies whose conduct was irreproachable

12 THE MANTLE OF KING ARTHUR, which could be worn or used as a carpet, and whoever wore it or stood on it was invisible This mantle or carpet was called Gwenn

** The ring of Luned rendered the wearer invisible so long as the stone of it was concealed

13 THE CHESSBOARD OF GWFNDOLL When the men were placed upon it they played of themselves The board was of gold, and the men silver — *Welsh Romance*

Thirteen Unlucky It is said that it is unlucky for thirteen persons to sit down to dinner at the same table, because one of the number will die before the year is out This silly superstition is based on the "Last Supper," when Christ and His twelve disciples sat at meat together Jesus, of course, was crucified, and Judas Iscariot hanged himself

Thirty (The) So the Spartan senate established by Lycurgus was called

Similarly, the Venetian senate was called "The Forty"

Thirty Tyrants (The) So the governors appointed by Lysander the Spartan over Athens were called (B C 404) They continued in power only eight months, when Thrasybulos deposed them and restored the republic

The Thirty put more people to death in eight months of peace than the enemy had done in a war of thirty years. — Xenophon

Thirty Tyrants of Rome (The), a fanciful name, applied by Trebellius Pollio to a set of adventurers who tried to make themselves masters of Rome at sundry times between A D 260 and 267

The number was not thirty, and the analogy between them and "The Thirty Tyrants of Athens" is scarcely perceptible

Thirty Years' War (The), a series of wars between the protestants and catholics of Germany, terminated by the "Peace of Westphalia" The war arose thus The emperor of Austria interfered in the struggle between the protestants and catholics, by depriving

the protestants of Bohemia of their religious privileges, in consequence of which the protestants flew to arms After the contest had been going on for some years, Richelieu joined the protestants (1635), not from any love to their cause, but solely to humiliate Austria and Spain (1618-1648)

The Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta is called "The Thirty Years' War" (B C 404-431)

Thysbe (2 syl), a beautiful Babylonian maid, beloved by Pyramus, her next-door neighbour As their parents forbade their marriage, they contrived to hold intercourse with each other through a chink in the garden wall Once they agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus Thysbe was first at the trysting-place, but, being scared by a lion, took to flight, and accidentally dropped her robe, which the lion tore and stained with blood Pyramus, seeing the blood-stained robe, thought that the lion had eaten Thysbe, and so killed himself When Thysbe returned and saw her lover dead, she killed herself also Shakespeare has borrowed this pretty tale in his *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Thom'ahn, a shepherd who laughed to scorn the notion of love, but was ultimately entangled in its wiles He tells Willy that one day, hearing a rustling in a bush, he discharged an arrow, when up flew Cupid into a tree A battle ensued between them, and when the shepherd, having spent all his arrows, ran away, Cupid shot him in the heel Thom'ahn did not much heed the wound at first, but soon it festered inwardly and rankled daily more and more — Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, III (1579)

Thom'ahn is again introduced in *cel vii*, when he inveighs against the catholic priests in general, and the shepherd Palinode (3 syl) in particular This eclogue could not have been written before 1578, as it refers to the sequestration of Grindal archbishop of Canterbury in that year

Thomas (Monsieur), the fellow-traveller of Valentine Valentine's niece Mary is in love with him — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons Thomas* (1619)

Thomas (Sir), a dogmatist, prating, self-sufficient squire, whose judgments are but "justices' justice" — Crabbe, *Borough*, x (1810)

Thomas à Kempis, the pseudo-

nym of Jean Charlier de Gerson (1363-1429) Some say, of Thomas Hummerlein of Kempen, an Augustan (1380-1471)

Thomas the Rhymer or "Thomas of Creeldoun," an ancient Scottish bard His name was Thomas Learmont, and he lived in the days of Wallace (thirteenth century)

This personage the Merlin of Scotland was a magician as well as a poet and prophet. He is alleged still to be living in the land of Faery and is expected to return at some great convulsion of society in which he is to act a distinguished part.—Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time Henry I)

* * If Thomas the Rhymer lived in the thirteenth century, it is an anachronism to allude to him in *Castle Dangerous*, the plot of which novel is laid in the twelfth century

* * Thomas the Rhymer, and Thomas Rymer were totally different persons The latter was an historiographer, who compiled *The Fædera* (1638-1713)

Thopas (Sir), a native of Popering, in Flanders, a capital sportsman, archer, wrestler, and runner Sir Thopas resolved to marry no one but an "elf queen," and accordingly started for Faeryland On his way, he met the three-headed giant Olifaunt, who challenged him to single combat Sir Thopas asked permission to go for his armour, and promised to meet the giant next day Here mine host broke in with the exclamation, "Intolerable stuff!" and the story was left unfinished—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Rime of Sir Thopas," 1388)

Thor, eldest son of Odin and Frigga, strongest and bravest of the gods He launched the thunder, presided over the air and the seasons, and protected man from lightning and evil spirits

His wife was Sif ("love")

His chariot was drawn by two he-goats

His mace or hammer was called Mjolner

His belt was Megingjard Whenever he put it on his strength was doubled

His palace was Thrudvangr It contained 540 halls

Thursday is Thor's day—*Scandinavian Mythology*

The word means "Refuge from terror"

Thoresby (Broad), one of the troopers under Fitzurse—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Thornberry (Job), a brazer in Penzance He was a blunt but kind

man, strictly honest, most charitable, and doting on his daughter Mary Job Thornberry is called "John Bull," and is meant to be a type of a genuine English tradesman, unsophisticated by cant and foreign manners He failed in business "through the treachery of a friend," but Peregrine, to whom he had lent ten guineas, returning from Calcutta after the absence of thirty years, gave him £10,000, which he said his loan had grown to by honest trade

Mary Thornberry, his daughter, in love with Frank Rochdale, son and heir of sir Simon Rochdale, whom ultimately she married—G Colman, junior, *John Bull* (1805)

Thornhaugh (Colonel), an officer in Cromwell's army—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Thornhill (Sir William), alias Mr Burchell, about 30 years of age Most generous and most whimsical, most benevolent and most sensitive Sir William was the landlord of Dr Primrose, the vicar of Wakefield After travelling through Europe on foot, he had returned and lived *incognito* In the garb and aspect of a pauper, Mr Burchell is introduced to the vicar of Wakefield Twice he rescued his daughter Sophia—once when she was thrown from her horse into a deep stream, and once when she was abducted by squire Thornhill Ultimately, he married her—Goldsmith, *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766)

Thornhill (Squire), nephew of sir William Thornhill He enjoyed a large fortune, but was entirely dependent on his uncle He was a sad libertine, who abducted both the daughters of Dr Primrose, and cast the old vicar into jail for rent after the entire loss of his house, money, furniture, and books by fire Squire Thornhill tried to impose upon Olivia Primrose by a false marriage, but was caught in his own trap, for the marriage proved to be legal in every respect—Goldsmith, *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766)

This worthy citizen abused the aristocracy much on the same principle as the fair Olivia deprecated squire Thornhill—he had a sneaking affection for what he abused.—Lord Lytton.

Thornton (Captain), an English officer—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Thornton (Cyril), the hero and title of a novel of military adventure, by captain Thomas Hamilton (1827)

Thorough Doctor (*The*) William Varro was called *Doctor Furdatus* (thirteenth century).

Thoughtful (*Father*), Nicholas Cat'inet, a marshal of France. So called by his soldiers for his cautious and thoughtful policy (1637-1712)

Thoughtless (*Miss Betty*), a virtuous, sensible, and amiable young lady, utterly regardless of the conventionalities of society, and wholly ignorant of etiquette. She is consequently for ever involved in petty scrapes most mortifying to her sensitive mind. Even her lover is alarmed at her *gaucherie*, and deliberates whether such a partner for life is desirable — Mrs Heywood, *Miss Betty Thoughtless* (1697-1758)

(Mrs Heywood's novel evidently suggested the *Evilna* of Miss Burney, 1778)

Thoulouse (*Raymond count of*), one of the crusading princes — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Thraso, a bragging, swaggering captain, the Roman Bobadil (*q v*) — Terence, *The Eunuch*

Thraso, duke of Mar, one of the allies of Charlemagne — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Threadneedle Street (London), a corruption of *Thriddenal Street*, i.e. the third street from Cheapside (Anglo-Saxon, *thrida*, "third")

Three a Divine Number Pythagoras calls three the perfect number, expressive of "beginning, middle, and end," and he makes it a symbol of deity

AMERICAN INDIANS *Oilon* (*creator*), *Messou* (*providence*), *Atahnatu* (*the Logos*)

(Called *Oillon* by the Iroquois, and *Olla* by the Virginians)

ARMONICA The korngans or fays of Armoria are three times three

BRAHMINS Brahma, Vishnu, Siva
BUDDHISTS Buddha, Annan Sonaja, Rosia Sonaja

(These are the three idols seen in Buddhist temples, Buddha stands in the middle)

CHRISTIANS The Father, the Son (*the Logos*), the Holy Ghost

When, in creation, the earth was without form and void, "the Spirit moved over the face," and put it into order

EGYPTIANS (*Ancient*) Almost each nome had its own triad, but the most

general were Osiris, Isis, Horus, Fricton, Cneph (*creator*), Phtha — Jamblichus
ETRUSCANS Their college consisted of three times three gods

Lars Fortuna of Clusium
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more
Lord Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome*
(Horatius "1842")

KANTSCHADAIRS Koutkhou (*creator of heaven*), Koulhtigith, his sister (*creator of earth*), Outleigm (*creator of ocean*)

PAPERS Ahura (*the creator*), Volu Mano ("entity"), Akem Mano ("non-entity")

PIRSIANS Oromasdes or Oromasdes (*the good principle*), Arimanes (*the evil principle*), Mithras (*fecundity*)

Others give Zervanê (*god the father*), and omit Mithras from the trinity

PIRUVIANS (*Ancient*) Pachama (*goddess mother*), Virakotcha (= *Jupiter*), Mamakotcha (= *Neptune*) They called their trinity "Tangatanga" (i.e. "three in one")

PHOENICIANS Kolpa (*the Logos*), Ba-ant ("darkness"), Mot ("matter")

ROMANS (*Ancient*) Jupiter (*god of heaven*), Neptune (*god of earth and sea*), Pluto (*god of hell*)

(Their whole college of gods consisted of four times three deities)

SCANDINAVIANS Odin ("life"), Hænir ("motion"), Loda ("matter")

TAMILIANS Tarantaitetoomoo (*chief deity*), Tepapa (*the fecund principle*), Tettooniatatava (*their offspring*)

Lao-tsen, the Chinese philosopher, says the divine trinity is Li, Li, Quei

Orpheus says it is Phætos (*light*), Urānos (*heaven*), Kronos (*time*)

Plato says it is To Agathon (*goodness*), Nous (*intelligence*), Psuchê (*the mundane soul*)

Pythagoras says it is Monad (*the unit or oneness*), Nous, Psuchê

Vossius says it is Jupiter (*divine power*), Minerva (*the Logos*), Juno (*divine progenitiveness*)

Subordinate The orders of **ANGELS** are three times three, viz (1) Seraphim, (2) Cherubim, (3) Thrones, (4) Dominions, (5) Virtues, (6) Powers, (7) Principalities, (8) Archangels, (9) Angels — Dionysius the Areopagite

In heaven above
The effulgent bands in triple circles move
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* xl. 13 (1575)

THE CITIES OF RIMUGF were three on each side the Jordan

THE FATES are three Clotho (with her distaff, presides at birth) Lachesis (spin-

the thread of life), Atrōpos (cuts the thread)

The FURIES are three Tisipone, Alecto, Megæra

The GRACES are three Euphros'ynê (cheerfulness of mind), Aglaia (mirth), Thalia (good-tempered jest)

The JUDGES OF HADES are three Minos (the chief baron), Æacus (the judge of Europeans), Rhadamanthus (the judge of Asiatics and Africans)

The MUSLS are three times three

Jupiter's thunder is three-forked (trifidum), Neptune's trident has three prongs, Pluto's dog Cerberus has three heads The rivers of hell are three times three, and Styx flows round it three times

In Scandinavian mythology, there are three times three earths, three times three worlds in Niffheim, three times three regions under the dominion of Hel

According to a mediæval tradition, the heavens are three times three, viz, the Moon, Venus, Mercury, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the fixed stars, and the primum mobilis

SYMBOLIC (1) In the tabernacle and Jewish Temple

The Temple consisted of three parts the porch, the Temple proper, and the holy of holies It had three courts the court of the priests, the court of the people, and the court of foreigners The innermost court had three rows, and three windows in each row (1 Kings vi 36, vii 4)

Similarly, Ezekiel's city had three gates on each side (Ezek xlviii 31) Cyrus left direction for the rebuilding of the Temple it was to be three score cubits in height, and three score cubits wide, and three rows of great stones were to be set up (Ezra vi 3, 4) In like manner, the "new Jerusalem" is to have four times three foundations (1) jasper, (2) sapphire, (3) chalcedony, (4) emerald, (5) sardonyx, (6) sardius, (7) chrysolite, (8) beryl, (9) topaz, (10) chrysoprase, (11) jacinth, (12) amethyst It is to have three gates fronting each cardinal quarter (Rev xxi 13-20)

(2) In the Temple Furniture The golden candlestick had three branches on each side (Exod xxv 32), there were three bowls (ver 33), the height of the altar was three cubits (Exod xxvii 1), there were three pillars for the hangings (ver 14), Solomon's molten sea was supported on oxen, three facing each cardinal point (1 Kings vii 2c)

(3) Sacrifices and Offerings A meat offering consisted of three tenth deals of fine flour (Lev xiv 10), Hannah offered up three bullocks when Samuel was devoted to the Temple (1 Sam i 24), three sorts of beasts—bullocks, rams, and lambs—were appointed for offerings (Numb xxix), the Jews were commanded to keep three national feasts yearly (Exod xxiii 14-17), in all criminal charges three witnesses were required (Deut xvii 6)

MISCELLANEOUS THIRDES Joshua sent three men from each tribe to survey the land of Canaan (Josh xviii 4) Moses had done the same at the express command of God (Numb xiii) Job had three friends (Job ii) Abraham was accosted by three men (angels), with whom he pleaded to spare the cities of the plain (Gen xviii 2) Nebuchadnezzar cast three men into the fiery furnace (Dan iii 24) David had three mighty men of valour, and one of them slew 300 of the Philistines with his spear (2 Sam xxiii 9, 18) Nebuchadnezzar's image was three score cubits high (Dan iii 1) Moses was hidden three months from the Egyptian police (Exod ii 2) The ark of the covenant was three months in the house of Obed-edom (2 Sam vi 11) Balaam smote his ass three times before the beast upbraided him (Numb xxii 28) Samson mocked Delilah three times (Judges xvi 15) Elijah stretched himself three times on the chuld which he restored to life (1 Kings xvii 21) The little horn plucked up three horns by the roots (Dan vii 8) The bear seen by Daniel in his vision had three ribs in its mouth (ver 5) Joab slew Absalom with three darts (2 Sam xviii 14) God gave David the choice of three chastisements (2 Sam xxi 12) The great famine in David's reign lasted three years (2 Sam xxi 1), so did the great drought in Ahab's reign (1 Kings xvi 1) There were three men transfigured on the mount, and three spectators (Matt xvi 1-4) The sheet was let down to Peter three times (Acts x 16) There are three Christian graces Faith, hope, and charity (1 Cor xiii 13) There are three that bear record in heaven, and three that bear witness on earth (1 John v 7, 8) There were three unclean spirits that came out of the mouth of the dragon (Rev xvi 13)

So again Every ninth wave is said to be the largest

[77 ep] watched the great sea fall, Wave after wave each mightier than the last Till last a ninth one, gathering half the deep

A full of woe, slowly rose and brought
 Roaring and all the wave was in a foam.
Tennyson, The Holy Grail (1833-37)

A wonder is said to last three times three days. The scourge used for criminals is a "cat o' nine tails." Possession is nine points of the law, being equal to (1) money to make good a claim, (2) patience to carry a suit through, (3) a good cause, (4) a good lawyer, (5) a good counsel, (6) good witnesses, (7) a good jury, (8) a good judge, (9) good luck. Leases used to be granted for 999 years. Ordeals by fire consisted of three times three red-hot ploughshares.

There are three times three crowns recognized in heraldry, and three times three marks of cadency.

We show honour by a three times three in drinking a health.

The worthies are three Jews, three pagans, and three Christians viz, Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabeus, Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. The worthies of London are three times three also (1) sir William Wellesworth, (2) sir Henry Pritchard, (3) sir William Se enoke, (4) sir Thomas White, (5) sir John Borham, (6) Christopher Croler, (7) sir John Hawkwood, (8) sir Hugh Caverley, (9) sir Henry Mulcaster (Richard Johnson, *The Nine Worthies of London*).

* * * Those who take any interest in this subject can easily multiply the examples here set down to a much greater number (See below, the *Welsh Triads*.)

Three Ardent Lovers of Britain (The) (1) Caswallawn son of Beli, the ardent lover of Flur daughter of Mughnagh Gor, (2) Tristan or Tristram son of Talluch, the ardent lover of Iselt wife of March Merchawn his uncle, generally called King Mark of Cornwall, (3) Kyron son of Clydno Eiddin, the ardent lover of Morveth daughter of Uenon of Rheged — *Welsh Triads*

Three Battle Knights (The) in the court of King Arthur (1) Cadwr earl of Cornwall, (2) Launcelot du Lac, (3) Owain son of Uenon prince of Rheged, i.e. Cumberland and some of the adjacent lands. These three would never retreat from battle, neither for spear, nor sword, nor arrow, and Arthur knew no shame in fight when they were present — *Welsh Triads*

Three Beautiful Women (The)

of the court of King Arthur (1) Gwenhwyfar or Guenevere wife of King Arthur, (2) Enid, who dressed in "azure robes," wife of Geraint, (3) Tegau or Tegau Luron — *Welsh Triads*

Three Blessed Rulers (The) of the island of Britain (1) Bran or Vran, son of Llŷr, and father of Caradawc (*Caradacus*). He was called "The Blessed" because he introduced Christianity into the nation of the Cymry from Rome, he learnt it during his seven years detention in that city with his son (2) Lleurig ab Coel ab Cyllyn Sant, surnamed "The Great Light." He built the cathedral of Llanllŷr, the first sanctuary in Britain. (3) Cadwaladr, who gave refuge to all believers driven out by the Saxons from England — *Welsh Triads*, xxxi

Three Calenders (The), three sons of three kings, who assumed the disguise of begging derisives. They had each lost one eye. The three met in the house of Zobeid, and told their respective tales in the presence of Haroun-al-Raschid also in disguise (See *CHATEAUX*, p. 150) — *Arabian Nights* ("The Three Calenders")

Three Chief Ladies (The) of the island of Britain (1) Branwen daughter of King Llŷr, "the fairest damsel in the world," (2) Gwenhwyfar or Guenevere wife of King Arthur, (3) Æthelfled the wife of Æthelred

Three Closures (The) of the island of Britain (1) The head of Vran son of Llŷr, surnamed "The Blessed," which was buried under the White Tower of London, and so long as it remained there, no invader would enter the island. (2) The bones of Vortimer, surnamed "The Blessed," buried in the chief harbour of the island, so long as they remained there, no hostile ship would approach the coast. (3) The dragons buried by Lludd son of Beli, in the city of Pharaon, in the Snowdon rocks (See *THREE FATAL DISCLOSURES*) — *Welsh Triads*, liii

Three Counselling Knights (The) of the court of King Arthur (1) Kyron or Cynon son of Clydno Eiddin, (2) Aron son of Kynfarch ap Meirchion Gul, (3) Llywarch Hen son of Elidir Iddinryon. So long as Arthur followed the advice of these three, his success was invariable, but when he neglected to follow their counsel his defeat was sure. — *Welsh Triads*

Three Diademed Chiefs (The) of the island of Britain (1) Kai son of Kynyr, the sewer of king Arthur. He could transform himself into any shape he pleased. Always ready to fight, and always worsted. Half knight and half buffoon. (2) Trystan mab Tallwch, one of Arthur's three heralds, and one whom nothing could divert from his purpose, he is generally called sir Tristram. (3) Gweryl mab Gwestad, the melancholy. "When sad, he would let one of his lips drop below his waist, while the other turned up like a cap upon his head."—*The Mabinogion*, 227

Three Disloyal Tribes (The) of the island of Britain (1) the tribe of Goronwy Pebyr, which refused to stand substitute for their lord, Llewellyn Gyfies, when a poisoned dart was sent him by Llech Goronwy, (2) the tribe of Gwrgi, which deserted their lord, Cner Grew, when he met Eda Glinmawr in battle (both were slain), (3) the tribe of Alan Vyrnan, which slunk away from their lord on his journey to Camlan, where he was slain.—*Welsh Triads*, 221

Three Estates of the Realm the nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty

N B.—The sovereign is not one of the three estates

Three Fatal Disclosures (The) of the island of Britain (1) That of the buried head of Vran "the Blessed" by king Arthur, because he refused to hold the sovereignty of the land except by his own strength, (2) that of the bones of Vortimer by Vortigern, out of love for Rowen (*Rowena*) daughter of Hengist the Saxon, (3) that of the dragons in Snowdon by Vortigern, in revenge of the Cymryan displeasure against him, having this done, he invited over the Saxons in his defence. (See **THREE CROSSURS**)—*Welsh Triads*, liii

Three-Fingered Jack, the nickname of a famous negro robber, who was the terror of Jamaica in 1780. He was at length hunted down and killed in 1781

Three Golden-Tongued Knights (The) in the court of king Arthur (1) Gwalchmai, called in French Gawain son of Gwyar, (2) Drudvas son of Tryssu, (3) Elhwlad son of Madog ab Uthur. They never made a request which was not at once granted.—*Welsh Triads*,

Three Great Astronomers (The) of the island of Britain (1) Gwydion son of Don. From him the Milky Way is called "Caer Gwydion." He called the constellation Cassiopeia "The Court of Don" or Llys Don, after his father, and the Corona Borealis he called "Caer Arianrod," after his daughter. (2) Gwynn son of Nudd. (3) Idris.—*Welsh Triads*, 11 325

Three Holy Tribes (The) of the island of Britain (1) That of Brin or Vran, who introduced Christianity into Wales, (2) that of Cunedda Wledig, and (3) that of Brychan Brycheiniog.—*Welsh Triads*, xxxv

Three Kings In our line of kings never exceed three reigns without the fiery furnace or catastrophe. (See **KINGS** had three mighty 517) of them the Kings' Day, Twelfth Day or Twelfth Night, designed to commemorate the visit of the "three kings" or "Wise Men of the East" to the infant Jesus

Three Kings of Cologne (The), the three "Wise Men" who followed the guiding star "from the East" to Jerusalem, and offered gifts to the babe Jesus. Their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, or Apellius, Amicus, and Damascus, or Magalath, Galgalath, and Sarsin, or Ator, Sator, and Peratoras. Klopstock, in his *Messiah*, says the Wise Men were six in number, and gives their names as Hadad, Selima, Zimri, Mirza, Beled, and Smith

* * The toys shown in Cologne Cathedral as the "three kings" are called Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar

Three Learned Knights (The) of the island of Britain (1) Gwalchmai ab Gwyar, called in French romances Gawain son of Lot, (2) Llecheu ab Arthur, (3) Rhwallon with the broom-bush hair. There was nothing that man knew they did not know.—*Welsh Triads*

Three-Leg Alley (London), now called Pemberton Row, Fetter Lane

Three Letters (A Man of), a thief. A Roman phrase, from *fur*, "a thief"

Tun trlum llttrum homo
Me rituperas? Fur!
Plautus, *Aulularia* ii 4

Three Makers of Golden Shoes (The) of the island of Britain (1) Caswallawn son of Beli, when he went to Gascony to obtain Flur. She had been

abducted for Julius Caesar, but was brought back by the prince (2) Manawyddan son of Llyr, when he sojourned in Lloegyr (England) (3) Llew Llaw Cyffes, when seeking arms from his mother — *Welsh Triads*, 113

What craft shall we take? said Manawyddan. Let us take to making shoes. So he bought the best cordwal and got the best goldsmiths to make clasps and he was called one of the three makers of gold shoes. — *The Mabinogion* ("Manawyddan" twelfth century)

Three-Men Wine Very bad wine is so called, because it requires one man to hold the victim, a second to pour the wine down his throat, and the third is the victim made to drink it

Abraham Santa Clara, the preaching friar, calls the wine of Alsace "three-men wine"

Three per Cents "The sweet simplicity of the three per cents" This was the saying of Dr Scott (lord Stowell), brother of lord Eldon the great Admiralty judge

Three Robbers (*The*) The three stars in Orion's belt are said to be "three robbers climbing up to rob the Rane's silver bedstead" — *Miss Frere, Old Deccan Days*, 28

Three Stayers of Slaughter (*The*) (1) Gwgawn Gledvvrud, the name of his horse was Buehestom (2) Morvran cil Tegid (3) Gilbert mab Cadgyffro — *Welsh Triads*, 113

Three Tailors of Tooley Street (*The*) three worthies, who held a meeting in Tooley Street for the redress of popular grievances, and addressed a petition to the House of Commons, while Canning was prime minister, beginning, "We, the people of England"

Three Tribe Herdsmen of Britain (*The*) (1) Llawnrodded Varvave, who tended the milch cows of Nudd Hael son of Senyllt; (2) Bennren, who kept the herd of Canadave son of Brân, Glamorganshire, (3) Gwion son of Don the enchanter, who kept the hirc of Gwynedd above the Conway All these herds consisted of 21,000 milch cows — *Welsh Triads*, 113

Three Tyrants of Athens (*The*) Pisistratos (B.C. 560-490), Hippas and Hipparchos (B.C. 527-490)

(The two brothers reigned conjointly from 527-514, when the latter was murdered)

Three Unprofessional Bards

(*The*) of the island of Britain (1) Rhynd son of Morgant, (2) King Arthur, (3) Cadwallawn son of Cadvan — *Welsh Triads*, 113

Three Weeks after Marriage, a comedy by A. Murphy (1776) Sir Charles Racket has married the daughter of a rich London tradesman, and three weeks of the honeymoon having expired, he comes on a visit to the lady's father, Mr Drugget. Old Drugget plumes himself on his aristocratic son-in-law, so far removed from the vulgar brawls of merner folk. On the night of their arrival, the bride and bridegroom quarrel about a game of whist, the lady maintained that sir Charles ought to have played a diamond instead of a club. So angry is sir Charles that he resolves to have a divorce, and although the quarrel is pitched up, Mr Drugget has seen enough of the *beau monde* to decline the alliance of Lovelace for his second daughter, whom he gives to a Mr Woodley

Three Writers (*The*) The *Scriptores Tres* are Richardus Cornensis, Gildas Badonicus, and Nennius Banchorensis, three who wrote on *The Ancient History of the British Nation*, edited, etc., by Julius Bertram (1757)

* * * The Five Writers or *Scriptores* Quinque are five English chronicles on the early history of England, edited by Thomas Gule (1691). The names of these chroniclers are William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Roger Hoveden, Ethelwerd, and Ingulphus of Croyland

The Ten Writers or *Scriptores Decem* are the authors of ten ancient chronicles on English history, compiled and edited by Roger Twysden and John Selden (1652). The collection contains the chronicles of Simeon of Durham, John of Hexham, Richard of Hexham, Ailred of Rievall, Ralph de Diceto, John Brompton, Gervase of Canterbury, Thomas Stabbs, William Thorn, and Henry Knighton (See SIX CHRONICLERS)

Thresher (*Captain*), the feigned leader of a body of lawless Irishmen, who attacked, in 1806, the collectors of tithes and their subordinates

Captain Right was a leader of the rebellious peasantry in the south of Ireland in the eighteenth century

Captain Rock was the assumed name of a leader of Irish insurgents in 1822

Throgmorton Street (London).

So named from sir Nicholas Throckmorton, banker (1513-1571)

(Sir Nicholas took part in Wyatt's rebellion)

Thrummy-Cap, a sprite which figures in the fairy tales of Northumberland. He was a "queer-looking little auld man," whose scene of exploits generally lay in the vaults and cellars of old castles. John Skelton, in his *Colyn Clout*, calls him Tom-a-Thrum, and says that the clergy could neither write nor read, and were no wiser than this cellar sprite.

Thrush (*Song of the*)

White hat, white hat
Cherry do cherry do
Pretty Joe pretty Joe.

The Storm Thrush, calling for run,
says

Bill Peters, Bill Peters,
Bill Peters Bill Peters,
Kiss me quick.

Thulé (2 syl), the most remote northern portion of the world known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, but whether an island or part of a continent nobody knows. It is first mentioned by Pithias, the Greek navigator, who says it is "six days' sail from Britain," and that its climate is a "mixture of earth, air, and sea." Ptolemy, with more exactitude, tells us that the 63° of north latitude runs through the middle of Thulé, and adds that "the days there are at the equinoxes [*sic*] twenty-four hours long." This, of course, is a blunder, but the latitude would do roughly for Iceland.

(No place has a day of twenty-four hours long at either equinox, but anywhere beyond either polar circle the day is twenty-four hours long at one of the solstices.)

Thulé (2 syl) Antonius Diogenes, a Greek, wrote a romance on "The Incredible Things beyond Thulé" (*Ta lupar Thoulén Apista*), which has furnished the basis of many subsequent tales. The work is not extant, but Photius gives an outline of its contents in his *Bibliotheca*.

Thumb (*Tom*), a dwarf no bigger than a man's thumb. He lived in the reign of king Arthur, by whom he was knighted. He was the son of a common ploughman, and was killed by the poisonous breath of a spider in the reign of Thunstone, the successor of king Arthur. Amongst his adventures may be men-

tioned the following — He was lying one day asleep in a meadow, when a cow swallowed him as she cropped the grass. At another time, he rode in the ear of a horse. He crept up the sleeve of a giant, and so tickled him that he shook his sleeve, and Tom, falling into the sea, was swallowed by a fish. The fish being caught and carried to the palace, gave the little man his introduction to the king.

* * The oldest version extant of this nursery tale is in rhyme, and bears the following title — *Tom Thumb, His Life and Death, wherein is declared many marvellous acts of manhood, full of wonder and strange merriments. Which little knight lived in king Arthur's time, and was famous in the court of Great Brittain. London printed for John Wright, 1630* (Bodleian Library). It begins thus

In Arthur's court Tom Thumb's did live—
A man of mickle might
The best of all the Table Round
And eke a doughty knight,
His stature but an inch in height,
Or quarter of a span
Then thinke you not this little knight
Was proud a valliant man?

N B — "Great Britain" was not a recognized term till 1701 (queen Anne), when the two parliaments of Scotland and England were united. Before that time, England was called "South Britain," Scotland "North Britain," and Brittany "Little Britain." The date 1630 would carry us back to the reign of Charles I.

Fielding, in 1730, wrote a burlesque opera called *Tom Thumb*, which was altered in 1778 by Kane O'Hara. Dr Arne wrote the music to it, and his daughter (afterwards Mrs Cibber), then only 14, acted the part of "Tom Thumb" at the Haymarket Theatre — f Davies, *Life of Garrick*.

* * Here again the dates do not correctly fit in. Mrs Cibber was born 1710, and must have been 20 when Fielding produced his opera of *Tom Thumb*.

Thumb (*General Tom*), a dwarf exhibited in London in 1846. His real name was Charles S Stratton. At the age of 25, his height was 25 inches, and his weight 25 lbs. He was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States, in 1832, and died in January, 1879.

They rush by thousands to see Tom Thumb. They push they fight they scream they faint they cry "Help!" and "Murder!" They see my bills and caravan but do not read them. Their eyes are on them but their sense is gone. In one week 12 000 persons paid to see Tom Thumb while only 1334 paid to see my Aristides. — Haydon the artist. *MS Diary*

Thunder prognosticates evil accord-

ing to the day of the week on which it occurs

Sondays thundre shoulde brynge the deathe of learned men Judges, and others Mondays thundre, the deathe of women Tuesdays thundre plentie of graine Wednesdays thundre the deathe of harlottes and other blod shede Thursdays thundre plentie of shepo and come Fridays thundre the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders and Saturdays thundre, a generall pestilent plague and great deathe.—L. Digges *A Prognostication Everlasting of Pyght Good Effecte* (1556)

Thunder (*The Giant*), a giant who fell into a river and was killed, because Jack cut the ropes which suspended a bridge that the giant was about to cross — *Jack the Giant-Killer*

Thunder (*The Sons of*) James and John, the sons of Zebedee, were called "Boanerges"—*Luke ix 54, Mark iii 17*

Thunder and Lightning Stephen II of Hungary was surnamed *Tonnant* (1100, 1114–1131)

Thunderbolt (*The*) Ptolemy king of Macedon, eldest son of Ptolemy Sotér I, was so called from his great impetuosity (B.C. *, 285–279)

Handel was called by Mozart "The Thunderbolt" (1684–1759)

Thunderbolt of Italy (*The*), Gaston de Foix, nephew of Louis XII. (1489–1512)

Thunderbolt of War (*The*) Roland is so called in Spanish ballads

Tisaphernês is so called in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, x (1575)

Thunderer (*The*), the *Times* newspaper This popular name was first given to the journal in allusion to a paragraph in one of the articles contributed by captain Edward Sterling, while Thomas Barnes was editor

We thundered forth the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform.

Some of the contemporaries caught up the expression, and called the *Times* "The Thunderer" Captain Sterling used to sign himself "Vetus" before he was placed on the staff of the paper

Thundering Legion (*The*), the twelfth legion of the Roman army under Marcus Aurelius acting against the Quadi, A.D. 174 It was shut up in a defile, and redneed to great straits for want of water, when a body of Christians, enrolled in the legion, prayed for relief Not only was rain sent, but the thunder and lightning so terrified the foe that a complete victory was obtained, and the legion was ever after called "The

Thundering Legion"—Dion Cassius, *Roman History*, lxxi 8, Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, v 5

The Theban legion, i.e. the legion raised in the Thebais of Egypt, and composed of Christian soldiers led by St Maurice, was likewise called "The Thundering Legion"

The term "Thundering Legion" existed before either of these two were so called

Thunstone (2 syl), the successor of King Arthur, in whose reign Tom Thumb was killed by a spider — *Tom Thumb*

Thurio, a foolish rival of Valentine for the love of Silvia daughter of the duke of Milan—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1595)

Thursday is held unlucky by the Swedes, so is it with the Russians, especially in Esthonia

Thursday (*Black*) February 6, 1851, is so called in the colony of Victoria, from a terrible bush fire which occurred on that day

Thwacker (*Quartermaster*), in the dragoons—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Thwackum, in Fielding's novel, *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1749)

Thyamis, an Egyptian thief, native of Memphis Theagènes and Chariclea being taken by him prisoners, he fell in love with the lady, and shut her up in a cave for fear of losing her Being closely beset by another gang stronger than his own, he ran his sword into the heart of Chariclea, that she might go with him into the land of shadows, and be his companion in the future life—Heliodorus, *Æthiopia*

Like to the Egyptian thief at point of death
Kill what I love.

Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* act v sc. 2 (1614)

Thyeste'an Banquet (in Latin *cena Thyestæ*), a cannibal feast Thyestês was given his own two sons to eat in a banquet served up to him by his brother Atreus [*At truce*]

Procnê and Philomênê served up to Tereus (2 syl) his own son Itys

* * Milton accents the word on the second syllable in *Paradise Lost*, x 688, but then he calls Chalib'ean (*Samson Agonistes*, 133) "Chalyb'ean," *Æge'an* (*Paradise Lost*, i 745) "Æge'an," and Cambuscan' he calls "Cimbuse'an"

Thyeste'an Revenge, blood for blood, tat for tat of bloody vengeance.

lend us the tab any longer — Goldsmith,
A Citizen of the World (1759)

Tibert (*Ser*), the name of the cat in
 the best-epic of *Peyton and the Fox* (1198)

Tibet, Talkapaco, a prating hand-
 and of Cusane the gay and rich widow
 was sought by Ralph Roister Doister
 — Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister*
 (1578 English comedy, 1571)

De is the name thus

The of the name of the cat in the best-epic of
 Peyton and the Fox (1198)
 A Tibet, Talkapaco, a prating hand-
 and of Cusane the gay and rich widow
 was sought by Ralph Roister Doister
 — Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister*
 (1578 English comedy, 1571)

Tibs (*Mr*), a most "useful hand"
 He will write you a receipt for the bite
 of a mad dog, tell you an Eastern tale to
 perfection, and understands the business
 part of an author so well that no publisher
 can humbug him. You may know him
 by his peculiar clumsiness of figure, and
 the coarseness of his coat, but he never
 forgets to inform you that his clothes are
 all paid for. (See Tibus) — Goldsmith,
A Citizen of the World, xxix (1759)

Tibs's Eve (*S'*), never. St Tibs is
 a corruption of St Liber. There is no such
 saint in the calendar, and therefore St
 Tibs's Eve falls neither before nor after
 New Year's Day.

Similar phrases are "The Latter
 Lemmas," the "Greek Kalends," the
 "week of two Thursdays," when "Shrove
 Tuesday falls on Wednesday," "once in
 a blue moon," "in the reign of queen
 Dick," "when two Sundays meet," etc.

Tibullus (*See French*), the chevalier
 Françoise de Parny (1733-1814)

Tiburce (2 or 3 *syl*), brother of
 Valerian, converted by St Cecilia, his
 sister-in-law, and baptized by pope Urban
 I. being brought before the prefect Alima-
 chus, and commanded to worship the
 image of Jupiter, he refused to do so, and
 was decapitated. — Chaucer, *Canterbury
 Tales* ("Second Nun's Tale," 1388)

* When Tiburce is followed by a
 vowel it is made 2 *syl*, when by a con-
 sonant it is 3 *syl*, as

And after this Tiburce in good contents (2 *syl*)

Valerian to pope Urban went

And in this echo unto Tiburce like (3 *syl*)

Chaucer

Tiburzio, commander of the Pisans
 in their attack upon Florence, in the
 fifteenth century. The Pisans were
 thoroughly beaten by the Florentines,
 led by Lucretia Moor, and Tiburzio was
 taken captive. Tiburzio tells Lorna that

the men of Florence will cast him off after
 peace is established, and advises him to
 join Pisa. This Lorna is far too noble to
 do, but he grants Tiburzio his liberty.
 Tiburzio, being examined by the council
 of Florence, under the hope of finding
 some cause of censure against the Moor,
 to lessen or cancel their obligation to him,
 "testifies to his unflinching probity,"
 and the council could find no cause of
 blame, but Lorna, by poison, relieves
 the ungrateful state of its obligation to
 him — Robert Browning, *Lorna*

Tichborne Dole (*The*). When lady
 Mabella was dying, she requested her hus-
 band to grant her the means of leaving
 a charitable bequest. It was to be a dole
 of bread, to be distributed annually on the
 feast of the Annunciation, to any who
 chose to apply for it. Sir Roger, her
 husband, said he would give her as much
 land as she could walk over while a billet
 of wood remained burning. The old lady
 was taken into the park, and managed to
 crawl over twenty-three acres of land,
 which was accordingly set apart, and is
 called "the crawls" to this hour. When
 the lady Mabella was taken back to her
 chamber, she said, "So long as this dole
 is continued, the family of Tichborne
 shall prosper, but immediately it is dis-
 continued, the house shall fall, from the
 failure of an heir male. Thus," she added,
 "will be when a family of seven sons is
 succeeded by one of seven daughters."
 The custom began in the reign of Henry
 II, and continued till 1796, when, sin-
 gularly enough, the baron had seven sons
 and his successor seven daughters, and
 Mr Edward Tichborne, who inherited the
 Doughty estates, dropping the original
 name, called himself sir Edward Doughty.

Tickoll (*Marl*), a useful friend,
 especially to Isaac Lovell — Wylbert
 Reeve, *Parled*

Tickler (*Timothy*), an ideal portrait of
 Robert Sym, a lawyer of Edinburgh
 (1750-1814) — Wilson, *Doctes Ambrosiana*
 (1822-36)

Tiddler (See TOM TINDLER'S
 GROUND)

Tiddy-Doll, a nickname given to
 Richard Grenville lord Temple (1711-
 1770)

Tide-Waiters (*Ecclesiastical*). So
 the Rev. lord Osborne (S. G. O.) calls
 the clergy in convocation whose votes do
 not correspond with their real opinions.

Tidel (*Robin*), one of the servants of the earl of Leicester—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Tiffany, Miss Alserip's lady's-maid, pert, silly, bold, and a coquette—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781)

Tigg (*Montague*), a clever impostor, who lives by his wits. He starts a bubble insurance office—"the Anglo-Bengalee Company"—and makes considerable gain thereby. Having discovered the attempt of Jonas Chuzzlewit to murder his father, he compels him to put his money in the "new company," but Jonas finds means to murder him—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844)

Tiglath-Pile'ser, son of Pul, second of the sixth dynasty of the new Assyrian empire. The word is *Tiglath Pul Assur*, "the great tiger of Assyria"

Tigra'nes (3 syl), one of the heroes slain by the impetuous Dudson soon after the arrival of the Christian army before Jerusalem—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, III (1575)

Tigra'nes (3 syl), king of Arme'nia—Beaumont and Fletcher, *A King or No King* (1619)

Tigress Nurse (A) Tasso says that Clorinda was suckled by a tigress—*Jerusalem Delivered*, III

Roman story says Romulus and Remus were suckled by a she-wolf

Orson, the brother of Valentine, was suckled by a she-bear, and was brought up by an eagle—*Valentine and Orson*

Tilbury'na, the daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, in love with Whiskerandos. Her love-ravings are the crest unto the crest of burlesque tragedy (see act II 1)—Sheridan, *The Critic* (1779)

An oyster may be crossed in love says the gentle Tilbury'na—Sir W Scott

Tilbury Fort (*The governor of*), father of Tilbury'na, a plain, matter-of-fact man, with a gushing, romantic, and love-struck daughter. In Mr Puff's tragedy, *The Spanish Armada*—Sheridan, *The Critic* (1779)

Tim Syllabub, a droll creature, equally good at a rebus, a riddle, a bawdy song, or a tabernacle hymn. You may easily recognize him by his shabby finery, his frizzled hair, his dirty shirt, and his half-genteel, but more than half-shabby dress—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, XXI (1759)

Times (*The*), a newspaper founded by John Walter, in 1785. It was first called *The London Daily Universal Register*, in 1788 the words *The Times* or were added. This long title was never tolerated by the public, which always spoke of the journal as *The Register*, till the original title was suppressed, and the present title, *The Times*, remained. In 1803 John Walter, son of the founder, became manager, and greatly improved the character of the paper, and in 1814 introduced a steam press. He died in 1847, and was succeeded by his son John Walter III. In the editorial department, John (afterwards "sir John") Stoddart (nicknamed "Dr Slop"), who began to write political articles in *The Times* in 1810, was appointed editor in 1812, but in 1816 was dismissed for his rabid hatred of Napoleon. He tried to establish an opposition journal, *The New Times*, which proved an utter failure. Sir John Stoddart was succeeded by John Stebbing, then followed Thomas Barnes ("Mr T Bounce"), who remained editor till his death, in 1841. W F A Delane came next, and continued till 1858, when his son, John Thaddeus Delane (who died in 1879), succeeded him. The present editor (1880) is said to be Mr Thomas Chenery. The following gentlemen were connected with this paper between 1870 and 1880—
AN EAST END INCUMBENT, Mr Rowsell a volunteer correspondent.

ANGLICANUS Arthur P Stanley dean of Westminster a volunteer correspondent.

C Dr Cumming who often dates from Dunrobin

C E T, Sir Charles E Trevelyan a volunteer correspondent.

CHURCH MATTERS the Rev Henry Wace preacher at Lincoln's Inn

CITY ARTICLE M B Sampson

COLLEAGUES TO CORRESPONDENTS Dr Charles Austin with Messrs Dallas, Broome and Kelly

CORRESPONDENTS in every chief town of the United Kingdom and in all the most important foreign countries.

CRITIC *Fine Arts* Tom Taylor *Dramatic* John Oxfenford (died 1876) *Musical* T J Davidson

EDITOR J T Delane died 1879 Thomas Chenery Assistant Mr Stebbing who succeeded G W Davenport (The Hardy Norcema") Died 1879

H Vernon Harcourt, M P

HERTFORDSHIRE INCUMBENT Canon Blakelock dean of Lincoln.

HISTORICUS, Sir W Vernon Harcourt, M P who also wrote slashing articles in the *Saturday Review*

IRISH CORRESPONDENT Dr G V Patten editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Daily Express*

IRISH MATTERS O Conor Morris.

J C Dr Cumming (see C) a volunteer correspondent

LEADERS Leonard H Courteney Dr Gallenga Mr Knox Robert Lowe Canon Moseley Lawrence Olliphant

MANAGER OF OFFICE Mowbray Morris

MANAGER OF PRINTING AND MACHINERY Mr Macdonald

MERGATOR, Lord Overstone a volunteer correspondent.

MILITARY AFFAIRS Captain Hozer

RELIGIOUS MATTERS the Rev Henry Wace preacher at Lincoln's Inn

REPORTERS, about sixteen

RUNNYMEDE, Benjamin Disraeli afterwards earl of Beaconsfield a volunteer correspondent (in 1836)

SENEX, Grose (died 1871) a volunteer correspondent.

B G O the Rev lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne a volunteer correspondent.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT Dr W Howard Russell, famous for his letters from the Crimea in 1854 from India in 1857 from America, in 1861 from Bohemia in 1866 from France on the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71 etc. Occasionally captain Hozier has acted as OUR OWN Correspondent.

VFTUS volunteer correspondent.
VIATOR volunteer correspondent.

* * * Paper is supplied from the Taverham Mills Ink by Messrs Fleming and Co. Leth, and by Messrs Blackwell and Co. London Daily Issue between 70 000 and 80 000 which can be thrown from the press in two hours Working Staff 350 hands.

Called "The Thunderer" from an article contributed by captain F Sterling, beginning "We thundered forth the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform," and "The Turnabout," because its politics jump with the times, and are not fossilized whig or tory.

Tim'ias, king Arthur's 'squire He went after the "wicked foster," from whom Florimel fled, and the "foster" with his two brothers, falling on him, were all slain Timias, overcome by fatigue, now fell from his horse in a swoon, and Belphabê the huntress, happening to see him fall, ran to his succour, applied an ointment to his wounds, and bound them with her scarf The 'squire, opening his eyes, exclaimed, "Angel or goddess, do I call thee right?" "Neither," replied the maid, "but only a wood-nymph" Then was he set upon his horse and taken to Belphabê's pavilion, where he soon "recovered from his wounds, but lost his heart" (bk iii 6) In bk iv 7 Belphabê subsequently found Timias in dalliance with Amoret, and said to him, "Is this thy faith?" She said no more, "but turned her face and fled" This is an allusion to sir Walter Raleigh's amour with Elizabeth Throgmorton (*Amoret*), one of the queen's maids of honour, which drew upon sir Walter (*Timias*) the passionate displeasure of his royal mistress (*Belphabê* or queen Elizabeth) — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iii (1590)

Timms (*Corporal*), a non-commissioned officer in Waverley's regiment — Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Timoleon, the Corinthian He hated tyranny, and slew his own brother, whom he dearly loved, because he tried to make himself absolute in Corinth "Timophônês he loved, but freedom more"

The fair Corinthian boast
Timoleon happy temper mild and firm
Who wept the brother while the tyrant fled
Thomson, *The Seasons* (Winter 1726)

Timon the Man-hater, an Athenian who lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war Shakespeare has a drama so called (1609) The drama begins with the joyous life of Timon, and his hospitable extravagance, then launches into his pecuniary embarrassment, and the discovery that his "professed friends" will not help him, and ends with his flight into the woods, his misanthropy, and his death

When he (*Horace Walpole*) talked misanthropy he out-Timoned Timon — Macaulay

* * * On one occasion, Timon said, "I have a fig tree in my garden which I once intended to cut down, but I shall let it stand, that any one who likes may go and hang himself on it"

Timon's Banquet, nothing but cover and warm water Being shunned by his friends in adversity, he pretended to have recovered his money, and invited his false friends to a banquet The table was laden with covers, but when the contents were exposed, nothing was provided but lukewarm water (See *SCHACABAC*, p 875) — Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, act iii sc 6 (1609)

Timoth'eos, a musician, who charged double fees to all pupils who had learned music before — Quintilian, *De Institutione Oratoria*, ii 3

Ponocrates made him forget all that he (*Gargantua*) had learned under other masters, as Timotheus did to his disciples who had been taught music by others — Rabelais, *Gargantua* i 23 (1533)

Timotheus played on high
Am I the "

his lyre
Feast (1697)

Timothy (*Old*), ostler at John Mengs's inn at Kirchhoff — Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Timothy Quant, the whimsical but faithful steward of governor Heartall, blunt, self-willed, but loving his master above all things, and true to his interests — Cberry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1804)

Ti'murkan the Tartar, and conqueror of China After a usurpation of twenty years, he was slain in a rising of the people by Zaphimri "the orphan of China"

My mind's employed on other arts
To aling the well stored quiver
Over this arm and wing the darts
At the first reindeer sweeping down the vale
Or up the mountain straining every nerve
To vault the neighing steed and urge his course
Swifter than whirlwinds through the ranks of war —
These are my passions, this my only science
Raised from a soldier to imperial sway,
I still will reign in terror

Murphy *The Orphan of China* iv 1

Tinacrio "the Sage," father of

Micomico'na queen of Micom'icon, and husband of queen Zaramilla. He foretold that after his death his daughter would be dethroned by the giant Pandaflando, but that in Spain she would find a champion in don Quixote who would restore her to the throne. This adventure comes to nothing, as don Quixote is taken home in a cage without entering upon it—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I iv 3 (1605)

Tinclarian Doctor (*The Great*), William Mitchell, a whitesmith and tin-plate worker of Edinburgh, who published *Tinlar's Testament*, dedicated to queen Anne, and other similar works.

The reason why I call myself the Tinclarian doctor is because I am a tinklar and cures old pans and lanterns.—*Introduction to Tinklar's Testament*

* * Uniformity of spelling must not be looked for in the "doctor's" book. We have "Tinklar," "Tinkler," and "Tinclar-ian."

Tinderbox (*Miss Jenny*), a lady with a moderate fortune, who once had some pretensions to beauty. Her elder sister happened to marry a man of quality, and Jenny ever after resolved not to disgrace herself by marrying a tradesman. Having rejected many of her equals, she became at last the governess of her sister's children, and had to undergo the drudgery of three servants without receiving the wages of one—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xviii (1759).

Tinker (*The Immortal or The Inspired*), John Bunyan (1628–1688).

Elhu Burritt, United States, is called "The Learned Blacksmith" (1811–1879).

Tinsel (*Lord*), a type of that worst specimen of aristocracy, which ignores all merit but blue blood, and would rather patronize a horse-jockey than a curate, scholar, or poor gentleman. He would subscribe six guineas to the concerts of signor Cantata, because lady Dangle patronized him, but not one penny to "languages, arts, and sciences," as such—S Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Tintag'el or TINTAGIL, a strong and magnificent castle on the coast of Cornwall, said to have been the work of two giants. It was the birthplace of king Arthur, and subsequently the royal residence of king Mark. Dunlop asserts that vestiges of the castle still exist.

They found a naked child upon the sands
Of dark Tintagil by the Cornish sea,
And that was Arthur.

Tennyson, *Quinquer* (1833)

Tinto (*Dick*), a poor artist, son of a tailor in the village of Langdirdum. He is introduced as a lad in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. This was in the reign of William III. He is again introduced in *St Ronan's Well*, i, as touching up the signboard of Meg Dods, in the reign of George III. As William III died in 1702, and George III began to reign in 1760, Master Dick must have been a patriarch when he worked for Mrs Dods—Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (1819), *St Ronan's Well* (1823).

Meg Dods agreed with the celebrated Dick Tinto to repaint her father's sign which had become rather undecipherable. Dick accordingly gilded the bishop's crook and augmented the horrors of the devil's peck, until it became a terror to all the younger fry of the school house—*St Ronan's Well* i.

Tintoretto, the historical painter, whose real name was Jacopo Robusti. He was called *Il Furoso* from the extreme rapidity with which he painted (1512–1594).

Tintoretto of England (*The*), W Dobson was called "The Tintoret of England" by Charles I (1610–1646).

Tintoretto of Switzerland (*The*), John Huber (eighteenth century).

Tiphany, the mother of the three kings of Cologne. The word is manifestly a corruption of St Epiphany, as Tibs is of St Ubes, Taudry of St Audry, Tooley [Street] of St Olaf, Telder of St Etheldred, and so on.

Scores of the saints have similarly manufactured names.

Ti'phys, pilot of the Argonauts, hence any pilot.

Many a Tiphys ocean a depths explore
To open wondrous ways untried before.
Ariosto *Orlando Furioso* viii. (Hoole)

* * Another name for a pilot or guiding power is **Palinurus**, so called from the steersman of Aneas.

Een Palinurus nodded at the helm.
Pope, *The Dunciad* iv 614 (1747).

Tippins (*Lady*), an old lady "with an immense obtuse, drab, oblong face, like a face in a tablespoon, and a dyed 'long walk' up the top of her head, as a convenient public approach to the bunch of false hair behind." She delights "to patronize Mrs Veneering," and Mrs Veneering is delighted to be patronized by her ladyship.

Lady Tippins is always attended by a lover or two, and she keeps a little list of her lovers, and is always booking a new lover or striking out an old lover or putting a lover in her black list, or promoting a lover to her blue

list, or adding up her lovers or otherwise posting her book, which she calls her Cupidon.—C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, II (1854)

Tipple, in Dudley's *Fitch of Bacon*, first introduced John Edwin into notice (1750-1790)

Edwin's Tipple," In the *Fitch of Bacon* was an exquisite treat.—Bosden.

Tippoo Saib (*Prince*), son of Hyder Ali nawaub of Mysore—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Tips or "Examination Crams" Recognized stock pieces of what is called "book work" in university examinations are Iernat's theorem, the "Ludus Trojannus" in Virgil's *Aeneid* (bk vi), Agnes's "Witch," the "Cissoid" of Diocles, and the famous fragment of Solon, generally said to be by Euripides

In law examinations the stock pieces are the *Justinian* of Sandars, the *Digest of Evidence* of sir James Stephen, and the *Ancient Law* of sir Henry Maine

The following are recognized primers—Mills *Logic*, Spence's *First Principles*, Maine's *Ancient Law*, Lessing's *Laocoon*, Ritter and Preller's *Fragmenta*, Whenton's *International Law*

Tip-tilted. Tennyson says that Lynette had "her slender nose tip-tilted like the petals of a flower"—Tennyson *Gareth and Lynette* (1858)

Tiptoe, footman to Random and Scruple He had seen better days, but, being found out in certain dishonest transactions, had lost grade, and "Tiptoe, who once stood above the world," came into a position in which "all the world stood on Tiptoe" He was a shrewd, lazy, knowing rascal, better adapted to dubious adventure, but always sighing for a snug berth in some wealthy, sober, old-fashioned, homely, county family, with good wages, liberal diet, and little work to do—G Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788)

Tiran'te the White, the hero and title of a romance of chivalry

Let me see that book," said the curé "we shall find in it a fund of amusement. Here we shall find that famous knight don Kyrie Elyson of Montalban and Thomas his brother with the knight Fonseca the battle which Detral antic fought with Alano the stratagem of the Widow Tranquill the amour of the empress with her squire and the witticisms of lady Brillante. This is one of the most amusing books ever written—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* L I 6 (1635)

Tiresias, a Theban soothsayer, blind from boyhood It is said that Athena deprived him of sight, but gave him the power of understanding the language of

birds, and a staff as good as eyesight to direct his way Another tale is that, seeing a male and female serpent in copulation, he killed the male, and was metamorphosed into a woman, seven years later he saw a similar phenomenon, and killed the female, whereupon he became a man again Thus, when Jupiter and Juno wished to know whether man or woman had the greater enjoyment in married life, they referred the question to Tiresias, who declared that the pleasure of the woman is tenfold greater than that of the man (See CALLIS)

In troth," said Jove (and as he spoke he laughed While to his queen from nectar bowls he quaffed)

The sense of pleasure in the male is far More dull and dead than what you females have."

Juno the truth of what he said denied Tiresias therefore must the case decide

For he the pleasure of each sex had tried

Addison *The Transformation of Tiresias* (1719)

There is an awful thing which much perplexes, Unless like wise Tiresias we had proved

By turns the difference of the several sexes.

Byron *Don Juan* xiv 73 (1794)

* * The name is generally pronounced *Ti're'sias*, but Milton calls it *Ti're'sus*

Blind Thamyris and blind Mæonides (*Homer*).

And Tiresias and I hincus (*Plautus*) prophets of I Paradise Lost III 36 (1666)

Tirlsneck (*Jonnie*), beadle of old St Roman's—Sir W Scott, *St Roman's Well* (time, George III)

Tirso de Moh'na, the pseudonym of Gabriel Tellez, a Spanish monk and dramatist His comedy called *Contruando de Piedra* (1626) was imitated by Moliere in his *Festin de Pierre* (1665), and has given birth to the whole host of comedies and operas on the subject of "don Juan" (1570-1648)

Tiryas (*The Gallery of*), one of the old Cyclopean structures mentioned by Homer, and still extant in Argolis The stones of this "gallery" are so enormous that two horses could not stir the smallest of them

* * Similar Cyclopean structures are the "treasury of Atreus," till "gate of Lions," the "tomb of Phoroneus" (3 syl), and the "tomb of Danaos," all in Mycæne

Tirynt'han Swain (*The*), Her'culès, called in Latin *Thynthus Heros*, because he generally resided at Tiryas, a town of Argolis, in Greece

Upon his shield lay that Tirynt'han swain

Scott *Life of Henry VIII* and *other poems*

Tisaphernes (4 syl), "the thunderbolt of war" He was in the army of

Egypt, and was slain by Rinaldo —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xx (1575)

* * This son of Mars must not be mistaken for Tissaphernes the Persian satrap, who sided with the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war, and who treacherously volunteered to guide "the ten thousand" back to Greece

Tisbina, wife of Iroldo Prasildo, a Babylonish nobleman, falls in love with her, and threatens to kill himself Tishina, to divert him, tells him if he will perform certain exploits which she deemed impossible, she will return his love These exploits he accomplishes, and Tisbina, with Iroldo, take poison to avoid dishonour Prasildo discovers that the draught they have taken is harmless, and tells them so, whereupon Iroldo quits the country, and Tisbina marries Prasildo —Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495) (See DIANORA, p 251, and DORIGEN, p 266)

Tisellin, the raven, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Tisiph'one (4 syl), one of the three Furies Covered with a bloody robe, she sits day and night at hell-gate, armed with a whip Tibullus says her head was coifed with serpents in lieu of hair

The Desert Fairy with her head covered with snakes like Tisiphoné mounted on a winged griffin —Comte de Launois *Fairy Tales* (The Yellow Dwarf 1632)

Tit'an, the sun or Helios, the child of Hyperion and Basil'ea, and grandson of Caelum or heaven Virgil calls the sun "Titan," and so does Ovid

primo crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radisque retexerit orbem.
Æneid iv 118 119

A maiden queen that shone at Titan's ray
Spenser *Fairy Queen* l 4 (1599).

Titans, giants, sons of Heaven and Earth Their names were Océanos, Kæos, Kronos, Hyperion, Iap'etos, and Kronos The *Titanides* were Thia [Thia], Rheia, Themis, Mnemosynê, Phœbé, and Tethys

Titan'ia, queen of the fairies, and wife of Oberon Oberon wanted her to give him for a page a little changeling, but Titania refused to part with him, and this led to a fairy quarrel Oberon, in revenge, anointed the eyes of Titania during sleep with an extract of "Love in Idleness," the effect of which was to make her fall in love with the first object she saw on waking The first object Titania set eyes on happened to be a country bumpkin, whom Puck had dressed up with di-

ass's head While Titania was fondling this "unamiable creature," Oberon came upon her, sprinkled on her an antidote, and Titania, thoroughly ashamed of herself, gave up the boy to her spouse, after which a reconciliation took place between the wifal fairies —Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592)

Tite Barnacle (Mr), head of the Circumlocution Office, and a very great man in his own opinion The family had intermarried with the Stiltskings, and the Barnacles and Stiltskings found berths pretty readily in the national workshop, where brains and conceit were in inverse ratio The young gents in the office usually spoke with an eye-glass in the eye, in this sort of style "Oh, I say, look here! Can't attend to you to-day, you know But look here! I say, can't you call to-morrow?" "No" "Well, but I say, look here! Is this public business?" —anything about—tonnage—or that sort of thing?" Having made his case understood, Mr Clennam received the following instructions in these words —

You must find out all about it. Then you'll memo-

—C Dickens, *Little Dorrit* x (1857)

Titho'nus, a son of Laomedon king of Troy He was so handsome that Aurora became enamoured of him, and persuaded Jupiter to make him immortal, but as she forgot to ask for eternal youth also, he became decrepit and ugly, and Aurora changed him into a cicada or grasshopper His name is a synonym for a very old man

Wear of aged Tithon's saffron bed.

Spenser *Fairy Queen* l 11 7 (1599).

thinner than Tithon was

Before he faded into air

Lord Lytton *Tales of Myl* ii 11.

Titho'nus (The Consort of), the moon

Now the fair consort of Tithonus old

Arisen from her mate's beloved arms

Looked palely o'er the eastern cliff

Dante *Purgatory* ix. (1295).

Tithor'ea, one of the two chief summits of Parnassus It was dedicated to Bacchus, the other (*Lycorêa*) being dedicated to the Muses and Apollo

Titian (*Tiziano Vecellio*), an Italian landscape painter, especially famous for his elonds (1477-1576)

Titian (The French), Jacques Blanchard (1600-1638)

Titian (The Portuguese), Alonzo Sanchez Coello (1515-1590)

Titmarsh (Michael Angelo), a pseudonym of Thackeray. Called "Michael Angelo" from his massive body, broad shoulders, and large head (1811-1863)

Titmouse (Mr Tittlebat), a vulgar, ignorant cockeomb, suddenly raised from the degree of a linen-draper's shopman to a man of fortune, with an income of £10,000 a year—Warren, *Ten Thousand a Year*

Titto Mele'ma, a Greek, who marries Romola—George Eliot [*Mrs Cross*], *Romola*

Titurel, the first king of Grail-burg. He has brought into subjection all his passions, has resisted all the seductions of the world, and is modest, chaste, pious, and devout. His daughter Siguné is in love with Tschionatulander, who is slain—Wolfram von Eschenbach, *Titurcl* (thirteenth century)

* * * Wolfram's *Titurcl* is a tedious expansion of a lay already in existence, and Albert of Scharfenberg produced a *Young Titurcl*, at one time thought the best romance of chivalry in existence, but it is pompous, stilted, erudite, and wearisome

Titus, the son of Lucius Junius Brutus. He joined the faction of Tarquin, and was condemned to death by his father, who, having been the chief instrument in banishing the king and all his race, was created the first consul. The subject has been often dramatized. In English, by N. Lee (1679) and John Howard Payne (1820). In French, by Arnault, in 1792, and by Ponsard, in 1843. In Italian, by Alfieri, *Bruto*, etc. It was in Payne's tragedy that Charles Kean made his *début* in Glasgow as "Titus," his father playing "Brutus."

The house was filled to overflowing. The stirring interest of the play combined with the natural acting of the father and son completely subdued the audience. They sat effused in tears during the last pathetic interview until Brutus overwhelmed by his emotions, falls on the neck of Titus exclaiming in a burst of agony: "Embrace thy wretched father! when the whole theatre broke forth in long peals of applause. Edmund Kean then whispered in his son's ear: "Charlie my boy, we are doing the trick."—Cole *Life of Charles Kean*.

Titus, "the delight of man," the Roman emperor, son of Vespasian (40, 79-81)

Titus, the penitent thief, according to Longfellow. Dumachus and Titus were two of a band of robbers, who attacked Joseph in his flight into Egypt. Titus said, "Let these good people go in peace," but Dumachus replied, "First let

them pay their ransom." Whereupon Titus handed to his companion forty groats, and the infant Jesus said to him:

When thirty years shall have gone by,
In Jerusalem shall die

On the accursed tree
Then on My right and My left side
These thieves shall both be crucified
And Titus thenceforth shall abide
In paradise with Me.

Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Tityre Tas (long u), the name assumed in the seventeenth century by a clique of young blades of the better class, whose delight was to break windows, upset sedan-chairs, molest quiet citizens, and rudely caress pretty women in the streets at night-time. These brawlers took successively many titular names, as Muns, Hectors, Scourers, afterwards Nickers, later still Heavubites, and lastly Mohawks or Mohocks.

"Tityre tu-s" is meant for the plural of "Tityre tu," in the first line of Virgil's first *Eclogue*. "Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi," and meant to imply that these blades were men of leisure and fortune, who "lay at ease under their patrimonial beech trees."

Tityrus, in the *Shepherd's Calendar*, by Spenser (ecl u and vi), is meant for Chaucer

Spenser *The Shepherd's Calendar* xii. (1579)

Tityus, a giant, whose body covered nine acres of ground. In Tartarus, two vultures or serpents feed for ever on his liver, which grows as fast as it is gnawed away.

Prometheus (3 syl) is said to have been fastened to mount Caucasus, where two eagles fed on his liver, which never wasted.

Nor unobserved lay stretched upon the marble
Tityus earth-born whose body long and large
Covered nine acres. There two vultures sit,
Of appetite insatiate and with beaks
For ravine bent, unintermitting goad
His liver. Powerless he is put to slit
The fierce devourers. To this penance judged
For rape intended on Lætona fair

Fenton's *Homér's Odyssey* xl (1716)

Tizo'na, the Cid's sword. It was buried with him, as Joyeuse (Charlemagne's sword) was buried with Charlemagne, and Durindana with Orlando.

Tlal'ala, surnamed "The Tiger," one of the Aztecs. On one occasion, being taken captive, Madoc released him, but he continued the unrelenting foe of Madoc and his new colony, and was always foremost in working them evil.

When at length, the Aztecas, being overcome, migrated to Mexico, Tlalala refused to quit the spot of his father's tomb, and threw himself on his own javelin—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Toad with an R, worthlessness, mere dung Anglo-Saxon, *toird* or *toord*, (now spelt with a u), hence in the Gospel of St Luke xiii 8 "He answeringe seide to him, Lord, suffer also this zeer, til the while I delue [*delve*] aboute it, and sende *toordis*"—*Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels*, Bosworth, p 365, Wycliffe (1389)

Good husband his boon Or request hath afar
Ill husband as soon Hath a toad with an R.
Tusser *Five Hundred Points* etc. ill. 16

(A good husband has his wishes fulfilled readily, but a bad husband is served with a too[r]d as soon as with the boon requested)

Toad-Eater (*Pulteney's*) Henry Vane was so called, in 1742, by sir Robert Walpole Two years later, Sarah Fielding, in *David Simple*, speaks of "toad-eater" as "quite a new word" (Spanish, *todita*, "a factotum," one who will do any sort of work for his employer)

Tobacco, says Stow, in his *Chronicle*, was first brought to England by sir John Hawkins, in 1565 (7 Elizabeth)

Before that Indian weed so strongly was embraced,
Wherein such mighty sums were prodigally waste
Dryton *Polyolbion*, xl. (1613).

Tobo'so (*Dulcinea del*), the lady chosen by don Quixote for his particular paragon Sancho Panza says she was "a stout-built, sturdy wench, who could pitch the bar as well as any young fellow in the parish" The knight had been in love with her before he took to errantry She was Aldonza Lorenzo, the daughter of Lorenzo Corchuelo and Aldonza Nogalés, but when signor Quixada assumed the dignity of knighthood, he changed the name and style of his lady into Dulcinea del Toboso, which was more befitting his rank—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I 1 1 (1605)

Toby, waiter of the Spa hotel, St Ronan's, kept by Sandie Lawson—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Toby, a brown Rockingham-ware beer jug, with the likeness of Toby Filpot embossed on its sides, "a goodly jug of well-browned clay, fashioned into the form of an old gentleman, atop of whose

bald head was a fine froth answering to his wig" (ch iv)

Gabriel lifted Toby to his mouth, and took a hearty draught.—C. Dickens *Master Humphrey's Clock* (Barbary Ridge" xli 1841)

Toby, Punch's dog, in the puppet-show exhibition of *Punch and Judy*

In some versions of the great drama of *Punch* there is a small dog (a modern innovation) supposed to be the private property of that gentleman and of the name of Toby—always Toby This dog has been stolen in youth from another gentleman and fraudulently sold to the confiding hero who having no guile himself has no suspicion that it lurks in others but Toby entertaining a grateful recollection of his old master and scornful to attach himself to any new patron, not only refuses to smoke a pipe at the bidding of Punch but (to mark his old fidelity more strongly) seizes him by the nose and wrings the same with violence at which instance of canine attachment the spectators are always deeply affected.—C Dickens.

Toby, in the periodical called *Punch*, is represented as a grave, consequential, sullen, unsocial pug, perched on back volumes of the national *Menippus*, which he guards so stolidly that it would need a very bold heart to attempt to filch one There is no reminiscence in this Toby, like that of his peep-show namesake, of any previous master, and no aversion to his present one Punch himself is the very bean-ideal of good-natured satire and far-sighted shrewdness, while his dog (the very Diogenes of his tribe) would scorn his nature if he could be made to smile at anything

* * The first cover of immortal *Punch* was designed by A S Henning, the present one by Richard Doyle

Toby (*Uncle*), a captain, who was wounded at the siege of Namur, and was obliged to retire from the service He is the impersonation of kindness, benevolence, and simple-heartedness, his courage is undoubted, his gallantry delightful for its innocence and modesty Nothing can exceed the grace of uncle Toby's love-passages with the Widow Wadman It is said that lieutenant Sterne (father of the novelist) was the prototype of uncle Toby—Sterne, *Tristram Shandy* (1759)

My uncle Toby is one of the finest compliments ever paid to human nature. He is the most unoffending of God's creatures or as the French would express it, *un tel petit bonhomme* Of his bowling green his sleep, and his amours who would say or think anything amiss!—Hazlitt.

Toby Veck, ticket-porter and jobman, nicknamed "Trotty" from his trotting pace He was "a weak, small, spare man," who loved to earn his money, and heard the chimes ring words in accordance with his fancy, hopes, and fears After a dinner of tripe, he lived for a time in a sort of dream, and woke up on New Year's Day to dance at his

daughter's wedding —C Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Todd (*Laurie*), a poor Scotch nail-maker, who emigrates to America, and, after some reverses of fortune, begins life again as a brickwoodman, and greatly prospers —Galt, *Laurie Todd*

Tod'gers (*Mrs*), proprietress of a "commercial boarding-house," weighed down with the overwhelming cares of "sauces, gravy," and the wherewithal of providing for her lodgers Mrs Todgers had a "soft heart" for Mr Pecksniff, widower, and being really kind-hearted, befriended poor Merev Pecksniff in her miserable married life with her brutal husband Jonas Chuzzlewit —C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841)

Tofa'na, of Palermo, a noted poisoner, who sold a tasteless, colourless poison, called the *Manna of St Nicola of Bara*, but better known as *Aqua Tofana*. Above 600 persons fell victims to this fatal drug. She was discovered in 1659, and died 1730

La Spira or Hieronyma Spira, about a century previously, sold an "elixir" equally fatal. The secret was ultimately revealed to her father confessor

Tofts (*Mistress*), a famous singer towards the close of the eighteenth century. She was very fond of cats, and left a legacy to twenty of the tabby tribe

Not Nibb mourned more for fourteen brats
Nor Mistress Toft, to leave her twenty cats.
Peter Pindar [*Dr Volcott*], *Old Simon* (1809)

Togar'ma ("island of blue waves"), one of the Hebrides —Ossian, *Death of Cuthullin*

Togorma, the kingdom of Connal son of Colgar —Ossian, *Fingal*

Tohu va Bohu, at sixes and sevens, in the utmost confusion, topsy-turvy

The earth was tohu va bohu (i. e. void and) in confusion. In short a chaos. This may well be applied to a country desolated by war. (Note by Edit. John's ed.) —Rabelais, *Pantagruel* iv. 17 (1546)

Tomette, a confidential female servant of Argon the *malade imaginaire*. "Adroite, soigneuse, diligente, et surtout fidèle," but contrarious, and always calling into action her master's irritable temper. In order to cure him, she pretends to be a travelling physician of about 90 years of age, although she has not seen twenty-six summers, and in the capacity of a Galen, declares M Argon is

suffering from lungs, recommends that one arm should be cut off, and one eye taken out to strengthen the remaining one. She enters into a plot to open the eyes of Argon to the real affection of Angelique (his daughter), the false love of her step-mother, and to marry the former to Cléante the man of her choice, in all which schemes she is fully successful —Moliere, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673)

Toison d'Or, chief herald of Burgundy —Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Toki, the Danish William Tell. Saxo Grammaticus, a Danish writer of the twelfth century, tells us that Toki once boasted, in the hearing of Harald Bluetooth, that he could hit an apple with his arrow off a pole, and the Danish Gessler set him to try his skill by placing an apple on the head of the archer's son (twelfth century)

Tolande of Anjou, a daughter of old king René of Provence, and sister of Margaret of Anjou (wife of Henry VI of England) —Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Tolbooth (*The*), the principal prison of Edinburgh

The Tolbooth — his charms
If her arms
Byron, *Reviewers* (1809).

Lord Byron refers to the "duel" between Francis Jeffrey editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and Thomas Moore the poet, at Chalk Farm, in 1806. The duel was interrupted, and it was then found that neither of the pistols contained a bullet

Can none remember that eventful day
That ever glorious, almost fatal fray
When Little's (Thomas Moore) leafless pistol met his eye
And Bow Street myrmidons stood laughing by ?
Ditto

Tole'do, famous for its sword-blades. Vienne, in the Lower Dauphine, is also famous for its swords. Its martinets (i. e. the water-mills for an iron forge) are turned by a little river called Gere

Gargantua gave Touchsuet an excellent sword of a Vienne blade with a golden scabbard —Rabelais, *Gargantua* i. 46 (1533)

Tolmetes (3 syl), Foolhardiness personified in *The Purple Island*, fully described in canto viii. His companions were Arrogance, Bragg, Carelessness, and Fear (Greek, *tolmētēs*, "a foolhardy man")

Thus ran the rash Tolmeets, never viewing
The fearful fiends that duly him attended
Much would he boldly do, but much more boldly vaunt
P. Fletcher, *The Purple Island* viii (1633)

Tom, "the Portugal dustman," who joined the allied army against France in the war of the Spanish Succession—Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712)

Tom, one of the servants of Mr Peregrine Lovel, "with a good deal of surly honesty about him." Tom is no sneak, and no tell-tale, but he refuses to abet Philip the butler in sponging on his master, and wasting his property in riotous living. When Lovel discovers the state of affairs, and clears out his household, he returns Tom, to whom he entrusts the cellar and the plate—Rev J Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759)

Tom Folio, Thomas Rawlinson, the biblioplist (1681-1725)

Tom Jones (1 syl), a model of generosity, openness, and manly spirit, mixed with dissipation. Lord Byron calls him "an accomplished blackguard" (*Don Juan*, xiii 110, 1824)—Fielding, *Tom Jones* (1749)

A hero with a flawed reputation, a hero sponging for a gulinea, a hero who cannot pay his landlady and is obliged to let his honour out to hire is absurd and the claim of Tom Jones to heroic rank is quite untenable—Thackeray

Tom Long, the hero of an old tale, entitled *The Merry Conceits of Tom Long, the Carrier, being many Pleasant Passages and Mad Pranks which he observed in his Travels*. This tale was at one time amazingly popular

Tom Scott, Daniel Quilp's boy, Tower Hill. Although Quilp was a demon incarnate, yet "between the boy and the dwarf there existed a strange kind of mutual liking." Tom was very fond of standing on his head, and on one occasion Quilp said to him, "Stand on your head again, and I'll cut one of your feet off."

The boy made no answer but directly Quilp had shut him self in stood on his head before the door then walked on his hands to the back and stood on his head there then to the opposite side and repeated the performance. Quilp, knowing his disposition was lying in wait at a little distance armed with a large piece of wood which being rough and jagged and studded with broken nails might possibly have hurt him if it had been thrown at him—C Dickens *The Old Curiosity Shop* v (1840)

Tom Thumb, the name of a very diminutive little man in the court of King Arthur, killed by the poisonous breath of a spider in the reign of King Thunstone, the successor of Arthur. In the Bodleian Library there is a ballad about Tom

Thumb, which was printed in 1630. Richard Joninson wrote in prose *The History of Tom Thumbe*, which was printed in 1621. In 1630 Charles Perreault published his tale called *Le Petit Poucet*. Tom Thumb is introduced by Drayton in his *Nymphidia* (1568-1631).

"Tom" in this connection is the Swedish *tomt* ("a nix or dwarf"), as in *Tomptgubbe* ("a brownie or kobold"), the final *t* is silent, and the tale is of Scandinavian origin.

Tom Thumb, a burlesque opera, altered by Kane O'Hara (author of *Midas*), in 1778, from a dramatic piece by Fielding the novelist (1730). Tom Thumb, having killed the giants, falls in love with Huncamunca daughter of King Arthur. Lord Grizzle wishes to marry the princess, and when he hears that the "pygmy giant-killer" is preferred before him, his lordship turns traitor, invests the palace "at the head of his rebellious rout," and is slain by Tom. Then follows the bitter end. A red cow swallows Tom, the queen Dollalolla kills Needle, Frizalletta kills the queen, Huncamunca kills Frizalletta, Doodle kills Huncamunca, Plumant kills Doodle, and the king, being left alone, stabs himself. Merlin now enters, commands the red cow to "return our England's Hannibal," after which, the wise wizard restores all the slain ones to life again, and thus "jar ending," each resolves to go home, "and make a night out."

Soon after Liston had made his popular hit in Fielding's *Tom Thumb* at the Haymarket Theatre, he was invited to dine in the City and after the dessert the whole party rose, the tables and chairs were set back, and Mr Liston was requested to favour the company with Lord Grizzle's dancing song before the children went to bed. As may be supposed Liston took his hat and danced out of the house, never more to return—C Russell, *Representative Actors*

Tom Tiddler's Ground, a nook in a rustic by-road, where Mr Mopes the hermit lived, and had succeeded in laying it waste. In the middle of the plot was a ruined hovel, without one patch of glass in the windows, and with no plank or beam that had not rotted or fallen away. There was a slough of water, a leafless tree or two, and plenty of filth. Ramour said that Tom Mopes had murdered his beautiful wife from jealousy, and had abandoned the world. Mr Traveller tried to reason with him, and bring him back to social life, but the tanker replied, "When iron is thoroughly rotten, you cannot botch it, do what you may"—C Dickens, *A Christmas Number* (1861).

Tom Tiler and His Wife, a transition play between a morality and a tragedy (1578)

Tom Tiddle, a highwayman in captain Macheath's gang. Peachum calls him "a guzzling, soaking sot, always too drunk to stand himself or to make others stand. A cart," he says, "is absolutely necessary for him"—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, I (1727)

Tom Tram, the hero of a novel entitled *The Mad Plants of Tom Tram, Son-in-Law to Mother Wirtler, wherever is added his Merry Jest, Old Concoits, and Pleasant Tales* (seventeenth century)

All your wit, wit, wit, and sham
I own from don Quixote to Tom Tram.

Prior

Tom-a-Thrum, a sprite which figures in the fairy tales of the Middle Ages, a "queer-looking little wild man," whose chief exploits were in the vaults and cellars of old castles. John Skelton, speaking of the clergy, says

Alas, I'm very shame, some cannot decline their name
For to can't can't ride. And yet will not decline
For to kepe a cure. As wrye as Tom a Thrum

C. J. A. Clout (time Henry VIII)

Tom o' Bedlam, a ticket-of-leave madman from Bethlehem Hospital, or one discharged as incurable

Tom of Ten Thousand, Thomas Thynne, so called from his great wealth. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, but why, the then dean has not thought fit to leave on record

Tom the Piper, one of the characters in the ancient morris-dance, represented with a tabour, tabour-stick, and pipe. He carried a sword and shield, to denote his rank as a "squire minstrel." His shoes were brown, his hose red and "gimp-thighed," his hat or cap red, turned up with yellow, and adorned with a feather, his doublet blue, the sleeves being turned up with yellow, and he wore a yellow cape over his shoulders (See MORRIS-DANCE)

Tom's, a noted coffee-house in Birch Lane, the usual rendezvous of young merchants at 'Change time

Tomahourich (*Muhme Janet* of), an old sibyl, aunt of Robin Oig McCombie the Highland drover—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III)

Tom'aln, a valiant fairy knight, kinsman of King Oberon. Tom'aln is

not the same as "Tom Thumb," as we are generally but erroneously told, for in the "mighty combat" Tom'aln braved Pigwiggan, while Tom'lum or Thumb seconded King Oberon. This fairy battle was brought about by the jealousy of Oberon, who considered the attentions of Pigwiggan to Queen Mab were "far too nice"—M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1563-1631)

Tomb (*Knight of the*), James Earl of Douglas in disguise

His armour was invention y painted so as to represent a skeleton. The ribs being constituted by the corse et and its back, here. The shield represented an owl with its wings spread—a device which was repeated upon the helmet which appeared to be completely covered by an image of the same bird of ill omen. But that which was particularly calculated to excite surprise in the spectator was the great height and thinness of the figure—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* iv (time Henry I)

Tomboy (*Priscilla*), a self-willed, hoydenish, ill-educated romp, of strong animal spirits, and wholly unconventional. She is a West Indian, left under the guardianship of Barnacle, and sent to London for her education. Miss Priscilla Tomboy lives with Barnacle's brother, old [Nicholas] Cockney, a grocer, where she plays boy-and-girl love with young Walter Cockney, which consists chiefly in pettish quarrels and personal insolence. Subsequently she runs off with Captain Slightly, but the captain behaves well by presenting himself next day to the guardian, and obtaining his consent to marriage—*The Romp* (adapted from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*)

Tomès [*Tô-may*], one of the five physicians called in by Scannarelle to consult on the malady of his daughter Lucinde (2 syl). Being told that a coachman he was attending was dead and buried, the doctor asserted it to be quite impossible, as the coachman had been ill only six days, and Hippocrates had positively stated that the disorder would not come to its height till the fourteenth day. The five doctors meet in consultation, talk of the town gossip, their medical experience, their visits, anything, in short, except the patient. At length the father enters to inquire what decision they had come to. One says Lucinde must have an emetic, M. Tomès says she must be bled, one says an emetic will be her death, the other that bleeding will infallibly kill her.

M. Tomès: Si vous ne faites saigner tout à l'heure votre fille, c'est une personne morte.

M. Desfontaines: Si vous la faites saigner, elle ne sera pas en vie dans un quart-d'heure.

And they quit the house in great anger (act ii 4) —Molière, *L'Amour Médecin* (1665)

N. Tonès liked correctness in medical practice —Macaulay

Tomkins (*Joseph*), secret emissary of Cromwell. He was formerly Philip Hazeldine, alias Master Fibbet, secretary to colonel Desborough (one of the parliamentary commissioners) —Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Tom'yris, queen of the Massagette. She defeated Cyrus, who had invaded her kingdom, and, having slain him, threw his head into a vessel filled with human blood, saying, "It was blood you thirsted for, now take your fill!"

Great bronze valves embossed with Tom'yris.

Tennyson *The Princess* v

[?] was shown the scath and cruel mangling made

By Tom'yris on Cyrus when she cried!

"Blood thou didst thirst for take thy fill of blood!"

Dante *Purgatory* xii (1303)

Ton-Iosal was so heavy and unwieldy that when he sat down it took the whole force of a hundred men to set him upright on his feet again —*The Fiona*

If Fion was remarkable for his stature In weight all yielded to the celebrated Ton-Iosal —J. Macpherson *Disertation on Ossian*

Ton-Thena ("fire of the wave"), a remarkable star which guided Lathion to Ireland, as mentioned in Ossian's *Tem'ora*, ii, and called in *Cathlin of Clutha*, "the red traveller of the clouds"

Tonio, a young Tyrolese, who saved Maria, the suttler-girl, when on the point of falling down a precipice. The two, of course, fall in love with each other, and the regiment, which had adopted the suttler-girl, consents to their marriage, provided Tonio will enlist under its flag. No sooner is this done than the marchioness of Berkenfield lays claim to Maria as her daughter, and removes her to the castle. In time, the castle is besieged and taken by the very regiment into which Tonio had enlisted, and, as Tonio had risen to the rank of a French officer, the marchioness consents to his marriage with her daughter —Donizetti, *La Figma del Reggimento* (1840)

Tonna (*Mrs*), Charlotte Elizabeth (1792-1846)

Tonto (*Don Cherubim*), canon of Toledo, the weakest mortal in the world, though, by his smirking air, you would judge him a wit. When he hears a delightful performance read, he listens with

such attention as seems full of intelligence, but all the while he understands nothing of the matter —Lesage, *Gil Blas*, v 12 (1724)

Tonton, the smallest dog that ever existed. When the three princes of a certain king were sent to procure the tiniest dog they could find as a present to their aged father, the White Cat gave the youngest of them a dog so small that it was packed in wadding in a common acorn shell.

As soon as the acorn was opened they all saw a little dog hid in cotton and so small it might jump through a finger ring without touching it. It was a mixture of several colours. Its ears and long hair reached to the ground. The prince set it on the ground and forthwith the tiny creature began to dance a saraland with castanets. —Comtesse D'Aunoy *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1632).

Tony Lumpkin, a young booby, fond of practical jokes and low company. He was the son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first husband —Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773)

Toodle, engine-fireman, an honest fellow, very proud of his wife Polly and her family.

Polly Toodle, known by the name of Richards, wife of the stoker. Polly was an apple-faced woman, and was mother of a large apple-faced family. This jolly, homely, kind-hearted matron was selected as the nurse of Paul Dombey, and soon became devotedly attached to Paul and his sister Florence.

Robin Toodle, known as "The Biler" or "Rob the Grinder," eldest son of Mrs. Toodle wet-nurse of Paul Dombey. Mr. Dombey gets Robin into an institution called "The Charitable Grinders," where the worst part of the boy's character is freely developed. Robin becomes a sneak, and enters the service of James Carker, manager of the firm of Dombey and Son. On the death of Carker, Robin enters the service of Miss Lucetta Tox —C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1816)

Tooley Street, London, a corruption of St. Olaf. Similarly, Taudry is a corruption of St. Audrey, St. Tibs of St. Ubes, and St. Telders of St. Ethelred.

Toom Tabard ("empty jacket"), a nickname given to John Balliol, because his appointment to the sovereignty of Scotland was an empty name. He had the royal robe or jacket, but nothing else (1259, 1292-1314)

Tooth (*A Wolf's*). At one time a wolf's tooth was worn as an amulet by children to charm away fear.

Tooth Worshipped (A) The people of Ceylon worship the tooth of an elephant, those of Malabar the tooth of a monkey. The Siamese once offered a Portuguese 700,000 ducats for the redemption of a monkey's tooth.

Tooth-picks The Romans used tooth-picks made of mastix wood in preference to quills, hence Rabelais says that prince Gargantua "picked his teeth with mastix tooth-pickers" (*s'escuroit les dents avecques ung tron de lentisee*), bk. 1. 23.

*Lentiscum masticæ sed si tibi fronder curpis
De'aurit, dentes penna, levare potes.*
Martial, *Epigramm.* xx. 24.

Toots (Mr), an innocent, warm-hearted young man, just burst from the bonds of Dr Blimher's school, and deeply in love with Florence Dombey. He is famous for blushing, refusing what he longs to accept, and for saying, "Oh, it is of no consequence." Being very nervous, he never appears to advantage, but in the main "there were few better fellows in the world."

I assure you "said Mr Toots, really I am dreadfully sorry but I s of no consequence"—C. Dickens. *Dombey and Son* xxviii. (1857).

Topas (Sir), a native of Popervng, in Flanders, a capital sportsman, archer, wrestler, and runner. Chaucer calls him "sir Topas" (q. v.)

Topas (Sir) Sir Charles Dilke was so called by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, November 25, 1871 (1810-1869).

Topham (Master Charles), usher of the black rod—Sir W. Scott, *Peccul of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

To'phet, "the place of drums," from *toph* ("a drum"). So called in allusion to the drums and timbrels sounded in the valley of Hinnom to drown the cries of children sacrificed to this idol. Solomon introduced the worship, and built a temple to Moloch on the Mount of Olives, "that opprobrious hill" (1 Kings xi. 7). The valley of Hinnom is called *Gehenna*, and is made in the New Testament a "type of hell."

the wisest heart
Of Solomon lie led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God
On that opprobrious hill, and made his grove
The pleasant valley of Manana Tophet thence
And black Gehenna called the type of hell.
Milton *Paradise Lost*, l. 470 etc. (1633)

Topsy, a young slave-girl, who never knew whether she had either father or mother, and being asked by Miss Ophelia St. Clare how she supposed she came into the world, replied, "I spects I grewed."

Mrs Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)

Tor (Sir), the natural son of king Pellinore and the wife of Aries the cowherd. He was the first of the knights of the Pound Table—Sir T. Malor, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 24 (1470).

Toralva (The licentiate), mounted on a cane, was conveyed through the air with his eyes shut, in twelve hours he arrived at Rome, and the following morning returned to Madrid. During his flight he opened his eyes once, and found himself so near the moon that he could have touched it with his finger—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 5 (1615) (See TOPPANA).

Torch-Race On the eve of the Panathenæa, there was a torch-race in ancient Greece, in which the runners were expected in succession to carry a lighted torch without allowing the flame to become extinguished. Each passed it in turn, and each received it. Plato (*Leg.*, vi.) compares the transmission of life to a torch-race, and Lucretius has the same idea—"It quasi cursores vitæ lampada tradunt" (*De Perun Natura*, ii. 77). Thomas Moore says the nations of Europe caught up the love of liberty from England, as the runners in a torch-race handed the lighted brand from one to another (See Lempriere, art. "Promethæus").

As at old games a runner snatched the torch
From runner

R. Browning *Paracelsus* II.

Twas like a torch race, such as they
Of Greece performed in ages gone,
When the feet youths, in long array
Passed the bright torch triumphant on,
I saw the expectant nations stand
To catch the coming flame in turn
I saw from ready hand to hand,
The clear but struggling glory burn.

T. Moore *The Torch of Liberty* (1814).

Tordenskiol [Tor' den shole] or the "Thunder-Shield." So Peder Wessel vice-admiral of Denmark (in the reign of Christian V.) was called. He was brought up as a tailor, and died in a duel.

From Denmark thunders Torden kiol
Let each to heaven commend his soul
And fly

Longfellow *King Christian* [V.]

Torfe (Mr George), provost of Orkney—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.)

Tormes (Lazarillo de), by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (sixteenth century), a kind of Gil Blas, whose adventures and roguish tricks are the first of a very popular

sort of novel called the *Gusto Picaresco* Lesage has imitated it in his *Gil Blas*, and we have numberless imitations in our own language (See TYLL OWLYGLASS)

The Ideal Yankee in whom European prejudice has combined the attractive traits of a Gines de Passamonte, a Joseph Surface, a Lazzarillo de Tormes, a Scapin a Thersites, and an Autolycus.—W. H. Hurlburt.

* * "Gines de Passamonte," in *Don Quixote*, by Cervantes, "Joseph Surface," in *The School for Scandal*, by Sheridan, "Scapin," in *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, by Molière, "Thersites," in Homer's *Iliad*, 1, "Autolycus," in the *Winter's Tale*, by Shakespeare

Tormot, youngest son of Torquil of the Oak (foster-father of Echin M'lan).—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

Torne'a, a lake or rather a river of Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia

Still pressing on beyond Torne's lake
Thomson *The Seasons* (Winter) 1726)

Tor'neo, a town in Finland. Often visited by travellers, who can there witness the singular phenomenon of the sun remaining above the horizon both day and night at the summer solstice. It belongs now to Russia.

Cold as the rocks on Torneo's hoary brow
Campbell *Pleasures of Hope* II. (1793)

We find our author (A. F. Skoldstrand) pursuing his journey northwards, and his description of the entrance into Westrobothnia gives us a high idea of the richness of the country in the neighbourhood of Torneo.—*Quarterly Review* April 1814.

Torquato, that is, Torquato Tasso, the Italian poet, author of *Jerusalem Delivered* (1544–1595). After the publication of his great epic, Tasso lived in the court of Ferrara, and conceived a violent passion for Leonora, one of the duke's sisters, but fled, in 1577, to Naples.

Torquato's tongue
Was tuned for slavish poems at the throne
Of thine pomp
Aken-side, *Pleasures of Imagination* II. (1741).

Torquil of the Oak, foster-father of Echin M'lan. He was chief of the clan Quhele, and had eight sons, the finest men in the clan. Torquil was a seer, who was supposed to have communication with the invisible world, and he declared a demon had told him that Echin or Hector M'lan was the only man in the two hostile clans of Chattan and Quhele who would come off scathless in the approaching combat (ch. xxvi).—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.)

A parallel combat is described in *The*

Cid. When Sancho of Castile was stabbed by Bellido of Zamora, Diego Ordoñez, of the house of Lara, challenged five of the knights of Zamora to single combat. Don Arias Gonzalo and his four sons accepted the challenge. Pedro Arias was first slain, then his brother Diego. Next came Herman, who received a mortal wound, but struck the charger of Diego Ordoñez. The charger, furious with pain, carried its rider beyond the lists, and the combat was declared to be drawn.

Torralba (Dr), carried by the spirit Cequel from Valladolid to Rome and back again in an hour and a half. He was tried by the Inquisition for sorcery (time, Charles V.).—Joseph de Ossa, Pellicier (seventeenth century) (See TORRALBA).

Torre (Sir), son of Sir Bernard, baron of Astolat. His brother was Sir Lavaine, and his sister Elaine "the lily maid of Astolat." He was blunt-mannered, but not without kindness of heart.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Elaine").

The word "Torre" is a blunder for Tirre. Sir Torre or Tor, according to Arthurian legend, was the natural son of Pellinore king of Wales, "begotten on Arles' wife, the cowherd" (pt. II. 108). It was Sir Tirre who was the brother of Elaine (pt. III. 122).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Torrismond, general of the forces of Aragon. He falls in love with Leonora, the usurping queen, promised in marriage to Bertran prince of the blood-royal, but she falls in love with Torrismond, who turns out to be the son of Sancho the deposed king. Ultimately, Sancho is restored, and Leonora is married to Torrismond.—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680).

Torso Farnasæ (3 syl.), Dircæ and her sons, the work of Appollonius and Tauriscus of Rhodes.

Toshach Beg, the "second" of M'Gillie Chattanach chief of the clan Chattan, in the great combat.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Tothill or **Tuttle**, Westminster, said to be a corruption of Tent's Hill, i.e. the Saxon god Merenry, called Tent "Hermit's Hill" or "Ermin's Hill," in the vicinity, is said to be the same word under the corrupted classic form of Hermis, which also means Mercury.

Tottenham in Boots, a popular toast in Ireland in 1731 Mr Tottenham gave the casting vote which threw out a Government bill very obnoxious to the Irish, on the subject of the Irish parliament. He had come from the country, and rushed into the House, without changing his boots, just in time to give his vote, which prevented the bill from passing by a majority of one

Totterly (*Lord*), an Adonis of 60, and a *ex-déant Jeune Homme*—C Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*

Tottipottymoy, a "Hoghan Moghan," or mock mightiness, like the mayor of Garratt, or the king of the Cannibal Islands

The mighty Tottipottymoy
Sent to our elders an envoy
Complaining sorely of the breach
Of league.

S Butler *Duallbras* II. 2 (1665)

Touch, quality "Of noble touch," of noble quality. The reference is to the touchstone by which gold is tried. Gold articles made according to the rules of alloy are called of "a true touch." The "touch of Paris" is spoken of in 1300. "Laquelle touche passe tous les ors dont l'on œuvre en tous pays." In 1597 two goldsmiths were sentenced to the pillory for making false plate and counterfeiting "her majesty's touch."

The lapis *Lydius* or touchstone is touched by the gold, and leaves a mark behind, the colour of which indicates its purity.

Gold is tried by the touchstone and men by gold—Bacon.

Touchet [*Too-shay*] When Charles IX introduced Henri of Navarre to Marie Touchet, the witty Navarrese made this anagram on her name, *Je charme tout*

Touchfaucet (*Captain*), in Pierochole's army, taken captive by friar John. Being presented to Grangousier and asked the cause of his king's invasion, he replied, "To avenge the injury done to the cake-bakers of Lernè" (ch 25, 26). Grangousier commanded his treasurer to give the friar 62,000 saluts (£15,500) in reward, and to Touchfaucet he gave "an excellent sword of a Vienne blade, with a gold scabbard, and a collar of gold weighing 702,000 merks (576,000 ounces), garnished with precious stones, and valued at £16,000 sterling, by way of present." Returning to king Pierochole, he advised him to capitulate, whereupon Rashealf cried aloud, "Unhappy the prince who

has traitors for his counsellors!" and Touchfaucet, drawing "his new sword," ran him through the body. The king demanded who gave him the sword, and being told the truth, ordered his guards "to hew him in pieces"—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i 45-47 (1533)

Touching for the King's Evil. It is said that scrofulous diseases were at one time very prevalent in the island, and that Edward the Confessor, in answer to earnest prayer, was told it would be cured by the royal touch. Edward, being gifted with this miraculous power, transmitted it as an heirloom to his successors. Henry VII presented each person touched with a small coin, called a touch-piece or touch-penny.

Charles II of England, during his reign, touched as many as 92,107 persons, the smallest number (2983) being in the year 1669, and the largest number in 1684, when many were trampled to death (see Macaulay's *History of England*, 214). In these "touchings," John Brown, a royal surgeon, superintended the ceremony (See *Macbeth*, act iv sc 3).

Prince Charles Edward, who claimed to be prince of Wales, touched a female child for the disease in 1745.

The French kings claimed the same divine power from Anne of Clovis, A.D. 481. And on Easter Sunday, 1686, Louis XIV touched 1600, using these words, *Le roy te touche, Dieu te guerisse*.

* * Dr Johnson was the last person touched. The touch-piece given to him has on one side this legend, *Soli Deo gloria*, and on the other side, *Anna D G M BR F et H REG* ("Anne, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, queen").

Our good Edward be the Confessor and king
twixt the throat and jaws
he remedy nor cause
by earnest prayer

This tumour by a king might cur'd be alone
Which he an heirloom left unto the English throne
Dryden *Polyolbion* xi. (1613)

Touching Glasses in drinking healths

When prince Charles passed over into France, after the failure of the expedition in 1715 his supporters were beset with spies on every hand. It so happened that occasionally in society they were necessitated to drink the king's health but it was tacitly understood that the king "was not king George but the king over the water." To express this symbolically one glass was passed over another and later down the foot of one glass was touched against the rim of another—*Notes and Queries of New York*, October 18.3

Touchstone, a clown filled with "quips and cranks and wanton wiles." The original of this character was Tar-

ton, the favourite court jester of queen Elizabeth —Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1s98)

His famous speech is "the seven degrees of affront" (1) the *retort courteous*, (2) the *quip modest*, (3) the *reply churlish*, (4) the *reproof valiant*, (5) the *counter-check quarrelsome*, (6) the *lie circumstantial*, and (7) the *lie direct* (act v se 4)

Tarleton (1530-1588) was inimitable in such parts as Launcelot in the *Merchant of Venice* (Shakespeare) and Touchstone "For these clowns parts he never had an equal and never will have —Baker *Chronicles*

Touchwood (Colonel), "the most passionate, impatient, unreasonable, good-natured man in Christendom" Uncle of major and Clarissa Touchwood

Sophia Touchwood, the colonel's daughter, in love with her cousin, major Touchwood Her father wants her to marry colonel Clifford, but the colonel has fixed his heart on Clarissa, the major's sister

Major Touchwood, nephew of colonel Touchwood, and in love with his cousin Sophia, the colonel's daughter He fancied that colonel Clifford was his rival, but Clifford was in love with Clarissa, the major's sister This error forms the plot of the farce, and the mistakes which arise when the major dresses up to pass himself off for his uncle constitute its fun and entanglement

Clarissa Touchwood, the major's sister, in love with colonel Clifford They first met at Brighton, and the colonel thought her Christian name was Sophia, hence the major looked on him as a rival —T Dibdin, *What Next?*

Touchwood (Lord), uncle of Mellefont (2 syl)

Lady Touchwood his wife, sister of sir Paul Plunk She entertains a criminal passion for her nephew Mellefont, and, because he repels her advances, vows to ruin him Accordingly, she tells her husband that the young man has sought to dishonour her, and when his lordship fancies that the statement of his wife must be greatly overstated, he finds Mellefont with lady Touchwood in her own private chamber This seems to corroborate the accusation laid to his charge, but it was an artful trick of Maskwell's to make mischief, and in a short time a conversation which he overhears between lady Touchwood and Maskwell reveals the infamous scheme most fully to him —Congreve, *The Double* (1700)

(Lord and lady Touchwood must not be mistaken for sir George and lady Frances Touchwood, which are very different characters)

Their Wildair, sir John Brutes, lady Touchwoods and Mrs. Frails are conventional reproductions of those wild gallants and demireps which figure in the licentious dramas of Dryden and Shadwell —Sir W Scott, *The Drama*.

* * "Wildair," in *The Constant Couple*, by Farquhar, "Brute," in *The Provoked Wife*, by Vanbrugh, "Mrs Frail," in *Love for Love*, by Congreve

Touchwood (Sir George), the loving husband of lady Frances, desperately jealous of her, and wishing to keep her out of all society, that she may not lose her native simplicity and purity of mind Sir George is a true gentleman of most honourable feelings

Lady Frances Touchwood, the sweet, innocent wife of sir George Touchwood Before her marriage she was brought up in seclusion in the country, and sir George tries to keep her fresh and pure in London —Mrs Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780)

The calm and lovely innocence of lady Touchwood could by nobody be so happily represented as by this actress (*Mrs Hartley 1751-18-4*) —T Davies.

Touchwood (Peregrine), a touchy old East Indian, a relation of the Mowbray family —Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Tough (Mr), an old harrister —Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Touran The death of the children of Touran forms one of the three tragic stories of the ancient Irish The other two are *The Death of the Children of Ivr*, and *The Death of the Children of Usnach*

Tournemine (3 syl), a Jesuit of the eighteenth century, fond of the marvellous "Il aimait le merveilleux et ne renonçait qu'avec peine à y croire"

Il ressemble à Tournemine
Il croit ce qu'il imagine.

French Proverb

Tours, in France, according to fable, is so called from Turonès, a nephew of Brute the mythical king of Britain

In the party of Brutus was one Turones his nephew inferior to none in courage and strength from whom Tours derived its name being the place of his sepulture —Geoffrey of Monmouth *British History* (1142)

Touthope (Mr), a Scotch attorney and clerk of the peace —Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Towel (*An Oaken*), a cudgel "To be rubbed down with an oaken towel" is to be well beaten

She ordered the fellow to be drawn through a horre-pond, and then to be well rubbed down with an oaken towel.—*The Adventure of My Aunt*.

Tower of Hunger (*The*), Gualandi, the tower in which Ugolino with his two sons and two grandsons were starved to death in 1288 —Dante, *Inferno* (1300)

Tower of London (*The*) was really built by Gundulphus bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William I, but tradition ascribes it to Julius Caesar

Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame
Gray *The Bard* (1757)

Tower of Vathek, built with the intention of reaching heaven, that Vathek might pry into the secrets seen by Mahomet. The staircase contained 11,000 stairs, and when the top was gained men looked no bigger than pygmies, and cities seemed mere bee-hives —Beckford, *Vathek* (1784)

Townley Mysteries, certain religious dramas, so called because the MS containing them belonged to P Townley. These dramas are supposed to have been acted at Widkirk Abbey, in Yorkshire. In 1831 they were printed for the Surtees Society, under the editorship of the Rev Joseph Hunter and J Stevenson (See COVENTRY MYSTERIES)

Townly (*Colonel*), attached to Berinthia, a handsome young widow, but in order to win her he determines to excite her jealousy, and therefore pretends love to Amanda, her cousin. Amanda, however, repels his attentions with disdain, and the colonel, seeing his folly, attaches himself to Berinthia —Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777)

Townly (*Lord*), a nobleman of generous mind and high principle, liberal and manly. Though very fond of his wife, he insists on a separation, because she is so extravagant and self-willed. Lady Townly sees, at length, the folly of her ways, and promises amendment, whereupon the husband relents, and receives her into favour again.

The London critics acknowledged that J G Holman's lord Townly "was the perfection of the nobleman of the days of Chesterfield. He was not the actor but the dignified lord himself —Donaldson.

Lady Townly, the gay but not unfaithful young wife of lord Townly, who thinks that the pleasure of life consists in gambling, she "cares nothing for her husband," but "loves almost everything he hates." She says

I dote upon assemblies, my heart bounds at a ball and at an opera I expire. Then I love play to distraction, cards enchant me, and dice put me out of my little wits.

—Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* III. 1 (1723)

The part which at once established her [*Miss Farren's*] fame as an actress was "lady Townly" —the whole house was enraptured.—*Memoir of Elizabeth Countess of Derby* (1822)

(Mrs Pritchard, Margaret Woffington, Miss Brunton, Miss M. Tree, and Miss E. Tree were all excellent in this favourite part)

Tox (*Miss Lueretia*), the bosom friend of Mr Dombey's married sister (Mrs Chick). Miss Lueretia was a faded lady, "as if she had not been made in fast colours," and was washed out. She "ambled through life without any opinions, and never abandoned herself to unavailing regrets." She greatly admired Mr Dombey, and entertained a forlorn hope that she might be selected by him to supply the place of his deceased wife. Miss Tox lived in Princess Place, and maintained a weak flirtation with a major Bagstock, who was very jealous of Mr Dombey —C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Tozer, one of the ten young gentlemen in the school of Dr Blumber when Paul Dombey was there. A very solemn lad, whose "shirt-collar curled up the lobes of his ears" —C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Trabb, a prosperous old bachelor, a tailor by trade.

He was having his breakfast in the parlour behind the shop. He had sliced his hot roll into three feather beds, and was slipping butter in between the blankets. He was a prosperous old bachelor and his open window looked into a prosperous little garden and orchard, and there was a prosperous iron safe let into the wall at the side of the fireplace and without doubt heaps of his prosperity were put away in it in bags.—C Dickens, *Great Expectations* xix. (1860)

Tracy, one of the gentlemen in the earl of Sussex's train —Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Traddles, a simple, honest young man, who believes in everybody and everything. Though constantly failing, he is never depressed by his want of success. He had the habit of brushing his hair up on end, which gave him a look of surprise.

At the Creakle's school when I was miserable, he [*Traddles*] would lay his head on the desk for a little while and then cheering up would draw skeletons all over his slate.—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* viii. (1843).

Trade'love (*Mr*), a broker on 'Change, one of the four guardians of Anne Lovely the hearse. He was "a fellow that would out-lie the devil for the advantage of stock, and cheat his own father in a bargain. He was a great

stockler for trade, and hated every one that wore a sword" (act 1 1) Colonel Feignwell passed himself off as a Dutch merchant named Jan van Timtamtire-leretta herr van Feignwell, and made a bet with Tradelove Tradelove lost, and cancelled the debt by giving his consent to the marriage of his ward to the supposed Dutchman — Mrs Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717)

Trafford (*F G*), the pseudonym of Mrs C L Riddell, before the publication of *George Geith*

Tragedy (*Father of Greek*), Thespis, the Richardson of Athens Æschylus is also called "The Father of Greek Tragedy" (n c 525-426)

Tragedy (*The Father of French*), Garnier (1534-1590)

Tragedy (*The First English*), *Gorboduc*, by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville (1569) The first comedy was *Ralph Roister Doister*, by Nicholas Udall (1561)

Thorabury says the coadjutor of Norton was lord Buckhurst, and Charles Lamb maintains that lord Buckhurst "supplied the more vital parts," but professor Craik says Sackville was the worker together with Norton

Trained Band, the volunteer artillery, whose ground for practice was in Moorfields John Gilpin was "captain of the band"

A Trained Band captain who was he
Of famous London town.
Cowper *John Gilpin* (1789).

Trajan (*The Second*), Marcus Aurelius Claudius, surnamed Gothicus, noted for his valour, justice, and goodness (215, 268-270)

Trajan and St. Gregory It is said that Trajan, although unbaptized, was delivered from hell in answer to the prayers of St Gregory

There was storied on the rock
The exalted glory of the Roman prince
Whose mighty worth moved Gregory to earn
His mighty conquest—Trajan the emperor
Dante Purgatory xl (1308)

Trajan and the Importunate Widow One day, a mother appeared before the emperor Trajan, and cried, "Grant vengeance, sir! My son is murdered" The emperor replied, "I cannot stop now, wait till I return" "But, sire," pleaded the widow, "if you do not return, who will grant me justice?" "My successor," said Trajan "And Trajan leave to another the duty that

he himself is appointed to perform?" On hearing this, the emperor stopped his cavalcade, heard the woman's cause, and granted her suit *Dante* tells this tale in his *Purgatory*, xi — John of Salisbury, *Polycraticus de Curialium Nugis*, v 8 (twelfth century)

Dion Cassius (*Roman History*, lxxix) tells the same story of Hadrian When a woman appeared before him with a suit as he was starting on a journey, the emperor put her off, saying, "I have no leisure now" She replied, "If Hadrian has no leisure to perform his duties, let him cease to reign!" On hearing this reproof, he dismounted from his horse, and gave ear to the woman's cause

A woman once made her appeal to Philip of Macedon, who, being busy at the time, petulantly exclaimed, "Woman, I have no time now for such matters" "If Philip has no time to render justice," said the woman, "then is it high time for Philip to resign!" The king felt the rebuke, heard the cause patiently, and decided it justly

Tramecksan and Slamecksan, the High-heels and Low-heels, two great political factions of Lilliput The animosity of these Guelphs and Ghibellines of punydom ran so high "that no High-heel would eat or drink with a Low-heel, and no Low-heel would salute or speak to a High-heel" The king of Lilliput was a High-heel, but the heir-apparent a Low-heel — Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," iv, 1726)

Tramp (*Gaffer*), a peasant at the execution of old Meg Murdochson — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Tramtrist (*Sir*), the name assumed by sir Tristram when he went to Ireland to be cured of his wounds after his combat with sir Marhaus Here La Belle Isold (or Isold "the Fair") was his leech, and the young knight fell in love with her When the queen discovered that sir Tramtrist was sir Tristram, who had killed her brother, sir Marhaus, in combat, she plotted to take his life, and he was obliged to leave the island La Belle Isold subsequently married king Mark of Cornwall, but her heart was ever fixed on her brave young patient — Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii 9-12 (1470)

Tranchera, Agricane's sword, which afterwards belonged to Brandimart — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Tia'mio, one of the servants of Lucentio the gentleman who marries Bianca (the sister of Katharina "the Paduan shrew") — Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594)

Transfer, a usurer, who is willing to advance sir George Wealthy a sum of money on these easy terms (1) 5 per cent interest, (2) 10 per cent premium, (3) 5 per cent for insuring the young man's life, (4) a handsome present to himself as broker, (5) the borrower to pay all expenses, and (6) the loan not to be in cash but goods, which are to be taken at a valuation and sold at auction at the borrower's sole hazard. These terms are accepted, and sir George promises besides a handsome *douceur* to Loader for having found a usurer so promptly — Foote, *The Minor* (1760)

Transformations In the art of transformation, one of the most important things was a ready wit to adopt in an instant some form which would give you an advantage over your adversary, thus, if your adversary appeared as a mouse, you must change into an owl, then your adversary would become an arrow to shoot the owl, and you would assume the form of fire to burn the arrow, whereupon your adversary would become water to quench the fire, and he who could outwit the other would come off victorious. The two best examples I know of this sort of contest are to be found, one in the *Arabian Nights*, and the other in the *Mabinochion*.

The former is the contest between the Queen of Beauty and the son of the daughter of Eblis. He appeared as a scorpion, she in a moment became a serpent, whereupon he changed into an eagle, she into a more powerful black eagle, he became a cat, she a wolf, she instantly changed into a worm and crept into a pomegranite, which in time burst, whereupon he assumed the form of a cock to devour the seed, but it became a fish, the cock then became a pike, but the princess became a blazing fire, and consumed her adversary before he had time to change — "The Second Calender"

The other is the contest between Caridwen and Gwion Bach. Bach fled as a hare, she changed into a greyhound, whereupon he became a fish, she an otter-bitch, he instantly became a bird, she a hawk, but he became as quick as thought a grain of wheat. Caridwen now became a hen, and made for the

wheat-corn and devoured him — "Talesin"

Translator - General Plunk non Holland is so called by Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*. Mr Holland translated Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Suetonius, Xenophon, and several other classic authors (1551-1636)

Trap to Catch a Sunbeam, by Matilda Anne Planché (afterwards Mrs Mackarness)

Trapbois (Old), a miser in Alsatia. Even in his extreme age, "he was believed to understand the plucking of a pigeon better than any man in Alsatia"

Martha Trapbois, the miser's daughter, a cold, decisive, masculine woman, who marries Richie Moniphes — Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Trap'oban (The Island of), ruled over by Alifanfaron. It is in the Utopian Ocean, 92° N lat., 180° 2' W long. — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I in 4 (1605)

Trapper (The) Natty Bumppo is so called in *The Prairie*. He is introduced in four other of Cooper's novels as "The Deerslayer," "The Pathfinder," "The Hawk-eye" in *The Last of the Mohicans*, and "Natty Bumppo" in *The Pioneers*

Traveller (The) The scheme of this poem is very simple. The poet supposes himself seated among Alpine solitudes, looking down upon a hundred kingdoms. He would fain find some spot where happiness can be attained, but the natives of each realm think their own the best, yet the amount of happiness in each is pretty well equal. To illustrate this, the poet describes the manners and government of Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, and England — O Goldsmith (1764)

Traveller (Mr), the stranger who tried to reason with Mr Mopes and bring him back to society, but found the truth of the tinker's remark, "When iron is thoroughly rotten, you cannot botch it" — C Dickens, *A Christmas Number* (1861)

Traveller's Refuge, the valley of Fakreddin — W Beekford, *Vathek* (1784)

Travellers' Tales Marco Polo says, "Certain islands lie so far north in the Northern Ocean, that one going thither actually leaves the pole-star a trifle behind to the south"

A Dutch skipper told Master Moxon, the hydrographer of Charles II, that he

had himself sailed two degrees beyond the pole

Maunderville says, in Prester John's country is a sea of sand which ebbs and flows in great waves without one drop of water. This sea, says the knight of St Alban's, men find full of right good fish of most delicious eating

At the time of the discovery of America or Columbus, many marvellous tales were rife in Spain. It was said that in one part of the coast of El Nombre de Dios, the natives had such long ears that one ear served for bed and the other for counterpane. This reminds one of Gweyl mah Gwestrd, one of whose lips hung down to his waist, and the other covered his head like a cowl (see p. 1000). Another tale was that one of the crew of Columbus had come across a people who lived on sweet scents alone, and were killed by foul smells. This invention was hardly original, inasmuch as both Plutarch and Pliny tell us of an Indian people who lived on sweet odours, and Democritus lived for several days on the mere effluvia of hot bread (see p. 698). Another tale was that the noses of these smell-feeders were so huge that their heads were all nose. We are also told of one-eyed men, of men who carried their head under one of their arms, of others whose head was in their breast, of others who were conquered, not by arms, but by the priests holding up before them a little ivory crucifix—a sort of Christian version of the taking of Jericho by the blast of the silver trumpets of the Levites in the time of Joshua.

Travels in Remote Nations, by "Lemuel Gulliver." He is first shipwrecked and cast on the coast of Lilliput, a country of pygmies. Subsequently he is thrown among the people of Brobdingnag, giants of tremendous size. In his third expedition he is driven to Laputa, an empire of quack pretenders to science and unavish projectors. And in his fourth voyage he visits the Houyhnhnms [*Wim' n ms*], where horses were the dominant powers.—Dean Swift (1726)

Travers, a retainer of the earl of Northumberland.—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV* (1598)

Travers (*Sir Edmund*), an old bachelor, the guardian and uncle of Lady Davenant. He is a tedious gossip, fond of meddling, prosy, and wise in his own conceit. "It

is surprising," he says, "how unwilling people are to hear my stories. When in parliament I make a speech, there is nothing but coughing, hemming, and shuffling of feet—no desire of information." By his instigation, the match was broken off between his niece and captain Dormer, and she was given in marriage to lord Davenant, but it turned out that his lordship was already married, and his wife living.—Cumberland, *The Mysterious Husband* (1783)

Traviata, an opera, representing the progress of a courtesan. Music by Verdi, and libretto from *La Dame aux Camelias*, a novel by Alexandre Dumas fils (1856)

Treachery of the Long-Knives (*The*). Hengist invited the chief British nobles to a conference at Ambresbury, but arranged that a Saxon should be seated beside each Briton. At a given signal, each Saxon was to slay his neighbour with his long knife, and as many as 160 British nobles fell. Lidiol earl of Gloucester escaped, after killing seventy (some say 660) of the Saxons.—*Welsh Triads*

Stonehenge was erected by Merlin at the command of Ambrosin in memory of the plot of the Long-Knives. He built it on the site of a former circle. It dates from older battle circles as may be seen by comparing it with Anebry Station Drew Keswick, etc.—*Cambrian History* by art. Merdin

Treasury of Peru (*The*), the Andes

Treasury of Sciences (*The*), Bokhara, which has 103 colleges, besides schools and 360 mosques

Trecentisti, the Italian worthies of the "Trecento" (thirteenth century). They were Dante (1265-1321), Petrarch (1304-1374), Boccaccio, who wrote the *Decameron*. Others of less note were Giotto, Giovanni da Pisa, and Andrea Orcagna. (See *CINQUECENTO*, *SEICENTO*)

In Italy he d'ape the Trecentist.
Byron *Don Juan* III 66 (1809)

Tree (*The Bleeding*). One of the indictments laid to the charge of the marquis of Argyll, so hated by the royalists for the part he took in the execution of Montrose, was this: "That a tree on which thirty-six of his enemies were hanged was immediately blasted, and when hewn down, a copious stream of blood ran from it, saturating the earth, and that blood for several years was emitted from the roots."—Laing, *History of Scotland*, II 11 (1800), *State Trials*, II, 422

Tree (The Largest) The largest tree in the world is said to be one discovered, in 1874, near Tule River, in California. Though the top has been broken off, it is 240 feet high, and the diameter of the tree where it has been broken is 12 feet. This giant of the forest is called "Old Moses," from a mountain in the neighbourhood, and is calculated to be 4810 years old! The hollow of its trunk, which is 111 feet, will hold 150 persons, and is hung with scenes of California, is carpeted, and fitted up like a drawing-room, with table, chairs, sofa, and pianoforte. A section of this tree, 74 feet round and 2½ feet across, was exhibited in New York in 1879.—See *New York Herald*. Australia however, claims to have still larger trees.

Tree (The Poet's), a tree which grows over the tomb of Tan-Sen, a musician at the court of [Mohammed] Akbar. Whoever chews a leaf of this tree will be inspired with a divine melody of voice.—W. Hunter.

His voice was as sweet as if he had chewed the leaves of that enchanted tree which grows over the tomb of the musician Tan-Sen.—Moore *Lalla Rookh* (1817).

Tree (The Singing), a tree each leaf of which was musical, and all the leaves joined together in delightful harmony.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Story of the Sisters who envied their Younger Sister").

In the *Fairy Tales* of the comtesse D'Aunoy, there is a tree called "the singing apple," of precisely the same character, but the apple tree gave the possessor the inspiration of poetry also.—"Chery and Fairstar."

Tree of Liberty (The), a tree or pole crowned with a cap of liberty, and decorated with flags, ribbons, and other devices of a republican character. The idea was given by the Americans in their War of Independence; it was adopted by the Jacobins in Paris in 1790, and by the Italians in 1818.

Tree of Life (The), a tree in the "midst of the garden" of paradise, which, if Adam had plucked and eaten of, he would have "lived for ever"—*Gen* ii 9, iii 22.

Out of the fertile ground [God] cause I to grow
All trees of noblest kind for slight smell taste;
And all amid them stood the Tree of Life
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold.

Milton *Paradise Lost* iv 215 etc (1667)

Tree of Knowledge (The), a tree in the garden of paradise, the fruit of which Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat, "lest they died"—*Gen* ii 9, iii 3.

Next to the tree of Life,
the Tree of Knowledge grew fast by
Knowledge of good, bought dear by knowing ill.
Milton *Paradise Lost* iv 11 (1667)

Trees noted for Specific Virtues and Uses

Those articles marked *B P* are from William Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals* (1613)

ALDER, good for water-pipes and piles, capital for the foundations of buildings situated upon bogs, it becomes black as jet and almost imperishable when used for piles in swamps or under water. The Rialto of Venice is founded on alder. It is excellent for clogs, shoe-heels, wooden shoes, caps for mill-wheels, turnery, chairs, poles, and garden props.

It is said that the dislike it

alder nourishes whatever plant grows in its shadow.—*B P*

ASU, the Venus of the forest.—Gilpin, *Forest Scenery* (1791)

Used for all tools employed in husbandry, carts, waggons, wheels, pulleys, and oars. It bursts into leaf between May 13 and June 14.

Grass will grow beneath it.

At Donirey, near Clare, is the hollow trunk of an ash tree 42 feet in circumference, in which a little school used to be kept.—A. Young, *Irish Tour* (1775-6)

In Woburn Park is an ash tree 90 feet high, 15 feet in girth (8 feet from the ground), and containing a grand total of 872 cubic feet of timber.—Strutt, *Sylvia Britannica*

The ash tree at Carnock, planted in 1596, supposed to be the largest in Scotland, is 90 feet high and 14 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground).—Ditto

Dr Walker says he measured an ash tree in Lochaber churchyard, Scotland, 58 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground)

ASPERULUS. No grass will grow in its vicinity. The legend is that the cross of Jesus was made of this wood, and hence its leaves were doomed to tremble till the day of doom.

Ah! tremble tremble aspen tree!
We need not ask thee why thou shakest
For if as holy legend saith
On thee the Saviour bled to death
No wonder aspen that thou quakest!
And till in judgment all assemble
Thy leaves accursed shall wall and tremble.

L. C. R.

BRECH TREE, employed for clogs, tool handles, planes, mallets, turnery, large wooden screws, sounding-boards of musical instruments, scabbards, band-boxes, book-covers, coffins, chairs, and bedsteads, but for chairs and bedsteads it is not fit, as it is a favourite resort of the *pinus pectinicornis*, whose eggs are

deposited on the surface of the wood, and the young worms eat their way in. Boats for nets are made of the bark. It is excellent for wood fires, and is called in France *bois d'Audelle*. The beech bursts into leaf between April 19 and May 7.

"The Twelve Apostles." On an island of the lake Wetter, were twelve majestic beech trees, now reduced to eleven, for a zealous peasant cut down one of them, declaring "that the traitor Judas should have no part nor lot with the faithful." On these beeches are cut the names of Charles XI, Charles XII, queen Eleonora, and other distinguished visitors. Other famous beeches are the Frankley Beeches, in Worcestershire.

Virgil's hawl, *drum opus Alcimedontis*, was made of beech wood, and Pliny tells us that vessels used in the temples were made sometimes of the same wood.

The beech, like the fir and chestnut, is very destructive of vegetation beneath.

BIRCH, used by the ancients for papyrus. The wood is used for the heels of shoes, cradles, packing-boxes, sabots, drinking-cups, brooms or besoms, rods, torches, and charcoal.

"It supplies the northern peasant with his house, his bread, his wine, and the vessels to put it in, part of his clothing, and the furniture of his bed"—*Sylvan Sketches*.

Birch loves the coldest places.—*B P*

BLACKTHORN is formed into teeth for rakes and into walking-sticks. Letters written on linen or woollen with sloe-juice will not wash out.

It is said that Joseph of Arimathea planted his staff on the south ridge of Weary-all Hill (now *Werrall*), where it grew and put forth blossoms every Christmas Day afterwards. The original tree was destroyed in the reign of Charles I by a puritan soldier, who lost his life by a splinter which wounded him while so employed. The variety which blossoms twice a year is now pretty common.

The Holy Thorn has been introduced into many parts and is now grown in several gardens about Glastonbury and its vicinity. Pilgrimages continued to be made to this tree even in Mr Evelyn's time who died 1721.—*Warner Evening Post* January 1753.

Box, used for turnery, combs, mathematical instruments, knife-handles, tops, screws, button-moulds, wood engravings. Box wood will sink in water.

A decoction of box wood promotes the growth of hair, and an oil distilled from shavings is a cure for hemorrhoids,

tooth-ache, epilepsy, and stomach-worms so we are told.

CIDRUS, used for cigar-boxes. It is hateful to moths and fleas, and hence it is used for lining wardrobes and drawers.

CHERRY TREE, used by the turner, formed into chairs and hoops. It is stained to imitate mahogany, to which wood, both in grain and colour, it approaches nearer than any other of this country. It is stained black for picture-frames. The cherry tree was first introduced from Flanders into Kent, in the reign of Henry VIII.

More than a hundred men during a siege were kept alive for nearly two months, without any other sustenance than a little of this gum taken into the mouth and suffered gradually to dissolve.—*Hasselquist Iter Palatinum* (1:57).

CHESTNUT TREE, the tree introduced into the pictures of Salvator Rosa. The wood is used by coopers and for water-pipes, because it neither shrinks nor changes the colour of any liquor it contains. It is, however, bad for posts, and grass will not grow beneath its shade.

Staves that nor shrink nor swell
The coopers close wrought cask to chestnut-owes.
Bodley.

The roof of Westminster Abbey, and that of the "Parliament House," Edinburgh, are made of chestnut wood.

In Cobham Park, Kent, is a chestnut tree 40 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground).—*Strutt, Sylva Britannica*.

At Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, is a chestnut tree 52 feet in girth. Even in 1150 it was called "the great chestnut tree of Tortworth." Mr Marsham says it was 540 years old when King John came to the throne, which would carry us back to the heptarchy. If so, this tree has tallied the whole history of England from the Roman period to our own.

The horse chestnut bursts into leaf between March 17 and April 19. The Spanish chestnut fully a month later.

CYPRESS hurts the least of all trees by its droppings.—*B P*

DOG ROSE. So called by the Greeks (*Aunorodon*), because the root was deemed a cure for the bite of a mad dog.

ELDER TREE, used for skewers, tops of angling-rods, needles for netting, turnery. The pith is used for electro-meters and in electrical experiments.

An infusion of elder leaves will destroy insects on delicate plants better than tobacco-juice, and if turnips, cabbages, fruit trees, etc., are brushed with a branch of elder leaves, no insect will infest the plants.—*Philosophical Transactions*, v 62 p 848.

ELM is used for axle-trees, mill-wheels, keels of boats, gunwales, chairs, coffins, rails, gates, underground pipes, pumps, millwork patterns.

Grass will grow beneath its shade.

The elm is pre-eminent for the tenacity of its wood which never splinters. It is the first of forest trees to burst into leaf.

Toads and frogs are often embedded in elm trees. They crept into some hollow place or crack, and became imprisoned by the glutinous fluid of the new inner bark (*Uter* and *albumen*). Some have been found alive when the tree is cut down, but they need not have been embedded long.

At Hampstead there was once a famous hollow elm, which had a staircase within and seats at the top—*Parl. Topography*.

At Blythfield, in Staffordshire, was an elm which, Ray tells us, furnished 2660 feet of planks, weighing 47 tons.

The elm at Chequers, Buckinghamshire, was planted in the reign of Stephen, the shell is now 31 feet in girth. The Chequer-tree in Kent, contains 268 feet of timber, and is 17 feet in girth, it is said to have had an annual fur beneath its shade in the reign of Henry V. The elm at Crawley, in Sussex, is 70 feet high and 85 feet in girth—*Strutt, Sylva Britannica*.

FIR TREE. The leaves of this tree are the property of maturing game and meat hung amongst them.

IN FUR. In Ireland the bog firs, beaten into string, are manufactured into rope, capable of resisting the weather much longer than hempen ropes. The bark can be used for tan. Tar and pitch are obtained from the trunk and branches. The thinnings of fir forests will do for hop-poles, scantlings, and rafters, and its timber is used by builders.

Grass will not grow beneath fir trees.

GUMMED ROSE. From the bark of the root birdlime is made. The shoots make excellent bands for faggots.

Levin says a decoction of the leaves will dye the hair black and strengthen it.

HAZEL TREE. The wood makes excellent charcoal for forges. Fishing-rods, walking-sticks, crates, hoops for barrels, shoots for springles to fasten down thatch, hurdles, etc., are made of this wood. Hazel chips will clear turbid wine in twenty-four hours, and twigs of hazel twisted together will serve for yeast in brewing.

Hazel wands were used in divination, for detecting minerals, water-springs, and

hid treasures (See *DOUSTERSWIVEL*, p. 270).

By whatever occult virtue the forked hazel is said to cover not only subterraneous treasure, but criminal's guilt of murder at other crimes made out so plainly by the attraction of magistrates and divers other learned and liberal persons who have critically examined matters of fact, is certainly next to a miracle and requires a strong faith.—*Levin*, 2d ed. (1651).

The small hole bored through the shell of hazel nuts is not the work of squirrels, but of field mice, squirrels always split the shells.

HOLLY TREE. Birdlime is made from it. The wood is used for veneering, handles of knives, cogs for mill-wheels, hones for whetting knives and razors, coachmen's whips, Tunbridge ware.

IVY. The roots are used by leather cutters for whetting their knives, and when the roots are large, boxes and slabs are made from them.

It is said that apricots and peaches protected in winter by ivy fencing become remarkably productive.

LYNCH. is never attacked by worms.—*P. P.*

The wood is used for veneering, and alcohol or spirits of wine, impregnated with the essential oil of juniper berries, is gin (or juniper water), for the French *genieve* means "a juniper berry." Ordinary gin is a malt liquor, distilled a second time, with the addition of juniper berries, or more frequently, with the oil of turpentine.

LARCH. very apt to warp, but it resists decay. It bursts into leaf between March 21 and April 14.

Le bois du mélèze l'emporte en bonté et en durée sur celui des pins et des sapins. On en fait des gouttières, les conduits d'eau, souterraines de bonnes et argentes. Il entre dans la construction des petits bâtiments de mer. Les peûdres s'en servent pour faire les cadres de leurs tableaux.—Beauillet, Dict. univ. des sciences.

LIME or LINDEN TREE. Gaining Gibbons, the great carver in wood, used no other wood but that of the lime tree, which is soft, light, smooth, close-grained, and not subject to the worm. For the same reason, it is the chief material of Tunbridge ware. Bellonius states that the Greeks used the wood for making bottles.

Lime wood makes excellent charcoal for gunpowder, and is employed for buttons and leather-cutters' boards. The flowers afford the best honey for bees, and the famous Kow no honey is made exclusively from the linden blossoms.

It was one of the trees from which papyrus was made, and in the library of Vienna is a work of Cicero written on the inner bark of the linden.

One other thing is worth mentioning Hares and rabbits will never injure the bark of this tree

The lime is the first of all trees to shed its leaves in autumn It bursts into leaf between April 6 and May 2

At Decopham, in Norfolk, was a lime tree which, Evelyn tells us, was 36 feet in girth and 90 feet in height Strutt tells us of one in Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 17 feet in girth (3 feet above the ground) and 100 feet high, it contained 875 feet of timber He also mentions one in Cobham Park, 28 feet in girth and 90 feet in height

The lime tree in the Grisons is upwards of 590 years old

MAPLE TREE, employed for cabinet-work, gunstocks, screws for cider presses, and turnery The Tigris and Pantherine tables were made of maple The maple tables of Cicero, Asinius Gallus, king Juba, and the Mauritanian Ptolemy, "are worth their weight in gold"

At Knowle, in Kent, there is a maple tree which is 14 feet in girth—Strutt, *Sylva Britannica*

MOUNTAIN ASH or ROWAN TREE, used for hoops, and for bows, comes next to the yew It forms good and lasting posts, and is made into hurdles, tables, spokes of wheels, shafts, chairs, and so on The roots are made into spoons and knife-handles The bark makes excellent tan

Twigs of rowan used to be carried about as a charm against witches Scotch dairy-maids drive their cattle with rowan rods, and at Strathspey, in Scotland, at one time, sheep and lambs were made to pass through hoops of rowan wood on May-day

In Wales, the rowan used to be considered sacred, it was planted in church-yards, and crosses made of the wood were commonly worn

Their spells were vain. The hags returned

To the queen in sorrowful mood

Crying that witches have no power

Where there is rowan tree wood

The Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heughs

MYRTLE Some northern nations use it instead of hops The cathkins, boiled in water, throw up a waxy scum, of which candles are made by Dutch boers Hot-tentets (according to Thunberg) make a cheese of it Myrtle tan is good for tanning calf-skins

Laid under a bed, it keeps off fleas and moths

OAK TREE, the king of the forest and patriarch of trees, wholly unrivalled in

stature, strength, and longevity The timber is used for ship-building, the bark for tanning leather, and the gall for making ink Oak timber is used for every work where durability and strength are required

Oak trees best resist the thunder-stroke—B P (William Browne is responsible for this statement) It bursts into leaf between April 10 and May 26

In 1757 there was an oak in earl Powis's park, near Ludlow, 16 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground) and 60 feet high (Marshall) Panshanger Oak, in Kent, is 19 feet in girth, and contains 1000 feet of timber, though not yet in its prime (Marshall) Salcey Forest Oak, in Northamptonshire, is 24 feet in girth (Marshall) Gog, in Yardley Forest, is 28 feet in girth, and contains 1658 cubic feet of timber The king of Wynnstay Park, North Wales, is 30 feet in girth The Queen's Oak, Huntingfield, Suffolk, from which queen Elizabeth shot a buck, is 35 feet in girth (Marshall) Shelton Oak, near Shrewsbury, called the "Grette Oak" in 1543, which served the great Glendower for a post of observation in the battle of Shrewsbury (1403), is 37 feet in girth (Marshall) Green Dale Oak, near Welbeck, is 38 feet in girth, 11 feet from the ground (Evelyn) Cowthorpe Oak, near Wetherby, is 48 feet in girth (Evelyn) The great oak in Broomfield Wood, near Ludlow, was, in 1764, 68 feet in girth, 23 feet high, and contained 1455 feet of timber (Light-foot)

Beggar's Oak, in Blithfield Park, Staffordshire, contains 827 cubic feet of timber, and, in 1812, was valued at £200 (Marshall) Fredville Oak, Kent, contains 1400 feet of timber (Marshall) But the most stupendous oak ever grown in England was that dug out of Hatfield Bog it was 12 feet in girth at the larger end, 6 feet at the smaller end, and 120 feet in length, so that it exceeded the famous larch tree brought to Rome in the reign of Tiberius, as Pliny states in his *Natural History*

(These are all from Marshall's *Bath Soc.*, i, the *Sylva Caledonia*, Evelyn's *Sylva*, *The Journal of a Naturalist*, or from Strutt's three works—*Sylva Britannica*, *Delicæ Sylvarum*, and *May Nat. Hist.*)

Swilcar Oak, in Needham Forest, is 600 years old (Strutt) The Oak of the Partizans, in the forest of Parey, St. Ouen, is above 650 years old Wallace's

Oak, which stood on the spot where the "patriot hero" was born (Hilderthorpe near Paisley) was probably 700 years old when it was blown down in 1859. Salcey Forest Oak, in Northamptonshire, is above 1000 years old. William the Conqueror's Oak, Windsor Great Park, is at least 1200 years old. Winfarthing Oak, Norfolk, and Bentley Oak, were 700 years old at the Conquest, more than 800 years ago. Conthorpe Oak, near Wetherby, is 1600 years old (professor B. met). The great oak of Saintes, in the Charente Inferieur, is reckoned from 1800 to 2000 years old. The Danbury Oak, Dorsetshire, was 2000 years old when it was blown down in 1703. In the Commonwealth, it was inhabited by an old man, and used as an ale-house, its cavity was 16 feet in diameter and 17 feet in height.

In the Water Walk of Magdalen College, Oxford, was an oak supposed to have existed before the Conquest, it was a noble tree when the college was founded in 1418 and was blown down in 1782. On Abbot's Oak, Woburn, the vicar of Puddington, near Chichester, and Roger Hobbs abbot of Woburn were hung, in 1537, by order of Henry VIII, for refusing to surrender their ecclesiastical rights (Marshall). The Bull Oak, Wedgwood Park, and the Plestor Oak, Colborne, were both in existence at the Conquest. The Shellard's Lane Oak, Gloucestershire, is one of the oldest in the island (*Journal of a Naturalist*, &c.).

The Cadnam Oak, near Lindhurst, in the New Forest, buds "on old Christmas Day," and has done so for at least two centuries, it is covered with foliage at the usual time of other oak trees. The same is said of the tree against which the arrow of Tyrrel glanced when Rufus was killed (Camden).

OLIVE, used in wainscot, because it never gapes, creaks, or cleaves.—B. P.

The eight olive trees on the Mount of Olives were flourishing 800 years ago, when the Turks took Jerusalem.

OSIR, used for punchcocks, wheels for catching eels, bird-cages, baskets, hampers, hurdles, edders, stakes, rake-handles, and poles.

PLANTAIN, used for turnery, joiners' tools, chairs, and picture-frames.

It is worth knowing that pear grafts on a quince stool produce the most abundant and luscious fruit.

PINE TREE. The "Old Guardsman,"

in Vancouver's Island, is the largest Douglas pine. It is 16 feet in diameter, 51 feet in girth, and 150 feet in height. At one time it was 50 feet higher, but its top was broken off in a storm.

Le pin est employé en charpente en planches en lattes pour la conduite des eaux en bordages pour les ponts des vaisseaux. Il fournit aussi la résine.—Boullée. Dict. de l'art des Sciences.

PLANT TIER. Grass delights to grow in its shade.—B. P.

POPLAR TREE, sacred to Hercules. No wood is so little liable to take fire. The wood is excellent for wood carvings and wainscoting, floors, laths, packing-boxes, and turnery.

Black Poplar. The bark is used by fishermen for buoys, their nets, brooms are made of its twigs. Inlanders, cloths are made of the wood.

The poplar bursts into leaf between March 6 and April 19.

ROSE TREE. The rose is called the "queen of flowers." It is the emblem of England, as the thistle is of Scotland, the shamrock of Ireland, and the lily of France.

It has ever been a favourite on graves as a memorial of affection, hence Propertius says, "It tenera poneret ossa rosa." In Rome, the day when the pope blesses the golden rose is called *Domini in Rosa*. The long intestine strife between the rival houses of York and Lancaster is called in history the "War of the White and Red Roses," because the badge of the Yorkists was a white rose and that of the Lancastrians a red one. The marriage of Henry VII with Elizabeth of York is called the "Union of the Two Roses."

The rose was anciently considered a token of secrecy, and hence, to whisper a thing *sub rosa* means it is not to be repeated.

In Persian fable, the rose is the nightingale's bride. "His queen, his garden queen, the rose."

SALLOW, excellent for hurdles, handles of hatchets, and shoemakers' boards. The honey of the catkins is good for bees, and the Highlanders use the bark for tanning leather.

SILVER TREE (The) will reach to the age of 1000 years and more. Spruce is despised by English carpenters, "as a sorry sort of wood."

Il fournit une bûche dite sapinette en anglais et ruce brée qu'on prétend être éminemment utile scierie.—Boullée. Dict. de l'art des Sciences.

SYCAMORE TREE used by turners for

bowls and treachers It burst into leaf between March 28 and April 23

St Hierom, who lived in the fourth century A.D., asserts that he himself had seen the sycamore tree into which Zacharias climbed to see Jesus in His passage from Jericho to Jerusalem — *Luce xiv 4*

Strutt tells us of a sycamore tree in Cobham Park, Kent, 26 feet in girth and 90 feet high Another in Bishopton, Renfrewshire, 20 feet in girth and 60 feet high — *Sylva Britannica*

Grass will flourish beneath this tree, and the tree will thrive by the sea-side

TAMARISK TREE does not dislike the sea-spray, and therefore thrives in the neighbourhood of the sea

The Romans used to wreath the heads of criminals with tamarisk withes The Tartars and Russians make whip-handles of the wood

The tamarisk is excellent for besoms — *B P*

ULAS TREE, said to poison everything in its vicinity This is only fit for poetry and romance

WALNUT, best wood for gunstocks, cabinet-makers use it largely

This tree thrives best in valleys, and is most fertile when most beaten — *B P*

A woman a spaniel and walnut tree
The more you beat them the better they be.
Taylor the water poet (1630).

Unweary'd by funeral woe
Or Walnut whose malignant touch impairs
All generous fruits.

Phillips Cyder I. (1706)

WHITTHORN, used for axle-trees, the handles of tools, and turnery

The identical whitethorn planted by queen Mary of Scotland in the garden-court of the regent Murray, is still alive, and is about 5 feet in girth near the base — Jones, *Edinburgh Illustrated*

The Froglodytes adorned the graves of their parents with branches of whitethorn It formed the nuptial chaplet of Athenian brides, and the *fascis nuptiarum* of the Roman maidens

Every shepherd tells his tale
Under this hawthorn in the dale
Milton *L Allegro* (1633).

WILLOW, used for clogs, ladders, trenchers, pill-boxes, milk-pails, butter-firkins, bonnets, cricket bats, hop-poles, cradles, crates, baskets, etc It makes excellent charcoal, and a willow board will sharpen knives and other tools like a hone

Willows to panting shepherds shade dispense
To bees their honey and to corn defence.
Gosse, *Fairytale & Georgics*, II.

It is said that victims were enclosed

in wicker-work made of willow wood, and consumed in fires by the druids, Martial tells us that the old Britons were very skilful in weaving willows into baskets and boats (*Epigrams*, xiv 99) The shields which so long resisted the Roman legions were willow wood covered with leather

WICH Elm, once in repute for arrows and long-bows Affords excellent wood for the wheeler and millwright The young bark is used for securing thatch and bindings, and is made into rope

The wych elm at Polloe, Renfrewshire, is 88 feet high, 12 feet in girth, and contains 669 feet of timber One at Tutbury is 16 feet in girth — Strutt, *Sylva Britannica*

At Field, in Staffordshire, is a wych elm 120 feet high and 25 feet in girth about the middle — Plot

YEW TREE The wood is converted into bows, axle-trees, spoons, cups, cogs for mill-wheels, flood-gates for fish-ponds (because the wood does not soon decay), bedsteads (because bugs and fleas will not come near it) Gate-posts of yew are more durable than iron, the steps of ladders should be made of this wood, and no material is equal to it for market-stools Cabinet-makers and inlaiders prize it

In Aberystwith churchyard is a yew tree 24 feet in girth, and another in Selborn churchyard of the same circumference One of the yews at Fountain Abbey, Yorkshire, is 26 feet in girth, one at Aldworth, in Berkshire, is 27 feet in girth, one in Totteridge churchyard 32 feet, and one in Fordingal churchyard, in Perthshire (according to Pennant), is 52 feet in circumference (4 feet from the ground)

The yew tree in East Lavant churchyard is 31 feet in girth, just below the spring of the branches There are five huge branches each as big as a tree, with a girth varying from 6 to 14 feet The tree covers an area of 51 feet in every direction, and above 150 feet in circuit It is above 1000 years old

The yew tree at Martley, Worcester, is 346 years old, being planted three days before the birth of queen Elizabeth That in Harlington churchyard is above 800 years old That at Ankerwyke, near Staines, is said to be the same under which King John signed Magna Charta, and to have been the trusting-tree of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn Three yew trees at Fountain Abbey, we are told were full-grown trees in 1128, when

the founders of the abbey held council there in the reign of William Rufus. The yew tree of Braburn, in Kent (according to Dr Candolle), is 3000 years old! It may be so, if it is true that the yew trees of Kingley Bottoni, near Chichester, were standing when the sea-kings landed on the Sussex coast, and those in Norbury Park are the very same which were standing in the time of the ancient druids.

Grass will grow beneath alder, ash, cypress, elm, plane, and sycamore, but not beneath aspen, beech, chestnut, and fir.

Sea-spray does not injure sycamore or tamarisk.

Chestnut and olive never warp, larch is most apt to warp.

For posts the best woods are yew, oak, and larch, one of the worst is chestnut. For picture-frames, maple, pear, oak, and cherry are excellent.

Bees dislike alder, cedar, myrtle, and yew; hares and rabbits never injure lime bark, moths and spiders avoid cedar, worms never attack juniper. Beech and ash are very subject to attacks of insects. Beech is the favourite of dormice, acacia of nightingales.

For binding faggots, the best woods are guelder rose, hazel, osier, willow, and mountain ash.

Knives and all sorts of instruments may be sharpened on ivy roots, willow, and holly wood, as well as on a hone.

Birdlime is made from holly and the guelder rose.

Baskets are made of osier, willow, and other wicker and withy shoots, *besoms*, of birch, tamarisk, heath, etc.; *hurdles*, of hazel, *barrels* and *tubs*, of chestnut and oak, *fishing-rods*, of ash, hazel, and blackthorn, *gunstocks*, of maple and walnut; *skewers*, of elder and skewer wood, *the teeth of rakes*, of blackthorn, ash, and the twigs called withy.

The best woods for *turnery* are box, alder, beech, sycamore, and pear, for *Turnbridge ware*, lime, for *wood carving*, box, lime, and poplar, for *clogs*, willow, alder, and beech, for *cars*, ash.

Beech is called the *cabinet-makers' wood*, oak and elm, the *ship-builders' wood*, ash, the *wheelwright's wood*.

There are several beautiful lists of trees given by poets. For example, in Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii, at the end, where men are sent to cut down trees for the funeral pile of Dudon. In Statius, *The Thebaid*, vi, where the felling of trees for

the pile of the infant Archemorus is described. In Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 118, 9, where the Red Cross Knight and the lady seek shelter during a storm, and much admire the forest trees—

Trees of the Sun and Moon, orbicular trees growing "at the extremitie of India," mentioned in the Italian romance of Guerin Meschinot.

Tregeagle, the giant of Dismery Pool, on Bodmin Downs (Cornwall). When the wintry winds blare over the downs, it is said to be the giant howling.

Trelawny Ballad (*The*) is by the Rev R S Hawker of Morwenstow—*Notes and Queries*, 441 (June, 1876).

Tremor (*Sir Lulc*), a desperate coward, living in India, who made it a rule never to fight either in his own house, his neighbour's house, or in the street. This half-cowered desperado is everlastingly snubbing his wife. (See *Timber*, p. 1034.)

Lady Tremor, daughter of a grocer, and grandchild of a wig-maker. Very sensitive on the subject of her plebeian birth, and wanting to be thought a lady of high family.—Mrs Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786).

Tremydd ap Tremhdydd, the man with the keenest sight of all mortals. He could discern "a mote in the sunbeam in any of the four quarters of the world." Clustfein ap Clustfein did was no less celebrated for his acuteness of hearing, "his ear being distressed by the movement of dew in June over a blade of grass." The meaning of these names is, "Sight the son of Seer," and "Ear the son of Hearer"—*The Mabinogion* ("Notes to Geraint," etc., twelfth century).

Trenmor, great-grandfather of Fingal, and king of Morven (north-west of Scotland). His wife was Imbica, daughter of the king of Lochlin or Denmark—*Ossian*, *Fingal*, vi.

In *Tenora*, ii, he is called the first King of Ireland, and father of Conar.

Trent, says Drayton, is the third in size of the rivers of England, the two larger being the Thames and the Severn. Arden being asked which of her rills she intended to be the chief, the wizard answered, the Trent, for *trent* means "thirty," and thirty rivers should contribute to its stream, thirty different sorts

of fish should live in it, and thirty abbeyes bo built on its banks

my name I take
That thirty doth import thus thirty rivers make—
My greatness thirty abbeyes great
Upon my fruitful banks thims formerly did seat
And thirty kinds of fish within my streams do live
To tie this name of Trent did from that number give.
Dryden *Alcyonion* xii (1613) and xxv (1622)

Trent (*Fred*), the senapegrace brother of little Nell "He was a young man of one and twenty, well-made, and certainly handsome, but dissipated, and insolent in air and bearing" The mystery of Fred Trent and little Nell is cleared up in *Ch. xix*—C Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840)

Tres (*Scriptores*) Richardus Corinensis or Richard of Cirencester (fourteenth century), Gildas Badoniensis, and Nennius Banchorensis, published by professor Bertram (1757)

Tresham (*Afr*), senior partner of Mr Osbaldistone, senior—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Tresham (*Richard*), same as general Witherington, who first appears as Matthew Middlemas

Richard Tresham, the son of general Witherington He is also called Richard Middlemas—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Tresham (*Thorold lord*), head of a noble family, whose boast was that "no blot had ever stained their 'scutcheon," though the family ran back into pre-historic times He was a young, unmarried man, with a sister Mildred, a girl of 14, living with him His near neighbour, Henry earl of Mertoun, asked permission to pay his addresses to Mildred, and Thorold accepted the proposal with much pleasure The old warrener next day told Thorold he had observed for several weeks that a young man climbed into Mildred's chamber at night-time, and he would have spoken before, but did not like to bring his young mistress into trouble Thorold wrung from his sister an acknowledgment of the fact, but she refused to give up the name, yet said she was quite willing to marry the earl This Thorold thought would be dishonourable, and resolved to lie in wait for the unknown visitor On his approach, Thorold discovered it was the earl of Mertoun, and he slew him, then poisoned himself, and Mildred died of a broken heart—Robert Browning, *A Blot on the 'Scutcheon*

Tressilian (*Edmund*), the betrothed

of Amy Rohsart Amy marries the earl of Leicester, and is killed by falling into a deep pit, to which she had been scandalously inveigled—Sir W Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Trevisan (*Sir*), a knight to whom Despair gave a hempen rope, that he might go and hang himself—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i (1590)

Tribulation [*Wholesome*], a pastor of Amsterdam, who thinks "the end will sanctify the means," and uses "the children of perdition" to promote his own object, which he calls the "work of God" He is one of the dupes of Subtle "the alchemist" and his factotum Ince—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610)

Tribune of the People (*The*), John Bright (1811—)

Tricolour, the national badge of France since 1789 It consists of the Bourbon white cockade, and the blue and red cockade of the city of Paris combined It was Lafayette who devised this symbolical union of king and people, and when he presented it to the nation, "Gentlemen," said he, "I bring you a cockade that shall make the tour of the world" (See STORIELLO VERSES, p 948)

If you will wear a livery let it at least be that of the city of Paris—blue and red, my friends.—Dumas, *Six Years Afterwards* xv (1846)

Tricoteuses de Robespierre (*Les*), femmes qui assistaient en tricotant aux scènes de la Convention, des clubs populaires, et du tribunal révolutionnaire Encouragées par la commune, elles se portèrent à de tels excès qu'on les surnomma les *Furies de la guillotine* Elles disparurent avec la société des Jacobins—Bomillet, *Diet Universel*

Triermaln (*The Bridal of*), a poem by sir Walter Scott, in four cantos, with introduction and conclusion (1813) In the introduction, Arthur is represented as the person who tells the tale to Lucy, his bride Gyneth, a natural daughter of king Arthur and Guendolen, was promised in marriage to the bravest knight in a tournament, but she suffered so many combats to fall without dropping the warder, that Merlin threw her into an enchanted sleep, from which she was not to wake till a knight as brave as those who had fallen claimed her in marriage After the lapse of 500 years, sir Roland de Vanx, baron of Triermaln, undertook

to break the spell, but had first to overcome four temptations, viz., fear, avarice, pleasure, and ambition. Having come off more than conqueror, Gyneth awoke, and became his bride.

Trifaldi (*The countess*), called "The Afflicted Duenna" of the princess Antonomaria (heirress to the throne of Candava). She was called Trifaldi from her robe, which was divided into three triangles, each of which was supported by a page. The face of this duenna was, by the enchantment of the giant Malambroino, covered with a large, rough beard, but when don Quixote mounted Clavileno the Winged, "the enchantment was dissolved."

The new word *Trifaldi* *don Quixote* *de la Mancha* *had* *not* *yet* *discovered* *it* *by* *attending* *to* *Valium* *Trifaldi* *as* *word* *and* *the* *etymology* *of* *the* *word* *Trifaldi* *is* *apparently* *—* *Trifaldi* *don Quixote* *II* *III* *4* *5* *(1614)*

Trifaldin of the "Bushy Beard" (white as snow), the gigantic squire of "The Afflicted Duenna" the countess Trifaldi—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II in 4 (1615)

Trifle (*Miss Penelope*), an old maiden sister of sir Penurious Trifle. Stiff as a ramrod, prim as fine airs and graces could make her, fond of long words, and delighting in phrases modelled in true Johnsonian ponderosity.

Trifle (*Miss Sally*), daughter of sir Penurious, tricked into marriage with Mr Hartop, a young spendthrift, who fell in love with her fortune.

* * Sir Penurious Trifle is not introduced, but Hartop assumes his character, and makes him fond of telling stale and pointless stories. He addresses sir Gregory as "you knight"—Toote, *The Knights* (1753)

Trim (*Corporal*), uncle Toby's oraciously faithful, simple-minded, and most affectionate. Valuable in speech, but most respectful. Half companion, but never forgetting he is his master's servant. Trim is the duplicate of uncle Toby in self. The latter at all times shows himself the officer and the gentleman, born to command and used to obedience, while the former always carries traces of the drill-yard, and shows that he has been accustomed to receive orders with deference, and to execute them with military precision. It is a great compliment to say that the corporal was worthy such a noble master—Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759)

Trim instead of being the opposite is the duplicate of uncle Toby yet is the character of the common soldier nicely discriminated from that of the officer. His whole carriage bears traces of the art of war, which are wanting in the superior. Under the name of a servant, he is in reality a companion and a delighted mixture of familiarity and respect. It is enough to say that Trim was worthy to walk behind his master—Elwin, ed. of the *Quarterly Review* (1833-60)

Trimalchi, a celebrated cook in the reign of Nero, mentioned by Petronius. He had the art of giving to the most common fish the flavour and appearance of the most highly esteemed. Like Ude, he said that "sauces are the soul of cookery, and coolery the soul of festivity," or, as the cat-gut man observed, "tis the seasonin' as does it."

Trinaeria. Sicily is so called from its three promontories (Greek, *trin akra*) (1) *Pelo'ria* (Capo di Iaro), in the north, called *Faro* from the pharos, (2) *Pachylinus* (Capo d' Passaro), in the south, (3) *Talybarum* (Capo di Marsella or Capo di Boco), in the west.

Our ship
Had left behind Trinaeria's burning fire
And visited the margin of the Nile
Falconer *The Shipwreck* I (1760)

Trin'culo, a jester—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609)

A misanthrope would like the loss of Trin'culo's bottle in the horse-pond! be attended not only with dishonour but with infinite loss.—Sir W. Scott.

Trin'ket (*Lord*), a man of fashion and a libertine.

He is just polite enough to be able to be very un-mannerly with a great deal of good breeding. It is just handsome enough to make him excessive value of his person and has just reflection enough to find him for a coxcomb qualifications very common among men of quality.—G. Colman *The Jealous Wife* II 3 (1761)

Trinobantes, people of Trinobantium, that is, Middlesex and Essex. Their chief town was Trinovant, now London.

So eastward where by Thames the Trinobantes were set,
To Trinovant their town. That London now we term
The Saxons their old kingdom called *Tanct*.
Dryden *Poliocton* xvi (1613).

Trinovant, London, the chief town of the Trinobantes, called in fable, "Troja Nova" (See *TRINOVANT*)

Trinquet, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio. His gift was that he could drink a river and be thirsty again. "Are you always thirsty?" asked Fortunio. "No," said the man, "only after eating salt meat, or upon a wager"—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682)

Trip to Scarborough (A), *

comedy by Sheridan (1777), based on *The Relapse*, by Vanbrugh (1697) Lord Foppington goes to Scarborough to marry Miss Hoyden, daughter of sir Tunbely Clumsy, but his lordship is not known personally to the knight and his daughter Tom Fashion, younger brother of lord Foppington, having been meanly treated by his elder brother, resolves to outwit him, so, passing himself off as lord Foppington, he gets introduced to sir Tunbely, and marries Miss Hoyden before the rightful claimant appears. When at length lord Foppington arrives, he is treated as an impostor, till Tom Fashion explains the ruse. As his lordship behaves contumeliously to the knight, matters are easily arranged, lord Foppington retires, and sir Tunbely accepts Tom Fashion as his son-in-law with good grace.

Tripe (1 syl), the nickname of Mrs Hamilton, of Covent Garden Theatre (1780-1788)

Mrs Hamilton being hissed came forward and said "Gentlemen and ladies, I suppose as how you hiss me because I did not play at Mrs. Bellamy's benefit. I would have done so, but she said as how my audience were all tripe people." When the fair speaker got thus far the pit roared out. Well said Tripe! a title she retained till she quitted the theatre.—*Memoir of Mrs Hamilton* (1803)

Triple Alliance (The)

1 A treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and the United Provinces, in 1668, for the purpose of checking the ambition of Louis XIV

2 A treaty between George I of England, Philip duke of Orleans regent of France, and the United Provinces, for the purpose of counteracting the plans of Alberoni the Spanish minister, 1717

Trippet (*Beau*), who "pawned his honour to Mrs Trippet never to draw sword in any cause," whatever might be the provocation (See *TRIMON*, p 1031)

Mrs *Trippet*, the beau's wife, who "would dance for four and twenty hours together," and play cards for twice that length of time — Garriek, *The Lying Valet* (1740)

Tripping as an Omen

When Julius Cæsar landed at Adrumetum, in Africa, he happened to trip and fall on his face. This would have been considered a fatal omen by his army, but, with admirable presence of mind, he exclaimed, "Thus take I possession of thee, O Africa!"

A similar story is told of Scipio. Upon his arrival in Africa, he also

happened to trip, and, observing that his soldiers looked upon this as a bad omen, he clutched the earth with his two hands, and cried aloud, "Now, Africa, I hold thee in my grasp!"—*Don Quixote*, II iv 6

When William the Conqueror leaped on shore at Baulverhythe, he fell on his face, and a great cry went forth that the omen was unlucky, but the duke exclaimed, "I take seisin of this land with both my hands!"

The same story is told of Napoleon in Egypt, of king Olaf, son of Harald, in Norway, of Junius Brutus, who, returning from the oracle, fell on the earth, and cried, "'Tis thus I kiss thee, mother Earth!"

When captain Jean Cœurpreux tripped in dancing at the Tuileries, Napoleon III held out his hand to help him up, and said, "Captain, this is the second time I have seen you fall. The first was by my side in the field of Magenta." Then turning to the lady he added, "Madam, captain Cœurpreux is henceforth commandant of my Guides, and will never fall in duty or allegiance, I am persuaded."

Trismegistus ("thrice greatest"), Hermès the Egyptian philosopher, or Thoth councillor of Osiris. He invented the art of writing in hieroglyphics, harmony, astrology, magic, the lute and lyre, and many other things.

Tris'sotin, a *bel esprit*. Philaminte (3 syl), a *femme savante*, wishes him to marry her daughter Henriette, but Henriette is in love with Clitandre. The difficulty is soon solved by the announcement that Henriette's father is on the verge of bankruptcy, whereupon Trissotin makes his bow and retires — Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672)

Trissotin is meant for the abbe Crotin, who affected to be poet, gallant, and preacher. His dramatic name was "Tricotin."

Tristramp (*Sir*), son of sir Meliodas king of Li'onès and Elizabeth his wife (daughter of sir Mark king of Cornwall). He was called Tristramp ("sorrowful"), because his mother died in giving him birth. His father also died when Tristramp was a mere lad (pt ii 1). He was knighted by his uncle Mark (pt ii 5), and married Isond le Blanch Mams, daughter of Howell king of Britain (*Britany*), but he never loved her, nor would he live with her. His whole love was centred on his aunt, La Belle Isond, wife

of king Mark, and this unhappy attachment was the cause of numberless troubles, and ultimately of his death. La Belle Isoud, however, was quite as culpable as the knight, for she herself told him, "My measure of hate for Mark is as the measure of my love for thee," and when she found that her husband would not allow sir Tristram to remain at Intagel Castle she eloped with him, and lived three years at Joyous Guard, near Carlisle. At length she returned home, and sir Tristram followed her. His death is variously related. Thus the *History of Prince Arthur* says

When by means of a treaty, Ir Tristram brought again
La Belle Isoud unto him, Mark from Joyous Guard the
fel a traitor him, Mark slew the noble knight as he sat
lazing before his lady, La Belle Isoud, with a sharp
grey and white which he thrust into him from behind
his back.—PL III. 147 (14 0)

Tennyson gives the tale thus. He says that sir Tristram, dallying with his aunt, hung a ruby carcanet round her throat, and, as he kissed her neck

Out of the dark just as the lips had touched,
Behind him rose a shadow and a shriek—
"Mark's war!"—saw Mark and drove him thro the brain
Tennyson *Idylls of the Last Tournament*

Another tale is this. Sir Tristram was severely wounded in Brittany, and sent a dying request to his aunt to come and see him. If she consented, a white flag was to be hoisted on the mast-head of her ship, if not, a black one. His wife told him the ship was in sight, displaying a black flag, at which words the strong man bowed his head and died. When his aunt came ashore and heard of his death, she flung herself on the body, and died also. The two were buried in one grave, and Mark planted over it a rose and a vine, which became so interwoven it was not possible to separate them.

* * Sir Launcelot, sir Tristram, and sir Lamorak were the three bravest and best of the 150 knights of the Round Table, but were all equally guilty in their amours. Sir Launcelot with the queen, sir Tristram with his aunt, king Mark's wife, and sir Lamorak with his aunt, king Lot's wife.

Tristram's Book (Sir) Any book of venery, hunting, or hawking is so called.

Tristram began good measures of blowing good blasts of venery and of chase and of all manner of vermin. All these terms have we still of hawking and hunting, and therefore a book of venery is called *The Book of Sir Tristram*.—Sir T. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* II. 3 (1470)

Sir Tristram's Hoose, Passetreuil or

Passé Brewell. It is called both, but one seems to be a clerical error.

(Passé Brewell is in Sir T. Malory's *History of Prince Arthur*, II. 68.)

History of Sir Tristram or Tristan The oldest story is by Gotfrid of Strassbourg, a minnesinger (twelfth century), entitled *Tristan and Isolde*. It was continued by Ulrich of Turheim, by Heinrich of Freyburg, and others, to the extent of many thousand verses. The tale of sir Tristram, derived from Welsh traditions, was versified by Thomas the Rhymor of Irceldoune.

The second part of the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory, is almost exclusively confined to the adventures of sir Tristram, as the third part is to the adventures of sir Launcelot and the quest of the holy grail (1170).

Matthew Arnold has a poem entitled *Tristram*, and R. Wagner, in 1865, produced his opera of *Tristan and Isolde*.

See Michel, *Tristan, Recueil de ce qui reste des Poemes relatifs a ses Aventures* (1835).

Tristrem l'Hermite, provost-marshal of France in the reign of Louis XI. Introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* (1823) and in *Anne of Geurstein* (1829).

Trithem (J), chronicler and theologian of Treves, elected abbot of Spanheim at the age of 22 years. He tried to reform the monks, but produced a revolt, and resigned his office. He was then appointed abbot of Würzburg (1162-1516).

Old Trithelm bustled with his class the while
R. Browning *Paracelsus* I. (1836)

Triton, the sea-trumpeter. He blows through a shell to rouse or allay the sea. A post-Hesiodic fable.

Have sight of Proteus coming from the sea
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.
Wordsworth.

Tritonia's Sacred Fane, the temple of Minerva, which once crowned "the marble steep of Sunium" or Colonna, the most southern point of Attica. There (on cape Colonna), reared by fair devotion to Minerva.

In elder times Tritonia's sacred fane
Falconer *The Shipwreck* III. 5 (1767)

Triumvirate (The) in English history. The duke of Marlborough controlling foreign affairs, lord Godolphin controlling council and parliament, and the duchess of Marlborough controlling the court and queen.

Triumvirate of England (*The*)
Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate, poets

Triumvirate of Italian Poets
(*The*) Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch

Boccaccio wrote poetry, without doubt, but is now chiefly known as "The Father of Italian Prose" These three are more correctly called the "Treecentisti" (*q v*)

Triv'ia, Diana, so called because she had three faces, Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in hell

The noble Brutus went wise Trivia to inquire
To show them where the stock of ancient Troy to place
M. Drayton *Polyolbion* I (1612)

Gav has a poem in three books, called *Trivia or the Art of Walking the Streets of London* The first book describes the "implements for walking and the signs of the weather" The second book describes the difficulties, etc., of "walking by day," and the third, the dangers of "walking by night" (1712)

* * "Trivium" has quite another meaning, being an old theological term for the three elementary subjects of education, viz, grammar, rhetoric, and logic The "quadrivium" embraced music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, and the two together were called the seven arts or sciences

Troglodytes (8 or 4 syl) According to Pliny (*Nat Hist*, v 8), the Troglodytes lived in caves under ground, and fed on serpents In modern parlance we call those who live so secluded as not to be informed of the current events of the day, *troglydites* Longfellow calls ants by the same name

(*Thou the*) nomadic tribes of ants
Dost persecute and overwhelm
These hapless troglodytes of thy realm.
Longfellow *To a Child*

Troglodytes (4 syl), one of the mouse heroes in the battle of the frogs and mice He slew Pelion, and was slain by Lymnoc'haris

The strong Lymnoc'haris, who viewed with ire
A victor triumph and a friend expire
With heaving arms a rocky fragment caught
And fiercely sung where Troglodytes fought
Full on his sinewy neck the fragment fell
And o'er his eyelids clouds eternal dwell
Farnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* (about 1712)

Troil (*Magnus*), the old udaller of Zetland

Brenda Troil, the udaller's younger daughter She marries Mordaunt Merctoun

Minna Troil, the udaller's elder daughter In love with the pirate—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III)

(A ndaller is one who holds his lands by allodial tenure)

Troilus (3 syl), a son of Priam king of Troy In the picture described by Virgil (*Æneid*, 1 474-478), he is represented as having thrown down his arms and fleeing in his chariot "impar congressus Achilli," he is pierced with a lance, and, having fallen backwards, still holding the reins, the lance with which he is transfixed "scratches the sand over which it trails"

Chaucer in his *Troilus and Criseide*, and Shakespeare in his drama of *Troilus and Cressida*, follow Lollius, an old Lombard romancer, historiographer of Urbino, in Italy Lollius's tale, wholly unknown in classic fiction, is that Troilus falls in love with Cressid daughter of the priest Chalcas, and Pandarus is employed as a go-between After Troilus has obtained a promise of marriage from the priest's daughter, an exchange of prisoners is arranged, and Cressid, falling to the lot of Diomed, prefers her new master to her Trojan lover

Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseide* is not one of the *Canterbury Tales*, but quite an independent one in five books It contains 8246 lines, nearly 3000 of which are borrowed from the *Filosofo* of Boccaccio

Trois Chapitres (*Les*) or THE THREE CHAPTERS, three theological works on the "Incarnation of Christ and His dual nature" The authors of the "chapters" are Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret of Cyrrhus, and Ibas of Edessa The work was condemned in 553 as heretical

Trois Echelles, executioner—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Trois Eveches (*Les*) or THE THREE BISHOPS, Metz, Toul, and Verdun They for a long time belonged to Germany, but in 1552 were united to France, in 1871 Metz was restored to the German empire

Trojan, a good boon companion, a plucky fellow or man of spirit Gads-hill says, "There are other Trojans [*men of spirit*] that for sport sake are content to do the profession [*of thieving*] some grace" So in *Love's Labour's Lost*, "Unless you play the honest Trojan, the poor wench is cast away" (unless you are a man of sufficient spirit to act honestly, the girl is ruined).

you like," says the friend Sganarelle next consults two philosophers, then some gipsies, then declines to marry, and is at last compelled to do so, *volens volens*

Trovato're (4 syl) or "The Troubadour" is Mann'co, the supposed son of Azuce'na the gipsy, but in reality the son of Garzia (brother of the conte di Luna). The princess Leonora falls in love with the troubadour, but the count, entertaining a base passion for her, is about to put Mannico to death, when Leonora intercedes on his behalf, and promises to give herself to him if he will spare her lover. The count consents, but while he goes to release his captive, Leonora kills herself by sucking poison from a ring. When Mannico discovers this sad calamity, he dies also — Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (1853)

(This opera is based on the drama of *Gargia Gutierrez*, a fifteenth century story)

Troxartas (3 syl), king of the mice and father of *Psygnarax* who was drowned. The word means "bread-eater"

Fix their counsel
Where great Troxartas crowned in glory reigns
Psygnarax as father father now no more!
Iarnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* I. (about 1714)

Troy's Six Gates were (according to Theobald) Dardan, Thymbria, Iha, Scæn, Trojan, and Antenorid's

Priam's six gated city
Dardan and Thymbria, Hellas, Chetas, Trolen
And Antenorid's
Shakespeare *Troilus and Cressida* (prol. 1602).
His cyte compassed enuyrowne
Hadde gates vi. to entre into the towne.
The firste of all was called Dardanyd's
Thymbria was named the seconde
And the thyrde called Helyas
The fourthe gate byghte also Cetheas
The fyfthe Trojana sixth Anthonyd's.
Lydgate *Troy Boke* (1513)

Troy'novant or **New Troy**, London. This blunder arose from a confusion of the old British *tri-nouhant*, meaning "new town," with *Troy novant*, "new Troy." This blunder gave rise to the historic fable about Brutus, a descendant of Æne'as, colonizing the island

For noble Britons sprong from Trojans bold
And Troy novant was built of old Troys ashes cold.
Spenser *Fairy Queen* III. 3 (1590)

Trudge, in *Love in a Bottle*, by Farquhar (1698)

True Thomas, Thomas the Rhymer. So called from his prophecies, the most noted of which was his prediction of the death of Alexander III of Scotland,

made to the earl of March. It is recorded in the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun (1430)

Truworth, brother of Lydia, and friend of sir William Fondlove — S Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837)

Trull (*Dolly*) Captain Macheath says of her, "She is always so taken up with stealing hearts, that she does not allow herself time to steal anything else" (act II. 1) — Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727)

Trulla, the daughter of James Spencer, a quaker. She was first dishonoured by her father, and then by Simeon Wait (or Magna'no) the tinker

He Trulla loved Trulla more bright
Than burnished armour of her knight,
A bold virago stout and tall
As Joan of France or English Mall.
S Butler *Hudibras* I. 2 (1633)

Trulliber (*Parson*), a fat clergyman, ignorant, selfish, and slothful — Fielding, *The Adventures of Joseph Andrews* (1742)

Parson Barnabas Parson Trulliber sir Wilful Wit would sir Francis Wronghead squire Western squire Sullen such were the people who composed the main strength of the Tory party for sixty years after the Revolution. — *Monday*

* * "Sir Wilful Witwoud," in *The Way of the World*, by Congreve, "sir Francis Wronghead," in *The Provoked Husband*, by C Cibber, "squire Western," in *Tom Jones*, by Fielding, "squire Sullen," in *The Beaux' Stratagem*, by Farquhar

Trunnon (*Commodore Hawser*), a one-eyed naval veteran, who has retired from the service in consequence of injuries received in engagements, but he still keeps garrison in his own house, which is defended with drawbridge and ditch. He sleeps in a hammock, and makes his servants sleep in hammocks, as on board ship, takes his turn on watch, and indulges his naval tastes in various other ways. Lieutenant Jack Hatchway is his companion. When he went to be married, he rode on a hunter which he steered like a ship, according to the compass, tacking about, that he might not "go right in the wind's eye" — I Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1750)

----- "-----ion tacking
sequence of

* * Dickens has imitated this in *Wemmick's house*, which had flag and drawbridge, fortress and gun in miniature,

but the conceit is more suited to "a naval veteran" than a lawyer's clerk (See *WENWICK*)

Trusty (*Mrs*), landlady of the Queen's Arms, Romford. Motherly, most kind-hearted, a capital enterer, whose ale was noted. Bess "the beggar's daughter" took refuge with her, and was most kindly treated. Mrs Trusty wished her son Ralph to take Bess to wife, but Bess had given her heart to Walford, the son of lord Woodville, her cousin—S Knowles, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1834)

Truth in a Well Cicero says, "Naturam accusat, quæ in profundo veritatem, ut ait Democritus, penitus abstrusum"—*Academics*, 1 10

Cleanthia is also credited with the phrase

Tryamour (*Sir*), the hero of an old metrical novel, and the model of all knightly virtues

Tryanion, daughter of the fairy king who lived on the island of Oléron. "She was as white as a lily in May, or snow that snoweth on winter's day," and her "haire shone as goldê wire." This paragon of beauty married sir Launfal, king Arthur's steward, whom she carried off to "Oliroon, her jolif isle"—Thomas Chestre, *Sir Launfal* (fifteenth century)

Trygon, a poisonous fish. Ulysses was accidentally killed by his son Pele-gonos with an arrow pointed with trygon-bone

The lord of Ithaca
Struck by the poisonous trygon's bone expired
West, *Triumphs of the Gout* (Lucian 1750)

Tryphon, the sea-god's physician

They lend him haste for Tryphon to apply
Salves to his wounds and medicines of might
For Tryphon of sea gods the sovereign leech is light.
Spenser *Fairy Queen* III 4 (1639)

Tubal, a wealthy Jew, the friend of Shylock—Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (a drama, 1698)

Tuck, a long, narrow sword (Gaelic *tuca*, Welsh *tucca*, Italian *stocco*, French *estoc*). In *Hamlet* the word "tuck" is erroneously printed *stuck* in Malone's edition

If he by chance escape your venom'd tuck,
Our purpose may hold there
Shakespeare, *Hamlet* act IV sc. 7

Tuck (*Friar*), the "curtal friar of Fountain's Abbey," was the father confessor of Robin Hood. He is represented as a sleek-headed, pudgy, paunchy, pug-

nacious clerical Falstaff, very fat and self-indulgent, very humorous, and somewhat coarse. His dress was a russet habit of the Franciscan order, a red corded girdle with gold tassel, red stockings, and a wallet

Sir Walter Scott, in his *Ivanhoe*, calls him the holy clerk of Copmanhurst, and describes him as a "large, strong-built man in a sackcloth gown and hood, girt with a rope of rushes." He had a round, bullet head, and his close-shaven crown was edged with thick, stiff, curly black hair. His countenance was bluff and jovial, eyebrows black and bushy, forehead well-turned, cheeks round and ruddy, beard long, curly, and black, form brawny (ch 11)

In the May-day morris-dance, the friar is introduced in full clerical tonsure, with the chaplet of white and red beads in his right hand, a corded girdle about his waist, and a russet robe of the Franciscan order. His stockings red, his girdle red ornamented with gold twist and a golden tassel. At his girdle hung a wallet for the reception of provisions, for "Walleteers" had no other food but what they received from begging. Friar Tuck was chaplain to Robin Hood the May-king (See *MORRIS-DANCE*)

In this our spacious isle I think there is not one
But he hath heard some talk of Hood and Little John,
Of Tuck the merry friar which many a sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood his outlaws and their trade
Dryton *Polychronion* xxvi (1620)

Tud (*Morgan*), chief physician of king Arthur—*The Mabinogion* ("Geraint," twelfth century)

Tug (*Tom*), the waterman, a straightforward, honest young man, who loves Wiselmina the daughter of Mr and Mrs Bundle, and when he won the waterman's badge in rowing, he won the consent of "the gardener's daughter" to become his loving and faithful wife—C Dibdin, *The Waterman* (1774)

Tulchan Bishops (*The*) Certain Scotch bishops appointed in the sixteenth century, with the understanding that they were to share their stipends with their patron. A Tulchan (*tulka*, to entice) was a mock calf set beside a cow at milking time to induce it to give forth its milk more freely. The see was the cow which the patron milked, the bishop the calf, without which the "cow would yield no milk." Earl Morton, in 1571, appointed John Douglas tulchan archbishop of St Andrew's

Tulk'inghorn (*Mr.*), attorney-at-

law and legal adviser of the Dedlocks
—C Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852)

Tully, Marcus Tullius Cicero, the great Roman orator (B.C. 106–43). He was proscribed by Antony, one of the triumvirate, and his head and hands, being cut off, were nailed by the orders of Antony to the Rostra of Rome.

The fond adorers of departed fame,
Who warm at Scipio's worth or Tully's name
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope* I. (1789)

The Judas who betrayed Tully to the
sacrum was a cobler. The man who
murdered him was named Herennius.

Tun (*The Heidelberg*) or THE TUN
OF ERPACH, a large butt, which holds
four score hogsheds.

Quid vetat Erpachium vas annomare vetustis
Miraculis? Quo non vastius orbis habet
Dixeris hoc recte Pelagus vniuersique paludem
Nectaro ovis Bacchi nocte dieque fult.

Althamar

Of all earth's wonders Erpach's monstrous tun
I deem to be the most astounding one.
A sea of wine twill hold You say aright,
A sea of nectar flows thence day and night.

E. C. B.

* * The Cistercian tun, made by the
order of St Bernard, contained 300 hogsheds—Robert Cennault, *De Vera Mensurarum Ponderumque Ratione* (1547).

The tun of Clervaux contained as many
hogsheds as there are days in a year—
Furetiere, art "Tonne."

St Benet's tun ("la sacre botte de St
Benoist"), still to be seen at the Benedic-
tines of Bologna-on-the-Sea, is about the
same size as that of Clervaux—Menage,
art "Couteille."

I will drink," said the friar [John], both to thee
and to thy horse. I have already supped, yet will I
eat never a whit the less for that for I have a pined
stomach as hollow as St Benet's boot."—Rabelais,
Gargantua I. 29 (1533).

* * St. Benet's "boot" means St
Benet's bottle or "hutt," and to this Long-
fellow refers in *The Golden Legend*, when
he speaks of "the rascal [friar John]
who drank wine out of a boot."

Tune the Old Cow died of.

There was an old man and he had an old cow
But no fodder had he to give her
So he took up his fiddle and played her this tune—
Consider good cow consider
This isn't the time for grass to grow
Consider good cow consider"

Tupman (*Tracy*), M.P.C., a sleek,
fat young man, of very amorous disposi-
tion. He falls in love with every pretty
girl he sees, and is consequently always

getting into trouble—C Dickens, 7,
Pickwick Papers (1836).

Tura, a castle of Ulster—Ossian,
Fingal.

Turbulent School of Fiction
(*The*), a school of German romance
writers, who returned to the feudal ages,
and wrote between 1780 and 1800 in the
style of Mrs Radcliffe. The best known
are Cramer, Spiers, Schlenker, and Veit
Weber.

Turcaret, a comedy by Lesage
(1708), in which the farmers-general of
France are gibbeted unmercifully. He
is a coarse, illiterate man, who has
grown rich by his trade. Any one who
has risen from nothing to great wealth,
and has no merit beyond money-making,
is called a Turcaret.

Turcos, native Algerian infantry
officered by Frenchmen. The cavalry
are called *Spahis*.

Turk Gregory, Gregory VII (Hil-
debrand), so called for his furious raid
upon royal prerogatives, especially his
contest with the emperor [of Germany]
on the subject of investiture. In 1075
he summoned the emperor Henry IV to
Rome, the emperor refused to obey the
summons, the pope excommunicated him,
and absolved all his subjects from their
allegiance, he next declared Henry de-
throned, and elected a new kaiser, but
Henry, finding resistance in vain, begged
to be reconciled to the pope. He was now
commanded, in the midst of a severe
winter, to present himself, with Bertha
his wife, and their infant son, at the
castle of Canossa, in Lombardy, and
here they had to stand three days in the
piercing cold before the pope would con-
descend to see him, but at last the proud
prelate removed the excommunication,
and Henry was restored to his throne.

Turkish Spy (*The*), Mahmut, who
lived forty-five years undiscovered in
Paris, unfolding the intrigues of the
Christian courts, between 1637 and 1682.
The author of this romance is Giovanni
Paolo Marana, and he makes it the
medium of an historical novel of the
period (1684).

Ned Ward wrote an imitation called
The London Spy (1698–1700).

Turkomans, a corruption of *Turk-
omans* ("Turks of the true faith"). The
first chief of the Turks who embraced
Islam called his people so to distinguish

them from the Turks who had not embraced that faith

Turn the Tables, to rebut a charge by a counter-charge, so that the accused becomes in turn the accuser, and the blamed charges the blamer—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 873

It enables
A matron, who her husband's follies knows,

By a few timely words to turn the tables.

Byron *Don Juan* l. 75

Turnabout (*The*), the *Tunes* news paper. The editor, T Barnes, was called "Mr T Bounce"

Turnbull (*Michael*), the Douglas's dark huntsman—Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Turnbull (*Mr Thomas*), also called "Tom Turpenny," a canting smuggler and schoolmaster—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Turnip-Hoer, George I. So called because, when he first came over to England, he proposed planting St James's Park with turnips (1660, 1714-1727)

Turpenny (*Mr*), banker at Marchthorn—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Turpenny (*Tom*), also called "Thomas Turnbull," a canting smuggler and schoolmaster—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Turntippit (*Old lord*), one of the privy council in the reign of William III—Sir W Scott, *Brick of Lammormoor* (1819)

Turon, the son of Brute's sister, slew 600 Aquitanians with his own hand in one single fight

Where Turon, Brute's sister's vallant son
Six hundred slew outright thro' his peculiar strength,
By multitudes of men yet overpowered at length
His noble uncle there, to his immortal name
The city Turon (*Tours*) built, and well enjoyed the fame
Dryden *Polixenus* l. 1619

Turpin, a churlish knight, who refuses hospitality to sir Calpine and Serena, although solicited to do so by his wife Blanka (bk vii 3). Serena told prince Arthur of this discourtesy, and the prince, after chastising Turpin, dis-knighted him, and prohibited him from bearing arms ever after (bk vii 7). The disgraced churl now vowed revenge, so off he starts, and seeing two knights, complains to them of the wrongs done to himself and his dame by "a recreant knight," whom he points out to them. The two champions instantly challenge

the prince "as a foul woman-wronger," and defy him to combat. One of the two champions is soon slain, and the other overthrown, but is spared on craving his life. The survivor now returns to Turpin to relate his misadventure, and when they reach the dead body see Arthur asleep. Turpin proposes to kill him, but Arthur starts up and hangs the rascal on a tree (bk vii 7)—Spenser, *Fairy Queen* (1596)

Turpin, "archbishop of Rheims," the hypothetical author of a *Chronicle*, purporting to be a history of Charlemagne's Spanish adventures in 777, by a contemporary. This fiction was declared authentic and genuine by pope Calixtus II in 1122, but it is now generally attributed to a canon of Barcelona in the eleventh century.

The tale says that Charlemagne went to Spain in 777, to defend one of his allies from the aggressions of a neighbouring prince. Having conquered Navarre and Aragon, he returned to France. He then crossed the Pyrenees, and invested Pampeluna for three months, but without success. He tried the effect of prayer, and the walls, like those of Jericho, fell down of their own accord. Those Saracens who consented to be baptized, he spared, but the rest were put to the sword. Being master of Pampeluna, the hero visited the sarcophagus of James, and Turpin, who accompanied him, baptized most of the neighbourhood. Charlemagne then led back his army over the Pyrenees, the rear being under the command of Roland. The main army reached France in safety, but 50,000 Saracens fell on the rear, and none escaped.

Turpin (*Dick*), a noted highway man, executed at York (1739)

Ainsworth has introduced into *Rookwood* Turpin's famous ride to York on his steed Black Bess. It is said that Maginn really wrote this powerful description (1834)

Turpin (*The French Dick*) is Cartouche, an eighteenth century highway man. W H Ainsworth made him the hero of a romance (1811)

Turquine (*Sir*) had sixty-four of king Arthur's knights in prison, all of whom he had vanquished by his own hand. He hated sir Launcelot, because he had slain his brother, sir Carados, at the Dolorous Tower. Sir Launcelot challenged sir Turquine to a trial of strength, and slew him, after which he liberated

the captive knights—Sir T Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1 108-110 (1470)

Turquoise (2 syl), a precious stone found in Persia. Sundry virtues are attached to it. (1) It indicates by its hue the state of the wearer's health; (2) it indicates by its change of lustre if any peril awaits the wearer; (3) it removes animosity between the giver and the receiver; (4) it rouses the sexual passion, and hence Leah gave a turquoise ring to Shiloh "when he was a bachelor," in order to make him propose to her—See Thomas Nicols, *Lapidary*

Tut'veydrop (*Mt*), a selfish, self-indulgent, conceited dancing-master, who imposes on the world by his majestic appearance and elaborate toilette. He lives on the earnings of his son (named Prince, after the prince regent), who reveres him as a perfect model of "deportment"—C Dickens, *Bleat House* (1852)

The proudest departed from the cover of their habitual reserve and from the maintenance of that staid deportment which the Oriental Tut'veydrop considers the best proof of high state and regal dignity—W. H. Russell *The Prince of Tours etc* (1877)

Tuscan Poet (*The*), Ludovico Ariosto, born at Reggio, in Modena (1474-1533). Noted for his poem entitled *Orlando Furioso* (in French called *Roland*)

The Tu can poet doth advance
The frantic paladin of France
M. Drayton *Nymphidia* (1563-1631)

Tutivillus, the demon who collects all the fragments of words omitted, mutilated, or mispronounced by priests in the performance of religious services, and stores them up in that "bottomless" pit which is "paved with good intentions"—Langland, *Vision of Piers Plowman*, 547 (1362), and the Townley *Mysteries*, 310, 319, etc

Tutsan, a corruption of *la toute same*, the botanical name is *Hypericon Androsaemum*. The leaves applied to fresh wounds are sanative. St John's wort is of the same family, and that called *Perforatum* used to be called *Fuga dæmonum*, from the supposition of its use in maniacal disorders, and a charm against evil spirits

The hermit gathers
The healing tutsan then, and plantaine for a sore
Drayton *Polyolbion* xlii (1613)

(The plantain or plantago is astringent, and very good for cuts and other sores)

Twain (*Mark*), S. L. Clemens

— **Twangdillo**, the fiddler, in Somerville's *Hobbinol*, a burlesque poem in three cantos. Twangdillo had lost one leg and one eye by a stroke of lightning on the banks of the Ister, but was still merry-hearted

He tickles every string to every note
He bends his plant neck, his single eye
Twinkles with joy, his native stump beats time.
Hobbinol or The Rural Games 1 (1740)

Twweed, a cloth woven diagonally, a mere blunder for "twill"

It was the word *twweels* blotted and ill written on an invoice which gave rise to the now familiar name of *twweed*. It was adopted by James Locke of London after the error was discovered as a peculiarly suitable to these goods so largely manufactured on the banks of the Tweed.—*The Border Advertiser*

Twweedledum and Twweedledee. The prince of Wales was the leader of the Handel party, supported by Pope and Dr Arhuthnot, and the duke of Marlborough led the Bononciniists, and was supported by most of the nobility

Some say compared to Bononcini
That mynheer Hummel's but a ninny
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle
Strange all this difference should be
Twit Twweedledum and Twweedledee.
J. Byron (stenographer) 1691-J-73

Twelfth Night, a drama by Shakespeare. The story came originally from a novella by Boccaccio (who died 1355), reproduced by Belleforest in his *Historiques Tragiques*, from which Shakespeare obtained his story. The tale is this: Viola and Sebastian were twins, and exactly alike. When grown up, they were shipwrecked off the coast of Illyria, and both were saved. Viola, being separated from her brother, in order to obtain a livelihood, dressed like her brother and took the situation of page under the duke Orsino. The duke, at the time, happened to be in love with Olivia, and as the lady looked coldly on his suit, he sent Viola to advance it, but the wilful Olivia, instead of melting towards the duke, fell in love with his beautiful page. One day, Sebastian, the twin-brother of Viola, being attacked in a street brawl before Olivia's house, the lady, thinking him to be the page, invited him in, and they soon grew to such familiar terms that they agreed to become man and wife. About the same time, the duke discovered his page to be a beautiful woman, and, as he could not marry his first love, he made Viola his wife and the duchess of Illyria

Twelve Apostles of Ireland (*The*), twelve Irish prelates of the sixth century, disciples of St Finnian of Clonard

1 CIARAN or KLIRAN, bishop and

12 One of the following names, all of which are called parading, and probably supplied vacancies caused by death — Bism de Genevois, Geoffroy de Frises, Guerin duc de Lorraine, Guillaume de l'Estoc, Guy de Bourgogne, Hoël comte

[illegible]

de Nantes, Lambert prince of Bruxelles, Richard duc de Normandy, Rioul du Mans, Samson duc de Bourgogne, and Thierry

* * There is considerable resemblance between the twelve selected paladins and the twelve selected Table knights. In each case there were three pre-eminent for bravery: Oliver, Roland, and Rinaldo (*paladins*), Launcelot, Tristram, and Lancelot (*Table knights*). In each was a Saracen: Ferumbras (*the paladin*), Palomides (*the Table knight*). In each was a traitor: Ganelon (*the paladin*), Mordred (*the Table knight*), like Judas Iscariot in the apostolic twelve.

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they and twelve the peers of Charlemaign.
Dryden *The Flower and the Leaf*

Twelve Wise Masters (*The*), the original corporation of the mastersingers: Hans Sachs, the cobbler of Nürnberg, was the most renowned and the most voluminous of the mastersingers, but he was not one of the original twelve. He lived 1494-1576, and left behind him thirty-four folio vols. of MS., containing 208 plays, 1700 comic tales, and about 450 lyric poems.

Here Hans Sachs, the cobbler poet laureate of the gentle craft,
Wiseest of the Twelve Wise Masters, in huge folios sang
and laughed.

Longfellow *Nuremberg*

* * The original corporation consisted of Heinrich von Mueglen, Konrad Harder, Master Altschwert, Master Barthel Regenbogen (blacksmith), Master Muscablüt (tailor), Hans Blotz (barber), Hans Rosenblüt (armorial painter), Sebastian Brandt (jurist), Thomas Murner, Hans Folz (surgeon), Wilhelm Weber, and Hans Sachs (cobbler). This last, though not one of the founders, was so superior to them all that he is always reckoned among the wise mastersingers.

Twemlow (*Mr*), first cousin to Lord Snagsworth, "an innocent piece of dinner-furniture," in frequent requisition by Mr- and Mrs Veneering. He is described as "grey, dry, polite, and susceptible to east wind," he wears "first-gentleman-in-Europe collar and cravat," "his cheeks are drawn in as if he had made a great effort to retire into himself some years ago, and had got so far, but never any further." His great mystery is who is Mr Veneering's oldest friend, is he himself his oldest or his newest acquaintance? He couldn't tell.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Twickenham (*The Bard of*), Alex-

ander Pope, who lived for thirty years at Twickenham (1688-1744).

Twigtythe (*The Rev Mr*), clergyman at Fasthwaite Farm, held by Farmer Williams.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Twin Brethren (*The Great*), Castor and Pollux.

Back comes the chief in triumph
Who in the hour of fight,
Hath seen the Great Twin Brethren
In harness on his right.
Safe comes the ship to haven
Thro' billows and thro' gales
If once the Great Twin Brethren
Sit shining on the sails.

Lord Macaulay *Lays of Ancient Rome* (Battle of the Lake Regillus, xl. 1842)

Twin Diamonds (*The*), two Cape diamonds, one of which is of a clear cinnamon colour, and was found in the river-bed of the Vaal. These, with the Dudley and Stewart diamonds, have all been discovered in Africa since 1870.

Twineall (*The Hon Mr*), a young man who goes to India, intending to work himself into place by flattery, but, wholly mistaking character, he gets thrown into prison for treason. Twineall talks to Sir Luke Tremor (who ran away from the field of battle) of his glorious deeds of fight, to Lady Tremor (a grocer's daughter) of high birth, supposing her to be a descendant of the kings of Scotland, to Lord Flint (the sultan's chief minister) of the sultan's dubious right to the throne, and so on.—Mrs Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786).

Twist (*Oliver*), the son of Mr Brownlow's oldest friend and Agnes Fleming, half-brother to "Manks." He was born and brought up in a workhouse, starved, and ill-treated, but was always gentle, amiable, and pure-minded. His asking for more gruel at the workhouse because he was so hungry, and the astonishment of the officials at such daring impudence, is capitally told.—Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Twitcher (*Harry*). Henry lord Brougham [*Broom*] was so called, from his habit of twitching his neck (1778-1868).

Don't you recollect North some years ago that Murray's name was on our title-page, and that, being alarmed for Subscription Jamie (Sir James Mackintosh) and Harry Twitcher he scratched his name out?—Wilson *Acetes Ambrosiana* (1823-36).

Twitcher (*Jemmy*), a cunning and treacherous highwayman in Macbeth's gang.—Gray, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Twitcher (*Jemmy*), the nickname of John

lord Sandwich, noted for his liaison with Miss Ray (1718-1792).

When thy Jemmy Twi cher had straggled up his face
With a lick of court whitewash and a glow of grimace
Arowling he went where three disers of old
In harmless society guffle and scold

Gray (1716-1771)

Two Drovers (The), a tale in two chapters, laid in the reign of George III, written by sir Walter Scott (1827). It is one of the "Chronicles of the Canongate" (see p. 186), supposed to be told by Mr Croftlangry, Robin Oig McCombich, a Highland drover, revengeful and proud, meets with Harry Wakeheld, a jovial English drover, and quarrels with him about a pasture-field. They fight in Heskett's ale-house, but are separated. Oig goes on his way and gets a dagger, with which he returns to the ale-house, and stabs Harry who is three parts drunk. Being tried for murder, he is condemned and executed.

Two Eyes of Greece (The), Athens and Sparta

Athen, the eye of Greece mother of art
And eloquence.

Milton

Two Gentlemen of Verona, a drama by Shal espeare, the story of which is taken from the *Diana* of Montemayor (sixteenth century). The tale is this: Protheus and Valentine were two friends, and Protheus was in love with a lady of Verona, named Julia. Valentine went to sojourn in Milan, and there fell in love with Silvia, the duke's daughter, who was promised in marriage to Thurio. Protheus, being sent by his father to Milan, forgot Julia, fell in love with Silvia, and, in order to carry his point, induced the duke to banish Valentine, who became the captain of a banditti, into whose hands Silvia fell. Julia, unable to bear the absence of her lover, dressed in boy's clothes, and, going to Milan, hired herself as a page to Protheus, and when Silvia was lost, the duke, with Thurio, Protheus and his page, went in quest of her. She was soon discovered, but when Thurio attempted to take possession of her, Valentine said to him, "I dare you to touch her," and Thurio replied, "None but a fool would fight for a girl." The duke, disgusted, gave Silvia to Valentine, and Protheus, ashamed of his conduct, begged pardon of Valentine, discovered his page to be Julia, and married her (1695).

Two Kings of Brentford (The)
In the duke of Buckingham's farce called *The Rehearsal* (1671), the two

lings enter hand-in-hand, dance together, sing together, walk arm-in-arm, and, to heighten the absurdity, they are made to smell of the same nosegay (act ii 2).

Two-Legged Mare (The), a galloos Vice says to Tyburn

I will help to bridle the two-legged mare.
Like Will to Life etc (1587)

Two-Shoes (Goody), a nursery tale by Oliver Goldsmith (1765). Goody Two-shoes was a very poor child, whose delight at having a pair of shoes was so unbounded that she could not forbear telling every one she met that she had "two shoes," whence her name. She acquired knowledge and became wealthy. The title-page states that the tale is for the benefit of those,

Who from a state of rags and care
And having shoes but half a pair
Their fortune and their fame should fix
And go top in a coach and six.

Two Strings to Your Bow, a farce by Jephson (1792). Lazarillo, wanting a master, enters the service of don Felix and also of Octavio at the same time. He makes perpetual blunders, such as giving letters and money to the wrong master, but it turns out that don Felix is donna Clara, the betrothed of Octavio. The lovers meet at the Eagle hotel, recognize each other, and become man and wife.

Two Unlucky. In our dynasties two has been an unlucky number, thus Ethelred II was forced to abdicate, Harold II was slain at Hastings, William II was shot in the New Forest, Henry II had to fight for his crown, which was usurped by Stephen, Edward II was murdered at Berkeley Castle, Richard II was deposed, Charles II was driven into exile, James II was obliged to abdicate, George II was worsted at Fontenoy and Lawfield, was disgraced by general Braddock and admiral Byng, and was troubled by Charles Edward the Young Pretender.

Two or Three Berries. "Yet gleaming grapes shall be left in it, as the shaking of an olive tree, two or three berries in the top of the uppermost bough"—*Isaiah xlviii 6*

The tree of life has been shaken,
And but few of us linger now
Like the prophet's two or three berries
On the top of the uppermost bough

Longfellow *The Meeting*

Tyb'alt, a fiery young nobleman of Verona, nephew to lady Capulet, and

cousin to Juliet. He is slain in combat by Ro'meo—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1595)

The name is given to the cat in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox*. Hence Mercutio calls him "rat-catcher" (act iii se 1), and when Tybalt demands of him, "What wouldst thou have with me?" Mercutio replies, "Good king of cats, nothing but one of your nine lives" (act iii se 1)

Tybalt, a Lombard officer, in love with Laura niece of duke Gondibert. The story of *Gondibert* being unfinished, no sequel of this attachment is given—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668)

Tybalt or *Tibert*, the cat, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498)

Tyburn (*Kings of*), hangmen

'**Tyburn Tree** (*The*), a gallows so called because criminals were at one time hung on the elm trees which grew on the banks of the Tyburn. The "Holy Maid of Kent," Mrs. Turner the poisoner, Felton the assassin of the duke of Buckingham, Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, lord Ferrers who murdered his steward, Dr. Dodd, and Mother Brownrigg, "all died in their shoes" on the Tyburn tree

Since laws were made for every degree
To curb vice in others as well as in me (*Blackheath*).
I wonder we have not better company
Neath Tyburn tree.

Gay *The Peggars & Opera* (1721)

'**Tyburnia**, the district round about the Marble Arch, London. So called from the littlebourne or stream named Tyburn. At one time, elm trees grew on the brook-side, and Roger de Mortimer the paramour of queen Eleanor, was hung thereon

Tycho, a vassal of the bishop of Traves, in the reign of Kaiser Henry IV. He promised to avenge his lord and master, who had been plundered by count Adalbert, the leader of a bandit. So, going to the count's castle, he craved a draught of water. The porter brought him a cup of wine, and Tycho said, "Thank thy lord for his charity, and tell him he shall meet with his reward." Then, returning home, he procured thirty large wine-barrels, in each of which he concealed an armed retainer and weapons for two others. Each cart was then carried by two men to the count's castle, and when the door was opened, Tycho said to the porter, "I am come to recompense thy lord and master," and the sixty men carried in the thirty barrels. When coun-

Adalbert went to look at the present, at a signal given by Tycho the tops of the casks flew off, and the ninety armed men slew the count and his brigands, and then burnt the castle to the ground

Of course, every reader will instantly see the resemblance of this tale to that of "Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves" (*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*)

Tyler (*Wat*), a frugal, honest, industrious, skilful blacksmith of Essex, with one daughter, Alice, pretty, joyous, innocent, and modest. With all his frugality and industry, Wat found it very hard to earn enough for daily bread, and the tax-collectors came for the poll-tax, three groats a head for a war to maintain our conquests in France. Wat had saved up the money, and proffered six groats for himself and wife. The collectors demanded three groats for Alice also, but Tyler said she was under 15 years of age, whereupon, one of the collectors having "insulted her virgin modesty," Tyler felled him to the ground with his sledge-hammer. The people gathered round the smith, and a general uprising ensued. Richard II sent a herald to Tyler to request a parley, and pledging his royal word for his safe conduct. The sturdy smith appointed Smithfield for the rendezvous, and there Tyler told the king the people's grievances, but while he was speaking, William Walworth, the lord mayor, stabbed him from behind, and killed him. The king, to pacify the people, promised the poll-tax should be taken off and their grievances redressed, but no sooner had the mob dispersed than the rebels were cut down wholesale, and many, being subjected to a mock trial, were infamously executed—Southey, *Wat Tyler* (1791), published 1817)

Tyll Owlyglass or **TYLL OWLYGLASS**, by Thomas Murner, a Swiss monk of Strasbourg (1475-1516), the English name of the German "Tyll Tulenspiegel." Tyll is a mechanic of Brunswick, who runs from pillar to post as charlatan, physician, jansquenet, fool, valet, artist, and jack-of-all-trades. He undertakes anything and everything, but invariably "spoils the Egyptians" who trust in him. He produces popular proverbs, is brimful of merry mischief, droll as Sam Slick, indifferent honest as Gil Blas, light-hearted as Andru Houde, as full of tricks as Scapin, and as popular as Robin Hood. The book is crammed

with observations, anecdotes, fables, *bon mots*, facetiae, and shows forth the omnipotence of common sense. There are two good English versions of this popular picaresque romance—one printed by William Copland, and entitled *The Merrye Jests of a Man called Hockeglass, and the many Marvellous Tumpes and Jests which he did in his life in Fastland*, and the other published in 1860, translated by K R H Mackenzie, and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill. In 1720 was brought out a modified and abridged edition of the German story.

To few mortals has it been granted to earn such a place in national history as Tyll Luken's legend (*Ulenspiegel*). Now after five centuries, Tyll's native village is pointed out with pride to the traveller and his tombstone still stands at Mollen near Lubek where since 1334 (sic) his once nimble bones have been at rest.—Carlyle.

Tylwyth Teg, or the "Family of Beauty," elves who "dance in the moonlight on the velvet sward," in their airy and flowing robes of blue and green, white and scarlet. These beautiful fays delight in showering benefits on the human race.—*The Mabinogion* (note, p. 263).

Tyneman (2 syl), Archibald IV earl of Douglas. So called because he was always on the losing side.

Tyre, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, means Holland. "Egypt," in the same satire, means France.

state
le

PL I. (1691).

Tyre (Archbishop of), with the crusaders—Sir W Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I).

Tyrian Cynosure (3 syl), Ursa Minor. Ursa Major is called by Milton "The Star of Arcady," from Calisto, daughter of Lycaon the first king of Arcadia, who was changed into this constellation. Her son Arcas or Cynosura was made the Lesser Bear.—Pausanias, *Itinerary of Greece*, viii 4.

And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,

O Tyrian Cynosure

Milton *Comus* 343 (1634)

Tyre, one of the archers in the Scottish guard of Louis XI—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV).

Tyre (The Rev Michael), minister of Glenorquh—Sir W Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II.)

Tyroglyphus ("the cheese-scooper"), one of the mouse princes slain in the battle of the frogs and mice by Lynnisus ("the laker").

Lynnisus good Tyroglyphus axail,

Prince of the mice that haunt the flowery vales,

Loat to the milky fares and rural seat

He came to perish on the bank of fate.

Parnell *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* ill. (about 1, 12).

Tyrrel (Francis), the nephew of Mr Mortimer. He loves Miss Aubrey "with an ardent, firm, disinterested love." On one occasion, Miss Aubrey was insulted by Lord Courtland, with whom Tyrrel fought a duel, and was for a time in hiding, but when Courtland recovered from his wounds, Tyrrel re-appeared, and ultimately married the lady of his affection—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780).

Tyrrel (Frank) or Martigny earl of Etherington, son of the late earl and la comtesse de Martigny his wife. He is supposed to be illegitimate. Frank is in love with Clara Mowbray, daughter of Mr Mowbray of St Ronan's—Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III).

Tyrtæos, selected by the Spartans as their leader, because his lays inspired the soldiers to deeds of daring. The following is a translation of one of his martial songs—

Oh how soon will I see the foe
Foe

But a know

Than with children and parents heart-broken with woe
From home as an exile to fly

Unrecompensed labour starvation and scorn,

The feet of the captives attend

He honoured his race by rude foes overcome

From altar from country from kith and kin torn;

No brother no sister no friend.

To the field then! Be strong and acquit ye like men!

Who shall fear for his country to fall?

Ye younger in ranks firmly settled remain

Ye elders though weak look on flight with disdain

And honour your fatherland's call!

E. C. N.

Tyrtæos (The Spanish), Manuel José Quintana, whose odes stimulated the Spaniards to vindicate their liberty at the outbreak of the War of Independence (1772-1857).

* * Who can tell the influence of such odes as the *Marseillaise*, or some of the Jacobite songs, on the spirit of a people? Even the music-hall song, "We don't want to fight," almost roused the English nation into a war with Russia in 1878.

Tyson (Kate), a romantic young lady, who marries Frank Cheeney—Wybert Reeve, *Parted*.

U

Ubaldo, one of the crusaders, mature in age. He had visited many regions, "from polar cold to Libya's burning soil." He and Charles the Dane went to bring back Rinaldo from the enchanted castle—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Ubaldo and Ricardo, two men sent by Honoria queen of Hungary, to tempt the fidelity of Sophia, because the queen was in love with her husband Mathias. Immediately Sophia understood the object of their visit, she had the two men confined in separate rooms, where they were made to earn their food by spinning—Massinger, *The Picture* (1629).

Ube'da (*Orbancia* of), a painter who drew a cock so preposterously that he was obliged to write under it, "This is a cock," in order that the spectator might know what was intended to be represented—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II : 3 (1615).

Uberti (*Farnata Degli*), a noble Florentine, leader of the Ghibelline faction. Dante represents him in his *Inferno* as lying in a fiery tomb yet open and not to be closed till the last judgment.

Uberto, count d'Este, etc.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Udaller, one who holds land by allodial tenure. Magnus Troll was a udaller, in sir W. Scott's *Pirate*.

Ude, the most learned of cooks, author of *La Science du Gucule*. He says, "Coquins nascitur not fit." That "music, dancing, fencing, painting, and mechanics possess professors under 20 years of age, but pre-eminence in cooking is never attained under 80." He was premier artiste to Louis XVI, then to lord Sefton, then to the duke of York, then chef de cuisine at Crookford's. It is said that he quitted the earl of Sefton because one of his lordship's guests added pepper to his soup. He was succeeded by Francatelli.

* * Vatel, we are told, committed suicide (1671) during a banquet given by the prince de Condé, because the lobsters for the turbot sauce did not arrive in time.

Udolpho (*The Mysteries of*), a romance by Mrs Radcliffe (1790).

Ugo, natural son of Niccolo III of Ferrara. His father had for his second wife Parisina Malatesta, between whom and Ugo a criminal attachment arose. When Niccolo was informed thereof, he had both brought to open trial, and both were condemned to suffer death by the common headsman—Friszi, *History of Ferrara*.

Ugolin'o, count of Gheradesca, a leader of the Guelphs in Pisa. He was raised to the highest honours, but the archbishop Ruggieri incited the Pisans against him, his castle was attacked, two of his grandsons fell in the assault, and the count himself, with his two sons and two surviving grandsons, were imprisoned in the tower of the Gualandi, on the Piazza of the Anziani. Being locked in, the dungeon key was flung into the Arno, and all food was withheld from them. On the fourth day, his son Gaddo died, and by the sixth day little Anselm with the two grandchildren "fell one by one." Last of all the count died also (1288), and the dungeon was ever after called "The Tower of Famine."

Dante has introduced this story in his *Inferno*, and represents Ugolino as devouring most voraciously the head of Ruggieri, while frozen in the lake of ice. Chaucer, in his *Canterbury Tales*, makes the monk briefly tell this sad story, and calls the count "Ilugeline of Pise."

Oh thou Pisa, shame! What if I have
Reported that thy castles were betrayed
By Ugolino yet no right hadst thou
To stretch his children on the rack
Their tender years incapable of guilt
Dante *Hell* xxxiii. (1300)

Remember Ugolino condescends
To eat the head of his arch-enemy
The moment after he politely ends
His tale.

Byron *Don Juan* II. 83 (1819).

Ulad, Ulster

When Ulad's three champions lay sleeping in gore.
T. Moore *Irish Melodies* IV (Avenge
and Bright " 1814)

Ula'nia, queen of Islanda. She sent a golden shield to Charlemagne, to be given as a prize to his bravest knight, and whoever won it might claim the donor in marriage—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, xv (1516).

Ul-Erin, the guiding star of Ireland

When night came down I struck at times the warning
boss. I struck and looked on high for fiery haired Ul
Erin nor abent was the star of heaven it travelled red
between the clouds.—O'Shan, *Temora*, 4.

Ulfín, the page of Gerdibert's grand-
father and the faithful Achates of Gerdibert's father. He cured Gerdibert by a
corked kept in his sword hilt—*Sir W.
Divesant, Geribert* (died 1668)

Ulfen's Son, Rodomont—*Ariosto,
Orlando Furioso* (1616)

Ulin, an enchantress, who had no
power over those who remained faithful
to Allah and their duty, but if any fell
into error or sin, he had full power to do
as he liked. Thus when Nizar Sultan
of Delhi mistreated the protection of
Allah, she transferred him into a toad.
When the vizier Horma believed a false
report about his virtue, she trans-
ferred him also into a toad. At
last when the prince Hemjush to avoid
a marriage proposed by her father
married with a stranger, her indiscre-
tion placed her in the power of the en-
chantress, who transformed her likewise
into a toad. Ulin was ultimately killed
by Muzar Sultan of Delhi, who felled
her to the ground with a blow—*Sir C.
Mordaunt [India], Tales of the Genii*,
vii, viii (1751)

Ulin, Fingal's son, called "the
sweet voice of recumbent, Conn"

Ulin, the Irish name for Ulster

It was the name of a son of the hero Ulin
who was killed by the hero Ulin.

Ulin's Daughter (*Ulin*), a young
lady who eloped with the chief of Ulster
Isle, and induced a boatman to row the
over Lochgyle during a storm. The boat-
man was captured just as Lord Ulin and his
retinue reached the shore. He saw the
peril, he cried in agony, "Come back,
come back! and I'll forgive your High-
land chief!" but it was too late, the
"waters wild rolled over his child, and
he was left lamenting"—*Campbell, Lord
Ulin's Daughter* (a ballad)

Ul-Lochlin, the guiding star of
Lochlin or Scandinavia—*Ossian, Cath-
Lodh, ii*

Ulric, son of Werner (ie count of
Siegendorf). With the help of Gabor,
he saved the count of Strahlenheim from
the Oder, but murdered him afterwards
for the wrongs he had done his father
and himself, especially in seeking to
oust them of the princely inheritance of
Siegendorf—*Byron, Werner* (1822)

Ulrica, in *Charles XII*, by J. R.
Planché (1826).

Ulrica, a girl of great beauty and
noble determination of character, natural
daughter of Ernest de Lidberg. Dressed
in the clothes of Herman (the deaf and
dumb jailer-lad), she gets access to the
dungeon where her father is confined as
a "prisoner of State," and contrives his
escape, but he is recaptured. Where-
upon Christine (a young woman in the
"service" of the countess Marie) goes
direct to Frederick II and obtains his
pardon—*Stirling, The Prisoner of
State* (1837).

Ulrica, alias MARTHA, mother of
Bertha the betrothed of Hereward
(1837)—*Sir W. Scott, Count Robert of
Paris* (time, Rufus)

Ulrica, daughter of the late thane of
Torquilstone, alias Dame Urfried, an old
sibyl at Torquilstone Castle—*Sir W.
Scott, Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Ulster (*The Kings of*). The kings of
Ulster were called O'Neil, those of Mun-
ster, O'Brien, of Connaught, O'Connor, of
Leinster, MacMorrone, and of Meath,
O'Macaghlin

Ultima Thule (2 s.), the ex-
tremity of the world, the most northern
point known to the ancient Romans.
Pliny and others say it is Iceland, Cam-
den says it is Shetland. It is the Gothic
tule ("the most remote land")

Fuller's History of the
Virgins, Chapter I, 23.

Ultimus Romano'rum, Horace
Walpole (1717-1797)

Ulfagro, the fierce Dane, who mas-
sacred the Culdees of Iona, and having
bound Aodh in iron, carried him to the
church, demanding of him where he had
concealed the church treasure. At that
moment a mysterious gigantic figure in
white appeared, and, taking Ulfagro by
the arm, led him to the statue of St.
Columb, which instantly fell on him and
killed him.

The tottering image was dashed
Down from its lofty pedestal;
On Ulfagro's helm it crashed,
Helmet and skull and flesh and brain
It crushed as millstones crush the grain.
Campbell, *Teuclura*.

Ulysses, a corrupt form of Odysseus
[*Odis'sure*], the king of Ithica. He
is one of the chief heroes in Homer's
Iliad, and the chief hero of the *Odyssey*.
Homer represents him as being craftily
wily and full of devices. Virgil ascribes

to him the invention of the Wooden Horse

Ulysses was very unwilling to join the expedition to Troy, and pretended to be mad. Thus, when Palamedes came to summon him to the war, he was sowing salt instead of barley.

Ulysses's Bow Only Ulysses could draw this bow, and he could shoot an arrow from it through twelve rings.

William the Conqueror had a bow which no arm but his own could bend.

Robin Hood's bow could be bent by no hand but his own.

* * Statius says that no one but Karpeneus [*Karp' a nucc*] could poise his spear

*His cypress spear with steel encircled shone
Not to be poised but by his hand alone.*

Thebaid v

Ulysses's Dog, Argus, which recognized his master after an absence of twenty years (See *Theron*, king Roderick's dog, p 991)

Ulysses and Polyphemos.

Ulysses and his crew, having reached the island of Sicily, strayed into the cave of Polyphemos, the giant Cyclops. Soon as the monster returned and saw the strangers, he seized two of them, and, having dashed out their brains, made his supper off them, "nor entrails left, nor yet their marrowy bones," then stretched his huge carcass on the floor, and went to sleep. Next morning, he caught up two others, devoured them for his breakfast, then stalked forth into the open air, driving his flocks before him. At sundown he returned, seized other two for his supper, and after quaffing three bowls of wine, fell asleep. Then it was that Ulysses bored out the giant's eye with a green olive stake heated in the fire. The monster roared with pain, and after searching in vain to seize some of his tormentors, removed the rock from the mouth of the cave to let out his goats and sheep. Ulysses and his companions escaped at the same time by attaching themselves to the bellies of the sheep, and made for their ship. Polyphemos hurled rocks at the vessel, and nearly succeeded in sinking it, but the fugitives made good their flight, and the blinded monster was left lamenting—Homer, *Odyssey*, 11.

* * An extraordinary parallel to this tale is told in the third voyage of Sindbad the sailor. Sindbad's vessel was driven by a tempest to an island of pygmies, and advancing into the interior the

crew came to a "high palace," into which they entered. At sundown came home the giant, "tall as a palm tree; and in the middle of his forehead was one eye, red and fiery as a burning coal." Soon as he saw the intruders, he caught up the fattest of them and roasted him for his supper, then lay down to sleep, and "snored louder than thunder." At daybreak he left the palace, but at night returned, and made his meal off another of the crew. This was repeated a third night, but while the monster slept, Sindbad, with a red-hot spit, scooped out his eye. "The pain he suffered made him groan hideously," and he fumbled about the place to catch some of his tormentors "on whom to glut his rage," but not succeeding in this, he left the palace, "bellowing with pain." Sindbad and the rest lost no time in making for the sea, but scarcely had they pushed off their rafts when the giant approached with many others, and hurled huge stones at the fugitives. Some of them even ventured into the sea up to their waists, and every raft was sunk except the one on which Sindbad and two of his companions made their escape—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor," third voyage).

Another similar tale occurs in the Basque legends, in which the giant's name is Tartaro, and his eye was bored out with spits made red hot. As in the previous instances, some seamen had inadvertently wandered into the giant's dwelling, and Tartaro had banqueted on three of them, when his eye was scooped out by the leader. This man, like Ulysses, made his escape by means of a ram, but, instead of clinging to the ram's belly, he fastened round his neck the ram's bell, and threw over his back a sheep-skin. When Tartaro laid his hand on the skin, the man left it behind and made good his escape.

That all these tales are borrowed from one source none can doubt. The *Iliad* of Homer had been translated into Syriac by Theophilus Edessenes, a Christian Maronite monk of mount Libanus, during the caliphate of Harun-ur-Rashid (A.D. 786-809)—See *Notes and Queries*, April 19, 1879.

Ulysses of Brandenburg (*The*), Albert III elector of Brandenburg, also called "The German Achilles" (1414-1486).

Ulysses of the Highlands (*The*), Sir Evan Cameron, lord of Lochiel.

[*Lo! he*"], and surnamed "The Black" (died 1719)

*** It was the son of sir Evan who was called "The Gentle Lochiel"

Umbra (*Obsequious*), in Garth's *Dispensary*, is meant for Dr Gould (1699)

Umbriel' (2 syl), the tutelar angel of Thomas the apostle, once a Sadducee, and always hard of conviction—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii (1748)

Umbriel' [*Um breel'*], a sprite whom Spenser supplies with a bagful of "sighs, sobs, and cross words," and a vialful of "soft sorrows, melting grief, and flowing tears" When the byron cuts off Belinda's lock of hair, Umbriel breaks the vial over her, and Belinda instantly begins sighing and sobbing, eliding, weeping, and pouting—Pope, *Rape of the Lock* (1712)

Umbriel' a daisy melancholy sprite
As ever sullied the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth his proper scene
Perceived to search the gloomy cave of Sty'cen.
Canto iv 12 etc.

Una, truth, so called because truth is one She goes, leading a lamb and riding on a white ass, to the court of Gloriana, to crave that one of her knights might undertake to slay the dragon which kept her father and mother prisoners The adventure is accorded to the Red Cross Knight, and the two start forth together A storm compels them to seek shelter in a forest, and when the storm abates they get into Wandering Wood, where they are induced by Archimago to sleep in his cell A vision is sent to the knight, which causes him to quit the cell, and Una, not a little surprised at this discourtesy, goes in search of him In her wanderings she is caressed by a lion, who becomes her attendant After many adventures, she finds St. George "the Red Cross Knight," he had slain the dragon, though not without many a fell wound, so Una takes him to the house of Holiness, where he is carefully nursed, and then leads him to Eden, where they are united in marriage—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, i (1590)

Una, one of Flora McIvor's attendants—Sir W Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II)

Unadorned Adorned the Most

loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.
Thomson, *Seasons* (Autumn, *Lavins* 1739)

Uncas, son of Chingachecook, surnamed "Deer-foot."—F Cooper, *Last of the Mohicans*, *The Pathfinder*, and *The Pioneer*

Unborn Doctor (*The*), of Moorfields Not being born a doctor, he called himself "The Un-born Doctor"

Uncle Sam, the United States Government, so called from Samuel Wilson, one of the inspectors of provisions in the American War of Independence Samuel Wilson was called by his workmen and others "Uncle Sam," and the goods which bore the contractor's initials, E A U S (meaning "Elbert Anderson, United States"), were rodd "Elbert Anderson," and "Uncle Sam" The joke was too good to die, and Uncle Sam became synonymous with U S (United States)

Uncle Toby, a captain who had been wounded at the siege of Namur, and had been dismissed the service on half-pay Most kind and benevolent, modest and simple-minded, but brave and firm in his own opinions His gallantry towards Widow Wadman is exquisite for its modesty and chivalry Uncle Toby retains his military tastes and camp habits to the last—Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1759)

But what shall I say to thee, thou quintessence of the milk of human kindness, thou master of the best of corporals, thou high and only final Christian gentleman divine uncle Toby? He who created this was the wisest man since the days of Shakespeare himself.—Leigh Hunt.

Uncle Tom, a negro slave of unaffected piety, and most faithful in the discharge of all his duties His master, a humane man, becomes embarrassed in his affairs, and sells him to a slave-dealer After passing through various hands, and suffering intolerable cruelties, he dies—Mrs Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)

*** The original of this character was the negro slave subsequently ordained and called "the Rev J Henson" He was in London 1876, 1877, took part in several religious services, and was even presented to her majesty queen Victoria.

Undine [*Oon-deen*], a water-sylph, who was in early childhood changed for the young child of a fisherman living on a peninsula near an enchanted forest One day, sir Huldbrand took shelter in the fisherman's hut, fell in love with Undine, and married her Being thus united to a man, the sylph received a soul.

Not long after the wedding, sir Huldbrand returned homeward, but stopped awhile in the city which lay on the other side of the forest, and met there Bertalda, a beautiful but haughty lady, whom they invited to go with them to their home, the Castle Ringstettin. For a time the knight was troubled with visions, but Undine had the mouth of a well closed up, and thus prevented the water-sprites from getting into the castle. In time, the knight neglected his wife and became attached to Bertalda, who was in reality the changeling. One day, sailing on the Danube, the knight rebuked Undine in his anger, and immediately she was snatched away by sister sylphs to her water home. Not long after, the knight proposed to Bertalda, and the wedding day arrived. Bertalda requested her maid to bring her some water from the well, so the cover was removed, Undine rose from the upheaving water, went to the chamber of sir Huldbrand, kissed him, and he died. They buried him, and a silver stream bubbled round his grave, it was Undine who thus embraced him, true in life and faithful in death—*De la Motte Fouqué, Undine (1807)*

* * This romance is founded on a tale by Theophrastus Paracelsus, in his *Treatise on Elemental Sprites*

Ungateful Bird (*The*) The pewit or green plover is so called in Scotland

The green plover or pewit is called the ungrateful bird "for that it comes to Scotland to breed and then return to England with its young to feed the enemy—Captain Burt. *Letters from the North of Scotland (1706)*

Ungateful Guest (*The*), a soldier in the army of Philip of Macedon, who had been hospitably entertained by a villager. Being asked by the king what he could give him in reward of his services, the fellow requested he might have the farm and cottage of his late host. Philip, disgusted at such baseness, had him branded with the words, **THE UNGRATEFUL GUEST**

Unicorn The unicorn and lion are always like cat and dog, and as soon as a lion sees his enemy he betakes him to a tree. The unicorn, in his blind fury running pell-mell at his foe, darts his horn fast into the tree, and then the lion falls upon him and devours him—*Gesner, Historiæ Animalium (1551-87)*

Wert thou the unicorn pride and wrath would con found thee and make thine own self the conquest of thy fury—*Shakespeare Timon of Athens iv 3 (1609)*

Unique (*The*), Jean Paul Richter,

whose romances are quite unique and belong to no school (1763-1825)

Universal Doctor, Alain de Lill (1114-1203)

* * Sometimes Thomas Aquinas is also called *Doctor Universalis* (1224-1274)

Unknown (*The Great*), sir Walter Scott, who published the Waverley novels anonymously (1771-1832)

Unlearned Parliament (*The*) The parliament convened by Henry IV at Coventry, in Warwickshire (1401), was so called because lawyers were excluded from it

Unlicked Bear, a lout, a cub. It used to be thought that the bear brought forth only a shapeless mass of flesh, which she licked into shape and life after birth

Like to a chaos, or an unlicked bear whelp
That carries no impression like the dam.
Shakespeare 3 Henry VI act III. sc. 2 (1597)

Unlucky Possessions, the gold of Nibelungen and the gold of Tolosa (p. 391), Graysteel (p. 402), Harmonia's necklace (p. 425), Sherborne, in Dorsetshire (p. 903), etc

Unready (*The*), Ethelred II (*, 978-1016)

* * "Unready" does not mean "never ready or prepared," but lacking *rede*, i.e. "wisdom, judgment, or kingerft"

Unreason (*The abbot of*), or **FATHER HOWLEGLAS**, one of the masquers at Kennaquhair—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Unwashed (*The Great*), the common people. It was Burke who first applied this term to the artisan class

Upholsterer (*The*), a farce by Murphy (1758). Abraham Quidnunc, upholsterer, in St Martin's-in-the-Fields, being crazed with politics, so neglects his business for the affairs of Europe, that he becomes a bankrupt, but at this crisis his son John, who had married the widow of a rich planter, returns from the West Indies, pays off his father's debts, and places him in a position where he may indulge his love for politics without hampering himself with business

Urania, sister of Astrophel (sir Philip Sidney), is the countess of Pembroke

Urania, sister unto Astrophel,

Epenzer *Colin Clout Come Home Again (1805)*

Urania, daughter of the king of Sicily,

who fell in love with sir Gny (eldest son of St George, the patron saint of England). —R Johnson, *The Seven Champions, etc*, in 2 (1617)

Ura'man Venus, i.e. "Celestial Venus," the patroness of chaste and pure love

Venus *pandemos* or *popularis* is the Venus of the animal passion called "love"

Venus *ctara* or *amica* is the Venus of criminal sensuality

The seed was Cupid bent above a scroll
And o'er his head Uranian Venus hung
And raked the blinding bandage from his eyes
Tennyson *The Princess* L (1839)

Urban (*Sylcanus*), the hypothetical editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*

In the summer of 1725 I had apartments in the Rue Verte, Brussels. My local name was "M. Urban" informed me that he was of lineal descent from an Englishman of that name whose pronunciation was "Ejthala."—See *Notes and Queries*.

Urchin, a hedgehog, a mischievous little fellow, a dwarf, an imp

We'll dress like urchins.
Shakespeare *Merry Wives of Windsor* act iv sc. 4 (1606)

Ureus, the Egyptian snake, crowned with a mitre, and typical of heaven

Urfried (*Dame*), an old sibyl at Torquilstone Castle, *alias* Urica, daughter of the late thane of Torquilstone.—Sir W Scott, *Canonic* (time, Richard I)

Urgan, a human child stolen by the king of the fairies, and brought up in elf-land. He was sent to lay on lord Richard the "curse of the sleepless eye" for killing his wife's brother. Then, said the dwarf to Alice Brand (the wife of lord Richard), "if any woman will sign my brow thrice with a cross, I shall resume my proper form." Alice signed him thrice, and Urgan became at once "the fairest knight in all Scotland," and Alice recognized in him her own brother Ethert.—Sir W Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, iv 12 (1810)

Urganda, a potent fairy in the *Amadis of Gaul* and other romances of the Carolingian cycle

This Urganda seemed to be aware of her own importance.—Smollett.

Ur'gel, one of Charlemagne's paladins, famous for his enormous strength

U'riel (3 syl) or *Israfil*, the angel who is to sound the resurrection trumpet.—*Al Korán*

Uriel, one of the seven great spirits, whose station was in the sun. The word

means "God's light" (see 2 *Esdras* iv, v, x 28)

The archangel Uriel one of the seven
Who in God's presence nearest to His throne,
Stand ready at command.

Milton *Paradise Lost* III 649 etc. (1663).

* * Longfellow calls him "the minister of Mars," and says that he inspires man with "fortitude to bear the brunt and suffering of life"—*The Golden Legend*, iii (1851)

U'rien, the foster-father of prince Madoc. He followed the prince to his settlement in North America, south of the Missouri (twelfth century).—Southey, *Madoc* (1805)

Urim, in Garth's *Dispensary*, is designed for Dr Atterbury

Urim was civil and not void of sense
Had humour and courteous confidence
Constant at feasts, and each decorum knew
And soon as the dessert appeared withdrew
The *Dispensary* I (1699)

Urim and Thummim was the "stone" which gave light in the ark. Our version says that God commanded Noah to make a window, but the translation should be "to make a light"—See Paracelsus, *Urim and Thummim*

Urim and Thummim, the spectacles given by an angel to Joseph Smith, to enable him to read the revelation written in "reformed Egyptian" on the plates hidden at the foot of a mountain in Ontario. These spectacles are described as "two transparent stones set in the rim on a bow fastened to a breastplate." Smith deciphered the plates, and Oliver Cowdery took down the words, "because Smith was no scholar."

Urra'ca, sister of Sancho II of Castile, and queen of Zamora.—*Poema del Cid Campeador* (1128)

Urre (*Sir*), one of the knights of the Round Table. Being wounded, the king and his chief knights tried on him the effect of "handling the wounds" (i.e. touching them to heal them), but failed. At last, sir Launcelot was invited to try, and as he touched the wounds they severally healed.—*Arthurian Romance*

Urrie (*Sir John*), a parliamentary leader.—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Ursa Major, Calisto, daughter of Licaon, violated by Jupiter, and converted by Juno into a bear, whereupon the king of gods and men placed her in the Zodiac as a constellation. The Great Bear is also called "Hellec" (see p. 86).

Ursa Major Dr Johnson was so called by Boswell's father (1709-1784)

My father's opinion of Dr John on may be conjectured from the name he afterwards gave him which was *Ursa Major* but it is not true, as has been reported, that it was in consequence of my saying that he was a constellation of genius and literature.—Boswell (1791).

Ursa Minor, also called *Cynosūra* ("the dog's tail"), from its circular sweep The pole-star is a in the tail

Why Tom, your wife is a perfect star,
In truth no woman's finer
Says Tom Your simile is just,
My wife is an *Ursa Minor*—

E.L.B. (1871)

Ursel (*Zedelhas*), the imprisoned rival of the emperor Alexius Comnēnus of Greece—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Ur'sula, mother of Elsie, and wife of Gottlieb [*Gottlieb*], a cottage farmer of Bavaria—Hartmann von der Aue, *Poor Henry* (twelfth century), Longfellow, *Golden Legend* (1851)

Ur'sula, a gentlewoman attending on Hero—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600)

Ur'sula, a silly old cuenna, vain of her saraband dancing, though not fair yet fat and fully forty Don Diego leaves Leonora under her charge, but Leander soon finds that a little flattery and a few gold pieces will put the dragon to sleep, and leave him free of the garden of his Hesperidēs—I Bickerstaff, *The Padlock* (1768)

Ursula (*Sister*), a disguise assumed at St Bride's by the lady Margaret de Hautlieu—Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Ur'sula (*Sant*), daughter of Dianotus king of Cornwall (brother and successor of Caradoc king of Cornwall) She was asked in marriage by Conan [Meriadoc] of Armorica or Little Britain Going to France with her maidens, the princess was driven by adverse winds to Cologne, where she and "her 11,000 virgins" were martyred by the Huns and Picts (October 21, 237) Visitors to Cologne are still shown piles of skulls and bones heaped in the wall, faced with glass, which the vcrger asserts to be the relics of the martyred virgins, but, like Iphis, they must have changed their sex since death, for most undoubtedly many of the bones are those of men and boys—See Geoffrey, *British History*, v 15, 16

A calendar in the Freisingen Codex notices them as "SS XI M VIRGINUM," i.e. "eleven holy virgin mar-

tyrs," but, by making the "M" into a Roman figure equal 1000, we have XIII = 11,000, so inc = 300

Ursula is the Swabian *ursul* or *horsch* ("the moon"), and, if this solution is accepted, then the "virgins who bore her company" are the stars *Ursul* is the Scandinavian *Hulda*

Those who assert the legend to be based on a fact, have supplied the following names as the most noted of the virgins, and, as there are but eleven given, it favours the Freisingen Codex—(1) *Ursula*, (2) *Bencia* or *Sentia*, (3) *Gregoria*, (4) *Pinnosa*, (5) *Mardia*, (6) *Saula*, (7) *Brittola*, (8) *Saturnina*, (9) *Rabacia*, *Sabatia*, or *Sambatia*, (10) *Saturia* or *Saturnia*, and (11) *Palladia*

In 1837 was celebrated with great splendour the sixteenth centenary "jubilee of their passion"

Bright *Ursula* the third, who undertook to guide
The eleven thousand maids to Little Britain sent
By seas and bloody men devoured as they went
Of which we find these four have been for saints preferred,
And with their leader still do live encalendered
St Agnes, Cordula Odilia Florence, which
With wondrous sumptuous shrines those ages did enrich
At Cullen

Drayton *Polyolbion* xxiv (1622)

Use of Pests David once said he could not imagine why a wise deity should have created such things as spiders, idiots, and mosquitos, but his life showed they were all useful to him at any rate Thus, when he fled from Sanl, a spider spun its web at the mouth of the cave, and Saul, feeling assured that the fugitive could not have entered the cave without breaking the web, passed on without further search Again, when he was taken captive before the king of Gath, he feigned idiocy, and the king dismissed him, for he could not believe such a driveller could be the great champion who had slain Goliath Once more, when he entered into the tent of Saul, as he was crawling along, Abner, in his sleep, tossed his legs over him David could not stir, but a mosquito happened to bite the leg of the sleeper, and, Abner shifting it, enabled David to effect his escape—*The Talmud* (See *VIRGIL'S GRAMMAR*, p 1071)

Used Up, an English version of *L'Homme Blasé*, of Felix Auguste Davert, in conjunction with Auguste Théodore de Lauzanne Charles Mathews made this dramatic trifle popular in England—Boucicault, *Used Up* (1845).

Useless Parliament (*The*), the first parliament held in the reign of

Charles I (June 18, 1627) It was adjourned to Oxford in August, and dissolved twelve days afterwards

Usnach or **Usna**. Conor king of Ulster put to death by treachery the three sons of Usnach This led to the desolating war against Ulster, which terminated in the total destruction of Luan This is one of the three tragic stories of the ancient Irish The other two are *The Death of the Children of Touran*, and *The Death of the Children of Ir*

Avenge and bright falls the swift sword of Erin
On him who the brave sons of Usna betrayed
By the red and that hung over Conor's dark dwelling
When Ulad's three champions lay sleeping in gore
We swear to avenge them.

T Moore *Irish Melodies iv* (Avenge and Bright 1814).

Uta, queen of Burgundy, mother of Kriemhild and Günther—*The Arbelungen Lied* (twelfth century)

Utha, the "white-bosomed daughter of Herman" She dwelt "by Thano's stream," and was beloved by Frothal When Fingal was about to slay Frothal, she interposed and saved his life—*Ossian, Carric-Thura*

Uthal, son of Larthmor petty king of Berrathon (a Scandinavian island) He dethroned his father, and, being very handsome, was beloved by Nina-Thoma (daughter of a neighbouring prince), who eloped with him Uthal proved inconstant, and, confining Nina-Thoma in a desert island, fixed his affections on another In the mean time, Ossian and Toscar arrived at Berrathon A fight ensued, in which Uthal was slain in single combat, and Larthmor restored to his throne Nina-Thoma was also released, but all her ill treatment could not lessen her deep love, and when she heard of the death of Uthal she languished and died—*Ossian, Berrathon*

Uthal or **Cuthal**, one of the Orkneys—*Ossian, Outhona*

"The dark chief of Cuthal" (the same as "Dunrommath lord of Uthal")

Uther or **Uriu**, pendragon or war-chief of the Britons He married Igerna widow of Gorlois, and was by her the father of Arthur and Abne This Arthur was the famous hero who instituted the knights of the Round Table—*Geoffrey, History of Britain*, viii 20 (1142)

Uthorno, a bay of Denmark, into which Fingal was driven by stress of weather It was near the residence of

Starno king of Loehlin (*Denmark*).—*Ossian, Cath-Loda*, i

Uto'pia, a political romance by sir Thomas More

The word means "nowhere" (Greek, *ou-topos*) It is an imaginary island, where everything is perfect—the laws, the politics, the morals, the institutions, etc The author, by contrast, shows the evils of existing laws Carlyle, in his *Sartor Resartus* has a place called "Weissnichtwo" ["I see-necht-vo, "I know not where"] The Scotch "kennequhair" means the same thing (1524)

Adam describes to Telemachus the country of Betique (in Spain) as a Utopia—*Penelon, L'Esmaque*, viii

Utopia, the kingdom of Grangonsier "Parting from Me'damoth, Pantig'ruel sailed with a northerly wind and passed Me'dam, Gel'asem, and the Fairy Isles, then, keeping Uti to the left and Uden to the right, he ran into the port of Utopia distant about 3½ leagues from the city of the Amaurots"

* * * Parting from Me'damoth ("from no place"), he passed Me'dam ("nowhere"), Gel'asem ("hidden land"), etc, keeping to the left Uti ("nothing at all") and to the right Uden ("nothing"), he entered the port of Utopia ("no place"), distant 3½ leagues from Amauros ("the vanishing point")—See *Maps for the Blind*, published by Neino and Co, of Weissnichtwo

(These maps were engraved by Oulis and Son, and are very rare)

Uzziel [*Uz' zee*], the next in command to Gabriel The word means "God's strength"—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 782 (1665)

V.

Vadius, a grave and heavy pedant—Moliere, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672)

* * * The model of this character was Menage, an ecclesiastic noted for his wit and learning

Vafri'no, Tancred's squire, practised in all disguises and learned in all the eastern languages. He was sent as a spy

to the Egyptian camp —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

Vain'love, a gay young man about town —Congreve, *The Old Bachelor* (1693)

Valantia (*Count*), betrothed to the marchioness Merida, whom he "loved to distraction till he found that she doted on him, and thus discovery cloyed his passion" He is light, inconsiderate, unprincipled, and vain For a time he intrigues with Amantis "the child of Nature," but when Amantis marries the marquis Almanza, the count says to Merida she shall be his wife if she will promise not to love him —Mrs Inchbald, *Child of Nature* (See THE NOT, p 990)

Valclusa, the famous retreat of Petrarch (father of Italian poetry) and his mistress Laura, a lady of Avignon

At last the Muses rose from fair Valclusa's bowers.
Aken'de Pleasures of Imagination II. (144)

Valdarno or Val d'Arno, the valley of the Arno, in which Florence is situated

from the top of Fesolè [in Tuscany]
Or in Valdarno
Milton, *Paradise Lost* L 273, etc. (1665)

Valdes (2 syl) and Cornelius, friends of Dr Faustus, who instruct him in magic, and induce him to sell his soul that he may have a "spirit" to wait on him for twenty-four years —C Marlowe, *Dr Faustus* (1589)

Valence (*Sir Aymer de*), lieutenant of sir John de Walton governor of Douglas Castle —Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Valentia. The southern part of Scotland was so called in compliment to Valens the Roman emperor

Valentina, daughter of the conte di San Bris governor of the Louvre She was betrothed to the conte di Nevers, but loved Raoul [di Nangis], a huguenot, by whom she was beloved in return When Raoul was offered her hand by the princess Margherita di Valois, the bride of Henri le Bernais (*Henri IV*), he rejected it, out of jealousy, and Valentina, out of pique, married Nevers In the Bartholomew slaughter which ensued, Nevers fell, and Valentina married her first love Raoul, but both were shot by a party of musketeers under the command of her father the conte di San Bris —Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (1836)

Valentine, one of the "two gentlemen of Verona," the other "gentleman"

was Protheus Their two serving-men were Speed and Launce Valentine married Silvia daughter of the duke of Milan, and Protheus married Julia The rival of Valentine was Thurio —Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1595)

Valentine, a gentleman in attendance on the duke of Illyria —Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1602)

Valentine (3 syl), a gentleman just returned from his travels In love with Cellide (2 syl), but Cellide is in love with Francisco (Valentine's son) —Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons Thomas* (a comedy, before 1620)

Valentine (3 syl), a gallant that will not be persuaded to keep his estate —Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1639)

Valentine, brother of Margaret Mad-dened by the seduction of his sister, he attacks Faust during a serenade, and is stabbed by Mephistophelès Valentine dies reproaching his sister Margaret —Goethe, *Faust* (1798)

Valentine [LFRAN], eldest son of sir Sampson Legend He has a *tendre* for Angelica, an heiress whom he eventually marries To prevent the signing away of his real property for the advance of £4000 in cash to clear his debts, he feigns to be mad for a time Angelica gets the bond, and tears it before it is duly signed —Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695)

* * This was Betterton's great part

Valentine (*Saint*), a Romish priest, who befriended the martyrs in the persecution of Claudius II, and was in consequence arrested, beaten with clubs, and finally beheaded (February 14, 270) Pope Julius built a church in his honour, near Pontf Molé, which gave its name to the gate *Porta St Valentine*, now called "Porta del Popolo," and by the ancient Romans "Porta Flaminia"

* * The 15th February was the festival of *Februta Juno* (Juno the fructifier), and the Roman Catholic clergy substituted St Valentine for the heathen goddess

Valentine and Orson, twin sons of Belhusant and-Alexander (emperor of Constantinople) They were born in a forest near Orleans While the mother was gone to hunt for Orson, who had been carried off by a bear, Valentine was

carried off by King Pepin (his uncle) In due time, Valentine married Clerimond, the Green Knight's sister — Valentine and Orson (fifteenth century)

Valentine de Grey (Sir), an Englishman and knight of France. He had "an ample span of forehead, full and liquid eyes, free nostrils, crimson lips, well-bearded chin, and yet his wishes were innocent as thought of babes." Sir Valentine loved Hero, niece of Sir William Sutton, and in the end married her — S Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc (1838)

Valentinian [III], emperor of Rome (419, 425-455). During his reign, the empire was exposed to the invasions of the barbarians, and was saved from ruin only by the military talents of Aëtius, whom the faithless emperor murdered. In the year following, Valentinian was himself "poisoned" by [Petronius] Maximus, whose wife he had violated. He was a feeble and contemptible prince, without even the merit of brute courage. His wife's name was Ludoxia — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Valentinian* (1617)

Valenti'no, Margherita's brother, in the opera of *Faust e Margherita*, by Gounod (1859)

Valère (2 syl), son of Anselme (2 syl) who turns out to be don Thomas d'Alburei, a nobleman of Naples. During an insurrection, the family was exiled and suffered shipwreck. Valère, being at the time only seven years old, was picked up by a Spanish captain, who adopted him, and with whom he lived for sixteen years, when he went to Paris and fell in love with Elise the daughter of Harpagon the miser. Here also Anselme, after wandering about the world for ten years, had settled down, and Harpagon wished him to marry Elise, but the truth being made clear to him that Valère was his own son, and Elise in love with him, matters were soon adjusted — Molière, *L'Avare* (1667)

Valere (2 syl), the "gamester." Angelica gives him a picture, and enjoins him not to lose it on pain of forfeiting her hand. He loses the picture in play, and Angelica, in disguise, is the winner of it. After a time, Valère is cured of his vice and happily united to Angelica. — Mrs Centlivre, *The Gamester* (1709)

Vale'lia, sister of Valerius, and friend

of Horatia — Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1711)

Vale'ria, a blue-stocking, who delights in vivisection, entomology, women's rights, and natural philosophy — Mrs Centlivre, *The Basset Table* (1706)

Vale'rian (valêrê, "to be hale"), a plant of which cats are especially fond. It is good in nervous complaints, and a sovereign remedy for cramps. "It hath been had in such veneration that no brothes, pottage, or physcally meates are worth anything if this be not at one end." (See VALERIAN)

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp
To apply unto the place that's halid with the cramp
Dryden *Polyolbion* xiii (1613)

Vale'rio, a noble young Neapolitan lord, husband of Evanthi (3 syl). This chaste young wife was parted from her husband by Frederick, the licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples, who tried in vain to seduce her, and then offered to make her any one's wife for a month, at the end of which time the libertine should suffer death. No one would accept the offer, and ultimately the lady was restored to her husband — Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1624)

Valerius, the hero and title of a novel by J G Lockhart (1821). Valerius is the son of a Roman commander settled in Britain. After the death of his father, he is summoned to Rome, to take possession of an estate to which he is the heir. At the villa of Capito he meets with Athanasia, a lady who unites the Roman grace with the elevation of the Christian. Valerius becomes a Christian also, and brings Athanasia to Britain. The display at the Flavian amphitheatre is admirably described. A Christian prisoner is brought forward, either to renounce his faith or die in the arena, of course, the latter is his lot.

This is one of the best Roman stories in the language.

Vale'rius, the brother of Valeria. He was in love with Horatia, but Horatia was betrothed to Caius Curiatius — Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741)

Valiant (The), Jean IV of Brittany (1338, 1364-1399)

Valiant-for-Truth, a brave Christian, who fought three foes at once. His sword was "a right Jerusalem blade," so he prevailed, but was wounded in the

encounter He joined Christanna's party in their journey to the Celestial City — Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, II (1684)

Valirian, husband of St Cecilia Cecilia told him she was beloved by an angel, who constantly visited her, and Valirian requested to see this visitant Cecilia replied that he should do so, if he went to pope Urban to be baptized. This he did, and on returning home the angel gave him a crown of lilies, and to Cecilia a crown of roses, both from the garden of paradise Valirian, being brought before the prefect Almachus for heresy, was executed — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Second Nun's Tale," 1388) (See VALERIAN)

Val'ladolid' (*The doctor of*), San-grado, who applied depletion for every disease, and thought the best diet consisted of roast apples and warm water

I condemned a variety of dishes, and arguing like the doctor of Valladolid Unhappy are those who require to be always on the watch for fear of overloading their stomachs! — Lessage *Gil Blas* vol. 6 (1734)

Valley of Humiliation, the place where Christian encountered Apollyon and put him to flight — Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I (1678)

Valley of Waters (*The*), the Mediterranean Sea

The valley of waters widest next to that Which doth the earth engulf and shapes its course Between discordant shores [Europe and Africa] — Dante *Paradise* L. (1311)

Valley of the Shadow of Death, a "wilderness, a land of deserts and of pits, a land of drought, and of the shadow of death" (*Jer* II 6) "The light there is darkness, and the way full of traps to catch the unwary" Christian had to pass through it after his encounter with Apollyon — Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I (1678)

Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil for Thou art with me Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me. — *Psalms* xxiii. 4.

Valunder, the Vulcan of Scandinavian mythology, noted for a golden arm-ring, on which was wrought all the heathen deities with their attributes It was once stolen by Soté, but being recovered by Thorsten, became an heirloom, and of course descended to Frithjof as one of his three inheritances, the other two being the sword Angurva'del and the self-acting ship *Eldida* — Tegnér, *Frithjof Saga*, in (1826)

Farewell and take in memory of our love My arm ring here Valunder's beauteous work, With heavenly wonders graven on the gold.

Valver'de (3 syl), a Spaniard, in love with Elvira He is the secretary of Pizarro, and preserves at the end the life of Elvira — Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799)

Va'men, a dwarf, who asked Baly, the giant monarch of India, to permit him to measure out three paces to build a hut upon The kind monarch smiled at the request, and bade the dwarf measure out what he required The first pace compassed the whole earth, the second the whole heavens, and the third all pindalon or hell Baly now saw that the dwarf was no other than Vishnú, and he adored the present deity — *Hindu Mythology*

*** There is a Basque tale the exact counterpart of this

Vamp, bookseller and publisher His opinion of books was that the get-up and binding were of more value than the matter "Books are like women, to strike, they must be well dressed Fine feathers make fine birds A good paper, an elegant type, a handsome motto, and a catching title, have driven many a dull treatise through three editions" — Foote, *The Author* (1757)

Van (*The Spirit of the*), the fair spirit of the Van Pools, in Carnarthen She married a young Welsh farmer, but told him that if he struck her thrice, she would quit him for ever They went to a christening, and she burst into tears, whereupon her husband struck her as a marriage, but she said, "I weep to see a child brought into this vale of tears" They next went to the child's funeral, and she laughed, whereupon her husband struck her again, but she said, "I truly laugh to think what a joy it is to change this vale of tears for that better land, where there is no more sorrow, but pleasures for evermore" Their next visit was to a wedding, where the bride was young and the man old, and she said aloud, "It is the devil's compact The bride has sold herself for gold" The farmer again struck her, and bade her hold her peace, but she vanished away, and never again returned — *Welsh Mythology*

Van Tromp The van preceding this proper name is a blunder

Van before Tromp is a gross mistake, as ludicrous as Van Cromwell or Van Monk. — *Notes and Queries* November 17 1877

Vanbeest Brown (*Captain*), alias Dawson, alias Dndley, alias Harry Ber-

tram, son of Mr Godfrey Bertram laird of Ellangowan

Varbest Brown, lieutenant of Dirk Hatteraick.—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannerling* (time, George II)

Vanberg (Major), in *Charles XII*, by J R Planché (1826)

Vanda, wife of Baldrie. She is the spirit with the red hand, who appears in the haunted chamber to the lady Echine Berenger "the betrothed"—Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Van'dunke (2 syl), burgomaster of Bruges, a drunken merchant, friendly to Gerrard king of the beggars, and falsely considered to be the father of Bertha. His wife's name is Margaret. (Bertha is in reality the daughter of the duke of Briant.)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars Bush* (1622)

Vandyck (The English), William Dobson, painter (1610-1647)

Vandyck in Little, Samuel Cooper. In his epitaph in old St Pancras Church, he is called "the Apellis of his age" (1609-1672)

Vandyck of France, Hyacinth Rigaud y Ros (1659-1718)

Vandyck of Sculpture, Antoine Coysevox (1640-1720)

Vanessa, Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who proposed marriage to dean Swift. The dean declined the proposal in a poetical trifling called *Cadmus and Vanessa*

Vessa, i.e. Esther, and *Van*, the pet form of Vanhomrigh, hence *Van-essa*

Vanity, the usher of queen Lucifera.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i 4 (1590)

Vanity, a town through which Christian and Faithful had to pass on their way to the Celestial City

Almost five thousand years ago there were pilgrims walking to the Celestial City. And Belzebub, Apollyon and Legion perceived by the path that the pilgrims made that their way to the city lay through this town of Vanity.—Bunyan, *The Pilgrim's Progress* I (1678)

Vanity Fair, a fair established by Belzebub, Apollyon, and Legion, for the sale of earthly "vanities," creature comforts, honours, decorations, and carnal delights. It was held in Vanity town, and lasted all the year round. Christian and Faithful had to pass through the fair, which they denounced, and were consequently arrested, beaten, and put into a cage. Next day, being taken before justice Hate-good, Faithful was con-

demned to be burnt alive.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i (1678)

** A looking-glass is called *Vanity Fair*

Vanity Fair is the name of a periodical noted for its caricatures signed "Ape," the *nom de plume* of signor Pellegrini

Vanity Fair, a novel by W M Thackeray (1848). Becky (Rebecca) Sharp, the daughter of a poor painter, dashing, selfish, unprincipled, and very clever, contrives to marry Rawdon Crawley, afterwards his excellency colonel Crawley, C B, governor of Coventry Island. Rawdon expected to have a large fortune left him by his aunt, Miss Crawley, but was disinherited on account of his marriage with Becky, then a poor governess. Becky contrives to live in splendour on "nothing a year," gets introduced at court, and is patronized by lord Steyne earl of Gaunt, but this intimacy giving birth to a great scandal, Becky breaks up her establishment, and is reduced to the lowest Bohemian life. Afterwards she becomes the "female companion" of Joseph Sedley, a wealthy "collector," of Bogley Wollah, in India. Having insured his life and lost his money, he dies suddenly under very suspicious circumstances, and Becky lives for a time in splendour on the Continent. Subsequently she retires to Bath, where she assumes the character of a pious, charitable lady Bountiful, given to all good works. The other part of the story is connected with Amelia Sedley, daughter of a wealthy London stock-broker, who fails, and is reduced to indigence. Captain George Osborne, the son of a London merchant, marries Amelia, and old Osborne disinherits him. The young people live for a time together, when George is killed in the battle of Waterloo. Amelia is reduced to great poverty, but is befriended by captain Dobbin, who loves her to idolatry, and after many years of patience and great devotion, she consents to marry him. Becky Sharp rises from nothing to splendour, and then falls, Amelia falls from wealth to indigence, and then rises.

Vanoe, son of Merlin, one of the knights of the Round Table

Young Vanoe of the beardless face

(Fame spoke the youth of Merlin's race)

Overpowered, at Gyneth's footstool bled,

His heart a blood dyed his animals red.

Sir W Scott *Bridal of Triermath* li 25 (1812)

Vantom (Mr). Sir John Sinclair tells us that Mr Vantom drank in twenty-

three vases, 36,688 bottles (i.e. 59 pipes) of wine—*Code of Health and Longevity* (1807)

* * Between four and five bottles a day

Vanwelt (*Jan*), the supposed suitor of Rose Flammock—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.)

Vapians (*The*), a people from Utopia, who passed the equinoctial of Queubus, "a torrid zone lying somewhere beyond three o'clock in the morning"

In sooth thou wast in very gracious fooling last night, when thou spokest of the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Queubus.—Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* act II. sc. 3 (1602)

Vapid, the chief character in *The Dramatist*, by F. Reynolds, and said to be meant for the author himself. He goes to Bath "to pick up characters"

Varbel, "the lowly hut faithful 'squire" of Floresha, a Polish count. He is a quaint fellow, always hungry—J. P. Kemble, *Lodoiska* (1791)

Varden (*Gabriel*), locksmith, Clerkewell, a round, red-faced, sturdy yeoman, with a double chin, and a voice husky with good living, good sleeping, good humour, and good health. He was past the prime of life, but his heart and spirits were in full vigour. During the Gordon riots, Gabriel refused to pick the lock of Newgate prison, though at the imminent risk of his life.

Mrs Varden [*Martha*], the locksmith's wife and mother of Dolly, a woman of "uncertain temper" and a self-martyr. When too ill-disposed to rise, especially from that domestic sickness ill temper, Mrs Varden would order up "the little black teapot of strong mixed tea, a couple of rounds of hot buttered toast, a dish of beef and ham cut thin without skin, and the *Protestant Manual* in two octavo volumes. Whenever Mrs Varden was most devout, she was always the most ill-tempered." When others were merry, Mrs Varden was dull, and when others were sad, Mrs Varden was cheerful. She was, however, plump and buxom, her handmaiden and "comforter" being Miss Miggs. Mrs Varden was cured of her folly by the Gordon riots, dismissed Miggs, and lived more happily and cheerfully ever after.

Dolly Varden, the locksmith's daughter, a pretty, laughing girl, with a roguish face, lighted up by the loveliest pair of sparkling eyes, the very impersonation of good humour and blooming beauty. She married Joe Willet, and conducted with

him the Maypole inn, as never country inn was conducted before. They greatly prospered, and had a large and happy family. Dolly dressed in the Watteau style, and modern Watteau costume and hats were, in 1875-6, called "Dolly Vardens"—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

Vari'na, Miss Jane Waryng, to whom dean Swift had a *penchant* when he was a young man. Vari'na is a Latinized form of "Waryng"

Varney (*Richard*, afterwards *su Richard*), master of the horse to the earl of Leicester—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Varro (*The British*) Thomas Tusser, of Essex, is so called by Warton (1510-1580)

Vasa (*Gustavus*), a drama, by H. Brooko (1730). Gustavus, having effected his escape from Denmark, worked for a time as a common labourer in the copper-mines of Dalecarlia [*Dah' le kar' ya*], but the tyranny of Christian II. of Denmark having driven the Dalecarlians into revolt, Gustavus was chosen their leader. The revolted made themselves masters of Stockholm, Christian abdicated, and Sweden became an independent kingdom (sixteenth century)

Vashti. When the heart of the king [Ahasuerus] was merry with wine, he commanded his chamberlains to bring Vashti, the queen, into the banquet hall, to show the guests her beauty, but she refused to obey the insulting order, and the king, being wroth, divorced her—*Esther* i. 10, 19

O Vashti! noble Vashti! Summoned out,
She kept her state and left the drunken king
To brawl at Shushan underneath the palms.
Tennyson *The Princess* III. (1830)

Vatel, the cook who killed himself, because the lobster for his turbot sauce did not arrive in time to be served up at the banquet at Chantilly, given by the prince de Condé to the king.

Vathek, the ninth caliph of the race of the Abbassides, son of Motassem, and grandson of Haroun-al-Raschid. When angry, "one of his eyes became so terrible that whoever looked at it either swooned or died." Vathek was induced by a malignant genius to commit all sorts of crimes. He abjured his faith, and bound himself to Eblis, under the hope of obtaining the throne of the pre-Adamite sultans. This throne eventually turned out to be a vast chamber in the

abys of Ebl's, where Vathel found himself a prisoner without hope. His wife was Douros'har, daughter of the emir Iakreddin and his mother's name was Catharis — W Beckford, *Is't'el* (1784)

Vathok's Draught, a red-and-yellow mixture given him by an emissary of Ebbs, which instantaneously restored the exhausted body, and filled it with unparelled delight — W Beckford, *Is't'el* (1784)

Vato, the wind-spirt

From a letter I agree there was an enchanter called Vato. He could raise the cat-corn of wheat — I know it. — D. Deceit, letter same date Jan'y 1 GL

Vaudeville (*latter of the*), Oliver Biscotin (sixteenth century)

Vaughan, the bogie of Bromyard, expressed by nine priests. Nine candles were lighted in the ceremony, and all but one burnt out. The priests consigned Nicholas Vaughan to the Red Sea, and, casting the remaining candle into the river from a tower, threw a huge stone over it, and forbade the bogie to leave the Red Sea till that candle re-appeared to human sight. The stone is still called "Vaughan's Stone"

Vaugirard (*The deputies of*). The latter announced to Charles VIII of France, "The deputies of Vaugirard" "How many?" asked the king. "Only one, says it please your highness"

Canning says that three tailors of Tower Street, Southwark, addressed a petition of grievances to the House, beginning, "We, the people of England"

Vauxhall. The premises in the market of Vauxhall were the property of Isaac Vaux in 1615, and the house was then called "Stockdens". From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr Tyers in 1752. "The Spring Gardens at Vauxhall" are mentioned in the *Spectator* as a place of great resort in 1711, but it is generally thought that what we call "Vauxhall Gardens" were opened for public amusement in 1730

The title in that Vauxhall was the property of Gay. Fawkes gave the name of "Vauxhall" in errorous — Lord W. & Lemmon & Co. writes, etc. I 141

Vaurhall Slice (*A*), a slice of meat, especially ham, as thin as it is possible to cut it

Slices of pale-coloured stail dry ham cut so thin that a Vauxhall slice" became proverbial. — Lord W. & P. letter to Col. A. 141

V D M I Æ, *Verbum Dei manet in æternum* ("the Word of God endureth

for ever") This was the inscription of the Lutheran bishops in the diet of Spire. Philip of Hessen said the initials stood for *Verbum diaboli manet in episcopis* ("the word of the devil abideth in the [Lutheran] bishops").

Veal (*Mrs*), an imaginary person, whom Defoe feigned to have appeared, the day after her death, to Mrs Bargrave of Canterbury, on September 8, 1705

Defoe's conduct in regard to the well known in posture Mrs Veal's ghost, would justify us in believing him to be like C. 111's. — Hart and sea filson. — Engr. Brit. Art. 141

Veal's Apparition (*Mrs*). It is said that Mrs. Veal, the day after her death, appeared to Mrs Bargrave, at Canterbury, September 8, 1705. This cock-and-bull story was refuted by Daniel Defoe to Dr. Hincourt's book of *Consolations against the Fears of Death*, and such is the matter-of-fact style of the narrative that most readers thought the fiction was a fact

Vecchio (*Peter*), a teacher of music and Latin, reputed to be a wizard — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620)

Veck (*Tom*), nick named "Trotty," a ticket-porter, who ran on errands. One New Year's Eve he ate tripe for dinner, and had a nightmare, in which he fancied he had mounted up to the steeple of a neighbouring church, and that goblins issued out of the bells, giving reality to his hopes and fears. He was roused from his sleep by the sound of the bells ringing in the new year. (See M.G.) — C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844)

Vecta, Isle of Wight. Pliny (*Natural History*, iv 30) calls it *Vectis*. The Britons called it *Guith*

The green banks of Vecta.

Athen's Isle. Hymn to the Nalada (1767)

Veghantino [*Val yan tee' no*], Orlando's horse — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516). Also called *Veillantif*.

Velhingericht or **Tur Holi Vehm**, a secret tribunal of Westphalia, the principal seat of which was in Dortmund. The members were called "free judges." It took cognizance of all crimes in the lawless period of the Middle Ages, and those condemned by the tribunal were made away with by some secret means, but no one knew by what hand. Being despatched, the dead body was hung on a tree to advertise the fact and deter others. The tribunal existed at the time of Charlemagne, but was at its zenith of

power in the twelfth century Sir W Scott has introduced it in his *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Was Rebecca guilty or not? The Vehmgericht of the servants' hall pronounced against her—Thackeray *Fanny Hill* xlv (1848)

Vehmique Tribunal (*The*), or the Secret Tribunal, or the court of the Holy Vehm, said to have been founded by Charlemagne—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Veil of St Agatha, a miraculous veil belonging to St Agatha, and deposited in the church of the city of Catania, in Sicily, where the saint suffered martyrdom "It is a sure defence against the eruptions of mount Etna" It is very true that the church itself was overwhelmed with lava in 1693, and some 20,000 of the inhabitants perished; but that was no fault of the veil, which would have prevented it if it could Happily, the veil was recovered, and is still believed in by the people

Veilchen (*Annette*), attendant of Anne of Geierstein—Sir W Scott, *Anno of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan (*The*), Hakim ben Allah, surnamed Mokanna or "The Veiled," founder of an Arabic sect in the eighth century. He wore a veil to conceal his face, which had been greatly disfigured in battle. He gave out that he had been Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Moses. When the sultan Mahadi marched against him, he poisoned all his followers at a banquet, and then threw himself in a cask containing a burning acid, which entirely destroyed his body.

* * Thomas Moore has made this the subject of a poetical tale in his *Lalla Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," 1817)

There on that throne sat the prophet-chief
The great Mokanna. O'er his features hung
The veil the silver veil which he had flung
In mien there to hide from mortal sight
His dazzling brow till man could bear its light.

• • • • •

Looked at him shrieked and sunk upon the ground,
The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

Veipsey, an intermittent spring in Yorkshire, called "prophetic" because,

when unusually high, it foretells a coming dearth

Then my prophetic spring at Velpsey I may show
That some years is dried up some years again doth flow;
But when it breaketh out with an immoderate birth
It tells the following year of a penurious dearth
Dryden *Polyolbion* xxviii. (1622).

Velasquez, the Spanish governor of Portugal in 1640, when the people, led by don Juan duke of Braganza, rose in rebellion, shook off the Spanish yoke, and established the duke on the throne, under the name and title of Juan or John IV. The same dynasty still continues. Velasquez was torn to pieces by the mob. The duchess calls him a

Discerning villain
Subtle, insidious false and plausible
He can with ease assume all outward forms
While with the lynx's beam he penetrates
The deep reserve of every other breast.

H. Jephson *Braganza* ii. 2 (1785)

Vehnspeck, a country manager, to whom Matthew Stuffy makes application for the post of prompter—Charles Mathews, *At Home* (1818)

Vellum, in Addison's comedy *The Drummer* (1715)

Velvet (*The Rev Morphine*), a popular preacher, who feeds his flock on *cau sucrée* and wild honey. He assures his hearers that the way to heaven might once be thorny and steep, but now "every hill is brought low, every valley is filled up, the crooked ways are made straight, and even in the valley of the shadow of death they need fear no evil, for One will be with them to support and comfort them."

Venedotia, Wales

The Venedotian floods that ancient Britons were
The mountains kept them back.

M. Dryden *Polyolbion* iv (1612)

Veneering (*Mr*), a new man, "forty, wavy-haired, dark, tending to corpulence, sly, mysterious, filmy, a kind of well-looking veiled prophet, not prophesying." He was a drug merchant of the firm of Chicksey, Stobbles, and Veneering. The two former were his quondam masters, but their names had "become absorbed in Veneering, once their traveller or commission agent."

Mrs Veneering, a new woman, "fair, aquiline-nosed and fingered, not so much light hair as she might have, gorgeous in raiment and jewels, enthusiastic, propitiatory, conscious that a corner of her husband's veil is over herself."

Mr and Mrs. Veneering were brand new people in a brand new house in a brand new quarter of London. Everything about the Veneerings was spick and span new. All their furniture was new, all their friends were new, all their servants were new, their plate was new, their carriage was new, their harness was new, their horses

were new their pictures were new they themselves were new they were as newly married as was lawfully com-
passible with their having a brand new baby.

In the veneering establishment, from the hall chairs with the new coat of arms to the grand pianoforte with the new action and up stairs again to the new fire-escape all things were in a state of high varnish and polish.—*C. D. Lens, Our Mutual Friend*, II. (1864)

Veneering of Society (The), flashy, rich merchants, who delight to overpower their guests with the splendour of their furniture, the provisions of their tables, and the jewels of their wives and daughters

Venerable Bede (The) Two accounts are given respecting the word venerable attached to the name of this "wise Saxon." One is this. On one occasion he preached to a heap of stones, thinking himself in a church, and the stones were so affected by his eloquence that they exclaimed, "Amen, venerable Bede!" This, of course, is based on the verse *Luke xix* 10

The other is that his scholars, wishing to honour his name, wrote for epitaph

Heaven in form,
Bede's prebiteria

but an angel changed the second line into "Bede venerabilis ossa" (672-735)

* * The chair in which he sat is still preserved at Jarrow. Some years ago a sailor used to show it, and always called it the chair of the "great admiral Bede."

Venerable Doctor (The), William de Champeaux (*-1121)

Venerable Initiator (The), William of Occam (1276-1347)

Venery Sir Tristram was the inventor of the laws and terms of venery. Hence a book of venery was called *A Boob of Tristram*

Of Sir Tristram came all the good terms of venery and of hunting, and the sizes and measures of blowing of an horn. And of him we had first all the terms of hawking, and which were beasts of chase and beasts of venery, and which were vermin, and all the blasts that belong to all manner of games. First to the uncoupling, to the seeking to the rebach to the flight, to the death, and to the stroke, and many other blasts and terms shall all manner of gentlemen have cause to the world's end to praise Sir Tristram and to pray for his soul.—*Sir T. Malory's History of Prince Arthur* II. 133 (1470)

Venice Glass The drinking-glasses of the Middle Ages made of Venice glass were said to possess the peculiar property of breaking into shivers if poison were put into them

His said that our Venetian crystal has
Such pure antipathy to poison as
To burst if aught of venom touches it.

Byron, *The Two Foscari* v 1 (1840)

Venice Preserved, a tragedy by T. Otway (1682). A conspiracy was formed by Renault a krenchman, Elliot

an Englishman, Bedamar, Pierre, and others, to murder the Venetian senate. Jaffier was induced by his friend Pierre to join the conspirators, and gave his wife as hostage of his good faith. As Renault most grossly insulted the lady, Jaffier took her away, when she persuaded her husband to reveal the plot to her father Priuli, under the promise of a general amnesty. The senate violated the promise made by Priuli, and commanded all the conspirators except Jaffier to be broken on the wheel. Jaffier, to save his friend Pierre from the torture, stabbed him, and then himself. Belvidera went mad and died.

Venice of the East, Bangkok, capital of Siam

Venice of the North, Stockholm (Sweden). Sometimes Amsterdam is so called, from its numerous water-courses and the opulence of its citizens. It has 290 bridges.

They went to the city of Amsterdam, the Venice of the North.—*The Dragonades* I.

Venice of the West, Glasgow

Another element in the blazon of the Venice of the West is a fish laid across the stem of the tree.—*Barton*.

(See FISH AND THE RING, p. 886)

Ventid'ius, an Athenian imprisoned for debt. Timon paid his debt, and set him free. Not long after, the father of Ventid'ius died, leaving a large fortune, and the young man offered to refund the loan, but Timon declined to take it, saying that the money was a free gift. When Timon got into difficulties, he applied to Ventid'ius for aid, but Ventid'ius, like the rest, was "found base metal," and "denied him"—Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens* (1609).

Ventid'ius, the general of Marc Antony.

* * The master scene between Ventid'ius and Antony in this tragedy is copied from *The Maid's Tragedy* by (Beaumont and Fletcher), Ventid'ius being the "Melantius" of Beaumont and Fletcher's drama.—Dryden, *All for Love or the World Well Lost* (1678).

Ventriloquist The best that ever lived was Brabant, the engastrimith of Francois I of France.

Venus (Paintings of) VENUS ANADROMYNA or Venus rising from the sea and wringing her golden tresses, by Apelles. Apelles also put his name to a "Sleeping Venus." Tradition says

that Campaspê (afterwards his wife) was the model of his Venus

THE RHODIAN VENUS, referred to by Campbell, in his *Pleasures of Hope*, II, is the Venus spoken of by Pliny, XXIV 10, from which Shakespeare has drawn his picture of Cleopatra in her barge (*Antony and Cleopatra*, act II sc 2) The Rhodian was Protog'enês

When first the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed
The queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shroud
The happy master mingled in his plea
Each look that charmed him in the fair of Greece
Love on the picture smiled Express ion poured
Her mingling spirit there and Greece adored.
Pleasures of Hope II. (1799)

Venus (Statues of) THE Cnidian Venus, a nude statue, bought by the Cnidians By Praxitélès

THE COIN VENUS, a draped statue, bought by the Coins By Praxitélès

THE VENUS DE' MEDICI, a statue dug up in several pieces at Hadrian's villa, near Tivoli (seventeenth century), and placed for a time in the Medici palace at Rome, whence its name It was the work of Cleom'ênês the Athenian All one arm and part of the other were restored by Bandinelli In 1680 this statue was removed to the Uffizi gallery at Florence It was removed to Paris by Napoleon, but was afterwards restored

THE VENUS OF ARLES, with a mirror in the right hand and an apple in the left This statue is ancient, but the mirror and apple are by Girardin

THE VENUS OF MILO The "Venus Victorious" is called the "Venus of Milo," because it was brought from the island of Milo, in the Ægean Sea, by admiral Dumont d'Urville in 1820 It is one of the *chefs d'œuvre* of antiquity, and is now in the Louvre of Paris

THE PAULINE VENUS, by Canova. Modelled from Pauline Bonaparte, princess Borghese

I went by chance into the room of the Pauline Venus my mouth will taste bitter all day How venal! how gaudy and vile she is with her gilded holsters! It is the most hateful thing that ever waxed marble.—Ouida *Ariadne* I 1

THE VENUS PANDEMOS, the sensual and vulgar Venus (Greek, *pan-dēmos*, for the vulgar or populace generally), as opposed to the "Uranian Venus," the beau-ideal of beauty and loveliness

Amongst the deities from the upper chamber a mortal came the light, lewd woman who had lured her charms to life for ever here in marble the counterfeit of the Venus Pandēmos.—Ouida *Ariadne* I 1

GIPSON'S VENUS, slightly tinted, was shown in the International Exhibition of 1872

Venus, the highest throw with the four

tali or three tessera The best cast of the tali (or four-sided dice) was four different numbers, but the best cast of the tessera (or ordinary dice) was three sixes The worst throw was called *caus* —three aces in tessera and four aces in tali

Venus (The Isle of), a paradise created by "Divine Love" for the Lusitan heroes Here Uranian Venus gave Vasco da Gama the empire of the sea This isle is not far from the mountains of Imāus, whence the Ganges and Indus derive their source —Camões, *Lusiad*, I, (1572)

* * Similar descriptions of paradise are "the gardens of Alcēdōs" (*Odyssey*, vii), "the island of Circē" (*Odyssey*, x), Virgil's "Elysium" (*Æneid*, vi), "the island and palace of Aler'na" (*Orlando Furioso*, vi, vii), "the country of Logistilla" (*Orlando Furioso*, x), "Paradise," visited by Astolpho (*Orlando Furioso*, xxxiv), "the island of Armida" (*Jerusalem Delivered*), "the bower of Aerasia" (*Fairy Queen*), "the palace with its forty doors" (*Arabian Nights*, "Third Calender"), etc

Venus (Ura'man), the impersonation of divine love, the presiding deity of the Lusitans —Camões, *Lusiad* (1572)

Venus and Adonis Adonis, a most beautiful boy, was greatly beloved by Venus and Proserpine Jupiter decided that he should live four months with one and four months with the other goddess, and the rest of the year he might do what he liked One day, he was killed by a wild boar during a chase, and Venus was so inconsolable at the loss that the infernal gods allowed the boy to spend six months of the year with Venus on the earth, but the other six he was to spend in hell Of course, this is an allegory of the sun, which is six months above and six months below the equator

* * Shakespeare has a poem called *Venus and Adonis* (1593), in which Adonis is made cold and passionless, but Venus ardent and sensual

Venus of Cleom'enes (1 syl), now called the "Venus de' Medici" or "Venus de Medici"

Venus of the Forest (The) The ash tree is so called by Gilpin

Venusberg, the mountain of fatal delights Here Tannhäuser tarried, and when pope Urban refused to grant him absolution, he returned thither to be never more seen —Gerngh *Legend*

Ver'adone (2 syl), nephew to Champerlain the husband of Lamira — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647)

Verdugo, captain under the governor of Seville — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621)

Vere (Mr. Richard), lord of Illeshaw, a Jacobite conspirator

Miss Isabella Vere, the lord's daughter. She marries young Patrick Larnescliffe lord of Larnescliffe — Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Vere (Sir Arthur de), son of the earl of Oxford. He first appears under the assumed name of Arthur Philipson — Sir W. Scott *Annals of Guernsey* (time, Edward IV.)

Verges (2 syl), an old-fashioned constable and night-watch, noted for his blundering simplicity — Shakespeare, *When As You See Nothing* (1600)

Veigivian Sea, that part of St. George's Channel where tides out of the north and south seas meet. The Irish Sea is sometimes so called

Leaves his cold waves into the narrower mouth of the Veigivian Sea, where meeting from the south Great Veigivian waves gather with their roiling shocks each other and shatter up against the grisly rocks. — Drayton, *Polycricon* 2. (161)

Veigob'retus, a dictator selected by the druids, and possessed of unlimited power both in war and state during times of great danger

This imaginary king or veigob'retus laid down his office at the end of the war — *Dissertation on the Arts of Great Britain*

Versopht (Lord Frederick), weak and silly, but far less vicious than his bear-leader, sir Mulberry Hawk. He drowled in his speech, and was altogether "very soft." Ralph Nickleby introduced his niece Kate to the young nobleman at a bachelor's dinner-party, hoping to make of the introduction a profitable investment, but Kate was far too modest and virtuous to aid him in his scheme — C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838)

Vermilion Sea (*The*), the gulf of California

Vernon (*Diana*), niece of sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone. She has great beauty, sparkling talents, an excellent disposition, high birth, and is an enthusiastic adherent of an exiled king. Diana Vernon marries Frank Osbaldistone

Sir Frederick Vernon, father of Diana, a political intriguer, called "his excel-

lency the earl of Beanchamp." He first appears as father Vaughan [Vaughan] — Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Ver'olame (3 syl) or VERULAM, "a stately nymph" of Isis. Seeing her stream besmeared with the blood of St. Alban, she prayed that it might be diverted into another channel, and her prayer was granted. The place where St. Alban was executed was at that time called Holmhurst — Robert of Gloucester, *Chronicle* (in verse), 57 (thirteenth century)

A poetical account of this legend is also given by W. Browne in his *Britannia's Pastorals*, 11 (1613).

Veronica, the maiden who handed her handkerchief to Jesus on His way to Calvary. The "Man of sorrows" wiped His face with it, returned it to the maiden, and it ever after had a perfect likeness of the Saviour photographed on it. The handkerchief and the maiden were both called Veronica (i.e. vera iconica, "the true likeness")

One of these handkerchiefs is preserved in St. Peter's of Rome, and another in Milan Cathedral

Verrina, the republican who murders Pierro — Schiller, *Inско* (1783)

Versailles (*The German*), Casseel, so called from its gardens, conservatories, fountains, and colossal statue of Hercules

Versailles of Poland, the palace, etc., of the counts of Braniski, which now belong to the municipality of Bialystok

Versatile (*Sir George*), a scholar, pleasing in manners, warm-hearted, generous, with the seeds of virtue and the soul of honour, but being deficient in stability, he takes his colour, like the chameleon, from the objects at hand. Thus, with Maria Delaval he is manly, frank, affectionate, and noble, with lord Vibrate, hesitating, undecided, and tossed with doubts, with lady Vibrate, boastfulness, extravagant, and light-hearted. Sir George is betrothed to Maria Delaval, but the death of his father delays the marriage. He travels, and gives a fling to youthful indulgences. After a time, he meets Maria Delaval by accident, his better nature prevails, and he offers her his hand, his heart, his title, and his fortune — Holcroft, *He's Much to Blame* (1790).

Vertaigne (2 or 3 syl), a nobleman

and judge, father of Lamira and Beaupré — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647)

Vervain or **VERBENA**, *i e herba bona*, used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and sacred rites, and by the druids in their incantations. It was for ages a reputed decoobstruent, especially efficacious in scrofulous complaints, the bite of rabid animals, antipathies, and megrims.

Drayton says "a wreath of vervain heralds wear" as a badge of truce. Ambassadors also wore a chaplet of vervain on denouncing war.

The hermit the holy vervain finds
Which he about his head that hath the megrim blinds.
Drayton *Polyolbion*, xlii. (1613)

Vesey (*Sir John*), a baronet, most worldly, wise, and, being poor, gives himself the nickname of "Stingy Jack," that he may be thought rich. Forthwith his £10,000 was exaggerated into £40,000. Sir John wanted his daughter to marry Alfred Evelyn, but, feeling very uncertain about the stability of the young man's money, shilly-shallied about it, and in the mean time, Georgina married Sir Frederick Blount, and Evelyn was left free to marry Clara Douglas, whom he greatly loved — Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1840).

Vestris, called "The God of Dancing," used to say, "Europe contains only three truly great men—myself, Voltaire, and Frederick of Prussia" (1729–1808).

Veto (*Monsieur and Madame*), Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. The king had the power of putting his veto on any decree of the National Assembly (1791), in consequence of which he was nicknamed "Capet Veto."

*** The name occurs in the celebrated song called *La Carmagnole*, which was sung to a dance of the same name.

Vetus, in the *Times* newspaper, is the *nom de plume* of Edward Sterling (1773–1847), "The Thunderer" (1812–13).

Vexheia, wife of Osmond, an old Varangian guard — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Wholes (1 syl), a lawyer who draws Richard Carstone into his toils. He is always closely buttoned up, and speaks in a lifeless manner, but is pre-eminently a "most respectable man" — C. Dickens, *House* (1852).

Vi et Armis. — Cicero, 2 *Philippic*, xli 107.

Vibrate (*Lord*), a man who can never make up his mind to anything, and, "like a man on double business bent, he stands in pause which he shall first begin, and both neglects." Thus, he would say to his valet, "Order the coachman at eleven. No, order him at one. Come back! order him in ten minutes. Stay! don't order him at all. Why don't you go and do as I bid you?" or, "Tell Harry to admit the doctor. No, not just yet, in five minutes. I don't know when. Was ever man so tormented?" So with every thing.

Lady Vibrate, wife of the above. Extravagant, contradictory, fond of gaiety, hurry, noise, embarrassment, confusion, disorder, uproar, and a whirl of excitement. She says to his lordship:

I am all gaiety and good humour, you are all turnmoll and timentation. I sing, laugh, and welcome pleasure wherever I find it. You take your lantern to look for misery, which the sun itself cannot discover. You may think proper to be as miserable as Job, but don't expect me to be a Job's wife — Act ii. 1.

Lady Jane Vibrate, daughter of lord and lady Vibrate. An amiable young lady, attached to Delaval, whom she marries — Holcroft, *He's Much to Blame* (1790).

Vicar of Bray (*The*). Mr Brome says the noted vicar was Simon Alleyn, vicar of Bray, in Berkshire, for fifty years. In the reign of Henry VIII he was catholic till the Reformation, in the reign of Edward VI he was calvinist, in the reign of Mary he was papist, in the reign of Elizabeth he was protestant. No matter who was king, he resolved to do the vicar of Bray — D'Israeli, *Curiosities of Literature*.

Another statement gives the name of Pendleton as the true vicar. He was afterwards rector of St Stephen's, Walbrook (Edward VI to Elizabeth).

Hady n says the vicar referred to in the song was Simon Symonds, who lived in the Commonwealth, and continued vicar till the reign of William and Mary. He was independent in the protectorate, episcopalian under Charles II, papist under James II, moderate protestant under William and Mary.

*** The song called *The Vicar of Bray* was written in the reign of George I, by colonel Fuller or an officer in Fuller's regiment, and does not refer to Alleyn, Pendleton, or Symonds, but to some real or imaginary person who was vicar of Bray from Charles II. to George I. The first

verse begins "In good king Charles's golden days," I was a zealous high-churchman Ver 2 "When royal James obtained the crown," I found the Church of Rome would fit my constitution Ver 3 "When William was our king declared," I swore to him allegiance Ver 4 "When gracious Anne became our queen," I became a tory Ver 5 "When George, in pudding-time came o'er," I became a whig And "George my lawful king shall be—until the times do alter"

I have had a long chase after the vicar of Bray on whom the proverb "Mr Fuller in his *Norths* takes no notice of him." I am informed it is Simon Allyn or Allen who was vicar of Bray about 1510 and died 1559—*Eromé to Pascalins* June 14 1730 (See *Letters from the Dodelian* II L 100)

Vicar of Wakefield (The), Dr Primrose, a simple-minded, pious clergyman, with six children He begins life with a good fortune, a handsome house, and wealthy friends, but is reduced to utter poverty without any fault of his own, and, being reduced like Job, like Job he is restored First, he loses his fortune through the rascality of the merchant who held it His next great sorrow was the elopement of his eldest daughter, Olivia, with squire Thornhill His third was the entire destruction by fire of his house, furniture, and books, together with the savings which he had laid by for his daughters' marriage portions His fourth was being incarcerated in the county jail by squire Thornhill for rent, his wife and family being driven out of house and home His fifth was the announcement that his daughter Olivia "was dead," and that his daughter Sophia had been abducted His sixth was the imprisonment of his eldest son, George, for sending a challenge to squire Thornhill His cup of sorrow was now full, and comfort was at hand (1) Olivia was not really dead, but was said to be so in order to get the vicar to submit to the squire, and thus obtain his release (2) His daughter Sophia had been rescued by Mr Burchell (*sur William Thornhill*), who asked her hand in marriage (3) His son George was liberated from prison, and married Miss Wilmot, an heiress (4) Olivia's marriage to the squire, which was said to have been informal, was shown to be legal and binding (5) The old vicar was released, re-established in his vicarage, and recovered a part of his fortune—Goldsmith, *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766)

** This novel has been dramatized

several times In 1819 it was performed in the Surrey Theatre, in 1823 it was turned into an opera, in 1850 Tom Taylor dramatized it, in 1878 W G Wills converted it into a drama of four acts, entitled *Olivia*

The real interest of the story lies in the development of the character of the amiable vicar so rich in heavenly so poor in earthly wisdom, possessing little for himself yet ready to make that little less whenever misery appeals to his compassion With enough of worldly vanity about him to show that he shares the weakness of our nature ready to be imposed upon by cosmogonies and fictitious bills of exchange and yet commanding by the simple and serene dignity of goodness, the respect even of the profligate.—*Encyc Brit Art. Romance*

Victor Amadeus (4 syl'), king of Sardinia (1665, 1675–1732), noted for his tortuous policy He was fierce, audacious, unscrupulous, and selfish, profound in dissimulation, prolific in resources, and a "breaker of vows both to God and man" In 1730 he abdicated, but a few months later wanted to regain the throne, which his son, Charles Emmanuel, refused to resign On again plotting to recover the crown, he was arrested by D'Ornca the prime minister, and died—R Brown, *King Victor and King Charles Emmanuel*

Victor's Library (St'), a library of trashy books, especially controversial divinity (See *Library*)—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, II 7 (1533)

Victoria (Donna), the young wife of don Carlos Don Carlos had given to donna Laura (a courtesan) the deeds of his wife's estate, and Victoria, to get them back, dressed in man's apparel, assumed the name of Florio, and made love to Laura Having secured a footing, she introduced Gasper as the rich uncle of Victoria, and Gasper persuaded Laura that the deeds were wholly worthless, whereupon Laura tore them to pieces By this manoeuvre the estate was saved, and don Carlos rescued from ruin—Mrs Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782)

Victoria Tower (The) The tower of the palace of Westminster is called "The Monarchy in Stone," because it contains, in chiselled kings and heraldic designs, the sculptured history of the British sovereigns

Victorious (The). Almanzor means "victorious" The caliph Almanzor was the founder of Bagdad

Thou too art fallen Bagdad city of peace!

Thou too hast had thy day!

Thy founder The Victorious.

Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, v 6 (1797).

Victory (*The*), Nelson's ship

At the head of the line goes the *Victory*
 With Nelson on the deck
 And on his breast the orders shine
 Like the stars on a shattered wreck.
Lord Lytton Ode lib. 9 (1830)

Vidar, the god of wisdom, noted for his thick shoes, and not unfrequently called "The god with the thick shoes"
 —*Scandinavian Mythology*

Vienna, like Toledo, was at one time noted for its sword-blades

Gargantua gave Touchfaucet an excellent sword of a Vienna blade with a golden scabbard — *Rabelais Gargantua* I. 46 (1533)

Vienna (*The archbishop of*), chancellor of Burgundy — Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Guernsey* (time, Edward IV.)

Vifell, father of Viking, famous for being the possessor of Angurind's sword, the celebrated sword made in the East by dwarfs. Vifell won it from Bjorn Blatand, and killed with it the giant Iernhus, whom he cleft from head to waist with a single stroke. Vifell left it to Viking, Viking to Thorsten, and Thorsten to his son Iritthof. The hilt of the sword was gold, and the blade written with runes, which were dull in times of peace, but in war glittered, "red as the crest of a cock when he fighteth" — Tegner, *Fritthof Saga*, iii (1825)

Villalpando (*Gaspar Cardillos de*), a Spanish theologian, controversialist, and commentator (1505-1570)

Truly "replied the canon I am better acquainted with books of chivalry than with Villalpando's divinity" — Cervantes *Don Quixote* I. iv 17 (1605)

Ville Sonnante (*La*) Avignon is so called by Rabelais, from its numerous bell-towers

Ville'rus, in Davenant's *Siege of Rhodas* (1656)

Heute with envy Singleton forswore
 The lute and sword which he in triumph bore
 And vowed he neer would act Vill'rus more
Dryden MacFlecknoe (1638)

** This was a favourite part of Singleton

Villers (*Mrs*), a gentleman who professed a supreme contempt for women, and declared, if he ever married, he should prefer Widow Racket to his executioner — Mrs Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780)

Villiard, a villain, from whose hands Charles Belmont rescued Fidelia. — E. Moore, *The Foundling* (1748)

Vincent (*Jen'vin*) or "Jim Vin," one of old Ramsay's apprentices, in love with ret Ramsay — Sir W. Scott, *For- of Angel* (time, James I.),

Vincent de la Rosa, a boastful, vain, heartless adventurer, son of a poor labourer, who had served in the Italian wars. Coming to the village in which Leandra lived, he induced her to elope with him, and, having spoiled her of her jewels, money, and other valuables, deserted her, and she was sent to a convent till the affair had blown over

He wore a gay uniform bedecked with glass buttons and steel ornaments — to-day he dressed himself in one piece of finery and to-morrow in another. He would seat himself upon a bench under a large poplar and entertain the villagers with his travels and exploits, assuring them there was not a country in the whole world he had not seen nor a battle in which he had not taken part. He had slain more Moors than ever Tunis or Morocco produced and as to duels he had fought more than ever Gante had or Luna, Diego Garcia de Paredez, or any other notorious. — *Don Quixote* I. iv 20 (

Vincent'io, duke of Vienna. He delegates his office to Angelo, and leaves Vienna for a time, under the pretence of going on a distant journey, but, by assuming a monk's hood, he observes incognito the conduct of his different officers. Angelo tries to dishonour Isabella, but the duke re-appears in due time and rescues her, while Angelo is made to marry Marianna, to whom he was already betrothed — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603)

** Marianna was Angelo's wife by civil contract, or, as the duke says to her, "He is thy husband by pre-contract," though the Church had not yet sanctified the union and blessed it. Still, the duke says that it would be "no sin" in her to account herself his wife, and to perform towards him the duties of a wife. Angelo's neglect of her was "a civil offence," which would have been a "sin" if the Church had sanctified the union, but which, till then, was only a moral or civil offence. Marianna also considered herself Angelo's "wife," and calls him "her husband." This is an interesting illustration of the "civil contract" of matrimony long before "The Marriage Registration Act" in 1837

Vincent'io, an old gentleman of Pisa, in Shakespeare's comedy called *The Taming of the Shrew* (1593)

Vincentio, the troth-plight of Evadne, sister of the marquis of Colonna. Being himself without guile, he is unsuspicious, and when Ludovico, the traitor, tells him that Evadne is the king's wanton, he believes it and casts her off. This brings about a duel between him and Evadne's brother, in which Vincentio falls. He is

not, however, killed, and when the villainy of Ludovico is brought to light, he re-appears and marries Evadne—Sheel, *Evadne or The Statue* (1820)

Vincentio (Don), a young man who was music mad, and said that the *summum bonum* of life is to get talked about. Like queen Elizabeth, he loved a "crash" in music, plenty of noise and fury. Olivia de Zuniga disgusted him by maintaining the jew's-harp to be the prince of musical instruments—Mrs Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782)

Vingolf, the paradise of Scandinavian mythology

Ah Ingeborg how fair how near doth stand
Each earthly joy to two fond loving hearts!
If boldly grasped whene'er the time is ripe
It follows willingly and builds for them
A vingolf even here on earth below
Tegner *Frithjof Saga* viii. (1825)

Viola, sister of Sebastian, a young lady of Messaline. They were twins, and so much alike that they could be distinguished only by their dress. Viola and her brother were shipwrecked off the coast of Illyria, Viola was brought to shore by the captain, but her brother was left to shift for himself. Being a stranger in a strange land, Viola dressed as a page, and, under the name of Cesario, entered the service of Orsino duke of Illyria. The duke greatly liked his beautiful page, and, when he discovered her true sex, married her—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1602)

Viola and Hono'ra, daughters of general Archas "the loyal subject" of the great-duke of Muscovia—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618)

Violante (4 syl), the supposed wife of don Henrique (2 syl) an uxorious Spanish nobleman—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622)

Violante, the betrothed of don Alonzo of Alcazar, but given in marriage by king Sebastian to Henriquez. This caused Alonzo to desert and join the emperor of Barbary. As renegade he took the name of Dorax, and assumed the Moorish costume. In the war which followed, he saved Sebastian's life, was told that Henriquez had died in battle, and that Violante, who never swerved from his love, being a young widow, was free and willing to be his wife—Dryden, *Don Sebastian* (1630)

Violante, an attendant on the princess Anna Comnena—the story of—Sir W

Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus)

Violante (4 syl), wife of Pietro (2 syl), and putative mother of Pompilia. Violante provided this suppositions child partly to please old Pietro, and partly to cheat the rightful heirs—R Browning, *The Ring and the Book*, ii

Violante (Donna), daughter of don Pedro, a Portuguese nobleman, who intends to make her a nun, but she falls in love with don Felix, the son of don Lopez. Isabella (sister of don Felix), in order to escape a hateful marriage, takes refuge with donna Violante (4 syl), who "keeps the secret" close, even at the risk of losing her sweetheart, for Felix discovers that a colonel Briton calls at the house, and supposes Violante to be the object of his visits. Ultimately, the mystery is cleared up, and a double marriage takes place—Mrs Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714)

Mrs. Yates (in the last act) with Garrick as don Felix "was admirable. Felix thinking he has gone too far supplies himself to soothe his Violante. She turns from him and draws away her chair. he follows and she draws further away. At length by his winning entreating and enjoying she is gradually induced to melt, and finally makes it up with him. Her condescension was admirable. her dignity was great and lofty and when by degrees she laid aside her frown and her lips relaxed into a smile nothing could be more lovely and irresistible. It laid the whole audience as well as the lover at her feet.—William Goodwin.

Violenta, any young lady non-entity, one who contributes nothing to the amusement or conversation of a party. Violenta is one of the *dramatis personæ* of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, but she only enters once, and then she neither speaks nor is spoken to (1598) (See ROGERO, p. 839, third art.)

Violenta, the fairy mother who brought up the young princess who was metamorphosed into a white cat for refusing to marry Mignonet (a hideously misshapen fairy)—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682)

Violet, the ward of lady Arundel. She is in love with Norman the "sea-captain," who turns out to be the son of lady Arundel by her first husband, and heir to the title and estates—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839)

Violet (Father), a sobriquet of Napoleon I., also called "Corporal Violet" (1769, 1804-1815, died 1821)

* * Violets were the flowers of the empire, and when, in 1879, the ex-empress Eugène was visited at Chislehurst by those who sympathized with her

in the death of her son, "the prince imperial," they were worn as symbols of attachment to the imperial family of France. The name was given to Napoleon on his banishment to Elba (1815), and implied that "he would return to France with the violets."

Violet-Crowned City (*The*) Athens is so called by Aristophanes (1000-350) (see *Equites*, 1323 and 1329, and *Acharnians*, 637). Macaulay refers to Athens as "the violet-crowned city." Ion (a violet) was a representative king of Athens, whose four sons gave names to the four Athenian classes, and Greece, in Asia Minor, was called Ionia. Athens was the city of "Ion crowned its king," and hence was "the Ion crowned" or king Ion's city. Translating the word Ion into English, Athens was the "Violet-crowned" or king Violet's city. Of course, the pun is the chief point, and was quite legitimate in comedy.

Similarly, Paris is called the "city of lilies," by a pun between Louis and his (*the flower-de-luce*), and France is *l'empire des lys* or *l'empire des Louis*.

By a similar pun, London might be called "the noisy town," from *lulid*, "noisy."

Violetta, a Portuguese, married to Belfield the elder brother, but deserted by him. The faithless husband gets betrothed to Sophia (daughter of Sir Benjamin Dove), who loves the younger brother. Both Violetta and the younger brother are shipwrecked and cast on the coast of Cornwall, in the vicinity of squire Belfield's estate, and Sophia is informed that her "betrothed" is a married man. She is therefore free from her betrothal, and marries the younger brother, the man of her choice, while the elder brother takes back his wife, to whom he becomes reconciled. — R. Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1769).

Violin (*Motto on a*)

In silvis stridit alius canora jam mortua cano
Mute when alive I heard the feathered throng,
Vocal now dead I emulate their song.

E. C. R.

Violin (*The Angel with the*) Rubens's "Harmony" is an angel of the male sex playing a bass-viol.

The angel with the violin
Painted by Raphael (?) he seemed.
Longfellow *The Wayside Inn* (1863)

Violin-Makers (*The best*) Gasparo di Salo (1560-1610), Nicholas Amati (1596-1684), Antonio Stradivari (1670-1737), Joseph A. Guarneri (1683-1745)

* * Of these, Stradivari was the best, and Nicholas Amati the next best.

The following are eminent, but not equal to the names given above — Joseph Steiner (1620-1667), Matthias Klotz (1650-1696) (See Otto, *On the Violin*).

Vipers According to Greek and Roman superstition, the female viper, after copulation, bites off the head of the male. Another notion was that young vipers came into the world by gnawing their way through the mother, and killing her.

The viper like their parents they devour
For all lower's children easily covet power
Lord Brooke *Treatise on Human Learning* (1534-1628)

Vipont (*Sir Ralph de*), a knight of St John. He is one of the knights challengers — Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I).

Virgil, in the *Gesta Romanorum*, is represented as a mighty but benevolent enchanter, and this is the character that Italian romances give him.

Similarly, Sir Walter Scott is called "The Great Wizard of the North."

Virgil, in Dante, is the personification of human wisdom, Beatrice of the wisdom which comes of faith, and St Bernard of spiritual wisdom. Virgil conducts Dante through the Inferno and through Purgatory too, till the seven P's (*peccata* "sins") are obliterated from his brow, when Beatrice becomes his guide. St Bernard is his guide through a part of Paradise. Virgil says to Dante:

What reason here discovers I have power
To show thee that which lies beyond expect
From Beatrice — faith not reason's task
Dante *Purgatory* xviii. (1308)

Virgil The inscription on his tomb (said to have been written by himself) was

Mantua me genuit Calabri rapuere tenet nunc
Parthenope cecidit prae caua rura, ducet.
In Mantua was I born Calabria saw me die
Of sheep fields wars I sung and now in Naples lie
I. C. R.

Virgil (*The Christian*), Giacomo San-nazaro (1458-1530).

Marco Girolamo Vida, author of *Christias* (in six books), is also called "The Christian Virgil" (1490-1566).

* * Aurelius Clemens Prudentius of Spain is called by Bentley "The Virgil and Horace of Christians" (348-*)

Virgil of our Dramatic Poets (*The*) Ben Jonson is so called by Dryden (1574-1637).

Shakespeare was the Homer or father of our dramatic poets. Jon on was the Virgil and pattern of elaborate writing. I admire rare Ben but I love Shakespeare — Dryden

Virgil of the French Drama (*Tr.*) Jean Racine is so called by Sir Walter Scott (1797-1832)

Virgil's Courtship Geoffrey Chaucer has told us in *Anno* that Virgil the poet once made proposals to a lady of high rank in the Roman court, who rejected him for his presumption. She told him that if he would appear on a given night before her window, he should be drawn up in a basket. Accordingly he left his apartment, came into the street, and, being drawn up, was seen from the ground, was let down, and died a few days after, of grief. (*See* *Chaucer's Works*, p. 101)

Virgil's Gnat (the *G.*), according to Virgil, Aeschylus, having fallen asleep in the open air, was at the point of death, the price of a servant when a great sting hummed over his head. The shepherd cried the gnat! At the same time started the servant, which the shepherd saw and bent to catch. Next night, the price appeared to the shepherd in a dream, and reproached him for his rude interference. He raised a monument in honour of his deliverer, saying he was the first of his nation, which he calls the *G.* (*See* *Virgil's Works*, p. 101)

Virgilio au Rabot (*Tr.*), "The Virgil of the Plough," Adam Bell-out, the journeyman, who died 1652. He was patronized by Richelieu, patronized by the "Great Court," and praised by Pierre Corneille.

Virgilina is made by Shakespeare the wife of Coriolanus, and Volturnia his mother, but historically Volturnia was his wife and Veturia his mother — *Coriolanus* (1616)

Virgilina is made by Shakespeare the wife of Coriolanus, and Volturnia his mother, but historically Volturnia was his wife and Veturia his mother — *Coriolanus* (1616)

Virgilius, Fearful Bishop of Salisbury, an Irishman. He was denounced as a heretic for asserting the existence of antipodes (c. 781). (*See* *History*, p. 428)

Virgin Fort (*Tr.*) Widin, in European Turkey, is so called by the Turks, because it has never been taken by assault.

* * Met- in France, was so called in the Franco-Prussian war (1870-1)

Virgin Knot, maidenly chastity, the allusion being to the zones worn by marriageable young women. Girls did not wear a zone and were therefore called "Ungirded" (*dis-aster*)

It is said that Peter Lillo, in 180, was the first to introduce imitations to the Virgin

Virgin Martyr (*Tr.*), a tragedy by Philip Massinger (1622)

Virgin Mary (*The*) is addressed by the following titles — "Impress and Queen of Heaven," "Impress and Queen of Angels," "Impress and Queen of the Earth," "Lady of the Universe or of the World," "Mistress of the World," "Patroness of all Men," "Advocate for Sinners," "Mediatrice," "Gate of Paradise," "Mother of Mercies and of Divine Grace," "Godde," "The only Hope of Sinners," etc., etc.

It is said that Peter Lillo, in 180, was the first to introduce imitations to the Virgin

Virgin Modesty John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, was so called by Charles II, because of his propensity to blushing (1617-1680)

Virgin Queen (*Tr.*), Elizabeth (1533, 1558-1603)

Virgin Unmasked (*Tr.*), a farce by H. Fielding. Goodwill had acquired by trade £10,000, and resolved to give his daughter Lucy to one of his relations, in order to keep the money in the family. He sent for her bachelor relations, and told them his intention, they were Blister (the apothecary), Coupee (the dancing-master), and Quaver (the singing-master). They all preferred their professions to the young lady, and while they were quarrelling about the superiority of their respective callings, Lucy married Thomas the footman. Old Goodwill says, "I don't know but that my daughter has made a better choice than if she had married one of these booby relations"

Virgins (*The Eleven Thousand*) Ursul or Hürsel in Swabia, like Hulda in Scandinavia, means "the moon," and her eleven thousand virgins are the stars. The bones shown in Cologne as those of the eleven thousand virgins are those of males and females of all ages, and were taken from an old Roman cemetery

across which the wall of Cologne ran (1106)

Virginia, a young Roman plebeian of great beauty, decoyed by Appius Claudius, one of the decemvirs, and claimed as his slave. Her father, Virginius, being told of it, hastened to the forum, and arrived at the moment when Virginia was about to be delivered up to Appius. He seized a butcher's knife, stabbed his daughter to the heart, rushed from the forum, and raised a revolt.

This has been the subject of a host of tragedies. In *French*, by Mairet (1628), by Leclerc (1645), by Campistron (1683), by La Beaumelle (1760), by Chabanon (1769), by Laharpe (1786), by Leblanc du Guillet (1786), by Guiraud (1827), by Latour St Ybars (1845), etc. In *Italian*, by Alfieri (1783). In *German*, by Gotthold Lessing (eighteenth century). In *English*, by John Webster, entitled *Appius and Virginia* (1654), by Miss Brooke (1760), J. S. Knowles (1820), *Virginius*.

It is one of Lord Macaulay's lays (1842), supposed to be sung in the forum on the day when Sextus and Licinius were elected tribunes for the fifth time.

Virginia, the daughter of Mde de la Tour Madame was of a good family in Normandy, but, having married beneath her social position, was tabooed by her family. Her husband died before the birth of his first child, and the widow went to live at Port Louis, in the Mauritius, where Virginia was born. Their only neighbour was Margaret, with her love-child Paul, an infant. The two children grew up together, and became strongly attached, but when Virginia was 15 years old, her wealthy great-aunt adopted her, and requested that she might be sent immediately to France, to finish her education. The "aunt" wanted her to marry a French count, and, as Virginia refused to do so, disinherited her and sent her back to the Mauritius. When within a cable's length of the island, a hurricane dashed the ship to pieces, and the corpse of Virginia was cast on the shore. Paul drooped, and died within two months.—Bernardin de St Pierre, *Paul et Virginie* (1788).

* * In Cobb's dramatic version of this story, Virginia's mother is of Spanish origin, and dies committing Virginia to the charge of Dominique, a faithful old negro servant. The aunt is donna Leonora de Guzman, who sends don Antonio de Guardes to bring Virginia to Spain, and

there to make her his bride. She is carried to the ship by force, but scarcely is she set on board when a hurricane dashes the vessel to pieces. Antonio is drowned, but Virginia is rescued by Alhambrin, a runaway slave, who has befriended her. The drama ends with the marriage between Virginia and Paul (1756-1818).

Virginius, father of the Roman Virginia, the title of a tragedy by S. Knowles (1820). (For the tale, see VIRGINIA.)

Macready (1793-1873) made the part of "Virginius" in Knowles's drama so called, but the first to act it was John Cooper, in Glasgow (1820).

Virgivan Sea. (See VERGIVIAN.)

Vir'olam, St Alban's

Brave leadic made to Vir'olam
Drayton *Polyolion* viii. (1612)

Virtues (*The Seven*) (1) Faith, (2) hope, (3) charity, (4) prudence, (5) justice, (6) fortitude, and (7) temperance. The first three are called "the holy virtues."

I [*Virgil*] with those able
Who the three holy virtues put not on
But understood the rest and without blame
Followed them all.

Dante *Purgatory* viii. (1303)

Virtues and Faults

Do to her virtues very kind
Do to her faults a little blind
L. 111. 111. 111. 111. 111.

Visin, a Russian who had the power of blunting weapons by a look. Starchatcrus, the Swede, when he went against him, covered his sword with thin leather, and by this means obtained an easy victory.

Vision of Judgment (*The*), a poem in twelve parts, by Southey, written in hexameter verse (1820). The laureate supposes that he has a vision of George III., just dead, tried at the bar of heaven. Wilkes is his chief accuser, and Washington his chief defender. Judgment is given by acclamation in favour of the king, and in heaven he is welcomed by Alfred, Richard Cœur de Lion, Edward III., queen Elizabeth, Charles I., and William III., Bede, friar Bacon, Chaucer, Spenser, the duke of Marlborough, and Berkeley the sceptic, Hogarth, Burke the infidel, Chatterton who made away with himself, Canning, Nelson, and all the royal family who were then dead.

* * Of all the literary productions ever

The little *GRIEN BIRD*, which Fairstar obtained possession of, not only answered in words any questions asked it, but was also prophetic and oracular — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Chery and Fair-star")

KATMIN, the dog of the Seven Sleepers, spoke Greek — *Al Korán*, viii

SILEN'S CAMEL used to go about crying, in good Arabic, "Ho! every one that wanteth milk, let him come, and I will give it him" — Sale, *Al Korán*, vii (notes)

THE SERPENT which tempted Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit. — *Gen* iii

TEMLINA, the king of serpents, had the gift of human speech — Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Abouteleh")

XANTHOS, one of the horses of Achilles, announced to the hero, in good Greek, his approaching death — *Classic Fable*

Voiture (2 syl'), a French poet, idolized by his contemporaries in the reign of Louis XIV, but now only known by name (1593-1648)

Even rival wits did Voiture's death deplore
And the gay mourned who never mourned before
The true hearts for Voiture heaved with sighs
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes.
Pope *Epistle to A. W. Mount* (1710)

Voland (*Squire*), the devil (German, *Junker Voland*)

Volante (3 syl'), one of the three daughters of Balthazar. Lively, witty, sharp as a needle, and high-spirited. She loves the count Montalban, but when the count disguises himself as a father confessor, in order to sound her love for him, she sees the trick in a moment, and says to him, "Come, count, pull off your lion's hide, and confess yourself an ass." Subsequently, all ends happily and well — J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804)

Volef'ta, Free-will personified

Violetta,
Whom neither man nor fiend, nor God constrains
Phineas Fletcher *The Purple Island* st. 1633.

Volksmährchen ("popular tales"), in German, the best exponents being Ludwig Tieck (1773-1853), Musäus (1735-1787), De la Motte Fouqué (see *UNDINE*), Chamisso (see *SCHLEIMILCH*, PETER), Heinrich Steffens (1773-1845), Achim von Arnim (1781-1831), Clemens Brentano (), Zschokke (1771-1848), Hoffmann (1776-1822), Gustav Freytag "The German Dickens" (1816-), and the brothers Grimm

Vol'pone (2 syl') or THE FOX, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1605). Volpone, a

rich Venetian nobleman, without children, feigns to be dying, in order to draw gifts from those who pay court to him under the expectation of becoming his heirs. Mosca, his knavish confederate, persuades each in turn that he is named for the inheritance, and by this means exacts many a costly present. At the end, Volpone is betrayed, his property forfeited, and he is sentenced to lie in the worst hospital in all Venice

Jonson has three great comedies *Volpone* or *The Fox*, *Epicene* or *the Silen*, *Woman*, and *The Alchemist* — R. Chambers *English Literature*, i. 192

Volscius (*Prince*), a military hero, who falls in love with the fair Parthenopé, and disputes with prince Prettyman upon the superiority of his sweet-heart to Cloris, whom prince Prettyman sighs for — Duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671)

Why this is worse than prince Volscius in love — Sir W. Scott.

Oh be merry by all means, Prince Volscius in love!
Ha ha, ha! — W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1634).

Volsunga Saga (*The*), a collection of tales in verse about the early Teutonic heroes, compiled by Semund Sigfusson in the eleventh century. A prose version was made some 200 years later by Snorro Sturluson. This saga forms a part of the *Rhythmic* or *Elder Edda* and of the *Prose* or *Younger Edda*

Voltaire (*The German*), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1838)

Christoph Martin Wieland is also called "The German Voltaire" (1733-1813)

Voltaire (*The Polish*), Ignatius Krasicki (1774-1801)

Voltaire (*The Russian*), Alex. P. Samorokof (1727-1777)

Vol'timand, a courtier in the court of Claudius king of Denmark — Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596)

Volumnia was the wife of Coriolanus, and Veturia his mother, but Shakespeare makes Virgilia the wife, and Volumnia the mother — *Coriolanus* (1610)

The old man's merriment in *Venerius* the lost Lady's dignity in *Volumnia* the bridal modesty in *Virgilia* the patriotic and military haughtiness in *Coriolanus* the plebeian malignity and tribulation in *Enoche* in *Enoch* and *Scindus* make a very pleasing and in creating variety — Dr. Johnson

Voluspa Saga (*The*), the prophecy of Völva. It contains between 200 and 300 verses, and resembles the Sibylline books of ancient Rome. The *Voluspa* Saga gives, in verse, a description of chaos, the formation of the world, the

creation of all animals (including dwarfs and giants, gnomes and devils, fairies and goblins), the final conflagration of the world, and its renewal, when it will appear in celestial beauty, like the new Jerusalem described in the book of the *Pentateuch*.

Vorst (*Peter's*), the sleeping sentinel at Powys Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (t. me, Henry II.)

Vortigern, consul of the Gewisseans, who crowned Constantine King of Britain, although he was a monk, but treacherously contrived to get him assassinated afterwards, and then usurped the crown. He married Rowena's daughter of Hengist, and was burnt to death in a tower set on fire during a siege by Ambrosius.—Geoffrey, *British History*, vi. 6, viii. 1 (1142).

Vortigern, a drama put forward by Henry W. Ireland (1796) as a newly discovered play by Shakespeare. It was brought out at Drury Lane Theatre by John Kemble. Dr. Parr declared it to be his opinion that the play was genuine.

Mr. Ireland wrote to Mrs. F. Adams: "Altogether a poor play, confined to the British Isles, and the only interest it has is that it can only be read by the few who will read it."—*Edinburgh Review*, 1813, p. 117.

Vortigern and Hengist. The account of the massacre of the Long-Knives, given by Geoffrey, in his *British History*, vi. 15, differs greatly from that of the *Welsh Triads* (see *STORY OF THE TRIADS*, p. 917). Geoffrey says that Hengist came over with a large army, at which King Vortigern was alarmed. To allay this suspicion, Hengist promised to send back all the men that the king did not require, and begged Vortigern to meet him in conference at Ambrosius (*Ambrosbury*), on May-day. Hengist, in the mean time, secretly armed a number of his soldiers with "long knives," and told them to fall on the Britons during the conference, when he uttered the words, "Nemet oure Saxas." This they did, and 160 "barons and consuls" fell. It does not appear from this narrative that the slaughter was due "to the treachery of Vortigern," but was wholly the work of Hengist. Geoffrey calls the earl of Gloucester "Idol," and not "Didol."

Vortigern's Tower, like Pencil-ope's web, is a work ever beginning and never ending. Vortigern was told by his magicians to build a strong tower for his own security, so he commanded his work-

men to build one on mount Ebor, but whatever they built one day was wholly swallowed up by the earth during the night.—Geoffrey, *British History*, vi. 17 (1142).

Vos non Vobis. The tale is that Virgil wrote an epigram on Augustus Caesar, which so much pleased the emperor that he desired to know who was the author. As Virgil did not claim the lines, one Bathyllus declared they were his. This displeased Virgil, and he wrote these four words, *Sic vos non vobis* four times at the commencement of four lines, and Bathyllus was requested to finish them. This he could not do, but Virgil completed the lines thus:

*Sic vos non vobis diffinitur arces;
Sic vos non vobis villas fertis oves;
Sic vos non vobis mellificas apes;
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.*

Not for yourselves ye new ye song birds build
Not for yourselves ye sheep your flocks bear
Not for yourselves your flocks ye bees have filled
Not for yourselves ye oxen draw the share

E. C. B.

Vox et præterea Nihil. A Spar-tan, pulling a nightingale, and finding only a very small body, exclaimed, *ἄλλο τι τὸ ὄντιον*, *καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο* ("Voice art thou, and nothing more")—Plutarch, *Apophthegmata Laconica*.

Vran (*Bendige d, i.e.* "Ble-sed"), King of Britain and father of Caradawc (*Caradurus*). He was called "Ble-sed" because he introduced Christianity into this island. Vran had shared the captivity of his son, and had learned the Christian faith during his seven years' detention in Rome.

Vran or Vran the Blessed son of Llŷr first brought the faith of Christ to the nation of the Cymry from Rome where he was seven years a hostage for his son Caradawc whom the Romans made prisoner through craft and the treachery of Angwedd Bendige (*Caradurandus*).—*Welsh Triads*, 1177.

Vran's Caldron restored to life whoever was put therein, but the revived never recovered speech. (See *MORDA'S KITTLE*, p. 627.)

"I will give thee," said Bendige Vran, a caldron the property of which is that if one of thy men be slain to-day, and be cast therein to-morrow, he will be as well as he was at the best, except that he will not regain his speech."—*The Mabinion* (i.e. Branwen) etc. twelfth century.

Vrience (*King*), one of the knights of the Round Table. He married Morgan le Fay, half-sister of King Arthur.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1170).

Vulcan's Badge, the badge of cuckoldom. Vulcan was the husband of Venus, with whom Mars intrigued.

We know
Better than he have worn Vulcan's badge
(7) *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus act II, sc. 1 (1593)*

Vulnerable Parts

ACHILLES was vulnerable only in the heel When his mother Thetis dipped him in the river Styx, she held him by the heel, and the water did not touch this part — *A Post-Homeric Story*

ATLAS, son of Telamon, could be wounded only behind the neck, some say only in one spot of the breast As soon as he was born, Aleides covered him with a lion's skin, which rendered the whole body invulnerable, except in a part where the skin had been pierced by Heracles

ANTEOS was wholly charmed against death so long as he touched the earth — *Lucan, Pharsalia, iv*

FERKACUTE (3 syl) was only vulnerable in the naval — *Turpin, Chronicle of Charlemagne*

He is called Ferran, son of Landfusa, by Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*

MEGISTOGON was only vulnerable at one tuft of hair on his head A woodpecker revealed the secret to Hiawatha, who struck him there and killed him — *Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix*

ORILLO was impervious to death unless one particular hair was cut off, wherefore Astolpho, when he encountered the robber, only sought to cut off this magic hair — *Ariosto, Orlando Furioso*

ORLANDO was invulnerable except in the sole of his foot, and even there nothing could injure him except the prick of a pin — *Italian Classic Fable*

SIEGFRIED was invulnerable except in one spot between the shoulders, on which a leaf stuck when he dipped his body in dragon's blood — *The Nibelungen Lied*

** The Promethæan unguent rendered the body proof against fire and wounds of any sort Medea gave Jason some of this unguent — *Classic Story*

Vulture (*The Black*), emblem of the ancient Turk, as the crescent is of the modern Ottoman empire

And that black vulture which with dreadful wing
Oershadows half the earth whose dismal flight
Frightened the Nuses from their native spring
Already stoops, and flaps with weary wing
Phineas Fletcher The Purple Island vii (1633)

Vulture Hopkins John Hopkins was so called from his rapacious mode of acquiring money He was the architect of his own fortune, and died worth £300,000 (in 1732)

** Pope refers to John Hopkins in the lines

When Hopkins dies a thousand lights attend
The wretch who living saved a candle end.

W

Wabster (*Michael*), a citizen of Perth — *Sir W Scott, Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Wabun, son of Mudjeewis, the Indian Apollo He chases darkness over hill and dale with his arrows, wakes man, and brings the morning He married Wabun-Annung, who was taken to heaven at death, and became the morning star — *Longfellow, Hiawatha (1855)*

Wabun-Annung, the morning star, a country maiden who married Wabun the Indian Apollo — *Longfellow, Hiawatha (1855)*

Wackbarn (*Mr*), the schoolmaster at Libberton — *Sir W Scott, Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Wackles (*Mrs and the Misses*), of Chelsea, keepers of a "Ladies' Seminary" English grammar, composition, geography, and the use of dumb-bells, by Miss Melissa Wackles, writing, arithmetic, dancing, music, and general fascination, by Miss Sophy Wackles, needlework, marking, and samplers, by Miss Jane Wackles, corporal punishment and domestic duties by Mrs Wackles Miss Sophy was a fresh, good-natured, buxom girl of 20, who owned to a soft impeachment for Mr Swaveller, but as he held back, she married Mr Cheggs, a well-to-do market gardener — *C Dickens, The Old Curiosity Shop, viii (1840)*

Wade (*Miss*), a handsome young woman, brought up by her grandmother, with a small independence She looked at every act of kindness, benevolence, and charity with a jaundiced eye, and attributed it to a vile motive Her manner was suspicious, self-secluded, and repellent, her temper proud, fiery, and unsympathetic Twice she loved—in one case she jilted her lover, in the other she was herself jilted The latter was Henry Gowan, who married Pet the daughter of Mr Meagles, and in con-

sequence of this marriage, Miss Wadswode hated Gowen, his wife, the Meagleses, and all their friends. She enticed Intty-corn away from Mr Meagles, and the two beautiful young women lived together for a time, nursing their hatred of man to keep it warm — C Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, II 21 (1857)

Wadman (Widow), a comely widow, who would full fain secure uncle Toby for her second husband. Amongst other wiles, she pretends to have something in her eye, and gets uncle Toby to look for it. As the kind-hearted hero of Namur does so, the gentle widow gradually places her face nearer and nearer the captain's mouth, under the hope that he will kiss and propose — Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759)

Wa'gemín (3 syl), the cry of the young lads and lasses of the North American tribes, when in harvesting they light upon a crooked and milderew ear of maize, emblematic of old age

And whence or a youth or maiden
Found a crooked ear in looking
Bilched, milderew, or milderew
Then they laighed at danc together
Crept and slung about the corn fields
Milderew in their ear and features
For a owl man bent almost double
Fingling slings or the other

Wagemin the thief of corn fields!
Lansdowne *Illustrations* xiii (1850)

Wagner, the faithful servant and constant companion of Faust, in Marlowe's drama called *The Life and Death of Dr Faustus* (1589), in Goethe's *Faust* (German, 1799), and in Gounod's opera of *Faust* (1859)

Wagner is a type of the pedant. He sacrifices himself to books as Faust does to knowledge — the dist of sollos is his element, parchment the source of his inspiration

He is one of those who in the presence of Niagara would see you with questions about arrow headed in scribbles — or the origin of the Pelag. — Lewis

Wa'hela, Lot's wife, who was confederate with the men of Sodom, and gave them notice when a stranger came to visit her husband. Her sign was smoke by day and fire by night. Wahela was turned into a pillar of salt — Jallalo'ddin, *Al Zamakh*

Wa'ila (3 syl), wife of Noah, who told the people her husband was distraught

The wife of Noah (Wa'ila) and the wife of Lot (Wa'hela) were both unbelievers — and it shall be said unto them at the last day. Enter ye into hell fire, with those who enter therein. — *Al Gordin* lxxi.

Wainamoinen, the Orpheus of Finnish mythology. His magic harp performed similar wonders to that of Orpheus (2 syl). It was made of the bones of a pike, that of Orpheus was

of tortoiseshell. The "beloved" of Wainamoinen was a treasure called Sampo, which was lost as the poet reached the verge of the realms of darkness, the "beloved" of Orpheus was Lurid'icé, who was lost just as the poet reached the confines of earth, after his descent into hell

*** See Kalevala, Rune, xxi. It is very beautiful. An extract is given in Baring Gould's *Myths of the Middle Ages*, 140-411

Waistcoat (*The M B*), the clerical waistcoat. M B means "Mark [of the] Beast". These waistcoats are so called because they were first worn (in the middle of the nineteenth century) by clergymen who were supposed to have popish tendencies

Waitwell, the lackey of Edward Mirrabell, and husband of Foible governess of the household of lady Wishfort. By his master's request, Waitwell personates sir Roland, and makes love to lady Wishfort, but the trick is discovered before much mischief is done — W Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Wakefield (*Harry*), the English drover killed by Robin Oig — Sir W Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III)

Wakoman (*Sir George*), physician to Henrietta Maria queen of Charles I — Sir W Scott, *Peril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Walbeck (*Perlin*) assumed himself to be Richard duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV, supposed to be murdered by order of Richard III in the Tower

Parallel Instances. The youngest son of Ivan IV of Russia was named Dimitri, i.e. Demetrius. He was born in 1581, and was mysteriously assassinated in 1591, some say by Godonov the successor to the throne. Several impostors assumed to be Dimitri, the most remarkable appeared in Poland in 1603, who was recognized as czar in 1605, but perished the year following

Martin Guerre, in the sixteenth century, left his wife, to whom he had been married ten years, to join the army in Spain. In the eighth year of his absence, one Arnaud du Tilh assumed to be Martin Guerre, and was received by the wife as her husband. For three years he lived with her, recognized by all her friends and relations, but the return of

Martin himself dispelled the illusion, and Arnaud was put to death.

The great Tiehborne case was a similar imposition. One Orton assumed to be sir Roger Tiehborne, and was even acknowledged to be so by sir Roger's mother, but after a long and patient trial it was proved that the claimant of the Tiehborne estates was no other than one Orton of Wapping.

In German history, Jakob Rehback, a miller's man, assumed, in 1345, to be Waldemar, an Ascanian margraf. Jakob was a menial in the service of the margraf.

Waldeck (*Martin*), the miner, and hero of a story read by Lovel to a picnic party at the ruins of St. Ruth's Priory — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

Waldegrave (2 syl), leader of the British forces, which joined the Hurons in extirpating the Snake Indians, but he fell in the fray (pt. 1, 18).

Juha Waldegrave, wife of the above. She was bound to a tree with her child by some of the Indians during the attack. Outalissi, a Snake Indian, unbound them, took them home, and took care of them, but the mother died. Her last request was that Outalissi would carry her child to Albert of Wyoming, her friend, and beg him to take charge of it.

Henry Waldegrave, the boy brought by Outalissi to Albert. After staying at Wyoming for three years, his English friends sent for him (he was then 12 years old). When grown to manhood, he returned to Wyoming, and was married to Gertrude, but three months afterwards Outalissi appeared, and told them that Brandt was coming with his English soldiers to destroy the village. Both Albert and Gertrude were shot in the attack, and Henry joined the army of Washington — Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809).

* * Campbell accents Wyoming on the first syllable, but the accent is generally thrown on the second.

Waldemar Fitzurse (*Lord*), a baron following prince John of Anjou (brother of Richard Cœur de Lion) — Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Waldstetten (*The countess of*), a relative of the baron. He is one of the characters in Donnerhugel's narrative — Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

Wales. Geoffrey says, after the

famine and pestilence which drove Cudwallader into Armorica (*Bretagne*), the people were no longer called Britons but Gualenses, a word derived either from Gualo their leader, or Guales their queen, or from their barbarism — *British History*, xii, 19 (1142).

* * Milner says the Welsh are those driven west by the Teutonic invaders and called *Walisc-men* ("strangers or foreigners"); Corn-wall was called "West Wales," and subsequently the Corn (Latin, *cornu*) or horn held by the Walls — *Geography*.

The Saxon *wealh*, plu. *wealhas* or *wealas*, "foreigners," meaning "not of Saxon origin," and also "slaves or subjugated men," is the correct origin of the word.

Wales (*South*). At one time the whole eastern division of South Wales was called Gwent, but in its present restricted sense the word *Gwent* is applied to the county of Monmouth only.

Walk (*Knave*) is meant for colonel Hewson, generally called "Walk, Knave, Walk," from a tract written by Edmund Gavton, to satirize the party, and entitled *Walk, Knaves, Walk* — S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1663-78).

Walker (*Dr*), one of the three great quacks of the eighteenth century, the others being Dr. Roek and Dr. Timothy Franks. Goldsmith, in his *Citizen of the World*, has a letter (LXXVI) wholly upon these three worthies (1759).

Walker (*Helen*), the prototype of Jeanie Deans. Sir W. Scott caused a tombstone to be erected over her grave in Irongray churchyard, Kirkeudbright [*He koo' bry*].

Walker (*Hookey*), John Walker, out-door clerk to Longman, Clements, and Co., Cheapside. He was noted for his hooked nose, and dished for his official duties, which were to see that the men came and left at the proper hour, and that they worked during the hours of work. Of course, the men conspired to throw discredit on his reports, and hence when any one draws the "long-bow," the hearer exclaims, "Hookey Walker!" as much as to say, "I don't believe it."

Walking Gentleman (*A*). Thomas Colley Grattan published his *Highways and Byways* under this signature (1825).

Walking Stewart, John Stewart, an English traveller, who walked through Hindustan, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the North

American states, "crazy beyond the reach of hellebore, yet sublime and divinely benignant. He had seen more of the earth's surface, and had communicated more with the children of the earth, than any man before or since"—De Quincey (1856)

Walking-Stick (*Henry VIII's*), the great Danish club shown in the armoury of the Tower

Wallangshaw (*Mrs.*), mistress of the chevalier Charles Edward the Young Pretender—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Wallace's Larder, the dungeon of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire, where Wallace had the dead bodies thrown when the garrison was surprised by him in the reign of Edward I.

"Douglas's Larder" is a similar phrase, meaning that horrible compound of dead bodies, barrels of flour, meal, wheat, malt, wine, ale, and beer, all mixed together in Douglas Castle by the order of lord James Douglas, when, in 1306, the garrison was surprised by him.

Wallenrode (*The earl of*), an Hungarian crusader—Sir W. Scott, *The Hussar* (time, Richard I.)

Waller, in love with Lady Lady'smaid to Widow Green. His love at first was not honourable, because his aristocratic pride revolted at the inferior social position of Lady's, but when he knew her real worth, he loved her, proposed marriage, and found that she was the sister of Truworth, who had taken service to avoid an obnoxious marriage—S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837)

Waller's Plot, a plot organized, in 1649, by Waller the poet, against the parliamentary party. The object was to secure the king's children, to seize the most eminent of the parliamentarians, to capture the Tower, and resist all taxes imposed for the support of the parliamentary army.

Walley (*Pichard*), the regicide, whose story is told by major Bridgenorth (a roundhead) at his dinner-table—Sir W. Scott, *Peril of the Peal* (time, Charles II.)

Wallflowers, young ladies in a hall-room, who have no partners, and who sit or stand near the walls of the ball-room.

Walnut Tree Fuller says "A walnut tree must be manured by beating,

or else it will not bear fruit." Falstaff makes a similar remark on the camomile plant, "The more it is trodden on, the faster it grows." The almond and some other plants are said to thrive by being bruised.

A woman, a spangle and walnut tree
The more you beat them the better they be
Taylor the water poet" (1630)

Walnut Web When the three princes of a certain king were sent to find out "a web of cloth which would pass through the eye of a fine needle," the White Cat furnished the youngest of the three with one spun by the cats of her palace.

The prince took out of his box a walnut which he cracked and saw a small hazel nut, which he cracked also and found therein a kernel of wax. In this kernel of wax was hidden a single grain of wheat, but in the grain a small millet seed. On opening the millet he drew out a web of cloth 400 yards long and in it was woven all sorts of birds, beasts, and fishes, fruits and flowers, the sun, moon and stars, the portraits of kings and queens, and many other wonderful designs.—Comte de Launoy *Fairy Tales* (The White Cat, 1653.)

Walsingham, the affianced of Helen Mowbray. Deceived by appearances, he believed that Helen was the mistress of lord Alunree, and abandoned her, but when he discovered his mistake, he married her—S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc (1838)

Walsingham (*Lord*), of queen Elizabeth's court—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Walter, marquis of Saluzzo, in Italy, and husband of Griselda, the peasant's daughter (qv)—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Clerk's Tale," 1388)

* * * This tale, of course, is allegorical, lord Walter takes the place of deity, and Griselda typifies the true Christian. In all her privations, in all her sorrows, in all her trials, she says to her lord and master, "Thy will be done."

Walter (*Master*), "the hunchback," guardian of Julia. A worthy man, liberal and charitable, frank and honest, who turns out to be the earl of Rochdale and father of Julia—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Walter [*Furst*], father-in-law of Tell—Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (opera, 1829)

Waltham's Calf (*As wise as*), a thorough fool. This calf, it is said, ran nine miles when it was hungry to get suckled by a bull.

Doctor Drupatus. Lachler bachelerytus.
Drunk as a mouse at the ale house

Under a notaries signe Was made a dñuine,
As wise as Waltons was call
John Skelton, *Colyn Clout* (time Henry VIII.)

Waltheof (*The abbot*), abbot of St Withold's Priory — Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Waltheof (*Father*), a grey friar, confessor to the duchess of Rothesay — Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Walton (*Lord*), father of Elvira, who promised his daughter in marriage to sir Richard Forth, a puritan officer, but Elvira had already plighted her love to lord Arthur Talbot, a cavalier. The betrothal was set aside, and Elvira married Arthur Talbot at last — Bellini, *Il Puritani* (opera, 1834)

Walton (*Sir John de*), governor of Douglas Castle — Sir W Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I)

Wamba, "the son of Witless," the jester of Cedric the Saxon of Rotherwood — Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

Wampum, a string or belt of whelk-shells, current with the North American Indians as a medium of exchange, and always sent as a present to those with whom an alliance or treaty is made

Peace be to thee! my words this belt approve.

Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* l. 14 (1809)

Our wampum league thy brethren did embrace.
Ditto l. 15

Wanderers It is said that gypsies are doomed to be wanderers on the face of the earth, because they refused hospitality to the Virgin and Child when the holy family fled into Egypt (See WILD HUNTSMAN) — Aventinus, *Annalium Boiorum, libri septem* (1554)

Wandering Jew (*The*), Kartaphilos (in Latin *Cartaphilus*), the door-keeper of the judgment hall, in the service of Pontius Pilate. The tradition is that this porter, while haling Jesus before Pilate, struck Him, saying, "Get on faster!" whereupon Jesus replied, "I am going fast enough, but thou shalt tarry till I come again"

** The earliest account of this tradition is in the *Book of the Chronicles of the Abbey of St Alban's*, copied and continued by Matthew Paris (1228). In 1242 Philip Mouskes, afterwards bishop of Tournay, wrote the "rhymed chronicle"

Kartaphilos, we are told, was baptized by Ananias, who baptized Paul, and re-

ceived the name of Joseph — See *Book of the Chronicles of the Abbey of St Alban's*

Another tradition says the Jew was Ahasuerus, a cobbler, and gives the story thus: Jesus, overcome by the weight of the cross, stopped at the door of Ahasuerus, when the man pushed Him away, saying, "Be off with you!" Jesus replied, "I am going off truly, as it is written, but thou shalt tarry till I come again"

** This legend is given by Paul von Itzen, bishop of Schleswig, in 1547 — See Greve, *Memoirs of Paul von Itzen, Hamburg* (1744)

In Germany, the Wandering Jew is associated with John Buttadeus, who was seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and at Brussels in 1774

** Leonard Doldius of Nurnberg, in his *Praxis Alchymiae* (1604), says the Jew Ahasuerus is sometimes called Buttadeus. In France, the name given to the Jew is Isaac Laquedem or Lakedion

** See Mitternacht, *Dissertation in Johan*, xxi 19

Salathiel ben Sadi is the name of the Wandering Jew in Croly's novel entitled *Salathiel* (1827)

Eugene Sue introduces a Wandering Jew in his novel called *Le Juif Errant* (1845). Galt has also a novel called *The Wandering Jew*

Poetical versions of the legend have been made by A W von Schlegel, *Die Warnung*, by Schubert, *Ahasuer*, by Goethe, *Aus Meinem Leben*, all in German. By Mrs Norton, *The Undying One*, in English, etc. The legend is based on St John's Gospel xxi 22 "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" The apostles thought the words meant that John would not die, but tradition has applied them to some one else

Wandering Knight (*The*), Fl Donzel del Febo ("the Knight of the Sun"), is so called in the Spanish romance entitled *The Mirror of Knighthood*. Eumen'edès is so called in Peele's *Old Wives' Tale* (1590)

Wandering Willie, the blind fiddler, who tells the tale about sir Robert Redgauntlet and his son sir John — Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Wandering Wood, which contained the den of Error. Error was a monster, like a woman upwards, but ending in a huge dragon's tail with a venomous sting. The first encounter of the Red Cross

Knight was with this monster, whom he slew—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i 1 (1590)

* * When pity (*the Red Cross Knight*) once forsakes the oneness of truth (*Una*), it is sure to get into "Wandering Wood," where it will be attacked by "Error"

Wantley (*Dragon* cf), a monster slain b More of More Hall, who procured a suit of armour studded with spikes, and, proceeding to the lair, locked the dragon in its mouth, where alone it was vulnerable—Percy, *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*

One of Carey's farces is entitled *The Dragon of Wantley*

Wapping of Denmark (*The*), Elsinore (3 sgt)

War *The Seven Years' War* was between Prussia and Austria (1866)

The Seven Months' War was between Prussia and France (1870-71)

The Seven Years' War was between Austria and Prussia (1756-1763)

The Thirty Years War was between the protestants and papists of Germany (1618-1648)

The Hundred Years' War was between England and France (1340-1453)

War-Cries At Senlac the English had two, "God Almighty!" and "Holy Cross!" The latter was probably the cry of Harold's men, and referred to Waltham Cross, which he held in special reverence

The Norman shout was "God help us!"

The Welsh war-cry was "Alleluia!"

To d startle shrieks of "Alleluia!" blended with those of "Ouli Ouli Ho!y Crome!"—Lord Lytton *Harold*

* * "Ouet! Ouet!" was the cry in full flight, meaning that the standards were to be defended with closed shields

The old Spanish war-cry was "St Iago! and close, Spain!"

Mount, chivalrous hidalgos; not in vain
Revive the cry "St. Iago! and close Spain!"
Byron *Age of Bronze* vii (1821)

* * Cervantes says the cry was "St Iago! charge, Spain!"

Mr Richey or there is a time to retreat as well as to advance The cry must always be, "St Iago! charge Spain!"—*Don Quixote* II i 4 (1615)

In the battle of Pharsalia, the war-cry of Pompey's army was "Herculis Invictus!" and of Cæsar's army, "Venus Victrix!"

War of Wartburg, a poetic contest at Wartburg Castle, in which Vogel-

weid triumphed over Heinrich von Ofterdingen

They renewed the war of Wartburg
Which the bard had fought before.
Longfellow *Walter von der Vogelweid* (or *Bird Meadow*)

Ward (*Artimus*), Charles F Browne of America, author of *His Book of Goats* (1865) He died in London in 1867

Ward (*Dr*), a footman, famous for his "frizz's balsam" He was called to proscribe for George II, and died 1761 Dr Ward had a claret stain on his left cheek, and in Hogarth's famous picture, "The Undertakers' Arms," the cheek is marked gules He forms one of the three figures at the top, and occupies the right hand side of the spectator The other two figures are Mrs Mapp and Dr Taylor

Warden (*Henry*), alias IRVING WILLOW, the protestant preacher In the *Abbot* he is chaplain of the lady Mary at Avenel Castle—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

Warden (*Michael*), a young man of about 30, well-made and good-looking, light-hearted, capricious, and without ballast He had been so wild and extravagant that Snitchey and Craggs told him it would take six years to nurse his property into a healthy state Michael Warden told them he was in love with Marion Jeddler, and her, in due time, he married—C Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846)

Warden Pie (*A*), a pie made of Warden pears

Myself with denial I mortify
With a dainty bit of a warden pie
The Friar of Orders Gray

Wardlaw, land-steward at Osbaldistone Hall—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Wardlaw (*Henry* of), archbishop of St Andrew's—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Wardle (*Mr*), an old country gentleman, who had attended some of the meetings of "The Pickwick Club," and felt a liking for Mr Pickwick and his three friends, whom he occasionally entertained at his house

Miss [*Isabella*] Wardle, daughter of Mr Wardle She marries Augustus Snodgrass, M.P.C

Miss Emily Wardle, daughter of Mr Wardle She marries Mr Trundle—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Wardour (Sir Arthur) of Knock-winnock Castle

Isabella Wardour, daughter of sir Arthur She marries lord Geraldin

Captain Reginald Wardour, son of sir Arthur He is in the army

Sir Richard Wardour or "Richard with the Red Hand," an ancestor of sir Arthur—*Sir W Scott, The Antiquary* (time, George III)

Ware (Bed of), a great bed, twelve feet square, assigned by tradition to the earl of Warwick the "king maker"

A mighty large bed [the bed of honour], bigger by half than the great bed of Ware, ten thousand people may lie in it together and never feel one another—*G Farquhar The Recruiting Officer* (1707)

The bed of Og king of Bashan, which was fourteen feet long, and a little more than six feet wide, was considerably smaller than the great bed of Ware

His bedstead was a bedstead of iron nine cubits was the length thereof and four cubits the breadth of it after the cubit of a man—*Deut III 11*

Waring (Sir Walter), a justice of the peace, whose knowledge of the law was derived from Matthew Medley, his factotum His sentences were justices' justice, influenced by prejudice and personal feeling An ugly old hag would have found from him but scant mercy, while a pretty girl could hardly do wrong in sir Walter's code of law—*Sir H B Dudley, The Woodman* (1771)

Warman, steward of Robin Hood while earl of Huntingdon He betrayed his master into the hands of Gilbert Hood (or Hood), a prior, Robin's uncle King John rewarded Warman for this treachery by appointing him high sheriff of Nottingham

The ill fact miser bribed on either hand.
Is Warman one the steward of his house
Who Judas-like betrays his liberal lord
Into the hands of that relentless prior
Calde Gilbert Hood's uncle of Huntingdon
Skelton *Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon*
(Henry VIII)

Warming-Pan Hero (The), James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II by Mary Beatrice of Modena Mary d'Este, the wife of James II, never had a living child, but this natural child of James II was conveyed to her in a warming-pan, with the intention of her passing it off as her own The Warming-Pan Hero was the first Pretender—See Macaulay, *History of England*, II 308 (1861), Agnes Strickland, *Queens of England*, VI 213, 213 (1849)

Warner, the old steward of sir Charles Cropland, who grieves to see the timber

of the estate cut down to supply the extravagance of his young master—*G Colman, The Poor Gentleman* (1802)

Warning-Givers (See pp 955-961)
ALASAM'S MIRROR This mirror remained unsullied when it reflected a chaste and pure-minded woman, but became dim when the woman reflected by it was faithless, wanton, or light—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Zeyn Alasnam").

ANTS Alexander Ross says that the "cruel battle between the Venetians and Insubrians, and also that between the Liegeois and the Burgundians in which 30,000 men were slain, were both presignified by combats between two swarms of ants"—*Arcana Microcosmi* (appendix, 219)

BAHMAN'S KNIFE (Prince) When prince Bahman started on his exploits, he gave his sister Parizade a knife which, he told her, would remain bright and clean so long as he was safe and well, but, immediately he was in danger or dead, would become dull or drop gout of blood—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters")

BUY TREES The withering of bay trees prognosticates a death

'Tis thought the king is dead
The bay trees in our country are all withered
Shakespeare *Richard II* (1597)

N B—The bay was called by the Romans "the plant of the good angel," because "neither falling sickness, neither dervill, will infest or hurt one in that place whereas a bay tree is"—*Thomas Lupton, Syxt Book of Notable Things* (1660)

BBE The buzzing of a bee in a room indicates that a stranger is about to pay the house a visit

BIRTHA'S EMERALD RING The duke Gondibert gave Birtha an emerald ring which, he said, would preserve its lustre so long as he remained faithful and true, but would become dull and pale if he proved false to her—*Wm Davenant, Gondibert*

BRAWN'S HEAD (The) A boy brought to king Arthur's court a brawn's head, over which he drew his wand thrice, and said, "There's never a traitor or a cuckold who can carve that head of brawn"—*Perey, Reliques* ("The Boy and the Mantle")

CANACE'S MIRROR indicated, by its lustre, if the person whom the inspector loved was true or false—*Chaucer, Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale")

CANDLES The shooting forth of a parcel of tallow called a winding-sheet, from the top of a lighted candle, gives warning to

the house of an approaching death, but a bright spark upon the burning wick is the promise of a letter.

CATS on the deck of a ship are said to 'carry a gale of wind in their tail,' or to presage a coming storm. When cats are very assiduous in cleaning their ears and head, it prognosticates rain.

CATTIE give warning of an earthquake by their uneasiness.

CHILDREN PLAYING SOLDIERS on a road is said to forebode approaching war.

COALS. A cinder branding from the fire is either a purse or a coffin. Those which rattle when held to the ear are tokens of wealth, those which are mute and solid indicate sickness or death.

CORPSE CANDLES. The *ynis jatuwr*, called by the Welsh *candyl cyrph* or 'corpse candle,' prognosticates death. If small and of pale blue, it denotes the death of an infant, if large and yellow, the death of one of full age.

On a Leather cloth, made at the house of Bellar in 1699, there is a record on the 10th of May, 1699, that there were 11 corpse candles for thirteen corpse candles had been seen moving towards the churchyard. It is a fact that eleven of the men were drowned in the same storm on the 10th of May, 15.

CRADLE. It forebodes evil to the child if any one rocks it's cradle when empty.

—*American Superstition*

CRICKETS. Crickets in a house are a sign of good luck, but if they suddenly leave it is a warning of death.

CROW (A). A crow appearing to one on the left hand side indicates some impending evil to the person, and flying over a house foretells evil at hand to some of the inmates. (See below, "Haven.")

Corvus aliter coram pectus ab illo cornu,
Virgil, *Ecl. viii* 1.

CROWING OF A COCK. Themistocles was assured of his victory over Xerxes by the crowing of a cock, on his way to Artemisium the day before the battle — Herodotus, *Stratagems of Jerusalem*, 285.

CROWING of a hen indicates approaching disaster.

DEATH-WARNINGS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES.

1 In Germany. Several princes of Germany have their special warning-givers of death. In some it is the roaring of a lion, in others the howling of a dog. In some it is the tolling of a bell or striking of a clock at an unusual time, in others it is a bustling noise about the castle — *The Living Library*, 281 (1621).

2 In Berlin. A White Lady appears to some one of the household or guard, to announce the death of a prince of

Hohenrollern. She was duly seen on the eve of prince Waldemar's death in 1879.

3 In Bohemia. "Spectrum tæminum vestita lugubri apparere solet in arce quidam illustris fanthæ, antequam una ex conjugibus dominorum illorum e vita decebat." — Debrno, *Disquisitiones Majicae*, 592.

4 In Great Britain. In Wales the corpse candle appears to warn a family of impending death. In Carmarthen scarcely any person dies but some one sees his light or candle.

In Northumberland the warning light is called the person's *caaf*, in Cumberland a *carth*, in Ross a *tash*, in some parts of Scotland a *fyre-to-len*.

King James tells us that the wrath of a person newly dead, or about to die, appears to his friends — *Demonology*, 125.

Edgewell Oak indicates the coming death of an inmate of Castle Drilhouse by the fall of one of its branches.

5 In Scotland. The family of Rothmurchas have the Bodachan Dun or the Ghost of the Hill.

The Kinchardines have the Spectre of the Bloody Hand.

Gartnabeg House used to be haunted by Bodach Gartn.

The house of Tulloch Gorms used to be haunted by Maug Monlach or the Girl with the Harry Left Hand.

DEATH-WATCH (*The*). The tapping made by a small beetle called the death-watch is said to be a warning of death.

The chambermaids christen this worm a "Death watch," because like a watch it always cries "click." Then woe be to those in the house who are sick, for sure as a gun they will give up the ghost, if the maggot cries "click" when it scratches a post.

Swift.

DIVING-ROD (*The*). A forked hazel rod, suspended between the balls of the thumbs, was at one time supposed to indicate the presence of water-springs and precious metals by inclining towards the earth beneath which these things might be found. Donsterswael obtained money by professing to indicate the spot of buried wealth by a diving-rod — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary*.

DOGS. The howling of a dog at night forebodes death.

A cane prævisio funere disco mori.

It. Keuchien *Crepundia* 113 (1662).

Capitolinus tells us that the death of Maximinus was presaged by the howling of dogs. Pausanias (in his *Messenia*) says the dogs brake into a fierce howl just before the overthrow of the Messenians. Finckius says the dogs in Messina flocked together and howled just before the over-

throw of the Saxons in 1533 Virgil says the same thing occurred just previous to the battle of Pharsalia

Dogs give warning of death by scratching on the floor of a house

DOTTERELS

When dotterels do first appear
It shows that frost is very near
But when that dotterels do go
Then you may look for heavy snow

Salisbury Saying

DREAMS It will be remembered that Joseph, the husband of Mary, was warned by a dream to flee from Judæa, and when Herod was dead he was again warned by a dream to "turn aside into the parts of Galilee"—*Matt* ii 13, 19, 22

In the Old Testament, Pharaoh had a warning dream of a famine which he was enabled to provide against—*Gen* xli 15-36

Pharaoh's butler and baker had warning dreams, one being privised thereby of his restoration to favour, and the other warned of his execution—*Gen* xl 5-23

Nebuchadnezzar had an historic dream, which Daniel explained—*Dan* ii 1, 31-45

Abimelech king of Egypt was warned by a dream that Sarah was Abraham's wife and not his sister—*Gen* xx 3-16

Jacob had an historic dream on his way to Haran—*Gen* xxviii 12-15

Joseph, son of Jacob, had an historic dream, revealing to him his future greatness—*Gen* xxxvii 5-10

Daniel had an historic dream about four beasts which indicated four kingdoms (*Dan* vii) Whether his "visions" were also dreams is uncertain (see chs viii, x.)

It would require many pages to do justice to this subject Bland, in his *Popular Antiquities*, iii 134, gives "A Dictionary of Dreams" in alphabetic order, extracted from *The Royal Dream-Book*

DRINKING-HORNS King Arthur had a horn from which no one could drink who was either unchaste or unfaithful The cuckold's horn, brought to King Arthur's court by a mysterious boy, gave warning of infidelity, inasmuch as no one unfaithful in love or uncal to his liege lord could drink therefrom without spilling the liquor The *coupe enchantée* possessed a similar property

EAGLE Tarquinius Priscus was assured that he would be king of Rome, by an eagle, which stooped upon him, took off his cap, rose in the air, and let the cap fall again upon his head

Aristander assured Alexander of his

victory over Darius at the battle of Arbela, by the flight of an eagle—Lloyd, *Stratagems of Jerusalem*, 290

EAR (The) If the left ear tangles or burns, it indicates that some one is talking evil of you, if the right ear, some one is praising you The foreboded evil may be averted by biting the little finger of the left hand

*Laudor et adverso sonat auris laudor ab ore
Dextra bono tinnit murmure lava malo
R Keuchen Crepundia 113 (1662)*

EPITAPHS (Reading) If you would preserve your memory, be warned against reading epitaphs In this instance the American superstition is the warning-giver, and not the act referred to

FIR TREES "If a fir tree be touched, withered, or burned with lightning, it is a warning to the house that the master or mistress thereof shall shortly die"—Thomas Lupton, *Syzt Book of Notable Things*, iii (1660)

FIRE The noise occasioned when the enclosed gas in a piece of burning coal catches fire, is a sure indication of a quarrel between the inmates of the house

FLORINEL'S GIRDLE would loosen or tear asunder if any woman unfaithful or unchaste attempted to put it on—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*

GATES OF GUNDOR'ORUS (The) No one carrying poison could pass these gates They were made of the horn of the horned snake, by the apostle Thomas, who built a palace of sethym wood for this Indian king, and set up the gates

GROTTO OF ERIRUS (The) contained a reed, which gave forth musical sounds when the chaste and faithful entered it, but denounced others by giving forth harsh and discordant noises—Lord Lytton, *Tales of Shilcutus*, iii

HARE CROSSING THE ROAD (A) It was thought by the ancient Romans that if a hare ran across the road on which a person was travelling, it was a certain omen of ill luck

*Lepus quoque occursus in via. Infortunatum iter præ
agil et ominosum—Alexander ab Alexandro Gentilium
Dierum libri I v 13 p. 635*

Nor did we meet, with nimble feet
One little fearful *lepus*
That certain sign as some divine,
Of fortune bad to keep us

Elisson Trip to Denmark ix.

HOOPOE (The) The country people of Sweden consider the appearance of the hoopoe as the presage of war—Pennant, *Zoology*, i 278

LIZARDS warn men of the approach of a serpent

LOOKING-GLASSES If a looking-glass is broken, it is a warning that some one

in the house will ere long lose a friend
Græce says it "betokens a mortality in
the family, commonly the master"

To break a looking-glass is prophetic
that the person will never get married,
or, if married, will lose the person wedded

MAGPIES are prophetic birds. A com-
mon Lincolnshire proverb is, "One for
sorrow, two for mirth, three for a wed-
ding, four for death," or thus "One for
sorrow, two for mirth, three a wedding,
four a birth"

Angels and underworld relations have
By magpies and choughs and rooks, brought forth
The secret of man's blood

Shakespeare *Macbeth* (167)

Alexander Ross tells us that the battle
between the British and French, in which
the former were overthrown in the reign
of Charles VIII, was foretold by a
skarnish between magpies and jacksnaws
—*Arcana Microcosmi* (appendix, 219)

MANTEL (*The Test*) A boy brought
to King Arthur a court a mantle, which no
one could wear who was unfaithful in
love, false in domestic life, or traitorous
to the king. If any such attempted to
put it on, it puffed up, or hung slouch-
ingly, or tumbled to pieces — *Perce,
Reliques* ("The Boy and the Mantle")

METEORS Falling stars, eclipses,
comets, and other signs in the heavens,
portend the death or fall of princes

Meteors fright the fixed stars of heaven
The pale-faced moon looks bloody on the earth
Hies so fast forerun the death or fall of kings
Shakespeare *Richard II* act II. sc. 4 (1597)

Consult *Matt* xxiv 29, *Luke* xxi 25

MICE AND RATS If a rat or mouse,
during the night, gnaw our clothes, it is
indicative of some impending evil, perhaps
even death

Los autem ita heret atque inconsiderat sumus ut si
maiores corruerint aliquid quorum est opus hoc unum
monstrum putemus? Ante vero clarissimum bellum quod
Cyprianus Lanuensis—maiores rodentes innoxium illos porci-
tina hantibus erodebant. Quasi vero quicquam
invenit maiores diem noctem aliquid rodentes scuta an
eribit corruerint? cum venis a soribus roditur,
placere suspitioni si vel mull quam pirsens dnm
homo dicit. Unde illud equestris dictum est Catonis
qui cum esset consultus a quodam qui sibi erous erat
Catonis dicitur a soribus respondit non exet illud
monstrum sed vere monstrum habet dum fulso, si
soribus a Catonis rodentibus—Cicero *Divinatione* II. 27

MOLE-SPOTS A mole-spot on the
arm pits promises wealth and honour,
on the *anlle* bespeaks modesty in men,
courage in women, on the right *breast*
is a sign of honesty, on the left forebodes
poverty, on the *chin* promises wealth,
on the right *ear*, respect, on the left fore-
bodes dishonour, on the centre of the
forehead bespeaks treachery, sullenness,
and untidiness, on the right *temple* fore-
shows that you will enjoy the friendship

of the great, on the left *temple* forebodes
distress, on the right *foot* bespeaks wis-
dom, on the left, rashness, on the right
side of the *heart* denotes virtue, on the
left side, wickedness, on the *face* of a
man denotes that he will have a rich
wife, if on the left knee of a woman, she
may expect a large family, on the *lip*
is a sign of gluttony and talkativeness,
on the *neck* promises wealth, on the
nose indicates that a man will be a
great traveller, on the *thigh* forebodes
poverty and sorrow, on the *throat*, wealth
and health, on the *wrist*, ingenuity

MOON (*The*) When the "mone lies
sair on her back, or when her horns are
pointed towards the zenith, be warned in
time, for foul weather is nigh at hand"
—Dr Jamieson

Foul weather may also be expected
"when the new moon appears with the
old one in her arms"

Late late yestern I saw the new moons
Wi the auld moons in her arms
And I fear I fear my deir master
Tha we will come to harme

The Lall ad of Sir Patrick Spence

To see a new moon for the first time
on the right hand, and direct before you,
is lucky, but to see it on the left hand,
or to turn round and see it behind you, is
the contrary

If you first see a new moon through
glass, your wish will come to pass

NAILS A white spot on the *thumb*
promises a present, on the *index finger*
denotes a friend, on the *long finger*, a foe,
on the *third finger*, a letter or sweetheart,
on the *little finger*, a journey to go

In America, white spots on the nails
are considered lucky

NOUGHEAN'S BRACIET gave warn-
ing of poison by a tremulous motion of
the stones, which increased as the poison
approached nearer and nearer — *Comte de
Caylus, Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talis-
mans")

OPAL turns pale at the approach of
poison

OWLS The screeching of an owl fore-
bodes calamity, sickness, or death. On
one occasion an owl strayed into the
Capitol, and the Romans, to avert the
evil, underwent a formal lustration

The Roman senate when within
The city walls an owl was seen
Did cause their clergy with lustrations
The round faced prodigy to avert

Butler *Hudibras* II. III. 797 (1665)

The death of Augustus was presaged
by an owl singing [screeching] upon the
top of the Curia — *Xiphilinus, Abridgment
of Dion Cassius*.

The death of Commodus Antonius, the emperor, was foreboded by an owl sitting on the top of his chamber at Lanuvium — Julius Obsequens, *Prodigies*, 85

The murder of Julius Cæsar was presaged by the screeching of owls

The bird of night did sit
E'en at noonday upon the market place
Hooting and shrieking.
Shakespeare *Julius Cæsar* act I sc. 2 (1607)

The death of Valentinian was presaged by an owl, which perched on the top of a house where he used to bathe — Alexander Ross, *Arcana Microcosmi* (appendix, 218)

Antony was warned of his defeat in the battle of Actium by an owl flying into the temple of Concord — Siphilinus, *Abridgment of Dion Cassius*

The great plague of Würzburg, in Franconia, in 1542, was foreboded by the screeching of an owl

Alexander Ross says "About twenty years ago I did observe that, in the house where I lodged, an owl groaning in the window presaged the death of two eminent persons, who died there shortly after" — *Arcana Microcosmi*

PLACOCKS give warning of poison by ruffling their feathers

PERVIZ'S STRING OF PEARLS (*Prince*)
When prince Perviz went on his exploit, he gave his sister Parizâdâ a string of pearls, saying, "So long as these pearls move readily on the string, you may feel assured that I am alive and well, but if they stick fast, they will indicate to you that I am dead" — *Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters")

PIGEONS It is considered by many a sure sign of death in a house if a white pigeon perches on the chimney

PIGS running about with straws in their mouths give warning of approaching rain

RATS forsaking a ship forebode its wreck, and forsaking a house indicate that it is on the point of falling down (See "Mice")

RAVENS The raven is said to be the most prophetic of "inspired birds" It hodes both private and public calamities "To have the foresight of a raven" is a proverbial expression

The great battle fought between Benaventum and Apieum was portended by a skirmish between ravens and kites on the same spot — Jovianus Pontanus

An irruption of the Seythians into Thrace was presaged by a skirmish between crows and ravens — Nicetas

Cicero was warned of his approaching death by some ravens fluttering about

him just before he was murdered by Popilius Cænas — Maculay, *History of St. Alda*, 176

Alexander Ross says "Mr Draper, a young gentleman, and my intimate friend, about four or five years ago had one or two ravens, which had been quarrelling on the chimney, fly into his chamber, and he died shortly after" — *Arcana Microcosmi*

RUINOCEROS'S HORNS Cups made of this material will give warning of poison in a liquid by causing it to effervesce

SALT spilt towards a person indicates contention, but the evil may be averted by throwing a part of the spilt salt over the left shoulder

SHEARS AND SIEVE (*The*), ordeals by fire, water, etc., single combats, the cosned or cursed morsel, the Urin and Thummim, the casting of lots, were all employed as tests of innocence or guilt in olden times, under the notion that God would direct the lot aright, according to Dan vi 22

SHOES It was thought by the Romans a bad omen to put a shoe on the wrong foot

Augustus having b oversight
Put on his left shoe for his right
And like to have been slain that day
By soldiers mutin'ing for pay
Butler *Hudibras*

Augusto restoit immobile et consterné lorsqu'il lui arriva par mégarde de mettre le soulier droit au pied gauche. — St. Foix *Essais sur Paris* v 145

SHOOTING PAINS All sudden pains are warnings of evil at hand

Timeo quod rerum gesserim hic, ita dorsum totus prurit.
— Plautus *Aflic Otorisus*

By the pricking of my thumbs
Something evil this way comes.
Shakespeare *Macbeth* (1616)

SNEEZING Once a wish, twice a kiss, thrice a letter, and oftener than thrice something better

Sneezing before breakfast is a forecast that a stranger or a present is coming

Sneezing at night-time To sneeze twice for three successive nights denotes a death, a loss, or a great gain

Si dum stermutationes fiant omni nocte ab aliquo et illud continuatur per tres noctes, signo est quod aliquis vel aliqua de domo morietur vel aliud damnum domui contiget vel maximum lacrum. — Horrmannus *De Miraculis Mortuorum* 163

Eustathius says that sneezing to the left is unlucky, but to the right lucky Hence, when Themistocles was offering sacrifice before his engagement with Xerxes, and one of the soldiers on his right hand sneezed, Euphrantides the soothsayer declared the Greeks would

surely gain the victory —Plutarch, *Lives* ("Themistocles")

SOOT ON BARS Flakes of sheeted soot hanging from the bars of a grate foretell the introduction of a stranger

For he is amused late I glescent watched
The sooty films that play upon the bars
For gloom, and foreboding some stranger's near approach

Comper *Win or Feasting*

SOINIA'S PICTURE, given to Mathias, turned yellow if the giver was in danger or in temptation, and black if she could not escape from the danger or if she yielded to the temptation—Massinger, *The Picture* (1629)

SPIDERS indicate to gold-searchers where it is to be found

STAG'S HORN is considered in Spain to give warning of an evil eye, and to be a safeguard against its malignant influences

STONE To find a perforated stone is a presage of good luck

SWALLOW'S forecast bad weather by flying low, and fine weather by flying high

TEETH WIDE APART warn a person to seek his fortune away from his native place.

THUNDER Thunder on Sunday portends the death of some learned man, judge, or author, on Monday, the death of women, on Tuesday, plenty of grain, on Wednesday, the death of harlots, or bloodshed, on Thursday, plenty of sheep, cattle, and corn, on Friday, the death of some great man, murder, or battle, on Saturday it forebodes pestilence or sickness—Leonard Digges, *A Prognostication Everlasting of Right Good Effects* (1556)

TOLLING BELL You will be sure of tooth-ache if you eat while a funeral bell is tolling. Be warned in time by this American superstition, or take the consequences

VEIPSEY, a spring in Yorkshire, called "prophetic," gives due warning of a death by rising to an unusual height

VENETIAN GLASS If poison is put into liquor contained in a vessel made of Venetian glass, the vessel will crack and fall to pieces

WARNING STONES Bakers in Wiltshire and in some other counties used to put a certain kind of pebble in their ovens, to give notice when the oven was hot enough for baking. When the stone turned white, the oven was fit for use

WATER OF JEALOUSY (*The*) This was a beverage which the Jews used to afford no adulteress could drink without

bursting—*The Philosophical Questions Answered* (1653)

WHITE ROSE (*The*) A white rose gave assurance to a twin-brother of the safety or danger of his brother during his absence. So long as it flourished and remained in its pride of beauty, it indicated that all went well, but as it drooped, faded, or died, it was a warning of danger, sickness, or death—*The Twin-Brothers*

WITCH HAZEL A forked twig of witch hazel, made into a divining-rod, was supposed, in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, to give warning of witches, and to be efficacious in discovering them

WORMS If, on your way to a sick person, you pick up a stone and find no living thing under it, it tells you that the sick person will die, but if you find there an ant or worm, it presages the patient's recovery

Et visitans regnum lapidem inventum per viam attollat
et sub lapide invenitur vermis se movens, aut formica
vivens: frustum omen est, et indicium fore uteger con-
sulcat: si nihil invenitur res est conclamata et certa
mors.—Eucherius, *Drecre orum* lib. xlv.

Warren (*Widow*), "twice married and twice a widow" A coquette of 40, aping the airs of a girl, vain, weak, and detestable. Harry Dornton, the banker's son, is in love with her daughter, Sophia Free love, but the widow tries to win the young man for herself, by advancing money to pay off his friend's debts. When the father hears of this, he comes to the rescue, returns the money advanced, and enables the son to follow his natural inclinations by marrying the daughter instead of the designing mother

A girlish old coquette who would rob her daughter and leave her in hand a son to rot in a dungeon that she might marry this first fool she could find.—Holcroft *The Food to Ruin* v. 2 (1782)

Wart (*Thomas*), a poor, feeble, ragged creature, one of the recruits in the army of sir John Falstaff—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV*, act iii. sc. 2 (1598)

Warwick (*The earl of*), a tragedy by Dr T. Franklin. It is the last days and death of the "king maker" (1767)

Warwick (*The House of*) Of this house it is said, "All the men are without fear, and all the women without stain." This brag has been made by many of our noble families, and it is about as complimentary as that paraded of queen Victoria, that she is a faithful wife, a good mother, and a virtuous woman. It is to be hoped that the same may be said of most of her subjects also.

Warwick Lane (City), the site of the house belonging to the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick

Washington of Africa (*The*) William Wilberforce is so called by lord Byron As Washington was the chief instrument in liberating America, so Wilberforce was the chief instigator of slave emancipation

Thou moral Washington of Africa.

Don Juan xlv 82 (1824)

Washington of Columbia, Simon Bolivar (1785-1831)

Wasky, sir Inng's sword

Right through the head piece straight

The knight sir Hagan said

With his restless Wasky

That sharp and peerless blade.

Nibelungen Lied, 35 (1210)

Wasp, in the drama called *Bartholomew Fair*, by Ben Jonson (1614)

Benjamin Johnson [166-1742] commonly called Ben Johnson seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name be author's plays that be baccio "Moro. of the Stage" Cor. *History*

* * "Corbaccio," in *The Fox*, "Moro," in *The Silent Woman*, and "Anamias," in *The Alchemist*

Waste Time Utilized.

BAXTER wrote his *Saint's Everlasting Rest* on a bed of sickness (1615-1691)

BLOOMFIELD composed *The Farmer's Boy* in the intervals of shoemaking (1766-1823)

BRAMAN (*Joseph*), a peasant's son, occupied his spare time when a mere boy in making musical instruments, aided by the village blacksmith. At the age of 16, he hurt his ankle while ploughing, and employed his time while confined to the house in carving and making woodwares. In another forced leisure from a severe fall, he employed his time in contriving and making useful inventions, which ultimately led him to fame and fortune (1749-1814)

BUNYAN wrote his *Pilgrim's Progress* while confined in Bedford jail (1628-1688)

BURRITT (*Elhu*) made himself acquainted with ten languages while plying his trade as a village blacksmith (Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Bohemian, Polish, Danish, Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic). His father was a village cobbler, and Elhu had only six months' education, and that at the school of his brother (1811-1879)

CAREY, the missionary and Oriental translator, learnt the rudiments of Eastern

languages while employed in making and mending shoes (1761-1834)

CLEMENT (*Joseph*), son of a poor weaver, was brought up as a thatcher, but, by utilizing his waste moments in self-education and works of skill, raised himself to a position of great note, giving employment to thirty workmen (1779-1844).

CORBETT learnt grammar in the waste time of his service as a common soldier (1762-1835)

D'AGUESSEAU, the great French chan-celler, observing that Mde D'Aguesseau always delayed ten or twelve minutes before she came down to dinner, began and completed a learned book of three volumes (large quarto), solely during these "waste minutes." This work went through several editions (1668-1751)

ERRI utilized indefatigably every spare moment he could pick up when a journey-man printer (1787-1849)

FERGUSON taught himself astronomy while tending sheep in the service of a Scotch farmer (1710-1776)

FRANKLIN, while working as a journey-man printer, produced his *Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain* (1706-1790)

MUIER (*Hugh*) taught himself geology while working as a mason (1802-1856)

PAUL worked as a tentmaker in intervals of travel and preaching

* * This brief list must be considered only as a hint and heading for enlargement. Of course, Henry Cort, William Fairbairn, Fox of Derby, H. Maudslay, David Mushet, Murray of Leeds, J. Nasmyth, J. B. Neilson, Roberts of Manchester, Whitworth, and scores of others will occur to every reader. Indeed, genius for the most part owes its success to the utilization of waste time

Wastle (*William*), pseudonym of John Gibson Lockhart, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1794-1854)

Wat Dreary, alias Brown Will, a highwayman in captain Macheath's gang. Penchum says "he has an under-hand way of disposing of the goods he stole," and therefore he should allow him to remain a little longer "upon his good behaviour"—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, 1 (1727)

Wat's Dyke, a dyke which runs from Flintsbire to Beachley, at the mouth of the Wye. The space between Wat's Dyke and Offa's Dyke was accounted neutral ground. Here Danes and Saxons might traffic with the British without

molestation The two dikes are in some places as much as three miles asunder, but in others they approach within 500 yards of each other

Archdeacon Williams says that Offa's Dyke was never a line of defence, and that it is certainly older than Offa, as five Roman roads cross it

There is a famous thine called Offa's Dyke that stretcheth far in length All kinds of wile the Danes might thither bring It was free ground, and caused the Britons strength Wat's Dyke, however, about the same was set, Between which two both Danes and Britons met in strife

Churchyard, Worthiness of Water (1771)

Water (*The Dancing*), a magic spring of water, which ensured perpetual youth and beauty — Comtesse D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Clery and Iarstar," 1682)

Water (*The Yellow*), a magic spring of water, which had this peculiarity If only a few drops of it were placed in a basin, no matter how large, they would fill the basin without overflowing, and form a fountain — *Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters")

Water-Poet (*The*), John Taylor, the Thames waterman (1580-1651)

Water Standard, Cornhill This was the spot from which miles were measured It stood at the east end of the street, at the parting of four ways In 1582 Peter Morris erected there a water standard for the purpose of supplying water to Thames Street, Gracechurch Street, and Lendenhall, and also for cleansing the channels of the streets towards Bishopsgate, Aldgate, the Bridge, and Stocks' Market — Storr, *Survey of London* 459 (1598)

There was another water standard near Oldbourne

Any substantial building for the supply of water was called a *standard*, hence the Standard in Cheap, made in 1130 by John Wills, mayor, "with a small stone cistern" Our modern drinking-fountains are "standards"

Water-Wraith, the evil spirit of the waters

By this the storm grew loud apace
The water wraith was shrieking
Campbell *Lord Elfin's Daughter*

Water from the Fountain of Lions, a sovereign remedy for fevers of every kind — *Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou")

Water made Wine Alluding to the first miracle of Christ, Richard Crashaw says (1643)

Lympha publica Deum vidit et erubuit.
(The modest water saw its God, and blushed)

Water of Jealousy (*The*) This was a beverage which the Jews used to affirm no adulteress could drink without bursting — *Five Philosophical Questions Answered* (1653)

Water of Life This water has the property of changing the nature of poison, and of making those salutary which were most deadly A fairy gave some in a phial to Florina, and assured her that however often she used it, the bottle would always remain full — Comtesse D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Florina," 1682)

Water of Youth In the Basque legends we are told of a "water," one drop of which will restore youth to the person on whom it is sprinkled It will also restore the dead to life, and the enchanted to their original form This legend is widely spread It is called "the dancing water" in the tale called *The Princess Iarstar*, by the comtesse D'Annoy (1682)

Waters (*Father of*), Irrawaddy in Burmah The Mississippi in North America

Waterman (*The*), Tom Tug It is the title of a ballad opera by Charles Dibdin (1774) (For the plot, see *WILKINSON'S BUNDLE*)

Watkins (*William*), the English attendant on the prince of Scotland — Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Watkin's Pudding (*Sir*), a famous Welsh dish, so named from sir Watkin Lewis, a London alderman, who was very fond of it

Watling Street and the Foss The vast Roman road called Watling Street starts from Richborough, in Kent, and, after passing the Severn, divides into two branches, one of which runs to Anglesey, and the other to Holy Head

The Foss runs north and south from Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, to Caithness, the northern extremity of Scotland

Those two mighty ways the Watling and the Foss
the first doth hold her way
From Dover to the farth at of fruitful Anglesey;
The second south and north from Michael's utmost mount

To Calthness, which the farth at of Scotland we account.
Dryden *Polyolbion* xiii (1633)

Secunda via principalls dicitur Watlingstreat "ten dens ab eura-austro in zephyrum septentrionalem In cipt enim a Doravia tendens per medium Cantie juxta London per S. Albannum, Dunstapliam Stratfordiam Towcestriam Lileburne per montem Ciltberti juxta Ealopiam delinde per Stratton et per medium Watling usque Cardigan — *Leland Itinerary of England* (1712)

Watling Street of the Sky (*The*), the Milky Way.

Watts (*Dr Isaac*) It is said that Isaac Watts, being beaten by his father for wasting his time in writing verses, exclaimed

O father pity on me take
And I will no more verses make.

Ovid, the Latin poet, is credited with a similar anecdote

Parce precor senitor poshac non versificabo

Wauch (*Mansie*), fictitious name of D M Moir, author of *The Life of Mansie Wauch, Tailor in Dalkeith*, written by himself (1828)

Waverley, the first of Scott's historical novels, published in 1814 The materials are Highland feudalism, military bravery, and description of natural scenery There is a fine vein of humour, and a union of fiction with history The chief characters are Charles Edward the Chevalier, the noble old baron of Bradwardine, the simple faithful clansman Evan Dhu, and the poor fool Davie Gellatley with his fragments of song and scattered gleams of fancy

Scott did not prefix his name to *Waverley* being afraid that it might compromise his poetical reputation.—Chambers, *English Literature* II. 556

Waverley (*Captain Edward*) of Waverley Honour, and hero of the novel called by his name Being gored by a stag, he resigned his commission, and proposed marriage to Flora M'Ivor, but was not accepted Fergus M'Ivor (Flora's brother) introduced him to prince Charles Edward He entered the service of the Young Chevalier, and in the battle of Preston Pans saved the life of colonel Talbot The colonel, out of gratitude, obtained the pardon of young Waverley, who then married Rose Bradwardine, and settled down quietly in Waverley Honour

Mr Richard Waverley, the captain's father, of Waverley Honour

Sir Everard Waverley, the captain's uncle

Mistress Rachel Waverley, sister of sir Everard—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Wax (*A lad o'*), a spruce young man, like a model in wax Lucretius speaks of *persona cerea*, and Horace of the waxen arms of Telphus, meaning beautiful in shape and colour

A man, young lady! Lady such a man
As all the world— Why he's a man o' wax.
Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1595)

Way of the World (*The*), a comedy by W Congreve (1700) The "way of the world" is to tie up settlements to

wives, to prevent their husbands squandering their wives' fortunes Thus, Hamall wanted to get into his power the fortune of his wife, whom he hated, but found it was "in trust to Edward Mirabell," and consequently could not be tampered with

Way to Keep Him (*The*), a comedy by A Murphy (1760) The object of this drama is to show that women, after marriage, should not wholly neglect their husbands, but should try to please them, and make home agreeable and attractive The chief persons are Mr and Mrs Lovemore Mr Lovemore has a virtuous and excellent wife, whom he esteems and loves, but, finding his home insufferably dull, he seeks amusement abroad, and those passions which have no play at home lead him to intrigue and card-playing, routes and dubious society The under-plot is this Sir Bashful Constant is a mere imitator of Mr Lovemore, and lady Constant suffers neglect from her husband and insult from his friends, because he foolishly thinks it is not *comme il faut* to love after he has married the woman of his choice

Ways and Means, a comedy by Colman the younger (1788) Random and Seruple meet at Calais two young ladies, Harriet and Kitty, daughters of sir David Dunder, and fall in love with them They come to Dover, and accidentally meet sir David, who invites them over to Dunder Hall, where they are introduced to the two young ladies Harriet is to be married next day, against her will, to lord Snolts, a stumpy, "gummy" nobleman of five and forty, and, to avoid this hateful match, she and her sister agree to elope at night with the two young guests It so happens that a series of blunders in the dark occur, and sir David himself becomes privy to the whole plot, but, to prevent scandal, he agrees to the two marriages, and discovers that the young men, both in family and fortune, are quite suitable to be his sons-in-law

Wayland (*Launcelot*) or **WAYLAND SMITH**, farmer in the vale of Whitehorse Afterwards disguised as the pedlar at Gummor Place—Sir W Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Wayland Wood (Norfolk), said to be the site where "the babes in the wood" were left to perish According to this tradition, "Wayland Wood" is a corruption of *Wauling Wood*,

Wealth makes Worth.

A man of wealth is dubbed a man of worth.
Pope *Imitations of Horace* vi. 81 (1733)

Et genus et formam, regina Pecunia donat,
Ac tere nummatum decorat Suidela Venusque.
Horace *Epist.* vi.

Beauty and wisdom money can bestow,
Venus and wit to wealth their honours throw
F. C. R.

Wealthcow (2 syl), wife of Hroth-
gar king of Denmark.

Wealthcow went forth mindful of their race, she greeted the men in the hall. The freeborn lady first handed the cup to the prince of the Last Danes. The lady of the Helmings then went about every part she gave treasure vessels, until the opportunity occurred that she (a queen) hung round with rings. Here forth the mortal-cup to Eowulf. And thanked God that her will was accomplished, that an earl of Denmark was a guarantee against crime.—*Beowulf* (Anglo-Saxon of 10th century)

Wealthy (Sir William), a retired City merchant, with one son of prodigal propensities. In order to save the young man from ruin, the father pretends to be dead, disguises himself as a German baron, and, with the aid of confidants, becomes the chief creditor of the young scapegrace.

Sir George Wealthy, the son of Sir William. After having run out his money, Lucy is brought to him as a courtesan, but the young man is so moved with her manifest innocence and tale of sorrow that he places her in an asylum where her distresses would be sacred, and her indigent beauty would be guarded from temptation. Afterwards she becomes his wife.

Mr Richard Wealthy, merchant, the brother of Sir William, choleric, straightforward, and tyrannical. He thinks obedience is both law and gospel.

Lucy Wealthy, daughter of Richard. Her father wants her to marry a rich tradesman, and, as she refuses to do so, turns her out of doors. She is brought to Sir George Wealthy as a *fillee d' joie*, but the young man, discerning her innocence and modesty, places her in safe keeping. He ultimately finds out that she is his cousin, and the two parents rejoice in consummating a union so entirely in accordance with both their wishes.—Foots, *The Minor* (1760)

Weary-all Hill, above Glastonbury, to the left of Tor Hill. This spot is the traditional landing-place of Joseph of Arimathea, and here is the site (marked by a stone bearing the letters A I A D XXXI) of the holy thorn.

When the saint arrived at Glastonbury, weary with his long journey, he struck his staff into the ground, and the staff became the famous thorn the site being called "Weary-all Hill."

Weatherport (Captain), a naval officer—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (Lucie, William III)

Weaver-Poet of Inverurie (The), William Thom (1799-1850)

Wenzel (Timothy), attorney-at-law at Iestwithiel, employed as the agent of Penruddock—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1778)

Web in a Millet Seed (The)
This was a web wrapped in a millet seed. It was 100 yards long, and on it were painted all sorts of birds, beasts, and fishes, fruits, trees, and plants, rocks and shells, the sun, moon, and stars, the likenesses of all the kings and queens of the earth, and many other curious devices.

The prince took out of a ruby box a walnut which he cracked and saw inside it a small hazel nut, which he cracked also and found in its a kernel of wax. He peeled the kernel and discovered a corn of wheat and in the wheat a grain of millet which contained the web.—*Cornie d'Amoy Fairy Tales* (The White Cat, 165-)

Wedding. The fifth anniversary is the *Wooden Wedding*, because on that occasion the suitable offerings to the wife are knock-knacks made of wood.

The twenty-fifth anniversary is called the *Silver Wedding*, because the woman on this occasion should be presented with a silver wreath.

The fiftieth anniversary is called the *Golden Wedding*, because the wreath or flowers presented should be made of gold. In Germany, the marriage ceremony was repeated on the fiftieth anniversary. In 1879 William, king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, celebrated his "golden wedding."

The seventy-fifth anniversary is called the *Diamond Wedding*, because the correct present to the wife of such a standing would be a diamond. This period is shortened into the sixtieth anniversary.

Mr T Morgan Owen, of Bronwyflla, Rhyl, says there are in Llanfynydd churchyard, near Denbigh, the two following inscriptions—

(1) John and Elin Owen, married 1679, died 1659. Announced thus

Whom one nuptial bed did contain for 80 years do here remain. Here lieth the body of Elin wife of John Owen who died the 25 day of March 1659. Here lieth the body of John Owen, who died the 23 day of August 1659.

(2) Katherine and Edward Jones, married 1638, died 1708. Announced thus

They lived amiable together in matrimony 70 years. Here lieth the body of Katherine Davies, the wife of Edward Jones, who was buried the 27 day of May 1708 aged 91 years. Here the body of Edward Jones son of John ap David Cent. lieth who was buried the 14 day of May 1709 aged 91 years.—*Times* July 4 1879 (weekly edition)

Wedding Day (The), a comedy by

Mrs Inehbald (1790) The plot is thus Sir Adam Contest lost his first wife by shipwreck, and "twelve or fourteen years" afterwards he led to the altar a young girl of 18, to whom he was always singing the praises of his first wife—a phoenix, a paragon, the *ne plus ultra* of wives and women. She did everything to make him happy. She loved him, obeyed him, ah! "he would never look upon her like again." On the wedding day, this pink of wives and women made her appearance, told how she had been rescued, and sir Adam was dumfounded. "He was happy to bewail her loss," but to rejoice in her restoration was quite another matter.

Weeping Philosopher (*The*), Heracles, who looked at the folly of man with grief (A B C 500) (See JEDDLER)

Weir (*Major*), the favourite baboon of sir Robert Redgauntlet. In the tale of "Wandering Willie," sir Robert's piper went to the infernal regions to obtain the knight's receipt of rent, which had been paid, but no receipt could be found, because the monkey had carried it to the castle turret—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.)

Weissnichtwo [*Vice-neel't-vo*], nowhere. The word is German for "I know not where," and was coined by Carlyle (*Sartor Resartus*, 1833). Sir W. Scott has a similar Scotch compound, "Kennaquhar" ("I know not where"). Cervantes has the "island of Trapoban" (i.e. of "dish-clouts," from *trapos*, the Spanish for "a dish-clout"). Sir Thomas More has "Utopia" (Greek, *ou topos*, "no place"). We might add the "island of Medūma" (Greek, "nowhere"), the "peninsula of Udamogēs" (Greek, "nowhere on earth"), the country of "Kennahtwhar," etc., and place them in the great "Nullibian" ocean ("nowhere"), in any degree beyond 180° long and 90° lat.

Wellford, one of the suitors of "the Scornful Lady" (no name is given to the lady)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Well Three of the most prominent Bible characters met their wives for the first time by wells of water, viz, Isaac, Jacob, and Moses.

Elihu met Rebekah by a well, and arranged with Bethuel for her to become Isaac's wife—*Gen.* xxiv.

Jacob met Rachel by the well of Haran.—*Gen.* xxix.

When Moses fled from Egypt into the land of Midian, he "sat down by a well," and the seven daughters of Jethro came there to draw water, one of whom, named Zipporah, became his wife—*Exod.* ii 15-21.

The princess Nausicaä, daughter of Alcinoüs king of the Phæaciens, was with her maidens washing their dirty linen in a rivulet, when she first encountered Ulysses—Homer, *Odyssey*, vi.

Well "A well and a green vine running over it," emblem of the patriarch Joseph. In the church at Totnes is a stone pulpit divided into compartments, containing shields decorated with the several emblems of the Jewish tribes. On one of the shields is "a well and a green vine running over it."

Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall.—*Gen.* xlix 22.

Well of English Undeified. So Spenser calls Chaucer.

Dan Chaucer well of English undeified,
On Fame's eternal head roll worthy to be filed
Spenser *Fairy Queen* iv 2 (1606)

Welland, a river of England, which passes by Stamford, etc., and empties itself into the Wash. Drayton speaks of an ancient prophecy which brought to this river great reverence.

That she alone should drown all Holland and should see
Her Stamford as renowned for liberal arts
As they in Cambridge are or Oxford ever were.
Polyolbion, xlii (1622)

* * The "Holland" here referred to is not the Netherlands, but a district of Lincolnshire so called (See HOLLAND, p 448).

Well-Beloved (*The*), Charles IV of France, *Le Bien-Aimé* (1368, 1380-1422).

Louis XV of France, *Le Bien-Aimé* (1710, 1715-1774).

Well-Founded Doctor (*The*), Egidius de Colonna, also called "The Most Profound Doctor" (*Doctor Fundatissimus et Theologorum Princeps*), sometimes surnamed "Romānus," because he was born in the Campagna di Roma, but more generally "Colonna," from a town in the Campagna (1247-1316).

Wellborn (*Francis*, usually called *Frank*), nephew of sir Giles Overreach, and son of sir John Wellborn, who "bore the whole sway" of Northamptonshire, kept a large estate, and was highly honoured. Frank squandered away the property, and got greatly into debt, but induced lady Allworth to give him her countenance, out of gratitude and respect to his father. Sir Giles fancies that the

rich daughter is about to marry his nephew and, in order to bring about this double consummation, not only pays all his debts but supplies him liberally with ready money. Then, thus freed from debt, and leaving down his wild oats, young Wellborn reforms, and Lord Lovell gives him a "company."—*Miltinger, A New Way to Put Old Heads (1625)*

Weller (*Sir H.*, back at the White Hart, and afterwards servant to Mr. Parwick, to whom he becomes devotedly attached. Patter than leave his master when he is sent to the Fleet, Sam Weller goes his father to arrest him for debt. His father's shrewdness, his comparisons, his raillery, and his cunning, on behalf of his master are unparalleled.

Tom Weller, father of Sam, a coachman of the old school who drives a coach between London and Dorking. Naturally portly in life he becomes far more so in his great coat of many apes. Tom wears top-boots, and his hat has a low crown and broad brim. On the stage, but he is a fine character he is a mere peevishness. He marries a widow, landlady of the Marquis of Granby, and his constant advice to his son is, "Sam, beware of the widders."—*C. Dickens, The Pickwick Papers (1836)*

Wellington of Gambolors (*The*) Lord R. was called in Paris *Le Wellington des Lauriers*

Wellington's Horse, Copenhagen It died at the age of 27

Wemmick, clerk of Mr. Jaggers the lawyer. He lived at Walworth. Wemmick was a fat man, rather short in stature, with pale, wooden face. "There were some marks in the face which might have been dimples if the material had been softer." His linen is frayed, he wore four mourning rings, and a brooch representing a lady, a weeping willow, and a cinerary urn. His eyes were small and glittering, his lips small, thin, and mottled. His age was between 40 and 50 years. Mr. Wemmick wore his hat on the back of his head, and looked straight before him, as if nothing was worth looking at. Mr. Wemmick at home and Mr. Wemmick in his office were two distinct beings. At home, he was his "own engineer, his own carpenter, his own plumber, his own gardener, his own jack-of-all-trades," and had fortified his little wooden house like commodore Truncheon (q.v.). His father lived with him, and

he called him "The Aged." The old man was very deaf, but heated the poker with delight to fire off the nine o'clock signal, and chuckled with joy because he could hear the bang. The house had a "real fireplace," and a plunk which crossed a ditch some four feet wide and two feet deep was the drawbridge. At nine o'clock p.m. Greenwich time the gun (called "The Stinger") was fired.

The piece of cannon was mounted in a separate frame, a variety of lattice work. It was protected from the weather by an ingenious little factory containing the carriage of an anti-aircraft gun. (See *Great Py. 1881* at 127 (1881))

(This is a bad imitation of Smollett. In commo-lore Truncheon such a conceit is characteristic, but in a lawyer's clerk not so. Still, it might have passed as a good whim if it had been original.)

Wenlock (*Old Wenlock*), kinsman of Sir Hugo de Lacy constable of Chester. His head is cut off by the insurgents.—*Sir W. Scott, The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.)

Wenonah mother of Hiawatha and daughter of Nokomis. Nokomis was swimming in the moon, when some of her companions, out of jealousy, cut the rope, and she fell to earth "like a falling star." That night was born her first child, a daughter, whom she named Wenonah. In due time, this lovely daughter was wooed and won by Mudjeckewis (the west wind), and became the mother of Hiawatha. The false West Wind deceived her, and the young mother died.

Fair Nokomis I was a daughter
And so called her name Wenonah
Longfellow *Hiawatha* III. 1871

Wentworth (*Ida*), the beautiful of female purity. She was educated in strict seclusion. De Conroy fell in love with her, but deceived her, whereupon she died calmly and tranquilly, elevated by religious hope. (See *Vivia*)—*Rev. C. E. Maturin, Women* (a romance, 1822)

Wept. "We wept when we came into the world, and every day tells us why."—*Goldsmith, The Good-Natured Man*, 1 (1768)

Werbung (*St.*), born a princess. By her prayers, she drove the wild geese from Weedon.

See *falling in love* with Weedon where "his child, St. Werbung, princely born—a most religious maid—From those peculiar fields by prayer the wild geese drove."—*Drayton, Polyolbon*, xlii. (1672)

Were-Wolf (2 syl), a man-wolf, a man transformed into a wolf temporarily or otherwise

Off through the forest dark
Followed the were wolf's bark
Longfellow *The Skeleton in Armour*

Werner, the boy said to have been
crucified at Bacharach, on the Rhine, by
the Jews (See HUGH OF LINCOLN)

The innocent boy who some years back,
Was taken and crucified by the Jews
In that ancient town of Bacharach
Longfellow *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Werner or Krutznor (count of
Siegendorf), father of Ulric Being
driven from the dominions of his father,
he wandered about for twelve years as a
beggar, hunted from place to place by
count Strahlenheim. At length, Stra-
lenheim, travelling through Silesia, was
rescued from the Oder by Gabor (*alias*
Ulric), and was lodged in an old tumble-
down palace, where Werner had been
lodging for some few days. Here Wer-
ner robbed the count of a rouleau of gold,
and next day the count was murdered by
Ulric (without the connivance or even
knowledge of Werner). When Werner
succeeded to the rank and wealth of
count Siegendorf, he became aware that
his son Ulric was the murderer, and de-
nounced him. Ulric departed, and Wer-
ner said, "The race of Siegendorf is past."
—Byron, *Werner* (1821)

(This drama is borrowed from "Krutznor
or The German's Tale," in Miss H
Lee's *Canterbury Tales*, 1797-1805)

Werther, a young German student,
of poetic fancy and very sensitive dis-
position, who falls in love with Lotte (2
syl) the betrothed and afterwards the
wife of Albert. Werther becomes
acquainted with Lotte's husband, who in-
vites him to stay with him as a guest. In
this visit he renews his love, which Lotte
returns. So the young man mews and
pules after forbidden fruit with sickly
sentimentality, and at last puts an end to
his life and the tale at the same time —
Goethe, *Sorrows of Werther* (1774)

The sort of thing to turn a young man's head,
Or make a Werther of him in the end.
Byron, *Don Juan* xlv 64 (1824)

* * "Werther" is meant for Goethe
himself, and "Albert" for his friend
Kestner, who married Charlotte Buff,
with whom Goethe was in love, and
whom he calls "Lotte" (the heroine of
the novel)

In 1817 George Dnyal produced a
parody on this novel, in the form of a
three-act farce entitled *Werther ou les*
Egarements d'un Cœur Sensible

Werther of Politics. The marquise

of Londonderry is so called by lord
Byron. Werther, the personification of
maudling sentimentality, is the hero of
Goethe's romance entitled *The Sorrows of*
Werther (1774)

It
been
and
the language of Mrs. Malaprop. Let us hear no more
of this man and let Ireland remove the ashes of her
Grattan from the sanctuary of Westminster. Shall the
Patrol of Humanity repose by the Werther of Politics?
—Byron *Don Juan* (preface to canto vi. etc., 1824)

Wer'therism (*th=t*), spleen, me-
grims from morbid sentimentality, a
settled melancholy and disgust of life.
The word is derived from the romance
called *The Sorrows of Werther*, by Goethe
(1774), the gist of which is to prove
"Whatever is wrong"

Wessel (*Pader*), a tailor's apprentice,
who rose to the rank of vice-admiral of
Denmark, in the reign of Christian V.
He was called Tordenskiold (3 syl), cor-
rupted into Tordenskiol (the "Thunder
Shield"), and was killed in a duel.

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent
Thy murky sky
From Denmark thunders Torden kiol
Let each to heaven commend his soul
And fly

Longfellow *King Christian* [F].

Wessex, Devonshire, Somersetshire,
Wiltshire, and their adjacents. Ivor son
of Cadwallader, and Ina or Hiner his
nephew, were sent to England by Cad-
wallader when he was in Rome, to
"govern the remnant of the Britons"

As the generals [he]
His nephew Ivor chose and Hiner for his peer
Two most undaunted spirits these valiant Britons were
The first who Wessex won.

Drayton *Polyglotton* ix. (1619)

(The kingdom of Wessex was founded
in 495 by Cerdic and Cynric, and Ina was
king of Wessex from 688 to 726. Instead
of being a British king who ousted the
Saxons, he was of the royal line of
Cerdic, and came regularly to the succees-
sion.)

West Indian (*The*), a comedy by
R. Cumberland (1771). Mr Belcour, the
adopted son of a wealthy Jamaica mer-
chant, on the death of his adopted father
came to London, to the house of Mr
Stockwell, once the clerk of Belcour,
senior. This clerk had secretly married
Belcour's daughter, and when her boy was
born it was "laid as a foundling at her
father's door." Old Belcour brought the
child up as his own son, and at death
"bequeathed to him his whole estate."
The young man then came to London as
the guest of Mr Stockwell, the rich mer-

chant, and accidentally encountered in the street Miss Louisa Dudley, with whom he fell in love. Louisa, with her father capt. un Dudley, and her brother Charles, all in the greatest poverty, were lodging with a Mr Fulmer, a small bookseller. Belcour gets introduced, and after the usual mistakes and hairbreadth escapes, makes her his wife.

Western (Squire), a jovial, fox-hunting country gentleman, supremely ignorant of book-learning, very prejudiced, selfish, irascible, and countrified, but shrewd, good-natured, and very fond of his daughter Sophia.

Philip, earl of Feinbrooke and Montgomery, was in character a squire Western: choleric, hot-tempered, illiterate, selfish, absurd, and cowardly—O borne *Secret History* l. 218.

Squire Western stands alone, isolated from all prototypes and in himself an inimitable picture of ignorance, prejudice, irascibility and rusticity united with natural shrewdness, constitutional good humour and an inextinguishable affection for his daughter—*Pecksniff*, Art. Fielding.

Sophia Western, daughter of squire Western. She becomes engaged to Tom Jones the foundling—Fielding, *Tom Jones* (1719).

There now are no squire Westerns, as of old
And our Esquilas are not so civil little
But fair as them (sic) or fairer to be old.
Byron *Don Juan* xlii 110 (1824)

Westlock (John), a quondam pupil of Mr Pecksniff ("architect and land surveyor"). John Westlock marries Ruth, the sister of Tom Pinch—C Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843).

Westminster Abbey of Denmark (The), the cathedral of Roskilde, some sixteen miles west of Copenhagen.

Westmoreland, according to fable, is West-Mar-land. Mar or Marius, son of Arvirgus, was king of the British, and overthrew Rodne the Saxthian in the north-west of England, where he set up a stone with an inscription of this victory, "both of which remain to this day"—Geoffrey, *British History*, iv 17 (1142).

Westward Hoe, a comedy by Thomas Dekker (1607). The Rev Charles Kingsley published a novel in 1854 entitled *Westward Ho!* or *The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*. (See *EASTWARD HO!*)

Wetheral (Stephen), surnamed "Stephen Steelheart," in the troop of lord Waldemar Fitzurse (a baron following prince John)—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.)

Wetherell (Elizabeth), Miss Susan Warner, authoress of *The Wide Wide World* (1852), *Queechy* (1853), etc.

Wetzweiler (Tid) or *Le Glorieux*, the court jester of Charles "the Bold" duke of Burgundy—Sir W Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

Whachum, journeyman to Sidrophel. He was Richard Green, who published a pamphlet of base ribaldry, called *Hudibras in a Sware* (1667).

A paltry wretch he had half starved
That him in place of many served,
Might Whachum

S. Butler *Hudibras* ll. 3 (1663)

Whally Eyes, i.e. Whale-like eyes Spenser says that "Whally eyes are a sign of jealousy."—*Fairy Queen*, I iv 24 (1590).

Whang, an avaricious Chinese miller, who, by great thrift, was pretty well off, but, one day, being told that a neighbour had found a pot of money which he had dreamt of, began to be dissatisfied with his slow gains and longed for a dream also. At length the dream came. He dreamt there was a huge pot of gold concealed under his mill, and set to work to find it. The first omen of success was a broken mug, then a house-tile, and at length, after much digging, he came to a stone so large that he could not lift it. He ran to tell his luck to his wife, and the two tugged at the stone, but as they removed it, down fell the mill in utter ruins—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, lxx (1759).

What Next? a farce by T Dibdin. Colonel Clifford meets at Brighton two cousins, Sophia and Clarissa Touchwood, and falls in love with the latter, who is the sister of major Touchwood, but thinks her Christian name is Sophia, and so is accepted by Sophia's father, who is colonel Touchwood. Now, it so happens that major Touchwood is in love with his cousin Sophia, and looks on colonel Clifford as his rival. The major tries to outwit his supposed rival, but finds they are both in error, that it is Clarissa whom the colonel wishes to marry, and that Sophia is quite free to follow the bent of her own and the major's choice.

Wheel of Fortune (The), a comedy by R. Cumberland (1779).

* * For the plot and tale, see *PEARL-DOCK*.

Whetstone Cut by a Razor.

Aecius Navius, the augur, cut a whetstone with a razor in the presence of Tarquin the elder

In short 'twas his fate, unemployed or in place sir,
To eat mutton cold and cut blocks with a razor
(old myth *Retaliation* (Burke) is referred to 1.44.)

Whims (Queen), the monarch of Whimdom, or country of whims, fancies, and literary speculations. Her subjects were alchemists, astrologers, fortune-tellers, rhymers, projectors, schoolmen, and so forth. The best way of reveling this empire is "to trust to the whirlwind and the current." When Pantagruel's ship ran aground, it was towed off by 7,000,000 drums quite easily. These drums are the vain imaginings of whimsists. Whenever a person is perplexed at any knotty point of science or doctrine, some drum will serve for a nostrum to pull him through—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v 18, etc (1515)

Whimsey, a whimsical, kind-hearted old man, father to Charlotte and "young" Whimsey

As suspicious of everybody above him as if he had been bred a rogado himself—Act I

Charlotte Whimsey, the pretty daughter of old Whimsey, in love with Monford—James Cobb, *The First Floor*

Whip with Six Lashes, the "Six Articles" of Henry VIII (1539)

Whipping Boy. A boy kept to be whipped when a prince deserved chastisement

BARNABY FITZPATRICK stood for Edward VI

D'Ossat and Du Perroux, afterwards cardinals, were whipped by Clement VIII for Henri IV of France—Fuller, *Church History*, ii 342 (1655)

MUNGO MURRAY stood for Charles I

RAHIAEL was flogged for the son of the marquis de Leganez, but, not seeing the justice of this arrangement, he ran away—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, v 1 (1724)

Whisker, the pony of Mr Garland, Abel Cottage, Finchley

There approached towards him a little clattering jingling four-wheeled chaise drawn by a little obstinate-looking rough-coated pony and driven by a little fat, placid-faced old gentleman. Beside the little old gentleman sat a little old lady plump and placid like himself and the pony was coming along at his own pace and doing exactly as he pleased with the whole concern. If the old gentleman remonstrated by shaking, the reins the pony replied by shaking his head. It was plain that the utmost the pony would consent to do was to go in his own way after his own fashion or not at all.—C Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* xiv (1840)

Whiskerandos (Don Fero'lo), the sentimental lover of Tiburina—Sheridan, *Critic*, ii 1 (1779)

Whist (Father of the game of), Edmond Hoyle (1672-1769)

Whistle (The). In the train of Anne of Denmark, when she went to Scotland with James VI, was a gigantic Dane of matchless drinking capacity. He had an ebony whistle which, at the beginning of a drinking bout, he would lay on the table, and whoever was last able to blow it, was to be considered the "Champion of the Whistle." In Scotland the Dane was defeated by sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton, who, after three days' and three nights' hard drinking, left the Dane under the table, and "blew on the whistle his requiem shrill." The whistle remained in the family several years, when it was won by sir Walter Laurie, son of sir Robert, and then by Walter Riddel of Glenriddel, brother-in-law of sir Walter Laurie. The last person who carried it off was Alexander Ferguson of Crugdarroch, son of "Annie Laurie," so well known.

* Burns has a ballad on the subject, called *The Whistle*

Whistle. The blackbird, says Drayton, is the only bird that whistles

Upon his dulcet pipe the merle doth only play
101gobtion xiii. (1613)

Whistled. "He whistled as he went, for want of thought"—Dryden, *Cymon and Iphigenia*

Whistler (The), a young thief, natural son of sir G. Staunton, whom he shot after his marriage with Effie Deans—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Whistling. Mr Townley, of Hull, says, in *Notes and Queries*, August 2, 1879, that a Roman Catholic checked his wife, who was whistling for a dog. "If you please, ma'am, don't whistle. Every time a woman whistles, the heart of the blessed Virgin bleeds."

Une poule qui chante le coq et une fille qui siffle portent malheur dans la maison

La poule ne doit point chanter devant le coq

A whistling woman and a crowing hen
Are neither good for God nor men.

Whitaker (Richard), the old steward of sir Geoffrey Peveril—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Whitechurch, in Middlesex (or Little Stanmore), is the parish, and William Powell was the blacksmith, made celebrated by Handel's *Harmonious Blacksmith*. Powell died 1780

White Birds. Some Mohammedans

believe that the spirits of the faithful (if neither prophets nor martyrs) abide under the throne of God, in the form of white birds. Martyrs are green birds, and prophets are taken to paradise direct in proper person.

White Cat (The) A certain queen, desirous of obtaining some fairy fruit, was told she might gather as much as she would if she would give to them the child about to be born. The queen agreed, and the new-born child was carried to the fairies. When of marriageable age, the fairies wanted her to marry Migonnet a fairy-dwarf, and, as she refused to do so, changed her into a white cat. Now comes the second part. An old king had three sons, and promised to resign the kingdom to that son who brought him the smallest dog. The youngest son wandered to a palace, where he saw a white cat endowed with human speech, who gave him a dog so tiny that the prince carried it in an acorn shell. The father then said he would resign his crown to that son who brought him home a web, 400 yards long, which would pass through the eye of a needle. The White Cat gave the prince a tail 100 yards long packed in the sheaf of a millet grain. The king then told his sons he would resign his throne to that son who brought home the handsomest unde. The White Cat told the prince to cut off its head and tail. On doing so, the creature resumed her human form, and was acknowledged to be the most beautiful woman on the earth.

Her eyes came first, then upon all hearts, and her sweetest kept them captive. Her shape was marvellous, her smile and modesty, her flowing hair, her manners, everything. In a word, she was beyond everything that was earthly.—*Countess D'Aunoy, Fairy Tales* (The White Cat, 1742)

White Clergy (The), the parish priests, in contradistinction to *The Black Clergy* or monks, in Russia.

White Cross Knights, the knights Hospitallers. The knights Templars were a red cross.

The White Cross Knight of the adjacent Isle.
Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses* I.

White Devil of Wallachia. George Castriota, known as "Scanderbeg," was called by the Turks "The White Devil of Wallachia" (1401-1467).

White Elephant (King of the), a title of the kings of Ava and Siam.

White Fast (The), the day of atonement in the Jewish synagogues.

White Friars (The), the Carmelites, who dress in white.

* * There is a novel by Miss Robinson called *White Friars*.

White Hoods (or Chaperons Blancs), the insurgents of Ghent, led by Jean Lyons, noted for their sight at Minnewater to prevent the digging of a canal which they fancied would be injurious to trade.

Saw the sight at Minnewater, saw the 'White Hoods' morning, west.

Longfellow, *The Belfry of Bruges*.

White Horse (A), the Saxon banner, still preserved in the royal shield of the house of Hanover.

A truly genial race has ruled

The White Horse standard

T. Woolner, *My Beautiful Lady*.

White Horse (Lords of the), the old Saxon chiefs, whose standard was a white horse.

And tampered with the lords of the White Horse
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

White Horse of the Peppers, a sprat to catch a mackerel. After the battle of the Boyne, the estates of many of the Jacobites were confiscated, and given to the adherents of William III. Amongst others, the estate of the Peppers was forfeited, and the Orangeman to whom it was awarded went to take possession. "Where was it, and what was its extent?" These were all-important questions, and the Orangeman was led up and down, hither and thither, for several days, under pretence of showing them to him. He had to join the army by a certain day, but was led so far afield that he agreed to forego his claim if supplied with the means of reaching his regiment within the given time. Accordingly, the "white horse," the pride of the family, and the fastest animal in the land, was placed at his disposal, the king's grant was revoked, and the estate remained in the possession of the original owner.—S. Lover, *Stories and Legends of Ireland* (1832-31).

White Horse of Wantage (Berkshire), cut in the chalk hills. The horse is 87½ feet long, and may be seen at the distance of fifteen miles. It commemorates a great victory obtained by Alfred over the Danes, called the battle of *Æscesdun* (*Ashdown*), during the reign of his brother Ethelred in 871. (See *RED HORSE*.)

In this battle all the flower of the barbarian youth was there slain, so that neither before nor since was ever such a destruction known since the Saxons first gained Britain by their arms.—*Ælfric Chronicle* B. A. 871. (See also *Ætzel's Life of Alfred* year 871.)

White King, the title of the emperor of Muscovy, from the white robes which these kings were accustomed to use

Sunt qui principem Moscovia *Album Regem* nuncupant. Ego quidem causam diligenter quaerere cur regis albi nomine appellaretur cum nemo principum Moscovia eo titulo niteat [*Basilius Ivanovich*] ceteri usus

Credo nitemur ut Persam nunc propter rubra tegumenta capitis Kissilpassa" (i.e. rubrum caput) vocant, ita reges Moscovia propter alba tegumenta Albos Reges appellari.—Sigismund.

* * Perhaps it may be explained thus Muscovy is always called "Russia Alba," as Poland is called "Black Russia"

White King So Charles I is called by Herbert. His robe of state was white instead of purple. At his funeral the snow fell so thick upon the pall that it was quite white.—Herbert, *Memoirs* (1764)

White Lady (The), "La Dame d'Aprigny," a Norman fée, who used to occupy the site of the present Rue de St Quentin, at Bayeux

La Dame Abonde, also a Norman fée

Vocat dominam Abundantiam pro eo quod domibus quas frequentant, abundantiam bonorum temporalium prestare putant non aliter tibi sententiam est neque aliter quam quemadmodum de illis audivisti.—William of Auvergne (1243)

White Lady (The), a ghost seen in different castles and palaces belonging to the royal family of Prussia, and supposed to forebode the death of some of the royal family, especially one of the children. The last appearance was in 1879, just prior to the death of prince Waldemar. Twice she has been heard to speak, e.g. In December, 1628, she appeared in the palace at Berlin, and said in Latin, "I wait for judgment," and once at the castle of Neuhaus, in Bohemia, when she said to the princess, in German, "It is ten o'clock," and the lady addressed died in a few weeks

There are two white ladies, in fact—one the countess Agnes of Orlamunde, and the other the princess Bertha von Rosenberg, who lived in the fifteenth century. The former was buried alive in a vault in the palace. She was the mistress of a margrave of Brandenburg, by whom she had two sons. When the prince became a widower, Agnes thought he would marry her, but he made the sons an objection, and she poisoned them, for which crime she was buried alive. Another version is that she fell in love with the prince of Parma, and made away with her two daughters, who were an obstacle to her marriage, for which crime she was doomed to "walk the earth" as apparition

The princess Bertha is troubled because an annual gift, which she left to the poor, has been discontinued. She appears dressed in white, and carrying at her side a bunch of keys

It may interest those who happen to be learned in Berlin legends to know that the White Lady whose visits always precede the death of some member of the royal family was seen on the eve of prince Waldemar's death. A soldier on guard at the old castle was the witness of the apparition and in his fright fled to the guard room where he was at once arrested for deserting his post.—*Brief* April 4 1879

White Lady of Avenel (2 syl), a tutelary spirit—Sir W Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth)

White Lady of Ireland (The), the benshee or domestic spirit of a family, who takes an interest in its condition, and intimates approaching death by wailings or shrieks

White Man's Grave (The), Sierra Leoné, in Africa

White Merle (The) Among the old Basque legends is one of a "white merle," which, by its singing, restores sight to the blind.—Rev W Webster, *Basque Legends*, 1882 (1877)

* * The French have a similar story, called *Le Merle Blanc*

White Moon (Knight of the), of Samson Carrasco. He assumed this cognizance when he went as a knight-errant to encounter don Quixote. His object was to overthrow the don in combat, and then impose on him the condition of returning home, and abandoning the profession of chivalry for twelve months. By this means he hoped to cure the don of his craze. It all happened as the barber expected the don was overthrown, and returned to his home, but soon died.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II iv 12, etc. (1615)

White Mount in London (The), the Tower, which the Welsh bards insist was built by the Celts. Others ascribe "the Towers of Julius" to the Romans, but without doubt they are a Norman foundation

Take my head and bear it unto the White Mount, in London and bury it there with the face towards France.—*The Mabinogion* (Branwen etc twelfth century)

White Queen (The), Mary queen of Scots (*La Reine Blanche*), so called by the French, because she dressed in white in mourning for her husband

White Rose (The), the house of York, whose badge it was. The badge of the house of Lancaster was the Red Rose

Richard de la Pole is often called "The White Rose"

White Rose of England (The) Perkin Warbeck was so called by Margaret of Burgundy sister of Edward IV (*-1499)

White Rose of Raby (The), Cecily, wife of Richard duke of York, and mother of Edward IV and Richard III She was the youngest of twenty-one children

** A novel entitled *The White Rose of Raby* was published in 1794

White Rose of Scotland (The), lady Katherine Gordon, the [?fifth] daughter of George second earl of Huntly by his second wife [princess Annabella Stuart, youngest daughter of James I of Scotland] She married Richard of England, styled "duke of York," but better known as "Perkin Warbeck" She had three husbands after the death of "Richard of England" Probably lady Katherine was called the "White Rose" from the bridge assumed by her first husband "the White Rose of York," and "Scotland" was added from the country of her birth Margaret of Burgundy always addressed Perkin Warbeck as "The White Rose of England"

White Rose of York (The), Edward Courtney earl of Devon, son of the marquis of Exeter He died at Padua, in queen Mary's reign (1553)

White Surrey, the favourite charger of Richard III

Saddle White Surrey for the field to-morrow
Shakespeare, *Richard III* act v sc 3 (1597)

White Tsar of His People The emperor of Russia is so called, and claims the empire of seventeen crowns

White Widow (The), the duchess of Tyrconnel, wife of Richard Talbot lord deputy of Ireland under James II After the death of her husband, she supported herself by her needle She wore a white mask, and dressed in white—Pennant, *Account of London*, 147 (1790)

White Witch (A), a "witch" who employs her power and skill for the benefit and not the harm of her fellow-mortals

Whites (The), an Italian faction of the fourteenth century The Guelphs of Florence were divided into the *Blacks* who wished to open their gates to Charles de Valois, and the *Whites* who opposed him. The poet Dante was a "White," and

when the "Blacks" in 1302 got the upper hand, he was exiled During his exile he composed his immortal epic, the *Divina Commedia*

Whitecraft (John), innkeeper and miller at Altringham

Dame Whitecraft, the pretty wife of the above—Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Whitfield of the Stage (The) Quin was so called by Garrick (1716-1779) Garrick himself is sometimes so denominated also

Whitney (James), the Glanville Duval of English highwaymen He prided himself on being "the glass of fashion and the mould of form" Executed at Porter's Block, near Smithfield (1660-1694)

Whit-Sunday. One of the etymologies of this word is *Wit* or *Wisdom Sunday*, the day on which the Spirit of Wisdom fell upon the apostles

This day Whitsonday is calld
For wisdom and wit serene falld
Was zonen to the apostles as this day
Camb Univ MSS Dd 1.1 p 234

Whittington (Dick), a poor orphan country lad, who heard that London was "paved with gold," and went there to get a living When reduced to starving point, a kind merchant gave him employment in his family to help the cook, but the cook so ill treated him that he ran away Sitting to rest himself on the roadside, he heard Bow bells, and they seemed to him to say, "Turn again, Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London," so he returned to his master By-and-by the master allowed him, with the other servants, to put in an adventure in a ship bound for Morocco Richard had nothing but a cat, which, however, he sent Now it happened that the king of Morocco was troubled by mice, which Whittington's cat destroyed, and this so pleased his highness that he bought the mouser at a fabulous price Dick commenced business with this money, soon rose to great wealth, married his master's daughter, was knighted, and thrice elected lord mayor of London—in 1398, 1406, and 1419

** A cat is a brig built on the Norwegian model, with narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist

Another solution is the word *achat*, "barter"

KEIS, the son of a poor widow of Siraf, embarked for India with his sole property, a cat He arrived at a time when

the palace was so infested by mice and rats that they actually invaded the king's food. This cat cleared the palace of its vermin, and was purchased for a large sum of money, which enriched the widow's son—Sir William Ouseley (a Persian story).

ALPHONSO, a Portuguese, being wrecked on the coast of Guinea, had a cat, which the king bought for its weight in gold. With this money Alphonso traded, and in five years made £6000, returned to Portugal, and became in fifteen years the third magistrate of the kingdom—*Description of Guinea*.

* * See Keightley, *Tales and Popular Fictions*, 241-266

Whittle (Thomas), an old man of 63, who wants to cajole his nephew out of his lady-love, the Widow Brady, only 23 years of age. To this end he assumes the airs, the dress, the manners, and the walk of a beau. For his thick flannels, he puts on a cambric shirt, open waistcoat, and ruffles, for his Welsh wig, he wears a pigtail and chapeau bras, for his thick cork soles, he trips like a dandy in pumps. He smiles, he titters, he tries to be quite killing. He discards history and solid reading for the *Amorous Repository*, *Cupid's Revels*, *Hymen's Delight*, and *Ovid's Art of Love*. In order to get rid of him, the gay young widow assumes to be a boisterous, rollicking, extravagant, low Irishwoman, deeply in debt, and utterly reckless. Old Whittle is thoroughly alarmed, induces his nephew to take the widow off his hands, and gives him £5000 for doing so—Garrick, *The Irish Widow* (1757).

Who's the Dupo? Abraham Dooley, a retired slop-seller, with £80,000 or more. Being himself wholly uneducated, he is a great admirer of "learning," and resolves that his daughter Elizabeth shall marry a great scholar. Elizabeth is in love with captain Granger, but the old slop-seller has fixed his heart on a Mr Gradus, an Oxford pedant. The question is how to bring the old man round. Gradus is persuaded to change his style of dress to please the lady, and Granger is introduced as a learned pundit. The old man resolves to put together the two aspirants, and give Elizabeth to the best scholar. Gradus quotes two lines of Greek, in which the word *panta* occurs four times, Granger gives some three or four lines of English fustian. Gradus tells the old man that what Granger said

was mere English, but Dooley, in the utmost indignation, replies, "Do you think I don't know my own mother tongue? Off with your *pantry*, which you call Greek! 'Tis here is the man for my money," and he gives his daughter to the captain—Mrs Cowley, *Who's the Dupo?*

Whole Duty of Man (The) Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, bart, was so called by Jeffrey (1776-1851).

Wicket Gato (The), the entrance to the road which leads to the Celestial City. Over the door is written "KNOCK, AND IT SHALL BE OPENED UNTO YOU"—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1 (1678).

Wickfield (Mr), a lawyer, father of Agnes. The "umble" Uriah Heep was his clerk.

Agnes Wickfield, daughter of Mr Wickfield, a young lady of sound sense and domestic habits, lady-like and affectionate. She is the second wife of David Copperfield—C Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Wickham (Mrs), a waiter's wife. Mrs Wickham was a meek, drooping woman, always ready to pity herself or to be pitied, and with a depressing habit of prognosticating evil. She succeeded Polly Foodles as nurse to Paul Dombey—C Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Wielovista, Wielisissin

Some of them bark. Clatter and carpe. Of that heresy art called Wielism. In The devilish dogmatist.

J Ekelton Colyn Court (time Henry VIII)

Wicliffe, called "The Morning Star of the Reformation" (1324-1384).

Widdrington (Roger), a gallant squire, mentioned in the ballad of *Chevy Chase*. He fought "upon his stumps," after his legs were smitten off (See BAYNON).

Widenostrils (in French *Bringuenardilles*), a huge giant, who "had swallowed every pin, skillet, kettle, frying-pan, dripping-pan, saucepan, and caldron in the land, for want of windmills, his usual food." He was ultimately killed by "eating a lump of fresh butter at the mouth of a hot oven, by the advice of his physician"—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, 14 17 (1515).

Widerolf, bishop of Strasbourg (997), was devoured by mice in the seventeenth year of his episcopate, because he suppressed the convent of Seltzen on the Rhine (See HARTO).

Widow (Goldsmith's), in the *Deserted Village*, par 9. "All the blooming flush of life is fled" from Auburn.

All but yon widowed solitary thing,
That feebly bends beside the plashy spring
She, wretched matron forced in age for bread
To strip the brook with munting cresses spread,
To pick her wintry taggot from the thorn
To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn
She only left of all the harmless train
The sad historian of the pensive plain.

Her name was Catherine GERAGHTY

Widow (The), courted by sir Hudibras, was the relief of Amminadab Wilmer or Willmot, an independent, slain at Edgemoor. She was left with a fortune of £200 a year. The knight's "Epistle to the Lady" and the "Lady's Reply," in which she declines his offer, are usually appended to the poem entitled *Hudibras*.

Widow Blackacre, a perverse, bustling, masculine, pettifogging, litigious woman—Wycherly, *The Plain Dealer* (1677)

Widow Flockhart, landlady at Waverley's lodgings in the Canongate—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Widow's Curl (A), a small refractory lock of hair that will not grow long enough to be bound up with the tresses, but insists on falling down in a curl upon the forehead. It is said that this curl indicates widowhood.

Widow's Peak (A), a point made in some foreheads by the hair projecting towards the nose like a peak. It is said to indicate widowhood.

Wieland's Sword, Balmung. It was so sharp that it cleft Amilias in twain without his knowing it, when, however, he attempted to stir, he fell into two pieces—*Scandinavian Mythology*

Wiever (Old), a preacher and old conspirator—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Wife (The), a drama by S. Knowles (1833). Mariana, daughter of a Swiss burgher, nursed Leonardo in a dangerous sickness—an avalanche had fallen on him, and his life was despaired of, but he recovered, and fell in love with his young and beautiful nurse. Leonardo intended to return to Mantua, but was kept a prisoner by a gang of thieves, and Mariana followed him, for she found life intolerable without him. Here count Florio fell in love with her, and obtained her guardian's consent to marry her, but Mariana refused to do so, and was arraigned before the duke (Ferrardo), who gave judgment against her. Leonardo was at the trial disguised, but, throwing

off his mask, was found to be the real duke supposed to be dead. He assumed his rank, and married Mariana, but, being called to the wars, left Ferrardo regent. Ferrardo, being a villain, hatched up a plot against the bride of infidelity to her lord, but Leonardo would give no credit to it, and the whole scheme of villainy was fully exposed.

* * The tale of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* hinges on a similar "law of marriage."

Wife for a Month (A), a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1624). The "wife" is Eranthe (3 syl), the chaste wife of Valerio, parted by Frederick the licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples. She repels his base advances, and, to punish her, he offers to give her to any one for one month, at the end of which time he is to die. No one will accept the offer, and the lady is restored to her husband.

Wife of Bath, one of the pilgrims to the shrine of Thomas à Becket—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388)

Wife of Bath's Tale. One of King Arthur's knights was condemned to death for ill-using a lady, but Guinevere interceded for him, and the king gave him over to her to do what she liked. The queen said she would spare his life, if, by that day twelve months, he would tell her "What is that which woman loves best?" The knight made inquiry far and near for a solution, but at length was told by an old woman, that if he would grant her a request, she would tell him the right answer to the queen's question. The knight agreed. The answer suggested was this: Women like best to have their own way and to be paramount, and the request she made was that he would marry her. This the knight at first revolted from, because she was poor, old, and ugly. The woman then asked him which he preferred, to have her as she was and a faithful wife, or to have her young and fair. He replied he would leave the decision with her. Whereupon she threw off her mask, and appeared before him young, beautiful, and rich—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388)

* * This tale is borrowed from Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, i, where Florent promises to marry a deformed old hag, who taught him the solution of a riddle.

Wig, the Latin *pilucca*, "a head of hair," through the French *perruque* (our

perwig) In the middle of the eighteenth century, there were thirty-three different sorts of wigs in use the artichoke, bag, barrister's, bishop's, brush, bush, buckle chain, chancellor's, corded wolf's paw, count Saxe's mode, the crutch, the cut bob, the detached buckle, the drop, Dutch, full, half natural, Jansenist bob, judge's, ladder, long bob, Louis, perwig, pigeon's wing, rhinoceros, rose, scratch, she-dragon, small back, spinage seed, staircase, Welsh, and wild boar's back.

His perwig was large enough to have loaded a camel, and he bestowed upon it at least a bushel of powder — *Brown Letters* (Dir. Charles II.)

Wigged Prince (*The Best*) The guardian, uncle-in-law, and first cousin of the duke of Brunswick was called "The Best Wigged Prince in Christendom."

Wight (*Isle of*) So called from Wightar, great-grandson of king Cedric, who conquered the island — *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*

*** Of course, this etymology is not philologically correct. Probably *gwyth*, "the channel" (the channel island), is the real derivation.

Wigmore Street (London) So called from Harley earl of Oxford and Mortimer, created baron Harley of Wigmore, in Herefordshire (1711)

Wild (*Jonathan*), a cool, calculating, heartless villain, with the voice of a Stentor. He was born at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, and, like Jack Sheppard, was the son of a carpenter.

He had ten maxims: (1) Never do more mischief than is absolutely necessary for success, (2) Know no distinction, but let self-interest be the one principle of action, (3) Let not your shirt know the thoughts of your heart, (4) Never forgive an enemy, (5) Shun poverty and distress, (6) Moment jealousies in your gang, (7) A good name, like money, must be risked in speculation, (8) Counterfeit virtues are as good as real ones, for few know paste from diamonds, (9) Be your own trumpeter, and don't be afraid of blowing loud, (10) Keep hatred concealed in the heart, but wear the face of a friend.

Jonathan Wild married six wives. Being employed for a time as a detective, he brought to the gallows thirty-five highwaymen, twenty-two burglars, and ten returned convicts. He was himself executed at last at Tyburn for house-breaking (1682-1725).

Daniel Defoe has made *Jonathan Wild* the hero of a romance (1725). Fielding did the same in 1743. The hero in these romances is a coward, traitor, hypocrite, and tyrant, unrelieved by human feeling, and never betrayed into a kind or good action. The character is historic, but the adventures are in a measure fictitious.

Wild Boar of Ardennes, William de la Marck — Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.)

*** The count de la Marck was third son of John count de la Marck and Aremberg. He was arrested at Utrecht, and beheaded by order of Maximilian emperor of Austria, in 1485.

Wild Boy of Hameln, a human being found in the forest of Hertsford, in Hanover. He walked on all fours, climbed trees like a monkey, fed on grass and leaves, and could never be taught to articulate a single word. He was discovered in 1725, was called "Peter the Wild Boy," and died at Broadway Farm, near Berkhamstead, in 1785.

*** Madlle Jablanc was a wild girl found by the villagers of Soigny, near Chalons, in 1781. She died in Paris in 1780.

Wild-Goose Chase (*The*), a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1652). The "wild goose" is Mirabel, who is "chased" and caught by Oriana, whom he once despised.

Wild Horses (*Death by*) The hands and feet of the victim were fastened to two or four wild horses, and the horses, being urged forward, ran in different directions, tearing the victim limb from limb.

METTIUS SURRETIUS was fastened to two chariots, which were driven in opposite directions. This was for deserting the Roman standard (B.C. 669) — *Livy, Annals*, i. 28.

SALCEDE, a Spaniard, employed by Henri III. to assassinate Henri de Guise, failed in his attempt, and was torn limb from limb by four wild horses.

NICHOLAS DE SALVADO was torn to pieces by wild horses for attempting the life of William prince of Orange.

BALTHAZAR DE GERRARD was similarly punished for assassinating the same prince (1584).

JOHN CHASTEL was torn to pieces by wild horses for attempting the life of Henri IV. of France (1594).

FRANÇOIS RAYAILLAC suffered a similar

death for assassinating the same prince (1610)

Wild Huntsman (*The*), a spectral hunter with dogs, who frequents the Black Forest to chase wild animals — Sir W Scott, *Wild Huntsman* (from Bürger's ballad)

* * The legend is that this huntsman was a Jew, who would not suffer Jesus to drink from a horse-trough, but pointed to some water collected in a hoof-print, and bade him go there and drink — Kuhn von Schwarz, *Nordd Sagen*, 499

The French story of *Le Grand Veneur* is laid in Fontainebleau Forest, and is supposed to refer to St Hubert — Father Mathieu

The English name is "Herne the Hunter," once a keeper in Windsor Forest — Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iv sc 4

The Scotch poem called *Albina* contains a full description of the wild huntsman

* * The subject has been made into a ballad by Bürger, entitled *Der Wilde Jäger*

Wild Man of the Forest, Orson, brother of Valentine, and nephew of King Pepin — Valentine and Orson (fifteenth century)

Wild Oats, a drama by John O'Keefe (1796)

Wild Wenlock, kinsman of Sir Hugo de Loe, besieged by insurgents, who cut off his head — Sir W Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II)

Wildair (*Sir Harry*), the hero of a comedy so called by Farquhar (1701). The same character had been introduced in the *Constant Couple* (1700), by the same author. Sir Harry is a gay profligate, not altogether selfish and abandoned, but very free and of easy morals. This was Wilks's and Peg Woffington's great part.

Their Wildairs Sir John Brutes, Lady Touchwoods and Mrs. Fraile are conventional reproductions of the wild gallants and demitres which figure in the licentious dramas of Dryden and Shadwell. — Sir W Scott

* * "Sir John Brute," in *The Provoked Wife* (Vanbrugh), "Lady Touchwood," in *The Belle's Stratagem* (Mrs Cowley), "Mrs Fraile," in Congreve's *Love for Love*

Wildblood of the Vale (*Young Del*), a friend of Sir Geoffrey Peveril — Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II).

Wilde (*Johnny*), a small farmer of Rodenkirchen, in the isle of Rügen. One day, he found a little glass slipper belonging to one of the hill-folk. Next day, a little brownie, in the character of a merchant, came to redeem it, and Johnny Wilde demanded as the price "that he should find a gold ducat in every furrow he ploughed." The bargain was concluded, but before the year was over he had worked himself to death, looking for ducats in the furrows which he ploughed — *Rügen Tradition*

Wildenham (*Baron*), father of Amelia. In his youth he seduced Agatha Friberg, whom he deserted. Agatha bore a son, Frederick, who in due time became a soldier. Coming home on furlough, he found his mother on the point of starvation, and, going to beg alms, met the baron with his gun, asked alms of him, and received a shilling. He demanded more money, and, being refused, collared the baron, but was soon seized by the keepers, and shut up in the castle dungeon. Here he was visited by the chaplain, and it came out that the baron was his father. As the baron was a widower, he married Agatha, and Frederick became his heir.

Amelia Wildenham, daughter of the baron. A proposal was made to marry her to Count Cassel, but as the count was a conceited puppy, without "brains in his head or a heart in his bosom," she would have nothing to say to him. She showed her love to Anhalt, a young clergyman, and her father gave his consent to the match — Mrs Inchbald; *Lovers' Vows* (altered from Kotzebue, 1800)

Wildfire (*Madge*), the insane daughter of old Meg Murdochson the gypsy thief. Madge had been seduced when a girl, and thus, with the murder of her infant, had turned her brain — Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Wilding (*Jack*), a young gentleman fresh from Oxford, who fabricates the most ridiculous tales, which he tries to pass off for facts, speaks of his adventures in America, which he has never seen, of his being entrapped into marriage with a Miss Sibthorpe, a pure invention. Accidentally meeting a Miss Grantam, he sends his man to learn her name, and is told it is Miss Godfrey, an heiress. On this blunder the "fun" of the drama hinges. When Miss Godfrey is presented to him, he does not know her, and a person rushes in who declares she is his wife, and that her maiden name was

Sithorpe It is now Wilding's turn to be dumfounded, and, wholly unable to unravel the mystery, he rushes forth, believing the world is a Bedlam let loose —S Foote, *The Liar* (1761)

Wilding (*Sir Jasper*), an ignorant but wealthy country gentleman, fond of fox-hunting. He dresses in London like a fox-hunter, and speaks with a "Hoie tally-ho!"

Young Wilding, son of sir Jasper, about to marry the daughter of old Philpot for the dot she will bring him

Maria Wilding, the lively, witty, high-spirited daughter of sir Jasper, in love with Charles Beaufort. Her father wants her to marry George Philpot, but she frightens the booby out of his wits by her knowledge of books and assumed eccentricities — Murphy, *The Citizen* (1757 or 1761)

Wildrake, a country squire, delighting in horses, dogs, and field sports. He was in love with "neighbour Constance," daughter of sir William Fondlove, with whom he used to romp and quarrel in childhood. He learnt to love Constance, and Constance loved the squire, but knew it not till she feared he was going to marry another. When they each discovered the state of their hearts, they agreed to become man and wife —S Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837)

Wildrake (*Roger*), a dissipated royalist —Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Wilemmina [BUNDLE], daughter of Bundle the gardener. Tom Tug the waterman and Robin the gardener sought her in marriage. The father preferred honest Tom Tug, but the mother liked better the sentimental and fine-phrased Robin. Wilemmina said he who first did any act to deserve her love should have it. Tom Tug, by winning the waterman's badge, carried off the bride —C Dibdin, *The Waterman* (1774)

Wilfer (*Reginald*), called by his wife R W, and by his fellow-clerks Rumty. He was clerk in the drug-house of Chicksey, Stobbles, and Vencering. In person Mr Wilfer resembled an overgrown cherub, in manner he was shy and retiring.

Mr Reginald Wilfer was a poor clerk, so poor indeed that he had never yet attained the modest object of his ambition, which was to wear a complete new suit of clothes, hat and boots included, at one time. His black hat was brown before he could afford a coat, his pantaloons were white at the seams and knees before he could

buy a pair of boots, his boots had worn out before he could treat himself to new pantaloons, and by the time he worked round to the hat again, that shining modern article roofed in an ancient ruin of various periods. —Ch. IV

Mrs Wilfer, wife of Mr Reginald. A most majestic woman, tall and angular. She wore gloves, and a pocket-handkerchief tied under her chin. A patronizing, condescending woman was Mrs Wilfer, with a mighty idea of her own importance. "Viper!" "Ingrate!" and such like epithets were household words with her.

Bella Wilfer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Wilfer. A wayward, playful, affectionate, spoilt beauty, "giddy from the want of some sustaining purpose, and capricious because she was always fluttering among little things." Bella was so pretty, so womanly, and yet so childish that she was always captivating. She spoke of herself as "the lovely woman," and delighted in "doing the hair of the family." Bella Wilfer married John Harmon (John Rokesmith), the secretary of Mr Boffin "the golden dustman."

Lavinia Wilfer, youngest sister of Bella, and called "The Irrepressible." Lavinia was a tart, pert girl, but succeeded in catching George Sampson in the toils of wedlock —C Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Wilford, in love with Emily, the companion of his sister Miss Wilford. This attachment coming to the knowledge of Wilford's uncle and guardian, was disapproved of by him, so he sent the young man to the Continent, and dismissed the young lady. Emily went to live with Goodman Fairlop, the woodman, and there Wilford discovered her in an archery match. The engagement was renewed, and ended in marriage —Sir II B Dudley, *The Woodman* (1771)

Wilford, secretary of sir Edward Mortimer, and the suitor of Barbara Rawhold (daughter of a poacher). Curious to know what weighed on his master's mind, he peeped into an iron chest in sir Edward's library, but while so engaged, sir Edward entered, and threatened to shoot him. He relented, however, and having sworn Wilford to secrecy, told him how and why he had committed murder. Wilford, unable to endure the watchful and jealous eye of his master, ran away, but sir Edward dogged him from place to place, and at length arrested him on the charge of theft. Of course, the charge broke down, Wilford was acquitted, sir Edward confessed himself a murderer, and died. (See

WILLIAMS, CALEB—G Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796)

*** This is a dramatic version of Goethe's novel called *Caleb Williams* (1794) Wilford is "Caleb Williams," and sir Edward Mortimer is "Fallkland"

Wilford, supposed to be earl of Rochdale. Three things he had a passion for "the finest hound, the finest horse, and the finest wife in the three kingdoms" It turned out that Master Walter "the hunchback" was the earl of Rochdale, and Wilford was no one—S Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831)

Wilford (Lord), the truant son of lord Woodville, who fell in love with Bess, the daughter of the "blind beggar of Bethnal Green" He saw her by accident in London, lost sight of her, but resolved not to rest night or day till he found her, and, said he, "If I find her not, I'm tenant of the house the sexton builds" Bess was discovered in the Queen's Arms inn, Romford, and turned out to be his cousin—S Knowles, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1834)

Wilfred, "the fool," one of the sons of sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone of Osbaldistone Hall—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Wilfrid, son of Oswald Wycliffe, in love with Matilda, heiress of Rolob's knight After various villainies, Oswald forced from Matilda a promise to marry Wilfrid Wilfrid thanked her for the promise, and fell dead at her feet—Sir W. Scott, *Rolob* (1813)

Wilfrid or Wilfrith (St) In 681 the bishop Wilfrith, who had been bishop of York, being deprived of his see, came to Sussex, and did much to civilize the people He taught them how to catch fish generally, for before they only knew how to catch eels He founded the bishopric of the South Saxons at Selsey, afterwards removed to Chichester, founded the monastery of Ripon, built several ecclesiastical edifices, and died in 709

St Wilfrid sent from York into this realm received (When the Northumbrian folk had of his see bereaved)
And on the south of Thames a seat did him afford,
By whom the people first received the saving word
Dryden. *Polycrion*, xl (1613)

Wilhelm Meister [*Meister*], the hero and title of a philosophic novel by Goethe This is considered to be the first true German novel It consists of two parts published under two titles, viz, *The Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Meister*

(1794-96), and *The Travels of Wilhelm Meister* (1821)

Wilkins (Peter), Robert Pultock of Clement's Inn, author of *The Life and Adventures of Peter Willms, a Cornish Man* (1750)

The tale is this Peter Wilkins is a mariner, thrown on a desert shore In time, he furnishes himself from the wreck with many necessaries, and discovers that the country is frequented by a beautiful winged race called glumms and gawreys, whose wings, when folded, serve them for dress, and when spread, are used for flight Peter marries a gawrey, by name Youwarkee, and accompanies her to Nosmndsgsut, a land of semi-darkness, where he remains many years

Peter Wilkins is a work of uncommon beauty—
Coleridge *Table Talk* (1832)

Wilkinson (James), servant to Mr Fairford the lawyer—Sir W Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III)

Will (Belted), William lord Howard, warden of the western marches (1563-1610)

His Bilboa blade by Marchmen felt,
Hung in a broad and studded belt
Hence in rude phrase the Borderers still
Called noble Howard Belted Will.

Sir W Scott, *Lay Last of the Last Minstrel* (1830)

Will Laud, a snuggler, with whom Margaret Catchpole (qv) falls in love He persuades her to escape from Ipswich jail, and supplies her with a seaman's dress The two are overtaken, and Laud is shot in attempting to prevent the recapture of Margaret—Rev R Cobbold, *Margaret Catchpole*

Will and Jean, a poetic story by Hector Macneill (1789) Willie Cair-lace was once the glory of the town, and he married Jeannie Miller Just about this time Maggie Howe opened a spirit shop in the village, and Willie fell to drinking Having reduced himself to beggary, he enlisted as a soldier, and Jeannie had "to beg her bread" Willie, having lost his leg in battle, was put on the Chelsea "bounty list," and Jeannie was placed, by the duchess of Buccleuch, in an almshouse Willie contrived to reach the cottage, and

Jean once more in fond affection
Chased her Willie to her breast.

Will-o'-Wisp or Will-with-a-wisp Here Will is no proper name, but a Scandinavian word equivalent to misleading or errant. *Jeelnaadie villa* ("a-going astray"), *villr* ("wandering") "I am

will what to do" (i.e. "at a loss")
German, *irr-wisch*

Willet (John), landlord of the Maypole inn. A burly man, large-headed, with a flat face, betokening profound obstinacy and slowness of apprehension, combined with a strong reliance on his own merits. John Willet was one of the most dogged and positive fellows in existence, always sure that he was right, and that every one who differed from him was wrong. He ultimately resigned the Maypole to his son Joe, and retired to a cottage in Chigwell, with a small garden, in which Joe had a Maypole erected for the delectation of his aged father. Here at dayfall assembled his old chums, to smoke, and prose, and doze, and drink the evenings away, and here the old man played the landlord, scoring up huge debits in chalk to his heart's delight. He lived in the cottage a sleepy life for seven years, and then slept the sleep which knows no waking.

Joe Willet, son of the landlord, a broad-shouldered, strapping young fellow of 20. Being bullied and brow-beaten by his father, he ran away and enlisted for a soldier, lost his right arm in America, and was dismissed the service. He returned to England, married Dolly Varden, and became landlord of the Maypole, where he prospered and had a large family.—C Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)

William, archbishop of Orange, an ecclesiastic who besought pope Urban on his knees to permit him to join the crusaders, and, having obtained permission, led 400 men to the siege of Jerusalem.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575)

William, youngest son of William Rufus. He was the leader of a large army of British bowmen and Irish volunteers in the crusading army.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii (1575)

* * William Rufus was never married

William, footman to Lovemore, sweet upon Muslin the lady's-maid. He is fond of cards, and is a below-stairs imitation of the high-life vices of the latter half of the eighteenth century.—A Murphv, *The Way to Keep Him* (1760)

William, a serving-lad at Arnheim Castle.—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.)

William (Lord), master of Erlingford. His elder brother, at death, committed

to his charge Edmund the rightful heir, a mere child, but William cast the child into the Severn, and seized the inheritance. One anniversary, the Severn overflowed its banks, and the castle was surrounded, a boat came by, and lord William entered. The boatman thought he heard the voice of a child—nay, he felt sure he saw a child in the water, and bade lord William stretch out his hand to take it in. Lord William seized the child's hand, it was lifeless and clammy, heavy and inert. It pulled the boat under water, and lord William was drowned, but no one heard his piercing cry of agony.—R Southey, *Lord William* (a ballad, 1804)

William and Margaret, a ballad by Mallet. William promised marriage to Margaret, deserted her, and she died "consumed in early prime." Her ghost reproved the faithless swain, who "quaked in every limb," and, raving, bled him to Margaret's grave. There

Thrice he called on Margaret's name
And thrice he wept full sore
Then laid his cheek to her cold grave,
And word spake never more

William I king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, called *Kaiser Tartuffe* (1797-) (See TARTUFFE, p 977)

William king of Scotland, introduced by sir W Scott in *The Talsman* (1825)

William of Cloudesley (3 syl), a north country outlaw, associated with Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough (*Clement of the Cliff*). He lived in Englewood Forest, near Carlisle. Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough were single men, but William had a wife named Alyce, and "children three" living at Carlisle. The three outlaws went to London to ask pardon of the king, and the king, at the queen's intercession, granted it. He then took them to a field to see them shoot. William first cleft in two a hazel wand at a distance of 200 feet, after this he bound his eldest son to a stake, put an apple on his head, and, at a distance of "six score paces," cleft the apple in two without touching the boy. The king was so delighted that he made William "a gentleman of fe," made his son a royal butler, the queen took Alyce for her "chief gentlewoman," and the two companions were appointed yeomen of the bed-chamber.—Percy, *Reliques* ("Adam Bell," etc.), I. ii 1

William of Goldsbrough, one of the companions of Robin Hood, mentioned in Grafton's *Old and Auncient Pamphlet* (sixteenth century)

William of Norwich (*Saint*), a child said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1137 (See HUGH OF LINCOLN and WERNER)

Two boys of tender age there saints ensue
Of Norwich William was, of Lincoln Hugh
Whom the unbelieving Jews rebellious that abide
In mockery of our Christ, at Easter crucified
Dryden *Polyolbion*, xxiv (1622)

William-with-the-Long-Sword, the earl of Salisbury. He was the natural brother of Richard Cœur de Lion.—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I)

Williams (*Caleb*), a lad in the service of Falkland. Falkland, irritated by cruelty and insult, commits a murder, which is attributed to another Williams, by accident, obtains a clue to the real facts, and Falkland, knowing it, extorts from him an oath of secrecy, and then tells him the whole story. The lad, finding life in Falkland's house insupportable from the ceaseless suspicion to which he is exposed, makes his escape, and is pursued by Falkland with relentless persecution. At last Williams is accused by Falkland of robbery, and the facts of the case being disclosed, Falkland dies of shame and a broken spirit. (See WILKINSON).—W Godwin, *Caleb Williams* (1794)

* * * The novel was dramatized by G Colman, under the title of *The Iron Chest* (1796). Caleb Williams is called "Wilford," and Falkland is "Sir Edward Mortimer."

Williams (*Ned*), the sweetheart of Cicely Jopson, farmer, near Clifton. *Farmer Williams*, Ned's father.—Sir W Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II)

Willie, clerk to Andrew Skurlewichter the scrivener.—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Willieson (*Wilham*), a brig-owner, one of the Jacobite conspirators under the laird of Ellieslaw.—Sir W Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne)

Williewald of Geierstein (*Count*), father of count Arnold of Geierstein alias Arnold Biederman (landamman of Unterwalden).—Sir W Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV)

Will-o'-the-Flat, one of the hunts-

men near Charlie's Hopo farm.—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Willoughby (*Lord*), of queen Elizabeth's court.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Willy, a shepherd to whom Thomalin tells the tale of his battle with Cupid (ccl iii) (See THOMALIN). In ccl viii he is introduced again, contending with Perigot for the prize of poetry, Cuddy being chosen umpire. Cuddy declares himself quite unable to decide the contest, for both deserve the prize.—Spenser, *The Shepheardes Calendar* (1579)

Wilmot. There are three of the name in *Fatal Curiosity* (1736), by George Lillo, viz., old Wilmot, his wife Agnes, and their son young Wilmot supposed to have perished at sea. The young man, however, is not drowned, but goes to India, makes his fortune, and returns, unknown to any one of his friends. He goes in disguise to his parents, and deposits with them a casket. Curiosity induces Agnes to open it, and when she sees that it contains jewels, she and her husband resolve to murder the owner, and appropriate the contents of the casket. No sooner have they committed the fatal deed than they discover it is their own son whom they have killed, whereupon the old man stabs first his wife and then himself.

The harrowing details of this tragedy are powerfully depicted, and the agonies of old Wilmot constitute one of the most appalling and affecting incidents in the drama.—R. Chambers, *English Literature* I, 392.

Old Wilmot's character as the needy man who had known better days, exhibits a mind naturally good, but prepared for acting evil.—Sir W Scott, *The Drama*

Wilmot (*Miss Arabella*), a clergyman's daughter, beloved by George Primrose, eldest son of the vicar of Wakefield, whom ultimately she marries.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766)

Wilmot (*Lord*), earl of Rochester, of the court of Charles II.—Sir W Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Wilson, the mulatto girl of Dams Ursley Suddlechop the barber's wife.—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Wilson (*Alison*), the old housekeeper of colonel Silas Morton of Milnwood.—Sir W Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Wilson (*Andrew*), smuggler, the comrade of George Robertson. He was hanged.—Sir W Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II)

Wilson (Bob), groom of sir William Ashton the lord keeper of Scotland—Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Wilson (Christie), a character in the introduction of the *Black Dwarf*, by sir W Scott

Wilson (John), groom of Mr Godfrey Bertram laird of Ellangowan—Sir W Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II)

Wilton (Ralph de), the accepted suitor of lady Clare daughter of the earl of Gloucester. When lord Marmion overcame Ralph de Wilton in the ordeal of battle, and left him for dead on the field, lady Clare took refuge in Whitby Convent. By Marmion's desire she was removed from the convent to Tantallon Hall, where she met Ralph, who had been cured of his wounds. Ralph, being knighted by Douglas, married the lady Clare—Sir W Scott, *Marmion* (1808)

Wimble (Will), a character in Addison's *Spectator*, simple, good-natured, and officious

** Will Wimble in the flesh was Thomas Morecroft of Dublin (*-1741)

Wimbledon (The Philosopher of), John Horne Tooke, who lived at Wimbledon, near London (1736-1812)

Winchester, in Arthurian romance, is called Camelot

It swam down the stream to the city of Camelot, &c. In English Winchester—Sir T Malory *History of Prince Arthur* l. 44 (1470)

Winchester (The bishop of), Lancelot Andrews. The name is not given in the novel, but the date of the novel is 1620, and Dr Andrews was translated from Ely to Winchester in February, 1618-19, and died in 1626—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Wind Sold At one time, the Finlanders and Laplanders drove a profitable trade by the sale of winds. After being paid, they knitted three magical knots, and told the buyer that when he untied the first he would have a good gale, when the second, a strong wind, and when the third, a severe tempest—Olaus Magnus, *History of the Goths, etc.* 47 (1658)

King Eric of Sweden was quite a potentate of these elements, and could change them at pleasure by merely shifting his cap

Bessie Millic, of Pomo'na, in the Orkney Islands, helped to eke out her

living (even so late as 1814) by selling favourable winds to mariners, for the small sum of sixpence per vessel

Winds were also at one time sold at mont St Michel, in Normandy, by nine druidesses, who likewise sold arrows to charm away storms. These arrows were to be shot off by a young man 25 years of age

** Witches generally were supposed to sell wind

Cons! I'll marry a Lapland witch as soon and live upon selling contrary winds and wrecked vessels.—W Congreve *Love for Love* III (1695)

wind
wrapped

Shall blow him safe unto what coast he will.
Summer, *Last Will and Test.* (1600)

** See note to the *Pirate* "Sale of Winds" (*Waverley Novels*, xxiv 136)

Winds (The), according to Hesiod, were the sons of Astræus and Aurora

You nymphs, the winged offspring which of old
Aurora to divine Astræus bore
Akenside *Hymn to the Anads* (1767)

Winds and Tides Nicholas of Lyn, an Oxford scholar and friar, was a great navigator. He "took the height of mountains with his astrolabe," and taught that there were four whirlpools like the Maelström of Norway—one in each quarter of the globe, from which the four winds issue, and which are the cause of the tides

One Nicholas of Lyn
The whirlpools of the seas did come to understand
For such immeasured pools, philosophers agree
In the four parts of the world undoubtedly there be
From which they have supposed nature the winds doth
raise,
And from them too proceed the flowing of the seas.
Dryden *Polyglotton* xix (1622)

Windmill with a Weathercock Atop (The) Goodwyn, a puritan divine of St Margaret's, London, was so called (1593-1651)

Windmills Don Quixote, seeing some thirty or forty windmills, insisted that they were giants, and, running a tilt at one of them, thrust his spear into the sails, whereupon the sails raised both man and horse into the air, and shivered the knight's lance into splinters. When don Quixote was thrown to the ground, he persisted in saying that his enemy Freston had transformed the giants into windmills merely to rob him of his honour, but notwithstanding, the windmills were in reality giants in disguise. This is the first adventure of the knight—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I : 8 (1605)

Windmills The grant Widenostrils lived on windmills (See WIDENOSTRILS)

TRIPS)—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv 17 (1515)

Windsor (*The Rev Mr*), a friend of Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith—Sir W Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I)

Windsor Beauties (*The*), Anne Hyde duchess of York, and her twelve ladies in the court of Charles II, painted by sir Peter Lely at the request of Anne Hyde. Conspicuous in her train of Hobbs was Frances Jennings, eldest daughter of Richard Jennings of Standridge, near St Albans

Windsor Sentinel (*The*) who heard St Paul's clock strike thirteen, was John Hatfield, who died at his house in Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate, June 18, 1770, aged 102

Windsor of Denmark (*The*), the castle of Cronborg, in Elsinore

Windy-Cap, Eric king of Sweden

[Told] of Erick a cap and Elmo's light.
Sir W Scott *Rokeby* ll. 11 (1813)

Wine If it makes one stupid it is *vin d'âne*, if maudlin, it is *vin de cerf* (from the notion that deer weep), if quarrelsome, it is *vin de lion*, if talkative, it is *vin de pie*, if sick, it is *vin de porc*, if crafty, it is *vin de renard*, if rude, it is *vin de singe*. To these might be added, *vin de chevre*, when an amorous effect is produced, *vin de coucou*, if it makes one egotistical, and *vin de crapaud*, when its effect is inspiring

Wine (1814) In 1858 a sale took place in Paris of the effects of the late duchesse de Raguse, including a pipe of Madeira. This wine was fished up in 1814 from the carcass of a ship wrecked at the mouth of the Scheldt in 1778, and had lain there till 1814. Louis XVIII bought it, but part of it was presented to the French consul, and thus it came into the cellar of the duc de Raguse. At the sale, forty-four bottles were sold, and the late baron Rothschild bought them for their weight in gold

Wine (*Three-Men*) Very bad wine is so called, because it requires one man to hold the drinker, a second to pour the wine down his throat, and the third man is the victim himself

Abraham Santa Clara, the preaching friar, calls the wine of Alsace "three-men wine"

Wine-Mixer (*The Most Famous*

British), Quintañona, the go-between of Guinevere and sir Launcelot. From an old ballad, it seems that Quintañona set sir Launcelot the task of bringing to her "the bonnie white-foot deer," an animal attended by seven lions and a lioness. This deer had already been the death of many champions. It was in reality a prince who had been transformed into a deer by the incantations of his father

Wingate (*Master Jasper*), the steward at Avenel Castle—Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Winged Horse (*A*), the standard and emblem of ancient Corinth, in consequence of the fountain of Pirc'nê, near that city, and Pegasus the winged horse of Apollo and the Muses

Winged Lion (*The*), the heraldic device of the republic of Venice

They'll plant the winged lion in these halls.
Robert Browning *The Return of the Druses* v

Wingfield, a citizen of Perth, whose trade was feather-dressing—Sir W Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV)

Wingfield (*Ambrose*), employed at Osbaldistone Hall

Lance Wingfield, one of the men employed at Osbaldistone Hall—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Wing-the-Wind (*Michael*), a servant at Holyrood Palace, and the friend of Adam Woodcock—Sir W Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth)

Winfrid (*St*), patron saint of virgins, beheaded by Camdoo for refusing to marry him. The tears she shed became the fountain called "St Winfrid's Well," the waters of which not only cure all sorts of diseases, but are so buoyant that nothing sinks to the bottom. St Winfrid's blood stained the gravel in the neighbourhood red, and her hair became moss. Drayton has given this legend in verse in his *Polyolbion*, v (1612)

Winkle (*Nathaniel*), M P C, a young cockney sportsman, considered by his companions to be a dead shot, a hunter, skater, etc. All these acquirements are, however, wholly imaginary. He marries Arabella Allen—C Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)

Winkle (*Rip van*), a Dutch colonist of New York, who met a strange man in a ravine of the Kaatskill Mountains. Rip helped the stranger to carry a leg to a

wild retreat among rocks, where he saw a host of strange personages playing skittles in mysterious silence Rip took the first opportunity of tasting the keg, fell into a stupor, and slept for twenty years On waking, he found that his wife was dead and buried, his daughter married, his village remodelled, and America had become independent — Washington Irving, *Sketch-Book* (1820)

The tale of Epimemidês, of Peter Klaus, of the Sleeping Beauty, the Seven Sleepers, etc., are somewhat similar (See SLEEPER, p 919)

Winklebred or Winklebrand (*Louis*), lieutenant of sir Maurice de Bracy a follower of prince John — Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time Richard I)

Winnie (*Annie*), an old sibyl, who makes her appearance at the death of Alice Gray — Sir W Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III)

Winter, the head servant of general Witherington alias Richard Tresham — Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Winter (See SEASONS, p 884)

Winter King (*The*), Frederick V, the rival of Ferdinand II of Germany He married Elizabeth daughter of James I of England, and was king of Bohemia for just one winter, the end of 1619 and the beginning of 1620 (1696-1632) (See SNOW KING, p 927)

Winter Queen (*The*), Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England, and wife of Frederick V "The Winter King" (See SNOW QUEEN, p 927)

Winter's Bird (*The*), the wood-cock

How nobler to the winter bird to say
Poor stranger welcome from thy stormy way
The food and shelter of my valleys share."
Peter Plindar [Dr Wolcott], *Island of Innocence* (1809)

Winter's Tale (*The*), by Shakespeare (1604) Leontês king of Sicily invites his friend Polixenês to visit him During this visit the king becomes jealous of him, and commands Camillo to poison him, but Camillo only warns Polixenês of the danger, and flees with him to Bohemia When Leontês hears thereof, his rage is unbounded, and he casts his queen Hermionê into prison, where she gives birth to a daughter, which Leontês gave direction should be placed on a desert shore to perish In the mean time, he is told that

Hermionê, the queen, is dead The vessel containing the infant daughter being storm-driven to Bohemia, the child is left there, and is brought up by a shepherd, who calls it Perdita One day, in a hunt, prince Florizel sees Perdita and falls in love with her, but Polixenês, his father, tells her that she and the shepherd shall be put to death if she encourages the foolish suit Florizel and Perdita now flee to Sicily, and being introduced to Leontês, it is soon discovered that Perdita is his lost daughter Polixenês tracks his son to Sicily, and being told of the discovery, gladly consents to the union he had before forbidden Paulina now invites the royal party to inspect a statue of Hermionê in her house, and the statue turns out to be the living queen

The plot of this drama is borrowed from the tale of *Pandosto or The Triumph of Time*, by Robert Greene (1583)

We should have him back
Who told the *Winter's Tale* to do it for us.
Tennyson Prologue of *The Princess*.

Winterblossom (*Mr Philip*), "the man of taste," on the managing committee at the Spa — Sir W Scott, *St Ronan's Well* (time, George III)

Wintersen (*The count*), brother of baron Steinfort, lord of the place, and greatly beloved

The countess Wintersen, wife of the above She is a kind friend to Mrs Haller, and confidante of her brother the baron Steinfort — Benjamin Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797)

Winterton (*Adam*), the garrulous old steward of sir Edward Mortimer, in whose service he had been for forty nine years He was fond of his little jokes, and not less so of his little nips, but he loved his master and almost idolized him — G Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796)

Win-the-Fight (*Master Joachim*), the attorney employed by major Bridgenorth the roundhead — Sir W Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II)

Wirral (*The*), the long, square-ended peninsula between the Mersey and the Dee

Here there are few that either God or man with good heart love.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight

Wisdom (*Honour paid to*)

ANACHARSIS went from Scythia to Athens to see Solon — *Ælian, De Varia Historia*, v

APOLLONIOS TYANÆUS (Cappadocia) travelled through Scythia and into India

as far as the river Phison to see Hiarehins — Philostratos, *Life of Apollonios*, a last chapter

BRY JONSON, in 1619, travelled on foot from London to Scotland merely to see W. Drummond, the Scotch poet, whose genius he admired

LIVY went from the confines of Spain to Rome to hold converse with the learned men of that city — Pliny the Younger, *Epistle*, iii 2

PLATO travelled from Athens to Egypt to see the wise men or magi, and to visit Archytas of Tarentum, inventor of several automata, as the flying pigeon, and of numerous mechanical instruments, as the screw and crane

PYTHAGORAS went from Italy to Egypt to visit the vaticinators of Memphis — Porphyry, *Life of Pythagoras*, 9 (Kuster's edition)

SHI BA (*The queen of*) went from "the uttermost parts of the earth" to hear and see Solomon, whose wisdom and greatness had reached her ear

Wisdom Persecuted.

ANAXAGORAS of Clazomenæ held opinions in natural science so far in advance of his age that he was accused of impiety, cast into prison, and condemned to death. It was with great difficulty that Pericles got the sentence commuted to fine and banishment

AL-FARABIS, the Arabian philosopher, was denounced as a heretic, and degraded, in the twelfth Christian century (died 1226)

BACON (*Friar*) was excommunicated and imprisoned for diabolical knowledge, chiefly on account of his chemical researches (1214-1294)

BRUNO (*Giordano*) was burnt alive for maintaining that matter is the mother of all things (1550-1600)

CROSSE (*Andrew*), electrician, was shunned as a profane man, because he asserted that certain minute animals of the genus *Acarus* had been developed by him out of inorganic elements (1781-1855)

DEE (*Dr John*) had his house broken into by a mob, and all his valuable library, museum, and mathematical instruments destroyed, because he was so wise that "he must have been allied with the devil" (1527-1608)

FERGIL (*See "Virgilus"*)

GALILEO was imprisoned by the Inquisition for daring to believe that the earth moved round the sun and not the sun round the earth. In order to get his

liberty, he was obliged to "abjure the heresy," but as the door closed he muttered, *E pur si muove* ("But it does move, though"), 1564-1642

GERBERT, who introduced algebra into Christendom, was accused of dealing in the black arts, and was shunned as a "son of Belial"

GROSTED or GROSSETESTE bishop of Lincoln, author of some two hundred works was accused of dealing in the black arts, and the pope wrote a letter to Henry III, enjoining him to disinter the bones of the too-wise bishop, as they polluted the very dust of God's acre (died 1253)

FAUST (*Dr*), the German philosopher, was accused of diabolism for his wisdom so far in advance of the age

PEYREFRE was imprisoned in Brussels for attempting to prove that man existed before Adam (seventeenth century)

PROTAGORAS, the philosopher, was banished from Athens, for his book *On the Gods*

SOCRATES was condemned to death as an atheist, because he was the wisest of men, and his wisdom was not in accordance with the age.

VIRGILIUS bishop of Salzburg was compelled by pope Zachary to retract his assertion that there are other "worlds" besides our earth, and other suns and moons besides those which belong to our system (died 784)

Geologists had the same battle to fight, and so has Colenso bishop of Natal

Wise (The)

Albert II duke of Austria, "The Lame and Wise" (1289, 1330-1358)

Alfonso X of Leon and Castile (1203, 1252-1284)

Charles V of France, *Le Sage* (1337, 1364-1380)

Che-Tsou of China (*, 1278-1295)

Comte de las Cases, *Le Sage* (1766-1842)

Frederick elector of Saxony (1463, 1544-1554)

James I, "Solomon," of England (1566, 1603-1625)

John V duke of Brittany, "The Good and Wise" (1389, 1399-1442)

Wise Men (*The Seven*) (1) Solon of Athens, (2) Chilo of Sparta, (3) Thales of Miletos, (4) Bias of Priene, (5) Cleobulus of Lindos, (6) Pittakeos of Mitylene, (7) Perander of Corinth, or, according to Plato, Myrson of Chene. All flourished in the sixth century B.C.

First Solon, who made the Athenian laws; While Chilo, in Sparta, was famed for his sayings;

In Miletos did Thales astronomy teach
 Bias used in Priene his morals to preach
 Cleobulus of Lindos was handsome and wise,
 Mitylenes against thralldom saw Pittacos rise
 Periander is said to have guided thro' his court,
 The tide that Myson the Cnecian ought.

E. C. R.

One of Plutarch's *brochures* in the *Moralia* is entitled, "The Banquet of the Seven Wise Men," in which Periander is made to give an account of a contest at Chaleis between Homer and Hesiod. The latter won the prize, and caused this inscription to be engraved on the tripod presented to him:

This Hesiod won to the Heliconian nine
 In Chaleis won from Homer the divine.

Wise Men of the East Klopstock, in *The Messiah*, v, says there were six "Wise Men of the East," who, guided by the star, brought their gifts to Jesus, "the heavenly babe," viz, Ha'dad, Sel'ima, Zimri, Mirja, Be'led, and Sun'ith (See COLOGNE, THREE KINGS OF)

Wisest Man So the Delphic oracle pronounced Socrates to be. Socrates modestly made answer, 'Twas because he alone had learnt this first element of truth, that he knew nothing.

Not those seven sages might him parallel
 Nor he whom Pythian maid did willome tell
 To be the wisest man that then on earth did dwell
 Plain Fletcher *The Purple Island* vi. (1633)

Wisheart (*The Rev Dr*), chaplain to the earl of Montrose—Sir W Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I)

Wishfort (*Lady*), widow of sir Jonathan Wishfort, an irritable, impatient, decayed beauty, who painted and enamelled her face to make herself look blooming, and was afraid to frown lest the enamel might crack. She pretended to be coy, and assumed, at the age of 60, the airs of a girl of 16. A trick was played upon her by Edward Mirabell, who induced his lackey Waitwell to personate sir Rowland, and make love to her, but the deceit was discovered before much mischief was done. Her pet expression was, "As I'm a person"—W Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Wishing-Cap (*The*), a cap given to Fortunatus. He had only to put the cap on and wish, and whatever he wished he instantly obtained—Straparola, *Fortunatus*

Wishing-Rod (*The*), a rod of pure gold, belonging to the Nibelungs. Whoever possessed it could have anything he desired to have, and hold the whole world

in subjection—*The Nibelungen Lied*, 1160 (1210)

Wishing-Sack (*The*), a sack given by our Lord to a man named "Fourteen," because he was as strong as fourteen men. Whatever he wished to have he had only to say, "Artchila murtchula!" ("Come into my sack"), and it came in, or "Artchila murtchula!" ("Go into my sack"), and it went in.

* * This is a Basque legend. In Gascoigne it is called "Ramee's Sack" (*Le Sac de la Ramée*). "Fourteen" is sometimes called "Twenty-four," sometimes a Tartaro or Polypheme. He is very similar to Christoph'eros.

Wisp of Straw, given to a scold as a rebuke.

A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
 To make this shameless callet know herself
 Shakespeare *3 Henry 1* act II sc. 2 (1595).

Wit—Simplicity It was said of John Gay that he was

In wit a man simplicity a child.

* * The lino is often slung at Oliver Goldsmith, to whom, indeed, it equally applies.

Witch. The last person prosecuted before the lords of justiciary (in Scotland) for witchcraft was Elspeth Rule. She was tried May 3, 1709, before lord Anstruther, and condemned to be burned on the cheek, and banished from Scotland for life—Arnot, *History of Edinburgh*, 366, 367.

Witch-Finder, Matthew Hopkins (seventeenth century). In 1645 he hanged sixty witches in his own county (Essex) alone, and received 20s a head for every witch he could discover.

Has not the present parliament
 Mat Hopkins to the devil sent
 Fully empowered to treat about,
 Finding revolted witches out?
 And has not he within a year
 Hanged three score of them in one shire?
 S Butler *Zuiderbra* II. 3 (1634)

Witch of Atlas, the title and heroine of one of Shelley's poems.

Witch of Balwer'y, Margaret Aiken, a Scotchwoman (sixteenth century)

Witch of Edmonton (*The*), called "Mother Sawyer." This is the true traditional witch, no mystic hag, no weird sister, but only a poor, deformed old woman, the terror of villagers, and amenable to justice.

Why should the envious world
 Throw all their scandalous malice upon me?

Because I'm poor deformed and ignorant
And like a bow buckled and bent together
By some more strong in mischief than myself
The Witch of Edmonton (by Rowley Dekker
and Ford 1658)

Witch's Blood. Whoever was successful in drawing blood from a witch, was free from her malignant power. Hence Talbot, when he sees La Pucelle, exclaims, "Blood will I draw from thee, thou art a witch!"—Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI* act 1 sc 5 (1592)

Witherington (*General*) alias Richard Tresham, who first appears as Mr Matthew Middlemas

Mrs Witherington, wife of the general, alias Mrs Middlemas (born Zelia de Monçada). She appears first as Mrs Middlemas—Sir W Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II)

Wititterly (*Mr Henry*), an important gentleman, 38 years of age, of rather plebeian countenance, and with very light hair. He boasts everlastingly of his grand friends. To shake hands with a lord was a thing to talk of, but to entertain one was the seventh heaven to his heart.

Mrs Wititterly [*Julia*], wife of Mr Wititterly, of Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, London, a faded lady living in a faded house. She calls her page Alphonse (2 syl), "although he has the face and figure of Bill." Mrs Wititterly toadies the aristocracy, and, like her husband, boasts of her grand connections and friends—C Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838) (See TITNUS, p 1001)

Witi'za (See VITIZA)

Witling of Terror, Bertrand Barère, also called "The Anacreon of the Guillotine" (1745-1841)

Wits "Great wits to madness nearly are allied"—Pope

* * * The idea is found in Seneca *Nul-lum magnum ingenium absque mixtura dementiæ est*. Festus said to Paul, "Much learning doth make thee mad" (*Acts xxvi 24*)

Wits (*Your five*). Stephen Hawes explains this expression in his poem of *Grande Amoure*, xxiv, from which we gather that the five wits are Common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory (1515)

Alas, sir how fell you besides your five wits?
Shakespeare *Twelfth Night* act iv sc 2 (1602)

Wittenbold, a Dutch commandant,

in the service of Charles II—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II)

Wittol (*Sir Joseph*), an ignorant, foolish simpleton, who says that Bully Buff "is as brave a fellow as Cannibal"—Congreve, *The Old Bachelor* (1698)

Witwould (*Sir Wilful*), of Shropshire, half-brother of Anthony Witwould, and nephew of lady Wishfort. A mixture of bashfulness and obstinacy, but when in his cups as loving as the monster in the *Tempest*. He is "a superannuated old bachelor," who is willing to marry Millamant, but as the young lady prefers Edward Mirabell, he is equally willing to resign her to him. His favourite phrase is, "Wilful will do it"

Anthony Witwould, half-brother to sir Wilful. "He has good nature and does not want wit." Having a good memory, he has a store of other folks' wit, which he brings out in conversation with good effect—W Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700)

Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are, a comedy by Mrs Inchbald (1797). Lady Priory is the type of the former, and Miss Dorrillon of the latter. Lady Priory is discreet, domestic, and submissive to her husband, but Miss Dorrillon is gay, flighty, and fond of pleasure. Lady Priory, under false pretences, is allured from home by a Mr Bronzely, a man of no principle and a rake, but her quiet, innocent conduct quite disarms him, and he takes her back to her husband, ashamed of himself, and resolves to amend. Miss Dorrillon is so involved in debt that she is arrested, but her father from the Indies pays her debts. She also repents, and becomes the wife of sir George Evelyn

Wives of Literary Men. The following were *unhappy* in their wives—Addison, Byron, Dickens, Dryden, Durer Haydn, Hooker, Ben Jonson, W Lilly (second wife), Milton, Molière, More, Sadi the Persian poet, Scaliger, Shakespeare, Shelley, Socrâtes, Wicherly, etc. The following were *happy* in their choice—Thomas Moore, sir W Scott, Wordsworth, etc. The reader can add to the list, which will serve as a heading

Wizard of the North, sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)

Wobbler (*Mr*), of the Circumlocution Office. When Mr Clennam, by the direction of Mr Barnacle, in another department of the office, called on this gentle-

man, he was telling a brother clerk about a rat-hunt, and kept Clennam waiting a considerable time. When at length Mr Wobbler chose to attend, he politely said, "Hallo, there! What's the matter?" Mr Clennam briefly stated his question, and Mr Wobbler replied, "Can't inform you. Never heard of it. Nothing at all to do with it. Try Mr Clive." When Clennam left, Mr Wobbler called out, "Mister! Hallo, there! Shnt the door after you. There's a devil of a draught!"—Charles Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, x (1857)

Woeful Countenance (*Knight of the*) Don Quixote was so called by Sancho Panza, but after his adventure with the lions he called himself "The Knight of the Lions"—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I in 5, II 1 17 (1605-15)

Wolf The NEURI, according to Herodotus, had the power of assuming the shape of wolves once a year—iv 105

One of the family of ANIÆUS, according to Pliny, was chosen annually, by lot, to be transformed into a wolf, in which shape he continued for nine years

LYCAON, king of Arcadia, was turned into a wolf because he attempted to test the divinity of Jupiter by serving up to him a "hash of human flesh"—Ovid

VERETICUS, king of Wales, was converted by St. Patrick into a wolf

Wolf (A), emblem of the tribe of Benjamin

Benjamin shall ravine as a wolf. In the morning he shall devour the prey and at night he shall divide the spoil.—Gen. xlix 27

Wolf The last wolf in Scotland was killed in 1680, by Cameron of Lochiel [*Lok keel*]

The last wolf in Ireland was killed in Cork, 1710

Wolf Tho she-wolf is made by Dante to symbolize avarice. When the poet began the ascent of fame, he was first met by a panther (*pleasure*), then by a lion (*ambition*), then by a she-wolf, which tried to stop his further progress

A she-wolf	who in her leanness seemed
Fall of all wants,	with such fear
O overwhelmed me	that of the height all hope I lost.
	Dante <i>Inferno</i> I (1300)

Wolf (To cry), to give a false alarm
YOW-WANG, emperor of China, was greatly enamoured of a courtesan named Pao-tse, whom he tried by sundry expedients to make laugh. At length he hit upon the following plan—He caused the tocsins to be rung, the drums to be beaten, and the signal-fires to be lighted,

as if some invader was at the gates. Pao-tse was delighted, and laughed immoderately to see the vassals and feudatory princes pouring into the city, and all the people in consternation. The emperor, pleased with the success of his trick, amused his favourite over and over again by repeating it. At length an enemy really did come, but when the alarm was given, no one heeded it, and the emperor was slain (B.C. 770)

Wolf duke of Gascony, one of Charlemagne's paladins. He was the originator of the plan of tying wetted ropes round the temples of his prisoners to make their eye balls start from their sockets. It was he also who had men sewn up in freshly stripped bulls' hides, and exposed to the sun till the hides, in shrinking, crushed their bones—L'Epine, *Croquemitaine*, iii

Wolf of France (*She*), Isabella la Belle, wife of Edward II. She murdered her royal husband "by tearing out his bowels with her own hands"

She-wolf of France,
That tear at the bow!

Wolf's Head. An outlaw was said to carry on his shoulders a "wolf's head," because he was hunted down like a wolf, and to kill him was deemed as meritorious as killing a wolf

Item foris facit, omnia quo dactis sunt, quia a tempore quo utlagatus est CAPUT GERIT LUPINUM ita ut impune ab omnibus interfici possit.—Bracton II 35

Wolves The Greeks used to say that "wolves bring forth their young only twelve days in the year." These are the twelve days occupied in conveying Leto from the Hyperboreans to Delos—Aristotle, *Hist. Animal*, vii 35

Wolf'sport, usurper of the earldom of Flanders—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622)

Wolfsbane, a herb so called, because meat saturated with its juice was at one time supposed to be a poison for wolves

Wolsey (*Cardinal*), introduced by Shakespeare in his historic play of *Henry VIII* (1601)

West Digges (1720-1786) is the nearest resemblance of 'Cardinal Wolsey' I have ever seen represented—Davies *Dramatic Miscellanies*

Edmund Kean (1787-1833), in "Macbeth," Hamlet," Wolsey," Coriolanus," etc., never approached within any measurable distance of the learned, philosophical, and majestic Kemble (1797-1823)—*Life of C. A. Young*

Wolsey "Had I but served my God," etc. (See SERVED MY GOD)

Woman-Beating

The man that lays his hand upon a woman,
 Eave in the way of kindness, is a wretch
 Whom seven good ladies to name a coward
 J. Tobin, *The Boreyrior*, II 1 (1854)

Woman changed to a Man
 Iphis, daughter of Lygdus and Telethusa of Crete. The story is that the father gave orders if the child about to be born proved to be a girl, it was to be put to death, and that the mother, unwilling to lose her infant, brought it up as a boy. In due time, the father betrothed his child to Ianthe, and the mother, in terror, prayed for help, when Isis, on the day of marriage, changed Iphis to a man—Ovid, *Metaph*, ix 12, xiv 699

CENEUS [*S. nuce*] was born of the female sex, but Neptune changed her into a man. Antas, however, found her in the infernal regions restored to her original sex.

THE L'ASIAS was converted into a woman for killing a female snake in copulation, and was restored to his original sex by killing a male snake in the same act.

D'EON DE BEAUMONT was an epicene creature whose sex was unknown during life. After death (1810) he was found to be male.

HELMAPHRODITOS was of both sexes.

Woman killed with Kindness
 (A), a tragedy by Thos Heywood (1600). The "woman" was Mrs Frankford, who was unfaithful to her marriage vow. Her husband sent her to live on one of his estates, and made her a liberal allowance, she died, but on her death-bed her husband came to see her, and forgave her.

Woman made of Flowers
 Gwydion son of Don "formed a woman out of flowers," according to the bard Taliesin. Arianrod had said that Llew Llaw Giffes (i.e. "The Lion with the Steady Hand") should never have a wife of the human race. So Math and Gwydion, two enchanters,

Took blossoms of oak and blossoms of broom and blossoms of meadow sweet, and produced therefrom a maiden the fairest and most graceful ever seen and baptized her Blodeuwedd and she became his bride.—*The Mabinogion* ("Math" c.c., twelfth century)

Woman reconciled to her Sex.
 Lady Wortley Montague said, "It goes far to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of ever marrying one."

Woman that deliberates (*The*)

The woman that deliberates is lost.
 Addison *Cato* iv 1 (1713).

Woman's Wit or Love's Disgraces, a drama by S Knowles (1838)

Hero Sathon loved sir Valentine de Grey, but offended him by waltzing with lord Athunree. To win him back, she assumed the disguise of a quakeress, called herself Ruth, and pretended to be Hero's cousin. Sir Valentine fell in love with Ruth, and then found out that Ruth and Hero were one and the same person. The contemporaneous plot is that of Helen and Walsingham, lovers. Walsingham thought Helen had played the wanton with lord Athunree, and he abandoned her. Whereupon Helen assumed the garb of a young man named Eustace, became friends with Walsingham, said she was Helen's brother, but in the brother he discovered Helen herself, and learnt that he was wholly mistaken by appearances.

Women (*The Nine Worths*) (1) Minerva, (2) Semiramis, (3) Tomynis, (4) Jael, (5) Deborah, (6) Judith, (7) Britomart, (8) Elizabeth or Isabella of Aragon, (9) Johanna of Naples.

Byr lady, makst story man? I am well afraid thou hast done with thy talks. I had rather have hard something said of gentle and mecke women, for it is euill examples to let them understand of such sturdie manlye women as those have been which crewhile thou hast tolde of. They are quicke enow. I warrant you, nowdays, to take hart-a-grace, and dare make warre with their husbands. I would not for the price of my coate that I sawe my wyfe had heard this yere she would have carried away your taces of the nine worthy women a deale zoner than our minister's tales ancient Sarah Rebeckah Poth and the ministering women. I warrant you.—John Ferne *Dialogue on Heraldry* (Colmeis's reply to Torquatus)

* * "Hart-a-grace," a hart permitted by royal proclamation to run free and unharmful for ever, because it has been hunted by a king or queen.

Women of Abandoned Morals

BAEBARA of Cilley, second wife of the emperor Sigismund, called "The Messalina of Germany."

BERRY (*Madame de*), wife of the duc de Berry (youngest grandson of Louis XIV).

CATHARINE II of Russia, called "The Modern Messalina" (1729-1796).

GIOVANNA or **JEAN** of Naples. Her first love was James count of Mareh, who was beheaded. Her second was Camerchio, whom she put to death. Her next was Alfonso of Aragon. Her fourth was Louis d'Anjou, who died. Her fifth was René, the brother of Louis.

ISABILLE of Bavaria, wife of Charles VI, and mistress of the duke of Burgundy.

ISABELLE of France, wife of Edward II, and mistress of Mortimer.

JULIA, daughter of the emperor Augustus.

MAROZIA, the daughter of Theodora, and mother of pope John XI. The infamous daughter of an infamous mother (ninth century)

MESSAUVI, wife of Claudius the Roman emperor

Wonder (The), a comedy by Mrs Centlivre, the second title being *A Woman Keeps a Secret* (1714). The woman referred to is Violanté, and the secret she keeps is that donna Isabella, the sister of don Felix, has taken refuge under her roof. The danger she undergoes in keeping the secret is this: Her lover, Felix, who knows that colonel Briton calls at the house, is jealous, and fancies that he calls to see Violanté. The reason why donna Isabella has sought refuge with Violanté is to escape a marriage with a Dutch gentleman whom she dislikes. After a great deal of trouble and distress, the secret is unravelled, and the comedy ends with a double marriage, that of Violanté with don Felix, and that of Isabella with colonel Briton.

Wonder of the World (The)

GERBERT, a man of prodigious learning. When he was made pope, he took the name of Sylvester II (930, 999-1003).

OTTO III of Germany, a pupil of Gerbert. What he did deserving to be called *Mirabilia Mundi* nobody knows (980, 983-1002).

FREDERICK II of Germany (1194, 1215-1250).

Wonders of Wales (The Seven)

(1) The mountains of Snowdon, (2) Overton churchyard, (3) the bells of Gresford Church, (4) Llangollen bridge, (5) Wrexham steeple (? tower), (6) Pystyl Rhaiadr waterfall, (7) St Winifrid's well.

Wonders of the World (The Seven)

The pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid,
Next Babylon's garden for Amytis made
Then Mausolus's tomb of affection and guilt
Fourth the temple of Dian, in Ephesus built
The colossus of Rhodes cast in brass, to the sun
Sixth Jupiter's statue by Phidias done
The pharos of Egypt last wonder of old
Or the palace of Cyrus cemented with gold.

R. C. B.

Wonderful Doctor, Roger Bacon (1214-1292)

Wood (Babes in the), a baby boy and girl left by a gentleman of Norfolk on his death-bed to the care of his brother. The boy was to have £300 a year on coming of age, and little Jane £500 as a

wedding portion. The uncle promised to take care of the children, but scarcely had a year gone by when he hired two ruffians to make away with them. The hirelings took the children on horseback to Wayland Wood, where they were left to die of cold and hunger. The children would have been killed, but one of the fellows relented, expostulated with his companion, and finally slew him. The survivor compromised with his conscience by leaving the babes alive in the wood. Everything went ill with the uncle from that hour: his children died, his cattle died, his barns were set on fire, and he himself died in jail.

* * The prettiest version of this story is one set to a Welsh tune, but Percy has a version in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

Wood (The Maria), a civic pleasure-barge, once the property of the lord majors. It was built in 1816 by Sir Matthew Wood, and was called after his eldest daughter. In 1859 it was sold to alderman Humphrey for £410.

Wood Street (London) is so called from Thomas Wood, sheriff, in 1491, who dwelt there.

Wood'cock (Adam), falconer of the lady Mary at Arenel Castle. In the revels he takes the character of the "abbot of Unreason"—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Woodcock (Justice), a gouty, rheumatic, crusty, old country gentleman, who invariably differed with his sister Deb'orah in everything. He was a bit of a Lothario in his young days, and still retained a somewhat lecherous tooth. Justice Woodcock had one child, named Lucinda, a merry girl, full of frolic and fun.

Deborah Woodcock, sister of the justice, a starchy, prudish old maid, who kept the house of her brother, and disagreed with him in everything—Isaac Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village* (1762).

Woodcocks live on Suction. These birds feed chiefly by night, and, like ducks, seem to live on suction, but in reality they feed on the worms, snails, slugs, and the little animals which swarm in muddy water.

One cannot live, like woodcocks, upon suction.
Byron *Don Juan*, ll. 67 (1819).

Woodcourt (Allan), a medical man, who married Esther Sammerson. His

mother was a Welsh woman, apt to prose
on the subject of Morgan-a-Kerng.—C
Did one, *Bleak House* (1852)

Wooden Gospels (The), card-
tables

As papers were brought in the wooden gospels, and
the book of the four kings (cards)—*Labelle, Gar-
gones* L 22 (1853)

Wooden Horse (The) Virgil tells
us that Ulysses had a monster wooden
horse made by Iphias after the death of
Hector, and gave out that it was an offering
to the gods to secure a prosperous
voyage back to Greece. At the advice
of Sinon, the Trojans dragged the horse
into Troy for a palladium, but at night
the Grecian soldiers concealed therein
were released by Sinon from their con-
cealment, slew the Trojan guards, opened
the city gates, and set fire to Troy. Ar-
rations of Ulysses, in his poem called *The
Description of Troy*, furnished Virgil with
the tale of "the Wooden Horse" and
"the burning of Troy" (H n c 776)

A remarkable parallel occurred in Sar-
acene history. Arrican, in Syria, was
taken in the seventh century by Abu
Obaidah by a similar stratagem. He
obtained leave of the governor to deposit
in the citadel some old lumber which
impeded his march. Twenty large boxes
filled with men were carried into the
castle. Abu marched off, and while the
Christians were returning thanks for
the departure of the enemy, the soldiers
removed the sliding bottoms of the boxes
and made their way out, overpowered
the sentries, surprised the great church,
opened the city gates, and Abu, entering
with his army, took the city without
further opposition.—Oakes, *History of
the Saracens*, v. 185 (1718)

The capture of Sark affords another
parallel. Sark was in the hands of the
French. A Netherlander, with one ship,
asked permission to bury one of his crew
in the chapel. The French consented,
provided the crew came on shore wholly
unarmed. This was agreed to, but the
coffin was full of arms, and the crew soon
equipped themselves, overpowered the
French, and took the island.—Percy,
Anecdotes, 219

Sark with late and fire, with hope unwieldy force
Came clattering like the Greeks out of the wooden horse.
Dryden, *Polydoron* L 1 (1613)

Wooden Horse (The), Clavileno, the
wooden horse on which don Quixote and
Sancho Panza got astride to disenchanted
Antonmaria and her husband, who were
shut up in the tomb of queen Maguncia

of Candaya—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*,
II in 1, 5 (1615)

Another wooden horse was the one given
by an Indian to the shah of Persia as a
New Year's gift. It had two pegs, by
turning one, it rose into the air, and by
turning the other, it descended wherever
the rider wished. Prince Firouz mounted
the horse, and it carried him instan-
taneously to Bengal.—*Arabian Nights*
("The Enchanted Horse")

Reynard says that king Grimpart made
for the daughter of king Mercadig's a
wooden horse which would go a hundred
miles an hour. His son Clamad's mounted
it, and it flew out of the window of the
king's hall, to the terror of the young
prince.—Alkman, *Reynard the Fox* (1198)
(See CANTABRIGIA, p. 151)

Wooden Spoon The last of the
honour men in the mathematical tripos at
the examination for degrees in the Uni-
versity of Cambridge.—See *Dictionary of
Phrases and Fables*

Rare my invention must be down at zero
And grow one or many "wooden spoons"
Of verse (the name which we Cantabrigians
To dub the last of honours) degrees!
1890, *Don Juan*, III, 110 (1890)

Wooden Sword (He wears a) Said
of a person who rejects an offer at the
early part of the day, and sells the article
at a lower price later on. A euphemism
for a fool, the fools or jesters were fur-
nished with wooden swords.

Wooden Walls, ships made of
wood. When Xerxes invaded Greece,
the Greeks sent to ask the Delphic oracle
for advice, and received the following
answer (H c 150) —

Falls his Argos, and Zeus, the sire of all,
His safety is allied in a wooden wall
By time and harvest, shores shall weeping tell
How thousands fought at Salamis and fell.

E. C. B.

Wooden Wedding, the fifth an-
niversary of a wedding. It used, in
Germany, to be etiquette to present gifts
made of wood to the lady on this occa-
sion. The custom is not wholly aban-
doned even now.

Woodman (The), an opera by sir
H Bate Dudley (1771). Emily was the
companion of Miss Wilford, and made
with Miss Wilford's brother "a mutual
vow of inviolable affection," but Wil-
ford's uncle and guardian, greatly disap-
proving of such an alliance, sent the
young man to the Continent, and dis-
missed the young lady from his service.
Emily went to live with Goodman Fair-

lop, the woodman, and there Wilford discovered her in an archery match. The engagement was renewed, and terminated in marriage. The woodman's daughter Dolly married Matthew Medley, the factotum of sir Walter Waring.

Woodstal (Henry), in the guard of Richard Cœur de Lion—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Woodstock, a novel by Sir W. Scott (1826). It was hastily put together, but is not unworthy of the name it bears.

Woodville (Harry), the treacherous friend of Penruddock, who ousted him of the wife to whom he was betrothed. He was wealthy, but reduced himself to destitution by gambling.

Mrs Woodville (whose Christian name was Arabella), wife of Harry Woodville, but previously betrothed to Roderick Penruddock. When reduced to destitution, Penruddock restored to her the settlement which her husband had lost in play.

Captain Henry Woodville, son of the above, a noble soldier, brave and high-minded, in love with Emily Tempest, but, in the ruined condition of the family, unable to marry her. Penruddock makes over to him all the deeds, bonds, and obligations which his father had lost in gambling—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Woodville (Lord), a friend of general Brown. It was Lord Woodville's house that was haunted by the "lady in the Saeque"—Sir W. Scott, *The Tapestered Chamber* (time, George III.)

Woollen. It was Mrs Oldfield, the actress, who revolted at the idea of being shrouded in woollen. She insisted on being arrayed in clintz trimmed with Brussels lace, and on being well rouged to hide the pallor of death. Pope calls her "Narcissa."

Ollous! In woollen? 'Twould a saint provoke! "

Were the best words that poor Narcissa spoke.

No! let a charming clintz and Brussels lace

Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face.

One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead!

And Betty give this cheek a little red."

Pope *Moral Essays* I. (1731)

Wopsle (Mr), parish clerk. He had a Roman nose, a large, shining, bald forehead, and a deep voice, of which he was very proud. "If the Church had been thrown open," i.e. free to competition, Mr Wopsle would have chosen the pulpit. As it was, he only punished the "Amen's" and gave out the psalms, but his face always indicated the inward thought of

"Look at this and look at that," meaning the gent in the reading-desk. He turned actor in a small metropolitan theatre—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Work (Endless), Penelopë's web (p. 747), Vortigern's Tower (p. 1075), washing the blackamoor white, etc.

World (The End of the). This ought to have occurred, according to cardinal Nicolas de Cusa, in 1704. He demonstrates it thus. The Deluge happened in the thirty-fourth jubilee of fifty years from the Creation (A.M. 1700), and therefore the end of the world should properly occur on the thirty-fourth jubilee of the Christian era, or A.D. 1704. The four grace years are added to compensate for the blunder of chronologists respecting the first year of grace.

The most popular dates of modern times for the end of the world, or what is practically the same thing, the Millennium, are the following—1757, Swedenborg, 1836, Johann Albrecht Bengel, *Erklärte Offenbarung*, 1843, William Miller, of America, 1866, Dr John Cumming, 1881, Mother Shipton.

It was very generally believed in France, Germany, etc., that the end of the world would happen in the thousandth year after Christ, and therefore much of the land was left uncultivated, and a general famine ensued. Luckily, it was not agreed whether the thousand years should date from the birth or the death of Christ, or the desolation would have been much greater. Many charters begin with these words, *As the world is now drawing to its close*. Kings and nobles gave up their state. Robert of Franco, son of Hugh Capet, entered the monastery of St Denis, and at Limoges, princes, nobles, and knights proclaimed "God's Truce," and solemnly bound themselves to abstain from feuds, to keep the peace towards each other, and to help the oppressed—Hallam, *The Middle Ages* (1818).

Another hypothesis is this. As one day with God equals a thousand years (*Psalms* xc. 4), and God laboured in creation six days, therefore the world is to labour 6000 years, and then to rest. According to this theory, the end of the world ought to occur A.M. 6000, or A.D. 1996 (supposing the world to have been created 4004 years before the birth of Christ). This hypothesis, which is widely accepted, is quite safe for another century at least.

World without a Sun

And say without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won
Oh! what were man?—a world without a sun
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope* II (1799)

Worldly Wiseman (*Mr*), one who tries to persuade Christian that it is every bad policy to continue his journey towards the Celestial City—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I (1678)

Worm (*Man is a*)

The learn d themselves we Book worms name,
The blockhead is a Slow worm
Thy nymph whose tail is all on flame
Is aptly termed a Glow worm,
The flatterer an Earwig grows
Thus worms suit all conditions —
Misers are Muck worms, Silk worms beaus,
And Death watches physicians
Pope *To Mr John Moore* (1733)

Worms (*Language of*) Melampus the prophet was acquainted with the language of worms, and when thrown into a dungeon, heard the worms communicating to each other that the roof overhead would fall in, for the beams were eaten through. He imparted this intelligence to his jailers, and was removed to another dungeon. At night the roof did fall, and the king, amazed at this foreknowledge, released Melampus, and gave him the oven of Iphiklos.

Worse than a Crime Talleyrand said of the murder of the duc d'Enghien by Napoleon I, "It was worse than a crime, it was a blunder."

Worthies (*The Nine*) Three Gentiles Hector, Alexander, Julius Caesar, three Jews Joshua, David, Judas Macabreus, three Christians Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon.

Worthies of London (*The Nine*)

1 SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH, fishmonger, who stabbed Wat Tyler the rebel. For this service King Richard II gave him the "cap of maintenance" and a "dagger" for the arms of London (*lord mayor* 1374, 1380).

2 SIR HENRY PRITCHARD OF PICARD, vintner, who feasted Edward III, the Black Prince, John king of Austria, the king of Cyprus, and David of Scotland, with 5000 guests, in 1356, the year of his mayoralty.

3 SIR WILLIAM SEVENOKE, grocer. "A foundling, found under seven oaks." He fought with the dauphin, and built twenty almshouses, etc. (*lord mayor* 1418).

4 SIR THOMAS WHITE, merchant tailor, who, during his mayoralty in 1553,

kept London faithful to queen Mary during Wyatt's rebellion. Sir Thomas White was the son of a poor clothier, and began trade as a tailor with £100. He was the founder of St John's College, Oxford, on the spot where two elms grew from one root.

5 SIR JOHN BOWHAM, mereer, commander of the army which overcame Solyman the Great, who knighted him on the field after the victory, and gave him chains of gold, etc.

6 SIR CHRISTOPHER CROKER, vintner, the first to enter Bordeaux when it was besieged. Companion of the Black Prince. He married Doll Stodie.

7 SIR JOHN HAWKWOOD, tailor, knighted by the Black Prince. He is immortalized in Italian history as *Giovanni Acuti Cavahero*. He died in Padua.

8 SIR HUGH CAVERLEY, silk-weaver, famous for ridding Poland of a monstrous bear. He died in France.

9 SIR HENRY MAIEVERER, grocer, generally called "Henry of Cornhill," a crusader in the reign of Henry IV, and guardian of "Jacob's Well"—R Johnson, *The Nine Worthies of London* (1592).

Worthington (*Lieutenant*), "the poor gentleman," a disabled officer and a widower, very poor, "but more proud than poor, and more honest than proud." He was for thirty years in the king's army, but was discharged on half-pay, being disabled at Gibraltar by a shell which crushed his arm. His wife was shot in his arms when his daughter was but three years old. The lieutenant put his name to a bill for £500, but his friend dying before he had effected his insurance, Worthington became responsible for the entire sum, and if Sir Robert Bramble had not most generously paid the bill, the poor lieutenant would have been thrown into jail.

Emily Worthington, the lieutenant's daughter, a lovely, artless, affectionate girl, with sympathy for every one, and a most amiable disposition. Sir Charles Cropland tried to buy her, but she rejected his proposals with scorn, and fell in love with Frederick Bramble, to whom she was given in marriage—G Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

Worthy, in love with Melinda, who coquets with him for twelve months, and then marries him—G Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705).

Worthy (*Lord*), the suitor of lady Reveller, who was fond of play. She be-

came weary of gambling, and was united in marriage to lord Worthy—Mrs Centlivre, *The Basset Table* (1706)

Wouvermans (*The English*), Abraham Cooper One of his best pieces is "The Battle of Bosworth Field"

Richard Cooper is called "The British Poussin"

Wrangle (*Mr Caleb*), a hen-pecked young husband, of oily tongue and plausible manners, but smarting under the nagging tongue and wilful ways of his fashionable wife

Mrs Wrangle, his wife, the daughter of sir Miles Mowbray She was for ever snubbing her young husband, wrangling with him, morning, noon, and night, and telling him most provokingly "to keep his temper" This couple lead a cat-and-dog life he was sullen, she quick-tempered, he jealous, she open and incautious—Cumberland, *First Love* (1796)

Wrath's Hole (*The*), Cornwall Bolster, a gigantic wrath, wanted St Agnes to be his mistress She told him she would comply when he filled a small hole, which she pointed out to him, with his blood The wrath agreed, not knowing that the hole opened into the sea, and thus the saint cunningly bled the wrath to death, and then pushed him over the cliff The hole is called "The Wrath's Hole" to this day, and the stones about it are coloured with blood-red streaks all over—Polwhele, *History of Cornwall*, 176 (1813)

Wray (*Enoch*), "the village patriarch," blind, poor, and 100 years old, but revered for his meekness, resignation, wisdom, piety, and experience—Crabbe, *The Village Patriarch* (1783)

Wrayburn (*Eugene*), barrister-at-law, an indolent, idle, moody, whimsical young man, who loves Lizzie Hexam After he is nearly killed by Bradley Headstone, he reforms, and marries Lizzie, who saved his life—Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Wren (*Jenny*), whose real name was Fanny Cleaver, a dolls' dressmaker, and the friend of Lizzie Hexam, who at one time lodged with her Jenny was a little, deformed girl, with a sharp, shrewd face, and beautiful golden hair She supported herself and her drunken father, whom she reproved as a mother might reprove a child "Oh," she cried to him, pointing her little finger, "you bad

old boy! Oh, you naughty, wicked creature! What do you mean by it?"—Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864)

Write about it

To thee explain a thing till all men doubt it
And write about it, goddess and about it
Pope *The Dunciad*, 1 (came in after ver 177 in the first edition but was omitted in subsequent ones)

Writing on the Wall (*The*), a secret but mysterious warning of coming danger The reference is to Belshazzar's feast (*Dan* v 5, 25-28)

Wrong (*All in the*), a comedy by A Murphy (1761) The principal characters are sir John and lady Restless, sir William Bellmont and his son George, Beverley and his sister Clarissa, Blandford and his daughter Belinda Sir John and lady Restless were wrong in suspecting each other of infidelity, but this misunderstanding made their lives wretched Beverley was deeply in love with Belinda, and was wrong in his jealousy of her, but Belinda was also wrong in not vindicating herself She knew that she was innocent, and felt that Beverley ought to trust her, but she gave herself and him needless torment by permitting a misconception to remain which she might have most easily removed The old men were also wrong Blandford in promising his daughter in marriage to sir William Bellmont's son, seeing she loved Beverley, and sir William, in accepting the promise, seeing his son was plighted to Clarissa A still further complication of wrong occurs Sir John wrongs Beverley in believing him to be intriguing with his wife, and lady Restless wrongs Belinda in supposing that she coquets with her husband, both were pure mistakes, all were in the wrong, but all in the end were set right

Wronghead (*Sir Francis*), of Bumper Hall, and M P for Guzzledown, a country squire, who comes to town for the season with his wife, son, and eldest daughter Sir Francis attends the House, but gives his vote on the wrong side, and he spends his money on the hope of obtaining a place under Government His wife spends about £100 a day on objects of no use His son is on the point of marrying the "cast mistress" of a swindler, and his daughter of marrying a forger, but Manly interferes to prevent these fatal steps, and sir Francis returns home to prevent utter ruin

Lady Wronghead, wife of sir Francis, a country dame, who comes to London, where she squanders money on worthless objects, and expects to get into "society."

Happily, she is persuaded by Manly to return home before the affairs of her husband are wholly desperate

Squire Richard [Wronghead], eldest son of sir Francis, a country bumpkin

Miss Jenny [Wronghead], eldest daughter of sir Francis, a silly girl, who thinks it would be a fine thing to be called a "countess," and therefore becomes the dupe of one Basset, a swindler, who calls himself a "count"—Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1726)

Wurzburg on the Stein, Hochheim on the Main, and Bacharach on the Rhine grow the three best wines of Germany. The first is called Steinwine, the second bock, and the third muscadine

Wyat. Henry Wyat was imprisoned by Richard III, and when almost starved, a cat appeared at the window-grating, and dropped a dove into his hand. This occurred day after day, and Wyat induced the warder to cook for him the doves thus wonderfully obtained

Elijah the Tishbite, while he lay hidden at the brook Cherith, was fed by ravens, who brought "bread and flesh" every morning and evening—1 Kings xiv 6

Wylie (Andrew), ex-clerk of bailie Nicol Jarvie—Sir W Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I)

Wynnebgarthucher, the shield of king Arthur—*The Mabinogion* ("Killweh and Olwen," twelfth century)

Wynkyn de Worde, the second printer in London (from 1491-1534). The first was Caxton (from 1476-1491). Wynkyn de Worde assisted Caxton in the new art of printing

Wyo'ming, in Pennsylvania, purchased by an American company from the Delaware Indians. It was settled by an American colony, but being subject to constant attacks from the savages, the colony armed in self-defence. In 1778 most of the able-bodied men were called to join the army of Washington, and in the summer of that year an army of British and Indian allies, led by colonel Butler, attacked the settlement, massacred the inhabitants, and burnt their houses to the ground

* * Campbell has made this the subject of a poem entitled *Gertrude of Wyoming*, but he miscalls the place Wyoming, and makes Brandt, instead of Butler, the leader of the attack

On Susquehanna's side fair Wyo'ming
once the loveliest land of all
That see the Atlantic wave their morn restore
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming* I (1809)

Wyvill (William de), a steward of the field at the tournament—Sir W Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I)

X

Xan'adu, a city mentioned by Coleridge in his *Kubla Khan*. The idea of this poem is borrowed from the *Pilgrimage* by Pnrehas (1613), where Xanadu is called "Xaindu." It is said to have occurred to Coleridge in a dream, but the dream was that of memory only

Xanthos, the horse of Achillès. He spoke with a human voice, like Balaam's ass, Adrastus's horse (Arion), Fortunio's horse (Comrade), Mahomet's "horse" (Al Borak), Sâleh's camel, the dog of the seven sleepers (Katmir), the black pigeon of Dodona and Ammon, the king of serpents (Temliba), the serpent which was cursed for tempting Eve, the talking bird called bulbul-hizar, the little green bird of princess Fairstar, the White Cat, *cum quibusdam aliis*

The mournful Xanthus (says the bard of old)
Of Peleus warlike son the fortune told
Peter Lindar [Dr Wolcott], *The Lusitad* v (1809)

Xantippe (3 syl), wife of Soerâtès, proverbial for a scolding, nagging, peevish wife. One day, after storming at the philosopher, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on his head, whereupon Soerâtès simply remarked, "Aye, aye, we always look for rain after thunder"

Xantippe (3 syl), daughter of Cimo'nos. She preserved the life of her old father in prison by suckling him. The guard marvelled that the old man held out so long, and, watching for the solution, discovered the fact

Euphrasia, daughter of Evander, preserved her aged father while in prison in a similar manner (See GREEK DAUGHTER)

Xavier de Belsunce (H François), immortalized by his self-devotion in administering to the plague-stricken at Marseilles (1720-22)

* * Other similar examples are Charles

Borro'meo, cardinal and archbishop of Milan (1538-1584) St Roche, who died in 1327 from the plague caught by him in his indefatigable labours in ministering to the plague-stricken at Piacenza Mompesson was equally devoted to the people of Bham Our own sir John Lawrence, lord mayor of London, is less known, but ought to be held in equal honour, for supporting 40,000 dismissed servants in the great plague

Xenoc'rates (4 syl), a Greek philosopher The courtesan Laïs made a heavy bet that she would allure him from his "prudery," but after she had tried all her arts on him without success, she exclaimed, "I thought he had been a living man, and not a mere stone"

Do you think I am Xenocrates or like the sultan with marble legs? There you leave me *tête à tête* with Mrs Haller as if my heart were no mere flint — Benjamin (Thompson *The Stranger* iv 2107)

Xerxes denounced — See Plutarch, *Life of Themistocles*, art "Sea-fights of Artemisium and Salamis"

Minerva on the bounding prow
Of Athens stood and with the thunder's voice
Denounced her terrors on their impious heads [the
Persians]

And shook her burning wings Xerxes saw
From Heracleum on the mountain's height,
Throned in her golden car he knew the sign
Celestial felt unrighteous hope forsake
His faltering heart, and turned his face with shame
Alenside *Hymn to the Naiads* (1767)

Xime'na, daughter of count de Gormez The count was slain by the Cid for insulting his father Four times Ximēna demanded vengeance of the king, but the king, perceiving that the Cid was in love with her, delayed vengeance, and ultimately she married him

Xit, the royal dwarf of Edward VI

Xury, a Moreseco boy, servant to Robinson Crusoe — Defoe, *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* (1719)

Y.

Y, called the "Samian letter" It was used by Pythagoras of Samos as a symbol of the path of virtue, which is *one*, like the stem of the letter, but once deviated from, the further the two lines are carried the wider the divergence becomes

Ya'hoo, one of the human brutes subject to the Hony hnhnms [*Whin hms*] or horses possessed of human intelligence In this tale, the horses and men change places the horses are the chief and ruling race, and man the subject one — Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726)

Yajū and Majū, the Arabian form of Gog and Magog Gog is a tribe of Turks, and Magog of the Gulan (the Geli or Geli of Ptolemy and Strabo) Al Berdāwī says they were man-eaters Dhu'l-karnain made a rampart of red-hot metal to keep out their incursions

He said to the workmen Bring me iron in large pieces till it fill up the space between these two mountain talns [then] blow with your bellows till it make the iron red hot And he said further Bring me molten brass that I may pour upon it When this wall was finished Gog and Magog could not scale it, neither could they dig through it — *Al Kordū* xviii

Yakutsk, in Siberia, affords an exact parallel to the story about Carthage Dido, having purchased in Africa as much land as could be covered with a bull's hide, ordered the hide to be cut into thin slips, and thus enclosed land enough to build Byrsa upon This Byrsa ("bull's hide") was the citadel of Carthage, round which the city grew

So with Yakutsk The strangers bought as much land as they could encompass with a cow hide, but, by cutting the hide into slips, they encompassed enough land to build a city on

Yama, a Hindū deity, represented by a man with four arms riding on a bull

Thy great birth, O horse is to be glorified whether first springing from the firmament or from the water inasmuch as thou hast neighed thou hast the wings of the falcon thou hast the limbs of the deer Trita harnessed the horse which was given by Yama, Indra first mounted him Gandharba seized his reins Vasis thou fabricated the horse from the sun Thou O horse art Yama thou art Aditya thou art Trita thou art Soma — *The Rig Veda* ii

Ya'men, lord and potentate of Pandūlon (hell) — *Hindū Mythology*

What worse than this hath Yamen's hell in store?
— *Sontley Course of Kehama*, ii, (1809)

Yar'ico, a young Indian maiden with whom Thomas Inkle fell in love After living with her as his wife, he despicably sold her in Barbadoes as a slave

* * The story is told by sir Richard Steele in *The Spectator*, 11, and has been dramatized by George Colman under the title of *Inkle and Yarico* (1787)

Yarrow or *Achille's Mulleto'um* Linnaeus recommends the bruised leaves of common yarrow as a most excellent vulnerary and powerful styptic

[*The Hermit gathers*]
The yarrow wherewithall he stops the wound made goro
Dryton, *Polyolbion*, xlii, (1613)

Yarrow (*The Flower of*) Mary Scott
was so called

Yathub, the ancient name of
Medina

With a party of them said, O inhabitants of Yathub
there is no place of security for you here: therefore return
home. "A part of them asked leave of the prophet to depart
—All according to wish.

Yellow Dwarf (*The*), a malignant,
ugly imp, who claimed the princess All-
fair as his bride, and carried her off to
Steel Castle on his Spanish cat, the very
day she was about to be married to the
beautiful king of the Gold-Mines. The
king of the Gold-Mines tried to rescue her,
and was armed by a good siren with a
diamond sword of magic power, by which
he made his way through every difficulty
to the princess. Delighted at seeing his
betrothed, he ran to embrace her, and
dropped his sword. Yellow Dwarf,
picking it up, demanded if Gold-Mine
would resign the lady, and on his refusing
to do so, slew him with the magic sword.
The prince, rushing forward to avert the
blow, fell dead on the body of her dying
lover.

Yellow Dwarf was so called from his complexion and
the strange tree he lived in. He wore wooden shoes
and no yellow stuff jacket, and had no hair to hide his
large ears. —Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* (The
Yellow Dwarf) 1874.

Yellow River (*The*). The Tiber was
called *Flumen Flavum*, because the water is
much discoloured with yellow sand.

Verditable and his e. molla flavus was a. Virgil.

White flows the Yellow River
While war is the Sacred Hill
The 1st of July of Quintilly (18th July)
Ed. I have such honour still

Marshall, *Legs* (Title of the Lake) 1874.

* * The "Sacred Hill" (*Mons Sacer*),
so called because it was held sacred by the
Roman people, who retired thither, led by
Sicinius, and refused to return home till
their debts were remitted, and tribunes of
the people were made recognized magis-
trates of Rome. On the 15th July was
fought the battle of the lake Pegillus,
and the anniversary was kept by the
Romans as a *fete* day.

Yellow River of China is so called from
its colour. The Chinese have a proverb:
Such and such a thing will occur when the
Yellow River runs clear, i.e. never.

Yellow Water (*The*), a water which
possessed this peculiar property. If only
a few drops were put into a basin, no
matter how large, it would produce a
complete and beautiful fountain, which
would always fill the basin and never
overflow it. —*Arabian Nights*.

In the fairy tale of *Chery and Fairstar*,
by the comtesse D'Aunoy, "the dancing
water" did the same (1682).

Much of Bacon's life was passed in a visionary world
amidst buildings more sumptuous than the palace of
Abaddon and fountains more wonderful than the golden
water of Parizade [?]. —Macaulay.

Yellowley (*Mr. Triptolemus*), the
factor, an experimental agriculturist of
Stourburgh or Harfra.

Mistress Baby or *Barbary Yellowley*,
sister and housekeeper of Triptolemus.

Old Jasper Yellowley, father of Trip-
tolemus and Barbary. —Sir W. Scott, *The
Pirate* (time, William III.)

Yellowness, jealousy. Nym says
(referring to Lord), "I will possess him
with yellowness." —Shakespeare, *Merry
Wives of Windsor*, act 1 sc 4 (1601).

Ye'men, Arabia Felix.

Beautiful are the fields that glide
On summer eyes through Yemen's dale.

T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (The Fire Worshippers) 1817.

Yenadiz'ze, an idler, a gambler
also an Indian fop.

With my nets you never help me
At the door my nets are hanging.
Go and bring them, Yenadiz'ze.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha* vi (1855).

Yendys (*Sydney*), the nom de plume of
Sydney Dobell (1821—).

* * "Yendys" is merely the word
Sydney reversed.

Yeruti, son of Quirra and Monnema.
His father and mother were of the Guarani
race, and the only ones who escaped a
small-pox plague which infested that part
of Paraguay. Yeruti was born after his
parents migrated to the Mondni woods,
but his father was killed by a jaguar just
before the birth of Mooma (his sister).
When grown to youthful age, a Jesuit
pastor induced the three to come and live
at St. Joachin, where was a primitive
colony of some 2000 souls. Here the
mother soon died from the confinement
of city life. Mooma followed her ere
long to the grave. Yeruti now requested
to be baptized, and no sooner was the
rite over, than he cried, "Ye are come
for me! I am quite ready!" and instantly
expired. —Southery, *A Tale of Paraguay*
(1814).

Yew in Churchyards. The yew
was substituted for "the sacred palm,"
because palm trees are not of English
growth.

But for encheson that we have not olyve that berith
grained leaf alwaye therefore we take ewe instead of palme
and olyve —Caxton, *Directory for Keeping Festivals*
(1493).

Yezad or **Yezdam**, called by the Greeks *Oromazdes* (4 syl), the principle of good in Persian mythology, opposed to *Ahriman* or *Arimannis* the principle of evil. *Yezad* created twenty-four good spirits, and, to keep them from the power of the evil one, enclosed them in an egg, but *Ahriman* pierced the shell, and hence there is no good without some admixture of evil.

Yezd (1 syl), chief residence of the fire-worshippers. Stephen says they have kept alive the sacred fire on mount *Ater Quedah* ("mansion of fire") for above 3000 years, and it is the ambition of every true fire-worshipper to die within the sacred city.

From *Yezd's* eternal Mansion of the Fire —
Where aged spirits in dreams of heaven expire
T Moore *Lalla Pookh* (The Fire-Worshippers 1817)

Ygerne [*Egen*], wife of *Gorlois* lord of *Tintagel* Castle, in Cornwall. King *Uther* tried to seduce her, but *Ygerne* resented the insult, whereupon *Uther* and *Gorlois* fought, and the latter was slain. *Uther* then besieged *Tintagel* Castle, took it, and compelled *Ygerne* to become his wife. Nine months afterwards, *Uther* died, and on the same day was *Arthur* born.

Then *Uther* in his wrath and heat, besieged
Ygerne within *Tintagel* and entered in
Enforced she was to wed him in her tears
And with a shameful swiftness.
Tennyson *Coming of Arthur*

Ygg'drasil', the great ash tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches extend over the whole earth, its top reaches heaven, and its roots hell. The three *Nornas* or *Fates* sit under the tree, spinning the events of man's life — *Scandinavian Mythology*.

By the *Urdar* fount dwelling,
Dry by day from the rill
The *Nornas* besprinkle
The ash *Yggdrasil*.
Lord Lytton *Harold* (1850)

Yguerne (See *YGERNE*)

Yn'iol, an earl of decayed fortune, father of *Enid*. He was ousted from his earldom by his nephew *Ed'yrn* (son of *Nudd*), called "The Sparrow-Hawk." When *Ed'yrn* was overthrown by prince *Geraint* in single combat, he was compelled to restore the earldom to his uncle. He is described in the *Mabinogion* as "a hoary-headed man, clad in tattered garments" — Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Enid").

He says to *Geraint* — I lost a great earldom as well as a
city and castle and this is how I lost them. I had
a nephew and when he came to his strength he
commanded of me his property but I withheld it from him.

So he made war upon me and wrested from me all that
I possessed. — *The Mabinogion* (Geraint the Son of
Erlin, twelfth century)

Yoglan (*Zacharias*), the old Jew chemist, in London — Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth)

Yohak, the giant guardian of the caves of Babylon — Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, v (1797)

Yor'ick, the king of Denmark's jester, "a fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy" — Shakespeare, *Hamlet Prince of Denmark* (1596)

Yorick, a humorous and careless parson, of Danish origin, and a descendant of *Yorick* mentioned in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* — Sterne, *Tristram Shandy* (1759)

Yorick, the lively witty sensible and heedless parson
is Sterne himself — Sir W. Scott.

Yorick (*Mr*), the pseudonym of the Rev. Laurence Sterne, attached to his *Sentimental Journey through France and Italy* (1768)

York, according to legendary history, was built by *Ebranc*, son of *Gwendolen* widow of king *Loerin*. *Geoffrey* says it was founded while "David reigned in Judaea," and was called *Cacer-branc* — *British History*, ii 7 (1142)

York (*New*), United States, America, is so called in compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II. It had been previously called "New Amsterdam" by the Dutch colonists, but when in 1664 its governor, *Stuyvesant*, surrendered to the English, its name was changed.

York (*Geoffrey archbishop* of), one of the high justices of England in the absence of *Richard Cœur de Lion* — Sir W. Scott, *The Tuhman* (time, Richard I)

York (*James duke of*), introduced by Sir W. Scott in *Woodstock* and in *Peveril of the Peal*

Yorke (*Oliver*), pseudonym of Francis Sylvester Mahony, editor of *Fraser's Magazine*. It is still edited under the same name.

Yorkshire Bite (*A*), a specially cute piece of overreaching, entrapping one into a profitless bargain. The monkey who ate the oyster and returned a shell to each litigant affords a good example.

Yorkshire Tragedy (*The*), author unknown (1604), was at one time printed with the name of Shakespeare.

Young "Whom the gods love die young"—Herodotos, *History* (See *Notes and Queries*, October 5, 1879)

* * Quoted by lord Byron in reference to Haidee—*Don Juan*, iv 12 (1820)

Young America J G Holland says "What we call *Young America* is made up of about equal parts of irreverence, conceit, and that popular moral quality familiarly known as *bias*."

Young Chevalier (*The*), Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James II. He was the second pretender (1720-1788)

Young England, a set of young aristocrats, who tried to revive the courtly manners of the Chesterfield school. They wore white waistcoats, patronized the pet poor, looked down upon shopkeepers, and were imitators of the period of Louis XIV. Disraeli has immortalized their ways and manners

Young Germany, a literary school, headed by Heinrich Heine [*Hi ny*], whose aim was to liberate politics, religion, and manners from the old conventional trammels

Young Ireland, followers of Daniel O Connell in politics, but wholly opposed to his abstention from war and insurrection in vindication of "their country's rights"

Young Italy, certain Italian refugees, who associated themselves with the French republican party, called the *Carbonnerie Democratique*. The society was first organized at Marseilles by Mazzini, and its chief object was to diffuse republican principles

Young Roscius, William Henry West Betty. When only 12 years old, he made £34,000 in fifty-six nights. He appeared in 1803, and very wisely retired from the stage in 1807 (1791-1874)

Young-and-Handsme, a beautiful fairy, who fell in love with Alidorus "the lovely shepherd." Mordicant, an ugly fairy, also loved him, and confined him in a dungeon. Zephyrus loved Young-and-Handsme, but when he found no reciprocity, he asked the fairy how he could best please her. "By liberating the lovely shepherd," she replied. "Fairies, you know, have no power over fairies, but you, being a god, have full power over the whole race." Zephyrus complied with this request, and restored Alidorus to the Castle of Flowers, when Young-and-

Handsme bestowed on him perpetual youth, and married him—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Young-and-Handsme," 1682)

Youwarkee, the name of the gawrey that Peter Wilkins married. She introduced the seaman to Nosmnbdsgrutt, the land of flying men and women—R. Pultock, *Peter Wilkins* (1750)

Ysaie le Triste [*E say' le Treest*], son of Tristram and Isold (wife of king Mark of Cornwall). The adventures of this young knight form the subject of a French romance called *Isau le Triste* (1522)

I did not think it necessary to contemplate the exploits with the gravity of Isale le Triste—Dunlop

Ysolde or Ysonde (2 syl), surnamed "The Fair," daughter of the king of Ireland. When sir Tristram was wounded in fighting for his uncle Mark, he went to Ireland, and was cured by the Fair Ysolde. On his return to Cornwall, he gave his uncle such a glowing account of the young princess that he was sent to propose offers of marriage, and to conduct the lady to Cornwall. The brave young knight and the fair damsel fell in love with each other on their voyage, and, although Ysolde married king Mark, she remained to the end her love for sir Tristram. King Mark, jealous of his nephew, banished him from Cornwall, and he went to Wales, where he performed prodigies of valour. In time, his uncle invited him back to Cornwall, but, the guilty intercourse being renewed, he was banished a second time. Sir Tristram now wandered over Spain, Lorraine, and Brittany, winning golden opinions by his exploits. In Brittany, he married the king's daughter, Ysolde or Ysonde of the *White Hand*, but neither loved her nor lived with her. The rest of the tale is differently told by different authors. Some say he returned to Cornwall, renewed his love with Ysolde the Fair, and was treacherously stabbed by his uncle Mark. Others say he was severely wounded in Brittany, and sent for his aunt, but died before her arrival. When Ysolde the Fair heard of his death, she died of a broken heart, and king Mark buried them both in one grave, over which he planted a rose bush and a vine.

Ysolde or Ysonde or Ysolt of the White Hand, daughter of the king of Brittany. Sir Tristram married her for her name's sake, but never loved her nor lived with her, because he loved his aunt

Zadig, the hero and title of a novel by Voltaire. **Zadig** is a wealthy young Babylonian, and the object of the novel is to show that the events of life are beyond human control.

Zad'kiel (3 syl), angel of the planet Jupiter — *Jewish Mythology*

Zad'kiel, the pseudonym of lieutenant Richard James Morrison, author of *Prophetic Almanac, Handbook of Astrology, etc.*

Zadoc, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is Sancroft archbishop of Canterbury.

Zadoc the priest, whom shunning power and place
His lowly mind advanced to David's grace
Pt. I. (1691)

Zaïde (2 syl), a young slave, who pretends to have been ill-treated by Adraste (2 syl), and runs to don Pèdre for protection. Don Pèdre sends her into the house, while he expostulates with Adraste "for his brutality." Now, Adraste is in love with Isidore, a Greek slave kept by don Pèdre, and when Zaïde is called forth, Isidore appears dressed in Zaïde's clothes. "There," says don Pèdre, "take her home, and use her well." "I will," says Adraste, and leads off Isidore — Molière, *Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Peintre* (1667).

Zaira, the mother of Eva Wentworth. She is a brilliant Italian, courted by de Courey. When deceived by him, she meditates suicide, but forbears, and sees Eva die tranquilly, and the faithless de Courey perish of remorse — Rev. C. R. Maturin, *Women* (a novel, 1822).

Zakkum or *Al Zakkûm*, the tree of death, rooted in hell, as the tree of life was in Eden. It is called in the *Korân* "the cursed tree" (ch. xvii). The fruit is extremely bitter, and any great evil or bitter draught is figuratively called *al Zakkûm*. The damned eat its bitter fruits and drink scalding hot water (ch. xxxvii).

The unallayable bitterness
Of Zaccoum's fruit accurst.

Southey *Thalaba the Destroyer* vii. 16 (1797)

Is this a better entertainment, or is it of the tree of *al Zakkûm*? — *Al Korân* xxxvii.

Zala, a peculiar ceremony of salutation amongst the Moors.

Zambo, the issue of an Indian and a negro.

Zambullo (*Don Cleophas Leandro Perez*), the person carried through the air by Asmodeus to the steeple of St.

Salvador, and shown, in a moment of time, the interior of every private dwelling around — Lesage, *The Devil on Two Sticks* (1707).

Cleaving the air at a greater rate than don Cleophas Leandro Perez Zambullo and his familiar — C. Dickens *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Zam'harir' (Al), that extreme cold to which the wicked shall be exposed after they leave the flames of hell or have drunk of the boiling water there — Sale, *Al Korân*, vi (notes).

Zam'ora, youngest of the three daughters of Balthazar. She is in love with Rolando, a young soldier, who fancies himself a woman-hater, and in order to win him she dresses in boy's clothes, and becomes his page, under the name of Eugenio. In this character, Zam'ora wins the heart of the young soldier by her fidelity, tenderness, and affection. When the proper moment arrives, she assumes her female attire, and Rolando, declaring she is no woman but an angel, marries her — J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804).

Zamti, the Chinese mandarin. His wife was Mandinê, and his son Hamet. The emperor of China, when he was about to be put to death by Ti'murkhan' the Tartar, committed to Zamti's charge his infant son Zaphum, and Zamti brought up this "orphan of China" as his own son, under the name of Ftan. Twenty years afterwards, Zamti was put to the rack by Timurkhan, and died soon afterwards — Murphy, *The Orphan of China* (1761).

Zanga, the revengeful Moor, the servant of don Alonzo. The Moor hates Alonzo for two reasons: (1) because he killed his father, and (2) because he struck him on the cheek, and although Alonzo has used every endeavour to conciliate Zanga, the revengeful Moor nurses his hate and keeps it warm. The revenge he wreaks is (1) to poison the friendship which existed between Alonzo and don Carlos by accusations against the don, and (2) to embitter the love of Alonzo for Leonora his wife. Alonzo, out of jealousy, has his friend killed, and Leonora makes away with herself. Having thus lost his best beloved, Zanga tells his dupe he has been imposed upon, and Alonzo, mad with grief, stabs himself. Zanga, content with the mischief he has done, is taken away to execution — Edward Young, *The Revenge* (1721).

* "Zanga" was the great character of Henry Mossop (1729-1773). It was also

a favourite part with J. Kemble (1757-1823)

Zano'ni, hero and title of a novel by lord Bulwer Lytton. Zano'ni is supposed to possess the power of communicating with spirits, prolonging life, and producing gold, silver, and precious stones (1842)

Zany of Debate George Canning was so called by Charles Lamb in a sonnet printed in *The Champion* newspaper. Posterity has not endorsed the judgment or wit of this ill-natured satire (1770-1827)

Zaphimri, the "orphan of China," brought up by Zamti, under the name of Etan

Ere yet the foe burst in
 'Zamti,' said he, preserve my cradled infant
 Save him from ruffians, train his youth to virtue
 He could no more the cruel spoiler seized him
 And dragged my king, from yonder altar dragged him
 Here on the blood-stained pavement while the queen
 And her dear fondlings, in one mingled heap
 Died in each others' arms.

Murphy *The Orphan of China* III. 1 (1761).

Zaphna, son of Alcānor chief of Mecca. He and his sister Palmira, being taken captives in infancy, were brought up by Mahomet, and Zaphna, not knowing Palmira was his sister, fell in love with her, and was in turn beloved. When Mahomet laid siege to Mecca, he employed Zaphna to assassinate Alcānor, and when he had committed the deed, discovered that it was his own father he had killed. Zaphna would have revenged the deed on Mahomet, but died of poison.—James Miller, *Mahomet the Impostor* (1740)

Zara, an African queen, widow of Aibnuc'aim, and taken captive by Manuel king of Granada, who fell in love with her. Zara, however, was intensely in love with Osmyn (alias prince Alphonso of Valentia), also a captive. Alphonso, being privately married to Alnuc'ina, could not return her love. She designs to liberate Osmyn, but, seeing a dead body in the prison, fancies it to be that of Osmyn, and kills herself by poison.—W. Congreve, *The Mourning Bride* (1697)

* * "Zara" was one of the great characters of Mrs Siddons (1755-1831)

Zu'a (in French *Zaïre*), the heroine and title of a tragedy by Voltaire (1733), adapted for the English stage by Aaron Hill (1733). Zara is the daughter of Lusignan d'Outremer king of Jerusalem and brother of Nerestan. Twenty years ago, Lusignan and his two children

had been taken captives. Nerestan was four years old at the time, and Zara, a mere infant, was brought up in the seraglio. Osman the sultan fell in love with her, and promised to make her his sultana, and as Zara loved him for himself, her happiness seemed complete. Nerestan, having been sent to France to obtain ransoms, returned at this crisis, and Osman fancied that he observed a familiarity between Zara and Nerestan, which roused his suspicions. Several things occurred to confirm them, and at last a letter was intercepted, appointing a rendezvous between them in a "secret passage" of the seraglio. Osman met Zara in the passage, and stabbed her to the heart. Nerestan was soon seized, and being brought before the sultan, told him he had slain his sister, and the sole object of his interview was to inform her of her father's death, and to bring her his dying blessing. Osman now saw his error, commanded all the Christian captives to be set at liberty, and stabbed himself.

Zaramilla, wife of Tinaerio king of Micomicon, in Egypt. He was told that his daughter would succeed him, that she would be dethroned by the giant Pandafilando, but that she would find in Spain the gallant knight of La Mancha, who would redress her wrongs, and restore her to her throne.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. 3 (1605)

Zaraph, the angel who loved Nama. It was Nama's desire to love intensely and to love holily, but as she fixed her love on an angel and not on God, she was doomed to abide on earth till the day of consummation, then both Nama and Zaraph will be received into the realms of everlasting love.—T. Moore, *Loves of the Angels* (1822)

Zauberflöte (*Die*), a magic flute, which had the power of inspiring love. When bestowed by the powers of darkness, the love it inspired was sensual love, but when by the powers of light, it became subservient to the very highest and holiest purposes. It guided Tamino and Pamina through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis).—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791)

Zayde, the chief character in a French romance by Mde Lafayette (seventeenth century)

Zeal (*Arabella*), in Shadwell's comedy *The Fair Quaker of Deal* (1617).

This comedy was altered by L. Thompson in 1720

Zedekiah, one of general Harrison's servants—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Ze'gris and the Abencerra'ges [*A' ten ee rah' le*], an historical romance, professing to be history, and printed at Alen'la in 1604. It was extremely popular, and had a host of imitations

Zeid, Mahomet's freedman. "The prophet" adopted him as his son, and gave him **Zenab** (or **Zenobia**) for a wife, but falling in love with her himself, Zeid gave her up to the prophet. She was Mahomet's cousin, and within the prohibited degrees, according to the *Korân*

Zenab or **ZLNOIA**, wife of Zeid. Mahomet's freedman and adopted son. As Mahomet wished to have her, Zeid resigned her to the prophet. Zenab was the daughter of Amima, Mahomet's aunt

Zenab (2 syl), wife of Hodeirah (3 syl) an Arab. She lost her husband and all her children, except one, a boy named Thal'aba. Weary of life, the angel of death took her, while Thalaba was yet a youth—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797)

Zeleucus or **Zaleucus**, a Loerensian lawgiver, who enacted that adulterers should be deprived of their eyes. His own son being proved guilty, Zeleucus pulled out one of his own eyes, and one of his son's eyes, that "two eyes might be paid to the law"—Valerius Maximus, *De Iactis Diciturque*, v 5, exl 3

How many now will tread Zeleucus steps?
G. L'Escoigne. *The Steele Glas* (died 1577)

Zel'ica, the betrothed of Azim. When it was rumoured that he had been slain in battle, Zelica joined the harem of the Veiled Prophet as "one of the elect of paradise." Azim returned from the wars, discovered her retreat, and advised her to flee with him, but she told him that she was now the prophet's bride. After the death of the prophet, Zelica assumed his veil, and Azim, thinking the veiled figure to be the prophet, rushed on her and killed her.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet," etc., 1817)

Zelis, the daughter of a Persian officer. She was engaged to a man in the middle age of life, but just prior to the wedding he forsook her for a richer bride. The father of Zelis challenged him, but was killed. Zelis now took lodging with a courtesan, and went with her to Italy,

but when she discovered the evil courses of her companion, she determined to become a nun, and started by water for Rome. She was taken captive by corsairs, and sold from master to master, till at length Hingpo rescued her, and made her his wife—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World* (1759)

Zelma'ne (3 syl), the assumed name of Pyrœolês when he put on female attire—Sir Philip Sidney, *Arcadia* (1590)

Sir Philip has preserved such a matchless decorum that Pyrœolês' manhood suffers no stain for the effeminacy of Zelma'ne—C. Lamb.

Zelu'eo, the only son of a noble Sicilian family, accomplished and fascinating, but spoiled by maternal indulgence, and at length rioting in dissipation. In spite of his gaiety of manner, he is a standing testimony that misery accompanies vice—Dr. John Moore, *Zeluco* (a novel, 1786)

Ze'mma, one of the four who, next in authority to Uriel, preside over our earth—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii (1748)

Zemzem, a fountain at Mecca. The Mohammedans say it is the very spring which God made to slake the thirst of Ishmael, when Hagar was driven into the wilderness by Abraham. A bottle of this water is considered a very valuable present, even by princes

There were also a great many bottles of water from the fountain of Zemzem at Mecca.—*Arabian Nights* (The Purveyor's Story)

Zemzem, a well, where common believers abide, who are not equal to prophets or martyrs. The prophets go direct to paradise, and the latter await the resurrection in the form of green birds—*Al Korân*

Zenel'ophon, the beggar-girl who married king Cophet'ua of Africa. She is more generally called Penel'ophon—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv se 1 (1591)

Zenjebl, a stream in paradise, flowing from the fountain Salsabil. The word means "ginger"

Their attendants [in paradise] shall go round with vessels of silver and there shall be given to them to drink cups of wine mixed with the water of Zenjebl.—*Al Korân* lxxvi.

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who claimed the title of "Queen of the East." She was defeated by Aurelian and taken prisoner in A. D. 273

Zeno'cia, daughter of Charino, and the chaste troth-plight wife of Arnol'do. While Arnol'do is wantonly loved by the

rich Hippol'ya, Zenobia is dishonourably pursued by the governor count Clodio — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647)

Zephalinda, a young lady who has tasted the delights of a London season, taken back to her home in the country, to find enjoyment in needlework, dull aunts, and rooks

Over her cold coffee trifle with her spoon
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon
Pope *Epistle to Miss Blount* (1715)

Zeph'on, a cherub who detected Satan squatting in the garden, and brought him before Gabriel the archangel. The word means "searcher of secrets." Milton makes him "the guardian angel of paradise."

Ithuriel and Zephon, with winged speed
Search thro' this garden leave unsearched no nook
But chide where those two fair creatures lodge
Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harm.
Milton *Paradise Lost* iv 788 (1665)

Zephyr (See MORGAN, p 660)

Zerbinette (3 syl'), the daughter of Argante (2 syl'), stolen from her parents by gypsies when four years old, and brought up by them. Leandre, the son of seignior Géronte, fell in love with her, and married her, but the gypsies would not give her up without being paid £30. Scapin wrung this money from Géronte, pretending it was to ransom Léandre, who had been made a prisoner by some Turks, who intended to sell him in Algiers for a slave unless his ransom was brought within two hours. The old man gave Scapin the money grudgingly, and Scapin passed it over to the gypsies, when a bracelet led to the discovery that Zerbinette was the daughter of seignior Argante, a friend of Léandre's father, and all parties were delighted at the different revelations — Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671)

* * In the English version, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, by Thomas Otway, Zerbinette is called "Lucia," her father Argante is called "Thrift," Léandre is Anglicized into "Leander," Géronte becomes "Gripe," and the sum of money is £200

Zerbi'no, son of the king of Scotland, and intimate friend of Orlando — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

Zerh'na, a rustic beauty, about to be married to Masetto, when don Giovanni

allured her away under the promise of making her a fine lady — Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (opera, 1787)

Zerl'na, in Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo* (1830)

Zesbet, daughter of the sage Oueha of Jerusalem. She had four husbands at the same time, viz, Abdal Motallab (the sage), Yaarab (the judge), Abou'telub (a doctor of law), and Temimdari (a soldier). Zesbet was the mother of the prophet Mahomet. Mahomet appeared to her before his birth in the form of a venerable old man, and said to her

You have found favour before Allah. Look upon me I am Mahomet, the great friend of God, he who is to enlighten the earth. Thy virtues Zesbet and thy beauty have made me prefer thee to all the daughters of Mecca. Thou shalt for the future be named Aminata [sic]. Then turning to the husbands he said "You have seen me she is yours and you are hers. Labour then with a holy zeal to bring me into the world to enlighten it. All men who shall follow the law which I shall preach, may have four wives, but Zesbet shall be the only woman who shall be lawful, the wife of four husbands at once. It is the least privilege I can grant the woman of whom I choose to be born." — Corneille de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* (History of the Birth of Mahomet, 1743).

(The mother of Mahomet is generally called Aminna, not Aminata)

Zeus (1 syl'), the Grecian Jupiter. The word was once applied to the blue firmament, the upper sky, the arch of light, but in Homeric mythology, Zeus is king of gods and men, the conscious embodiment of the central authority and administrative intelligence which holds states together, the supreme ruler, the sovereign source of law and order, the fountain of justice, and final arbiter of disputes

Zeuxis and Parrhasios. In a contest of skill, Zeuxis painted some grapes so naturally that birds pecked at them. Confident of success, Zeuxis said to his rival, "Now let Parrhasios draw aside his curtain, and show us his production." "You behold it already," replied Parrhasios, "and have mistaken it for real drapery." Whereupon, the prize was awarded to him, for Zeuxis had deceived the birds, but Parrhasios had deceived Zeuxis.

MIRÓ's painting of a cow was mistaken by a herd of bulls for a living animal, and Apellós's painting of the horse Bucephalos deceived several marcs who ran about it neighing.

QUINTIN MATSYS, of Antwerp, fell love with Lisa, daughter of Johann Mandyn, but Mandyn vowed his daughter should marry only an artist. Matsys studied painting, and brought his first

picture to show how Mandyn was not at home, but had left a picture of his favourite pupil Hans Floris, representing the "fallen angels," on an easel. Quentin painted a bee on the outstretched limb, and when Mandyn returned he tried to brush it off, whereupon the deception was discovered. The old man's heart was moved, and he gave Quentin his daughter in marriage, saying, "You are a true artist, greater than Johann Mandyn." This painting is in Antwerp Cathedral.

Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that King Felipe IV, entering the studio, thought the painting was the admiral, and spoke to it as such, reproving the supposed officer for being in the studio wasting his time, when he ought to have been with the fleet.

Zillah, beloved by Hamuel a brutish eat. Zillah rejected his suit, and Hamuel vowed ven, once. Accordingly, he gave out that Zillah had intercourse with the devil, and she was condemned to be burnt alive. God averted the flames, which consumed Hamuel, but Zillah stood unharmed, and the snail to which she was bound threw forth white roses, "the first ever seen on earth since paradise was lost"—Southey. (See *Rose*, p. 915, col. 1, last art.)

Zimmerman (*Idam*), the old burgher of Soleure, one of the Swiss deputies to Charles "the Bold" of Burgundy—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Germany* (time, Edward IV.)

Zim'ri, one of the six Wise Men of the East led by the guiding star to Jesus.

Lord Macaulay (1841) but they treated him with contempt as a Jew. He prevailed on one of them to befriend him.—*Macaulay's Works* (1841)

Zimri, in Drude's satire of *Abalom and Achitophel*, is the second duke of Buckingham. As Zimri conspired against Aza king of Judah, so the duke of Buckingham "formed parties and joined factions"—*1 Ains* vi. 9.

One of the chief's were princes in the land
In the first rank of those did Zimri stand—
A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one but all—a virtuous one,
A life in children always in the wrong—
Was everything by turns, and nothing long.
1.1.1 (1641)

Zino'bi (*Mohammed*), king of Syria, tributary to the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, of very humane disposition—*Arabian Nights* ("Ganem, the Slave of Love")

Zineu'ra, in Boccaccio's *Decameron* (day 11, Nov. 9), is the "Imogen" of

Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. She assumed male attire with the name of Sicurano da Finale (Imogen assumed male attire and the name Ildelf), Zineu'ra's husband was Bernard Lomellin, and the villain was Ambroce (Imogen's husband was Posthumus Leonatus, and the villain Iachimo). In Shakespeare, the British king Cymbeline takes the place assigned by Boccaccio to the sultan.

Ziska or Zizka, John of Trocznow, a Bohemian nobleman, leader of the Hussites. He fought under Henry V at Agincourt. His sister had been seduced by a monk, and whenever he heard the shriek of a catholic at the stake, he called it "his sister's bridal song." The story goes that he ordered his men at death to be made into drum-heads (1360-1424).

Some say that John of Trocznow was called "Ziska" because he was "one-eyed," but that is a mistake—Ziska was a family name, and does not mean "one-eyed," either in the Polish or Bohemian language.

For every page of text shall a life
Of your sister's be given out on a drum,
Like Ziska's skin to be at alarm to all
I shall cry woe to.

Lyron Werner 1. (1827)

For every page of text shall a life
Of your sister's be given out on a drum,
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Lyron Werner 1. (1827)

Zobeide [*Zobaydah*], half-sister of Amine. She had two sisters, who were turned into little black dogs by way of punishment for eating Zobeide and "the prince" from the petrified city into the sea. Zobeide was rescued by the "fairy serpent," who had metamorphosed the two sisters, and Zobeide was enjoined to give the two dogs a hundred lashes every day. Ultimately, the two dogs were restored to their proper forms, and married two calenders, "sons of kings." Zobeide married the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, and Amine was restored to Amm, the caliph's son, to whom she was already married—*Arabian Nights* ("History of Zobeide").

While the caliph was absent from Bagdad, Zobeide cursed his favourite (named Fetnab) to be buried alive, for which she was divorced—*Arabian Nights* ("Ganem, the Slave of Love").

Zohak, the giant who keeps the "mouth of hell." He was the fifth of the Pischadian dynasty, and was a lineal descendant of Shedad king of Ad. He murdered his predecessor, and invented both slaying men alive and killing them

by crucifixion. The devil kissed him on the shoulders, and immediately two serpents grew out of his back and fed constantly upon him. He was dethroned by the famous blacksmith of Ispahan, and appointed by the devil to keep hell-gate—D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697).

Zohara, the queen of love, and mother of mischief. When Harut and Marut were selected by the host of heaven to be judges on earth, they judged righteous judgment till Zohara, in the shape of a lovely woman, appeared before them with her complaint. They then both fell in love with her and tried to corrupt her, but she flew from them to heaven, and the two angel-judges were for ever shut out.

The Persian Magi have a somewhat similar tradition of these two angels, but add that after their "fall," they were suspended by the feet, head downwards, in the territory of Babel.

The Jews tell us that Shamhoza, "the judge of all the earth," debauched himself with women, repented, and by way of penance was suspended by the feet, head downwards, between heaven and earth—Bereshit rabbi (in *Gen* 11:2).

Zohauk, the Nubian slave, a disguise assumed by Sir Kenneth—Sir W Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I).

Zoilos (in Latin *Zoilus*), a grammarian, witty, shrewd, and spiteful. He was nicknamed "Homer's Scourge" (*Homero-mastix*), because he assailed the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* with merciless severity. He also flew at Plato, Isocrates, and other high game.

The Sword of Zoilos, the pen of a critic.

Zoilus J. Dennis, the critic whose attack on Pope produced *The Dunciad*, was so called (1657-1733).

Zoleikha (3 syl), Potiphar's wife—Sale, *Al Koran*, vii (note).

Zone Tennyson refers to the zone or girdle of Orion in the lines

Like those three stars of the airy giant's zone,
That glitter burnished by the frosty dark.
The Princess, v (1830)

Zophiel [*Zo fel*], "of cherubim the swiftest wing." The word means "God's spy." Zophiel brings word to the heavenly host that the rebel crew were preparing a second and fiercer attack.

Zophiel of cherubim the swiftest wing
Came flying and in mid air aloud thus cried
"Arm, warriors, arm for fight!"

Milton Paradise Lost, vi. 635 (1665)

Zorai'da (3 syl), a Moorish lady, daughter of Agimora to the richest man in Barbary. On being baptized, she had received the name of Maria, and, eloping with a Christian captive, came to Andalusia—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* I iv 9-11 ("The Captive," 1605).

Zorphee (2 syl), a fairy in the romance of *Amadis de Gaul* (thirteenth century).

Zosimus, the patriarch of the Greek Church—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Zounds, a corrupt contraction of "his wounds," as *zoo's* is "his hooks," and *z'd* death "his death." Of course, by "his" Jesus Christ is meant. "Odd splinter" is a contraction of *Gods plut und hur nails* ("God's blood and the nails"). Sir John Perrot, a natural son of Henry VIII, was the first to use the oath of "God's wounds," which queen Elizabeth adopted, but the ladies of her court muned it into *zounds* and *zouter/ins*.

Zulal, that soft, clear, and delicious water which the happy drink in paradise.

"Barishing beauty universal mistress of hearts" replied I thou art the water of Zulal I burn with the thirst of love and must die if you reject me.—Comte de Caylus *Oriental Tales* (The Basket 1743).

Zuleika [*Zu lee' kah*], daughter of Gassier [*Djaf' fir*] pacha of Abydos. Falling in love with Selim, her cousin, she flees with him, and promises to be his bride, but the father tracks the fugitives and shoots Selim, whereupon Zuleika dies of a broken heart—Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1813).

Never was a faultless character more delicately or more justly delineated than that of Lord Byron's Zuleika. Her lofty her intelligence her strict sense of duty and her undeviating love of truth appear to have been originally blended in her mind rather than inculcated by education. She is always natural always attractive always affectionate and it must be admitted that her affections are not unworthily bestowed.—George Ellis.

Zulichrum (*The enchanted princess* of), in the story told by Agelastes the cynic, to count Robert.—Sir W Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Zulzul, the sage whose life was saved in the form of a rat by Gedy the youngest of the four sons of Coreud. Zulzul gave him, in gratitude, two poniards, by the help of which he could climb the highest tree or most inaccessible castle—Gucullette, *Chinese Tales* ("Coreud and His Four Sons," 1728).

APPENDIX I.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, OR AUTHORS BY PEN, PENCIL, AND CHISEL

- Abbott, D.D.** (Edwin Abbott) London, 1838-
 Bible Lessons, 1872
 Cambridge Sermons 1875
 Concordance to Pop., 1875
 Parables for Children 18 0
 Shakespearean Grammar (A) 1870
 Through Nature to Christ, 1877
Abbott (Jacob), born at Mallicoet, Maine, U.S.,
 1803-1879
 Corner Stone (The) 1826
 Way to do Good (The) 1836
 Young Christian (The) 1825
Abbott (Rev. Dr John S. C.) brother of Jacob
 Abbott, 1806-1877
 Kings and Queens, or Life in a Palace 1839
 Life of Napoleon 1855
 Mother at Home (The) 1845
A'Beckett (Arthur William) Hammer-smith,
 1814-
 About Town (a comedy in three acts) 1873
 Faded Flowers (a drama) 1874
 Fallen among Thieves (a novel), 1870
 Ghost of Grey-stone Grange (The) 1877
 L.S.D. (a comedy in three acts) 1872
 On Strike (a play), 1877
 Editor of the *Glovesmith and the Tomahawk*
A'Beckett (Gilbert Abbott), comic dramatic
 writer and humorist, 1811-1856
 Comic Blackstone 1846
 Comic History of England, 1847-48
 Comic History of Rome, 1849-50
 (Above 30 plays)
Abel, C. M.D. (John) physician and
 philosopher (Aberdeen) 1781-1844
 Inquiry Concerning the Intellectual Powers,
 1830 1833
 Philosophy of Moral Feeling 1835
 Researches on Diseases of the Brain etc., 1823
Abrahamson (John) gardener (near Lahn-
 burgh), 1726-1806
 Every Man his own Gardener, 1767
Abrahamson, M.D. (David), Scotland, 1620-
 1695
 Academia Scholastica, 1687
 Discourse on Wit 1685
Adam, L.L.D. (Alexander) born near Forres,
 1741-1809
 Classical Biography (Dictionary of), 1800
 Latin Dictionary 1809
 Latin and English Grammar (Principles of),
 1772
 Roman Antiquities 1791
Adams (John) second president of the United
 States, 1735-1826
 Defence of the Constitution of the United
 States 1787
Adams (Joseph) born at Milston, in Wilt-
 shire, 1672-1719
Prose Works
 Freeholder (The), 1715-16
 Guardian (The) 1713
 Letter [to Lord Halifax] 1703
 Spectator (The) 1711-12 1714 (His sketches
 of Sir Roger de Coverley, Sir Andrew Free-
 port, and Will Honeycomb in these papers
 are admirable)
 Tatler (The), 1709-11
Poetical Works
 Campaign (The), i.e. The Victory of Blen-
 heim (10 syl. rhyme), 1705
 Cato (a tragedy) 1713
 Divine Poems, 1723
 Evidences of the Christian Religion, pos'thu-
 mous 1807
 Poems, 1712, 1719
 (Life by Richard Steele 1724, Tickell
 1765, Sprengel, 1810, Lucy Allin, 1843,
 Macaulay, 1843, Llewellyn 1857)
Adams (John), historian, London, 1764-
 1845
 History of England, 1802 (from the Acces-
 sion of George III to the Peace of 1793)
 History of France, 1893 (from 1790 to the
 Peace of 1802)
Agassiz (Louis) naturalist, born at Orbe in
 Switzerland, but lived in America 1807-
 1873
 Elements of Zoology (German) 1851
 Essay on Classification, 1859
 Fossil Fish (French), 1833-42
 Lake Superior its Physical Character, Vege-
 tables and Animals, 1850
 Salmonida 1839
 Studies on Glaciers (French), 1810

- System of Glaciers, or Researches on Glaciers, 1847
 Zoological Bibliography, 1848-60
AIKIN, M.D. (John), *miscellaneous writer*, Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire, 1747-1822
 Annals of the Reign of George III, 1822 (between 1813 and 1820)
 Biography (General), 1799-1816
 Calendar of Nature, 1784
 England delineated, 1788
 Evenings at Home, 1795
 Lives of John Selden and Abp. Usher, 1773 (His Wife, by Lucy Aikin 1823)
AIKIN (Lucy), *miscellaneous writer*, Warrington, in Lancashire 1781-1864
 Addison (Life of) 1843
 Memoirs of John Aikin, M.D. 1824
 Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, 1818
 Memoirs of the Court of James I., 1822 (Her Life, by Lebreton)
AIKEN (Henry), *Hebraist* & nonconformist, 622
 Allusions on the Five Books of Moses 1627
AIKEN (Robert), born at Eccles, in Lancashire 1668-1743
 An Dictionary, 1714-36
AIKIN (William Francis) *traveller*, born at Peter 1807-
 Researches in Assyria etc. 1838
 Researches in Asia Minor etc. 1842
 Aikin's Track of the Fen Thousand self with women, repeated, "of penance was suspended by dist, Map held downwards, between heav earth — Beresht rabbi (in Gen vi 2),

Zohauk, the Nubian slave, a disguise assumed by Sir Kenneth — Sir W. Scott, *The Zohman* (time, Richard I)

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Zophiel of cherubim the swiftest wing
 Came flying, and in mild air aloud thus cried
 "Arm warriors arm for fight."

Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 835 (1667)

Stanley Brereton, 1881 (His last)
 Star Chamber (The) 1854
 Talbot Harland, 1870
 Tale of the Plague, 1841
 Tower Hill, 1871
 Tower of London 1843
 Windsor Castle, 1843

Poetry

- Ballads 1855
 The Combat of the Thirly, 1860
AIRD (Thomas), *poet*, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 1802-1876
 Devil's Dream (The), a weird poem, 1856
 Poetical Works, 1842, 1856, 1878
 Religious Characteristics (prose-poetry) 1827
 Summer's Day (The), a poem full of word painting 1842
 The Old Bachelor (tales and sketches) 1845
AIRD L.L.D. (Sir George Biddell), *astronomer*, born at Alnwick Northumberland, 1801-
 Astronomical Observations 1829-38
 Errors of Observation, 1861
 Figure of the Earth (The) (For the *Metro-politana*)
 Gravitation (for the *Penny Cyclopædia*), 1837
 Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy, 1849
 Magnetism, 1870
 Sound 1869
 Trigonometry (for the *Encyclopædia Metro-politana*) 1855
AIRD (William) *botanist*, born near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1731-1793
 Hortus howensis, 1789
AIRSIDE (Mark) *poet*, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1721-1770
 British Philippi (blank verse) 1738 -
 Epistle to Curio (10 syl rhyme) 1744, altered to Ode to Curio, in Spenserian stanzas, 1744
 Nalades (Hymn to the) 1746
de Odes 1740, 1744, 1747, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1754, 1758
 Pleasures of the Imagination (three books in blank verse) 1744 (His chief poem)
G Re-act in 1757, but the first cast is by far the best
 (His Wife, by Bucke, 1832, by Dyce. See also Dr Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*) Satirically sketched by Smollett in *Peregrine Pickle*, as a pedant who gives a classical entertainment
ALABASTER (William), *Hebraist* born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, 1567-1640
 Lexicon Pentaglotton, 1637
 Roxana (a tragedy acted at Cambridge) 1632
ALAN, abbot of Tewkesbury, (?) 1141-1201
 Life of Thomas à Becket, about 1190
ALAN OF LYNN (?) 1350-1420
 Moralia Bibliorum about 1400
ALCOCK, L.L.D. (John) bishop of Ely, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1435-1500
 Jesus College Cambridge, 1486
 Mons Perfectionis, 1497
 Spouseage of a Virgin to Christ, 1486
ALCOCK (Sir Rutherford), London, 1808-
 Art and Art Industries in Japan 1878
 Capital of the Tycoon (The) a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan 1863
ALCUIN (Flaccus Albinus), *Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar*, York 735-804
 Charlemagne invited him to his court, 783
 The best of his numerous works are his *Dia-*

- logic on Rhetoric, and his Book on the Seven Arts*
 His works were compiled by And e Duchesne 1617, in folio by the abbot Frobenius 1717, and by the abbot Migne in his *Patrologia*, 1851
 (His life was written both by Duchesne and by Jacobinius by professor Lorenz in 1829 translated by Jane Mary Slee 1837)
ALDRICH D D (Henry) poet musical composer, etc., Westminster, 1647-1710 He was made dean of Christchurch 1670
Artis Logice Elementa 1691
Elements of Civil Architecture 1700
Pleasant Musical Companion (lib) 1726
 (Dr Aldrich composed the round, *Mark the lony Christ church bells*)
ALDRICH (Thomas Bailey) poet born at Portsmouth in New Hampshire U S 1736-
Ballad of Baby Bell and other Poems 1856
Bells (The) 1855
Cloth of Gold and other Poems 1874
Courses of True Love never did run Smooth 1850
Pamphila, and other Poems, 1865
Four Tales
Marriage Day 1873
Out of his Heart (a romance), 1862.
Puttner Palace 1874
Quoniam Shiloh, 1877
Society of a Pad Boy, 1850
ALEXANDER (Joseph Addison), born at Philadelphia, U S 1692-
Earlier Prose 1840 of Isaiah 1846
The Psalms Translated and Explained 1850
ALEXANDER (William), first earl of Stirling poet 1570-1640
Aurora 1604
Monarchical Tragedies (Cæsar, Darius the Alexander and Julius Cæsar), 1607
Recreations with the Muses 1637
ALEXANDER or HALLS the "Irrefragable Doctor," 1645
Summa Universæ Theologiæ, written at the command of pope Innocent IV (best edition 1576)
ALFORD D D (Henry) dean of Canterbury, biblical scholar London 1810-1871
Chapters on the Poets of Greece, 1841
Greek Testament, edited 1841-61 (This is his chief work)
New Testament for English Readers, 1863-69
Queen's English (The) 1861
Poetry
Abbot of Muchelney and other Poems 1841
Poems and Poetical Fragments, 1831
School of the Heart and other Poems 1835
ALFRED our Great King of England, born at Wantage, in Berkshire 849, 871-901
Translations
Bede's Ecclesiastical History
The Bible, about 850
Boethius On the Consolation of Philosophy
Orosius, Universal History
The Pastoral of Gregory I On the Care of the Soul
Selections from St Augustine
Original Works
Chronicles, Institutes, Laws of the West Saxons, Meditations, etc.
 (His life, by Asser, 1674, Robert Powell, 1634, Spelman, 1678, A Bicknell, 1777 Stollberg 1816, Dr Pauli)
ALISON (Alexander), 1812-
Church and the World Reconciled (The), 1864
Improvement of Society, (The) 1861
Philosophy and History of Civilization (The), 1860
ALISON (Rev Archibald) theologian and aesthetist Edinburgh, 1757-1839
Essay on Taste 1784
ALISON (Sir Archibald), historian Son of the above Born at Kenley, in Shropshire, 1792-1867
Criminal Law of Scotland (The) 1833
England in 1816, published 1815
Essays 1850
History of Europe during the French Revolution (10 vols), 1833-1842
History of Europe from the fall of Napoleon (9 vols), 1853-59
Life of Marlborough, 1848
Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir C Stewart, 1861
Practice of the Criminal Law, 1831
Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland, 1832
Principles of Population 1840
ALLAN R A (Sir William), born at Edinburgh 1762-1850
Battle of Prestonpans, 1842
Circassian Captives, 1815
Death of the Regent Moray, 1825
John Knox admonishing Queen Mary, 1823
Polish Village, 1834
Queen Mary signing her Abdication, 1824
Slave Market at Constantinople (The) 1837
Waterloo (two pictures) That from the English position was bought by the duke of Wellington
ALLEN (Pichard) nonconformist minister, born at Ditch, 1611-1691
Companion for Prayer (A), 1690
Godly Fear, 1674
Heaven Opened 1665
Vindicta Pietatis 1665
World Conquered (The), 1663
ALLERTON (Joseph), nonconformist divine, Doxwicz 1673-1668
Alarm to the Unconverted 1672
Assembly's Shorter Catechism (Explanation of the) 1656
Call to Archippus (A) 1664
(Life, by R Baxter, 1672, Geo Newton, 1673)
ALLFORD (William), son of Richard Allfene, 1623-1677
Milkminium (The)
ALLFORD M D (John) 1741
Synopsis Medicine Practica
ALLFORD M D (John), miscellaneous writer, Redford near Edinburgh, 1770-1843
Illustrations of Hume's Essay on Liberty and Necessity, 1795
Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, 1830
Indication of the Independence of Scotland, 1833
Translated "Cuvier's Animal Economy," 1801
ALLFORD (Rev John), nonconformist divine, 1771-1839

- Modern Judaism 1816 (The best book extant on the subject)
- ALLEN (Thomas), *nonconformist divine*, 1608-1673
- Chain of Scripture Chronology, 1659
- Practice of a Holy Life
- ALLAN (Thomas) 1803-1833
- Antiquities of London, 1824-27
- History of Lincolnshire 1832
- History of London, 1829
- History of Yorkshire 1830
- ALLEN (Richard) *—1717
- Biographia Ecclesiastica 1671
- Vindicta Pietatis, 1664-66
- ALLRY (William), cardinal of England, born at Rossall, Sutherland, 1532-1591 (Called *Alanus*)
- Admonition to the Nobles and People of England and Ireland 1538
- Apologie for the Institution of Two Colleges, Rome and Rheims 1581
- Authority of the Priesthood to remit Sinnes 1567
- Defense of the Bull excommunicating Queen Elizabeth 1586
- Defense of the Doctrine touching Purgatory, etc., 1565
- True, Sincere, and Moderato Defense of Christian Catholics, 1563
- ALLINSON, J. D. (Samuel Austen), born in Philadelphia 1816-
- A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors 1853-1875
- ALLIES (Thomas William) Bristol 1813-
Church of England cleared from the Charge of Schism 1846
- Dr Pusey and the Ancient Church, 1866
- Formation of Christendom (In three parts), 1865-75
- Royal Supremacy, etc 1850
- St Peter, his Name and Office, etc., 1852
- See of St Peter (The), 1850
- ALLINGHAM (William) *poet*, Ballyshannon, 1823-
- Dry and Night Songs, 1854-55
- Fifty Modern Poems 1855
- Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland (a poem in 12 chapters) 1864
- Music master (The) and other Poems, 1857
- Poems 1850
- Songs, Ballads, and Stories, 1877
(Editor of *Frazer's Magazine* 1874)
- ALLIN, J. D. (Pierre) a refugee in England at the evacuation of Nantes 1641-1717
- Diatriba de Anno et Mense Natali Jesu Christi 1710
- Dissertation on the Rise of the Trisagium or Doxology, 1674
- Reflexions on the Books of the Holy Scripture, 1688
- Remarks on the History of the Albigenses, 1692
- Remarks on the History of the Churches of Piedmont, 1690
- ALMA-TADEMA, A. R. A. (Lawrence) a resident in London born at Orouryp in the Netherlands, 1836-
- After the Dance, 1876
- Agrippina visiting the Ashes of Germanicus 1866
- Audience at Agrippa's (A.), 1876
- Autumn, 1874
- Between Hope and Fear, 1877
- Catullus at Lesbos, 1865
- Cherries (The), 1873
- Cleopatra, 1876
- Couvalescent (The) 1869
- Death of the Firstborn, 1873
- Dinner (The), 1873
- Education of the Grandchildren of Clotilde 1861
- Egyptian Game, 1865
- Entrance to a Roman Theatre, 1866
- Fishing 1873
- Flower Market, 1868
- Flowers 1868
- Fredegonda and Protextatus, 1864
- Good Friends 1874
- Greek Pottery, 1871
- Creek Wine, 1872
- Halt (The) 1872
- How they amused themselves in Egypt 1866
- Thousand Years Ago, 1863
- Improvisatore (The) 1872
- Joseph, Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries, 1871
- Juggler (A), 1870
- Love Missile (A), 1878
- Mummy (The) 1867, 1872
- Negro (A), 1869
- On the Steps of the Capitol 1874
- Phidias and the Lign Marbles, 1868
- Picture Gallery (A) 1874
- Pyrrhic Dance, 1869
- Reproaches, 1872
- Roman Amateur (A) 1863 1870
- Roman Emperor (A) 1866
- Sculptor's Model (A), 1876
- Sculpture Gallery (A) 1874, 1875
- Seasons (The) four pictures, 1876
- Siesta (The) 1863, 1873
- Soldier of Marathon (The) 1865
- Tarquinius Superbus 1867
- Une Fete Intime 1871
- Venantius Fortunatus at Radagonde, 1862
- Vintage (The) 1870
- Waterpots 1875
- Wine-shop (A) 1869
- ALSOP (Antony) *poet*, etc 1660-1727
- Fabularum Alsopcarum Delectus 1698
- ALSOP (Vincent) *Presbyterian minister*, *—1703
- Antisozzo 1675
- Melus Inquiritum 1679
- Mischief of Impositions (The) 1680
- ALSTON M. D. (Charles), *botanist* born at Liddio Wood 1683-1760
- Tirocinium Botanicum l. dinburgense 1753
- AMES (Joseph) *antiquary* Great Yarmouth, 1639-1759
- Catalogue of [2000] English Heads, 1748
- Parentalia 1750
- Iypographical Antiquities 1749 (This is an account of printing in England etc.)
- AMES D. D. (William) Norfolk, 1576-1633
- De Conscientie et ejus Jure, 1630
- Fresh Suit against Roman Ceremonies, etc., 1633
- Medulla Theologiae, 1623
- Puritanismus Anglicanus 1610
- AMHURST (Nicholas), *satirical writer*, born at Marden, in Kent, 1706-1742
- Craftsman (The), 1729-30
- Terra Filius, 1721

- ANDERTON (Rev. William Henry) London, 1816—
 Afflictions with the Saints 1841
 By night, a Story of the People 1850
 Christ All Year (The) 1871
 In the Snow 1866
 Tales of Mount St. Bernard
 The Modern Home 1877
 Queen Franz the Catholic Crusade 1862
 Seven Acts of Charwell (The) 1864
 ANDERSON (Adam) & ARNOLD, 1822-1869
 Historical and Chronological Deduction of
 Trade and Commerce 1762
 ANDERSON (Alexander) mathematician Aber-
 deen 1822-1819
 Exercitium Mathematicarum Decem Libri
 1619
 Computandi Apollonii redidit 1812
 ANDERSON (Sir James), barrister, born at
 Edinburgh 1810-1865
 Reports posthumous 1871
 ANDERSON (Rev. James) Edinburgh 1810-1865
 And Godly Treatise on the First and Second
 Commandments of Christ, with the Tune of the
 White Church, 1825
 ANDERSON (James) architect, Edinburgh
 1822-1872
 Collections relating to the History of Mary,
 Queen of Scots 1824-25
 Genealogical History of the House of Every
 for 1806-1872
 & Notes Depositione Numismaticum Scotie
 Thesauri per 1879
 ANDERSON, H. B. (James) agricultural writer
 & naturalist, Edinburgh 1792-1804
 Account of the Highland etc., 1804
 The Law (a periodical) 1790-1794
 Contingement of the National Fisheries
 1781
 Essays of Agriculture, 1777
 Treatise on Agriculture and Natural History
 Arts & General Description, 1797-1802
 ANDERSON, F. B. (John), natural philosopher,
 born at Perth with Humberston, 1726-1800
 The States of Physics, 1760
 A Letter to (John) a Scotch surgeon 1786-1822
 History of Humberston, 1827 (supplemental)
 ANDERSON (Robert) lecturer, born at Carn-
 warth in Scotland 1760-1830
 Principles (edited) 1790-1807
 Life of Thomas Reid 1811 D. 1803
 ANDERSON (Robert), poet, Carlisle, 1770-1837
 Poems in the Cumberland Diocet, 1800
 Boty Brown 1801
 The Green, 1814
 Essay on the Character and Manners of the
 Peasantry of Cumberland (in prose) 1829
 ANDERSON, D. D. (Walter) a Scottish writer,
 1729-1809
 History of France, during the Reigns of
 Francis I and Charles IX. 1762
 History of France, from Henry III to the
 Peace of Münster 1775 1782
 Philosophy of Ancient Greece Investigated
 1781
 ANDERSON (William) born at Kilsyth in Str-
 thin, 1800-1833
 M. Penance Perseverance, etc (The)
 ANDERSON (William) 1848
 Lord's Commercial Dictionary and General
 Biography Compiler, 1820

- A ANDERTON (James), polemical writer flourished
 1600
 Explication of the Liturgy of the Mass 1620
 Protestant Apology for the Roman Catholic
 Church (A), 1609
 Religion of St. Augustine 1620
 A ANDERTON (Laurence) 16th century
 The Wonderful Shape and Nature of Man
 Beasts, Serpents, Fowles, Fishes and
 Monsters 1610
 ANDERTON (George), 1848
 Dictionary of Slang and Cant (no date)
 ANDERTON (Laurence) bishop of Winchester
 born in London 1555-1626
 Manual of Devotion, or Preces Private, post-
 humous 1674
 Manual for the Sick, posthumous 1629
 Orphan Lectures posthumous 1657 (His
 most popular work)
 Sermons posthumous 1671
 Fortuna Forti (a Defence of Royalty in
 answer to Bellarmine's treatise against
 James I published under the pseudonym
 of Matthew Fortus) 1609
 Works 1582-1610
 (His life by Henry Isaacson his amanu-
 ens 1623, A. T. Russell.)
 ANDERTON (James Pettit) historian, born at
 Newbury Berkshire 1735-1797
 History of Great Britain 1794
 ANDERTON (George) lord, circumnavigator born at
 Slaithborough Warwickshire 1697-1762
 Voyage round the World 1740 (Written by
 B. Adams from Anderson's notes, and super-
 vised by Anderson)
 (His life by Sir J. Barrow 1838)
 ANDERTON (David Thomas) geologist, London,
 1814-1860
 Ancient World (The) 1847
 Application of Geology to the Arts and
 Manufactures, 1866
 Channel Islands (The) 1862
 Correlation of the Natural History Sciences,
 1863
 Earth's History (The) 1869
 Elementary Course of Geology Mineralogy
 and Physical Geography, 1860
 Geological Glossary, 1860
 Geological Science 1865
 Geologist's Text book (The) 1865
 Geology, Introductory, Descriptive and Prac-
 tical 1844
 Gold workers' Manual (The) 1819
 Great Stone Book of Nature (The) 1862
 Ionian Islands (The), 1863
 Physical Geography, 1867
 Physiography, 1877
 Scenery Science and Art, 1871
 Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania,
 1862
 Water, 1878
 World we live in (The) 1860 (The most
 popular of all his works)
 A ANDERTON (Christopher) poet 1721-1805
 Election Ball (The) 1766
 New Bath Guide 1766
 Istock directed (The), 1774 (A poem sup-
 pressed)
 (N.B.—This Anstey is buried in West-
 minster Abbey where Byron is not recog-
 nized)

ANTHON, L. D. (Charles), born in New York, 1797-1867
 Editor of *Horace*, 1830, school edition, 1833 (Virgil, Caesar, etc., followed)
Leuphière's Classical Dictionary (revised and enlarged) 1822
 ANTHONY, M. D. (Francis), *alchemist*, London, 1550-1623
 Apology concerning a Medallion called *Aurum Potabile* 1616
 Potabill's Aurl Asseritio 1610
 ANNUTHNOT, M. D. (John) born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, 1660-1735
 Examination of Dr Woodward's Account of the Deluge etc 1697
 History of John Bull, 1712
 Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures, 1705-1708
 ANGELL (George John Douglas Campbell, duke of), 1823-
 History and Antiquity of Iona, 1970
 Letter to the Peers etc 1842
 Presbyterian Laminated (The), 1818
 Primeval Man 1869
 Reign of Law (The) 1867
 ANNITANI, R. A. (Edward) London, 1817-
 Ahub and Jerebel 1864
 Battle of Balclutha, 1855
 Battle of Inkerman, 1856
 Battle of Meance 1847 (In the collection of Queen Victoria)
 Burial of a Christian Martyr, 1863
 Christ and His Apostles (for a fresco) 1860
 Christ calling James and John, 1869
 Christ healing the Sick 1867
 Christ reproving the Pharisee 1873
 Cities of the Plain (The), 1878
 City of Refuge (The) 1853
 Dawn of the First Easter Day, 1872
 Death of Marmion (for a fresco), 1854
 Death of Nelson 1848
 Deputation to Faraday, 1871
 Disembarkment of Julius Caesar in England, 1847
 Dream of Fair Women (A), 1872
 Esther's Banquet 1864
 Gethsemane 1870
 Gossamer Threads, 1870
 Hagar 1852
 Henry VIII and Katherine Parr 1848
 Hero Lighting the Beacon 1869
 Herod's Birthday Feast 1868
 Hymn of the Last Supper, 1876
 Julian the Apostate, 1875
 Landing of Julius Caesar in Britain, 1817 (For the 'Cartoon Exhibition')
 Lotus Eaters (The), 1859
 Mother of Moses 1878, ditto hiding 1860
 Parents of Christ seeking Him (The) 1866
 Yancey, 1871
 Pharaoh's Daughter, 1861
 Phryne 1876
 Prometheus Bound 1840
 Pygmalion's Galatea, 1878
 Remorse of Judas 1866
 Retribution (a colossal figure), 1858
 St Francis before Pope Innocent III (for a fresco) 1859
 St John leading Home the Virgin, 1874.
 Samson 1851
 Sionnara and Lorenzo the Magnificent, 1867

Serf Emancipation, 1877
 Sick Chameleon (The), 1869
 Simplex Munditils
 Socialist (The), 1850
 Souvenir of Scutari 1857
 Spirit of Religion (for a fresco) 1845
 Thames and its Tributaries (for the Houses of Parliament, a fresco)
 Vision of Ezekiel, 1851
 Waiting for a Customer, 1849
 ARMSTRONG (Archibald, or Archibald) *poet*, *-16, 2
 Archibald's Banquet of Jest, 1639
 (His Life, by Cecil, Dr Doran *Court Fools*)
 ARMSTRONG (George Francis) *poet*, born in Dublin, 1845-
 King David, 1871
 King Saul, 1872
 King Solomon, 1876
 Poems Lyrical and Dramatic, 1869
 Ugoni (a tragedy) 1870
 ARMSTRONG, M. D. (John) *poet* born at Castleton, in Roxburghshire 1709-1779
 Art of Preserving Health (The), a didactic poem in four books, blank verse, 1744 (His best poem)
 Benevolence 1751
 Day (a poem) 1761
 Economy of Love (The), 1737 (His first poem suppressed as obscene)
 Essays (in prose) 1758
 Short Itinerary through Parts of France and Italy by Lancelot Temple, Esq., 1771
 Taste (a poetical epistle) 1753
 ARMSTRONG, M. D. (John) born at Ayres Quay, Bishop Wearmouth in Durham 1764-1829
 Lectures 1834
 Puerperal Fever, 1813
 Typhus 1816
 (His Life, by Booth, 1832)
 ARMSTRONG (Robert), *dramatist* *-1611
 Nest of Ninnies 1608
 ARNOLD (Richard) 1696-1756
 Commentary on the Apocrypha 1744
 ARNOLD (William) 1715-1741
 Free Briton (The) 1724
 ARNOLD, Mus. D. (Thomas Augustine), *musical composer*, London 1750-1778
 Artaxerxes (an opera, paraphrased from Metastasio) 1762
 Comus (a masque) 1738
 Eliza (an opera)
 Guardian Outwitted (The) 1759 words by Massinger altered by Carlick
 Rosamond (an opera), 1733, libretto by Addison
 Rose (The), (comic opera, adapted from the French)
 Rule Britannia (a national song) 1740 words by Thomson
 Tom Thumb or the Opera of Opera 1735, a burletta, words by Fielding altered 1778 by O'Hara
 ARNOLD (Arthur) 1833-
 Hever Court (a novel) 1867
 Ralph (a novel) 1863
 History of the Cotton Lamine, 1864
 Letters from the Levant 1865
 Social Politics 1878
 Through Persia by Caravan, 1877

ARNOLD (Edwin), 1832—

Poetry

- Feast of Belshazzar (Newdegate prize) 1852
 Griselda (a drama), 1856
 Poems, Narrative and Iyrical 1853
 Indian Song of Songs, 1875 the Gita Govinda
 Light of Asia, 1879
 Translation of "Hiero and Leander" 1873
 Translation of "Hittopadesa," under the title
 of the "Book of Good Counsels, 1861

Prose

- Education in India 1860
 History of the Administration of India under
 the late Marquis of Dalhousie, 1862-64
 Poets of Greece 1869

ARNOLD D C L (Matthew), born at Laleham
 Middlesex, 1822—

Poetry

- Balder (His best.)
 Cromwell (Newdegate prize), 1813
 Empedocles on Etna 1852
 Merope (a tragedy) 1858
 New Poems, 1868
 Poems 1854-1877
 Solrath and Rustum
 Strayed Pevelier (The) and other Poems 1848

Prose

- Essays on Criticism, 1865
 God and the Bible 1875
 Last Words on Translating Homer, 1863
 Literature and Dogma 1873
 Popular Education of France 1861
 Schools and Universities on the Continent,
 1864
 St. Paul and Protestantism 1870
 Study of Celtic Literature 1867
 Three Lectures on Translating Homer, 1861-
 1862

ARNOLD (Samuel) musical composer, London,
 1740-1802

- Prodigal Son (The) an opera 1770

AN OLD D D (Thomas) historian, born at
 West Cowes, Isle of Wight 1795-1842

- History of Rome 1838-42
 Lectures on Modern History, 1842
 Sermons

(His life by A P Stanley, 1814)

ARNOLDI (Richard) chronicler, 1150-1521

- Customs of London 1502

ARROWSMITH (John) born at Gateshead, Dur-
 ham 1602-1659

- Annals of the Church, 1659
 Poetical Sacra 1657

ARNOTT M D (Neil) born at Arbroath, in Scot-
 land 1788-1873

- Elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy,
 General and Medical, 1827-1861
 On the Smokeless Fireplace, Chimney-valves,
 etc., 1855

- Survey of Human Progress, 1861

- Warming and Ventilating 1838

ARTHUR GUY (Henry) poet, *-1610

- Principall Points of Holy Profession (1) The
 Creation (2) The Subversion, and (3) The
 Restoration of Man 1607 (A few months
 before the birth of Milton)

ASCHAM (Roger), classical scholar born at
 Kirby-Wiske, Yorkshire, 1515-1568

- Apologia pro Cœna Domini etc., posthu-
 mous 1577

- Letters and Poems, posthumous 1570

Scholemaster (The) 1570 (His chief work)
 Toxophilus, and the Scholl of Schootunge,
 1544

(His Life, by James Bennet, 1761, Dr
 Johnson, 1767, Grant, etc.)

ASGILL (John), litterateur, 1650-1738

- Argument respecting Eternal Life, 1698

- De Jure Divino, 1710

ASH, L L D (John), philologist, Baptist minister,
 1721-1779

- Dictionary of the English Language 1775

- Introduction to Lowth's English Grammar,
 1766

ASHLEY HAM (John) 1604-1671

- Narrative of Attendance on Charles I, post-
 humous 1830

ASHLEY (Robert) 1565-1641

- Latin metrical translation of the Urania of
 Du Bartas 1589

- Life and Death of Almanzor (from the
 Spanish) 1627

ASHMOLE (Elias) antiquary, born at Lichfield,
 Staffordshire, 1617-1692

- Antiquities of Berkshire, posthumous 1719

- History and Antiquities of Berkshire 1736

- History of the Order of the Garter, 1672

- Heatrum Chumleum Britannicum 1652

- Way to Bliss (The) &c The Philosopher's
 Stone 1658

- (His life by himself, and edited 1717 by Charles
 Burnan)

ASKEW (John), surnamed Menevensis a monk
 of Menevia (St David's) *-910

- Annales Rerum Gestarum Alfredi Magni
 (posthumous), first published 1571, bes
 edition, 1722

ASTELL (Mary), Newcastle-on Tyne, 1668-1732

- Christian Religion (The), 1703

- Defence of the female Sex, 1696

- Fair Way with Dissenters (A), 1704

- Moderation truly stated 1701

- Indication of the Royal Martyr, 1701

ASTLEIGH (Thomas) antiquary born at Needwood
 Forest Staffordshire 1735-1803

- Origin and Progress of Writing 1784 (last
 work on the subject in any language)

- Seals of the king, etc of Scotland 1792

ATKINSON (Edwin) poet, 1788-1872

- Fall of Nineveh (The) 1823

- Handwriting on the Wall (The) 1838

- Israel in Egypt 1861

- Last Days of Hericlanum (The), 1821

- Midsummer Day's Dream 1822

- Sea Kings of England (The) 1830

ATKINSON, F C S (Thomas Whitlam) artist
 and traveller Yorkshire, 1799-1861

- Oriental and Western Siberia, 1858

- Travels on the Amoor, 1860

ATKINS (Sir Robert) jurist, 1621-1710

- Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,
 posthumous 1712

- Power, etc., of Parliament, 1689

ATTENBURY, D D (Francis) bishop of Ro-
 chester, born at Milton Keynes, Bucking-
 hamshire, 1662-1732

- Absalom and Achitophel of Dryden, Latin-
 ized 1682

- Considerations on the Spirit of Martin Luther,
 1687

- Posthumous Sermons, 1710

- Works, 1789.

- (N B—'The Examination of Dr Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris,' by the Hon Charles Boyle, was mainly the work of Dr Atterbury)
(His life, by Stael house, 1727)
- ATTWOOD (George) *natural philosopher*, 1746–1807
Construction and Properties of Arches 1801
Ordinances of Assize, 1801
Review of Statutes and Ordinances of Assize, 1801
Supplement of "Construction, etc., of Arches," 1804
Treatise on Reciprocally and Rotatory Motion, 1784 (A valuable work)
- ATTWOOD (Thomas) *musician* 1765–1838
Coronation Anthem "The king shall rejoice," 1820 (for the coronation of George IV)
Coronation Anthem "O Lord, grant the king a long life," 1830 (for the coronation of William IV)
- AUBREY (John) *topographer and antiquary* born at Easton-lifers Wiltshire 1626–1697
Letters and Lives of Eminent Men, 1813
History of Wiltshire, 1821
Miscellaneous (on ghosts, dreams, omens etc.), 1696
Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey, 1719
(His Life, by J Walker, 1813, John Britton, 1815)
- AULDROY (John James), *ornithologist* born in Louisiana, U.S., 1780–1851
American Ornithological Biography, 1831–39
Birds of America 1830–39 1844
Quadrupeds of America (with Dr Buchanan)
- AUSTIN (Jane) *novelist* born at Stevenston, Hampshire, 1775–1817
Emma, 1816
Mansfield Park, 1814
Northanger Abbey posthumous 1818
Persuasion posthumous 1818
Pride and Prejudice 1813
Sense and Sensibility, 1811
(Memoir by Austen Leigh 1870)
- AUSTIN (Alfred), *poet, critic*, etc., born at Headingley, near Leeds 1835–
Poetry
Golden Age (The) a satire 1871
Human Tragedy (The) a poem, 1862
Interludes (in verse) 1872
Ieszkotho Bistard (a tale of Polish grief), 1877
Madonna's Child 1873
My Satire and its Censors 1861
Randolf, 1858
Rome or Death (a poem) 1873
Season (The) a satire, 1861
Power of Babel (The) a drama, 1874
Novels
Artist's Proof (An) 1861
Five Years of it 1858
Won by a Head 1866
Miscellaneous (prose)
England's Policy and Peril, 1877
Note of Admirable etc., 1861
Poetry of the Period (The) 1870
Russia before Europe, 1876
Tory Horrors 1876
Vindication of Lord Byron 1869
Supplied by THE ORACLE"
- AUSTIN (John), *Catholic divine*, 1613–1669
Christian Moderator
- ALSTON (John) *jurist*, 1790–1859
Province of Jurisprudence determined, 1832
- AUSTIN (Samuel) *poet* 1646–1664
Naps upon Parnassus, 1658
Urania (a poem), 1629
- AUSTIN (Mrs) *miscellaneous writer*, 1793–1867
(maiden name Sarah Taylor, of Norwich)
Caro's "Story Without an End" (translated) 1841
Talks Characteristics of Goethe" (translated) 1833
Fragments from German prose writers (translated) 1841
Gulzot's "Causes of the Success of the English Revolution" (translated), 1850
Letters on Girls' Schools, and on the Training of Working Women, 1857
National Education, 1839
Rauke's History of Germany during the Reformation (translated) 1845
Rauke's "Popes of Rome" (translated), 1866
Sketches of Germany, 1854
- ALLIFF LLD (John) *jurist*, 1684–1750
Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford 1714
Index of Roman Civil Law, 1731
Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani, 1726
State of the University of Oxford 1714
- AYLMER (John) bishop of London, born at Aylmer Hall, Norfolk, 1621–1694
Harborage for Faithful and True Subjects against the Late Blowne Blaste, etc., 1659
- AYLOFF (Sir Joseph) *antiquary*, 1708–1781
Calendars of the Ancient Charters, etc., 1772
Sepulchral Monuments, 1781 (Completed by Gough)
- AYRF (John), 1801–1869
Treasury of Bible Knowledge 1866
(Edited bishop Jewels Works 1845 and Horne's "Introduction to Criticism of the Old Testament" 1860)
- AYSCOUGH (Rev Samuel) 1745–1805
Catalogue of MSS in the British Museum, hitherto undescribed, 1782
Catalogue of Books in the British Museum, 1788
Index to Shakespeare, 1790
- AYTON (William) *bolamst*, 1731–1793
Hortus Avenensis 1789
- AYTOUN (William Edmonstone) *poet*, etc. born in Edinburgh 1813–1865
Poetry
Ballads of Scotland (edited) 1858
Bothwell (a narrative poem in the style of Sir Walter Scott), 1856
Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy, 1854
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers and other Poems 1819 (His chief poetical work "The Execution of Montrose" and The Burial March of Dundee, especially good)
Nuptial Ode on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales 1863
Poland and other Poems
Prose
Glenmutchkin Railway (a tale)
How I became a Yeoman (His best tale, Life and Times of Richard I, 1840
Norman Sinclair 1861
(His Life, by Martin, 1867)

- PARNACE** (Charles) born at Teignmouth, Devonshire 1792-1871. Noted for his calculating machine
- Comparative View of Assurances of Life, 1830**
- Decline of Science 1830**
- Differential and Integral Calculus 1816**
- Exposition (The) 1851**
- North Bridgewater Treatise (The), 1837**
- On the Economy of Manufactures and Machinery, 1832**
- Table of Logarithms, 1827 (From 1 to 150 000)**
- Turning and Planing Tools, 1816**
- RAABERSON, M.D. (Benjamin Gray) 1791-1866**
- Adventures of the Goodwin Paragon (a tale in the Tamil language) 1822**
- RAABERSON (Charles Cardale) botanist, born at Judlow, Shropshire, 1804-**
- Ancient Cambridgeshire, 1851**
- British Publ. (The), 1869**
- Flora Bathoniensis 1836**
- Flora in Cambridgeshire, 1863**
- Flora of the Channel Islands, 1879**
- History of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1874**
- Manual of English Botany, 1843**
- RAABERSON (Rev. Churchill) 1821-**
- Edited from MS. recently discovered "The Orations of Hyperides against Demosthenes" Edited from papers in the British Museum**
- "The Funeral Orations of Hyperides"**
- RAABERSON, M.D. (William) mineralogist born at Portlaine in Ireland, 1766-1843**
- New System of Mineralogy, 1799**
- Systematic Arrangement of Minerals 1799**
- RAABERSON (George) navigator, born at Stockport, Cheshire 1796-1878**
- Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish (or Red) River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean in 1833-35**
- BACON (Francis, baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans), philosopher, London, 1561-1626, Father of Experimental Philosophy**
- Advancement of Learning, 1600**
- Apologie 1601**
- Apophthegms 1605**
- Charge touching Duels 1614**
- De Augmentis Scientiarum 1623 ("Advancement of Learning," in Latin, and enlarged)**
- De Sapientia Veterum, 1607**
- Discourse on the Happy Union of England and Scotland 1607**
- Elements of the Laws of England, posthumous 1676**
- Essays (Nifty eight), 1597, enlarged 1625**
- Felicities of Queen Elizabeth, posthumous 1650**
- Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis, etc., 1622**
- Historia Ventorum, posthumous 1638, in English 1653**
- Historia Vitæ et Mortis, etc., 1623**
- History of Henry VII. 1622**
- In laudatio Magna, 1620**
- New Atlantis (The), posthumous 1675 (Unfinished)**
- Nocturnal Organum, 1620 (His great work Edited with Introduction and Notes, by J. S. Brewer, 1866)**

- Of the State of Europe 1590**
- Opera (very scarce) 1623**
- Psalms in Verse 1625**
- Pleading on the Statute of Uses posthumous 1634**
- Relation of the Poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, posthumous 1631**
- Sermones Fideles, posthumous 1678**
- Sylva Sylvarum (in ten centuries), posthumous 1627**
- Wisdom of the Ancients (in Latin) 1609**
- (His Life, by Viscount of St. Albans, 1626, Rawley, 1657, Robert Stephens 1718 David Mallet 1710 Birch, 1763 P. I. Courtiler 1803, Basil Montagu 1825, J. Sortain, M. Cantu, 1843 Lord Campbell, 1846-17, Macvey Napier 1857 Ellis, 1859, W. Hepworth Dixon, 1862, Spedding 1870)**
- Bacon (John) sculptor, born at Southwark, Surrey, 1740-1799**
- Monument to Lord Clatham in Westminster Abbey 1778-83**
- BACON, D.D. (Roger), a fisher natural philosopher, born at Leicester, in Somersetshire, 1211-1292, called "Doctor Philosophus"**
- Compendium Philosophiæ 1271**
- Compendium Studii Theologiae 1292**
- De Nullitate Magia, posthumous, edited by J. S. Brewer, 1859**
- De Totæ ac Artes et Nature posthumous 1542**
- Debellus de Retardantibus Senectutis etc., posthumous 1590**
- Means of Avoiding the Infractiles of Old Age (in Latin), 1299, first published, 1591, translated by Browne, 1683**
- Miracles of Art, Nature, and Magic, posthumous 1659**
- Mirror of Alchemy posthumous 1597**
- Opus Majus 1267 (His great work) Edited by J. S. Brewer, 1773**
- Opus Minus posthumous, edited by J. S. Brewer 1859**
- Opus Tertium posthumous, edited by J. S. Brewer, 1879**
- Speculum Alchemie posthumous 1541 (Works, edited by J. S. Brewer 1859)**
- BACON (Robert) novelist born at Darley, near Derby 1722-1801**
- Barham Downs 1784**
- Bar Syrian (The) 1787**
- Hermistron, or Man as He is not, 1796**
- James Wallace, 1798**
- Man as He is 1792**
- Mount Heneth, 1781**
- (His Life, by Sir Walter Scott 1836)**
- BACON (Nathaniel) lexicographer *1712**
- Universal Etymological English Dictionary, 1726, very scarce (The best edition is in folio by Joseph Nicol Scott, M.D., 1755, very scarce)**
- BACON (Peter) humorous poet, born at Nantwich, Cheshire *1823**
- Idyl (a poem connected with the conquest of Wales)**
- Queen's Appeal (A), in the Spenserian stanza**
- Stiches from St. George's in the Fields**
- BACON (Phillip James), poet, Nottingham, 1816-**
- Age (The) a colloquial satire in verse 1868**

- Angel World (The) in verse, 1850
 Istus (a dramatic poem) 1839 (His chief work)
 Mystic (The), in verse, 1855
 Universal Hymn 1967
BAILEY (Samuel), Sheffield 1791-1870
 Berkeley's Theory of Vision (Review of) 1812
 Berkeley's Letter to a Philosopher in Reply 1813
 Discourses on Various Subjects, Literary and Philosophical 1852
 Formation and Publication of Opinions (Essays on the) 1829 (A sequel to the 'Pursuit of Truth')
 Joint Stock Banks and Country Issues (A Defence of) 1840
 Money and its Vicissitudes in Value, 1837
 Parliamentary Reform (A Discussion of) 1831
 Philosophy of the Human Mind (Letters on the) 1st series 1855, 2nd series 1853, 3rd series, 1868
 Political Representation (Rationale of) 1835
 Pursuit of Truth etc (Essays on the) 1821
 Questions for Discussion on Politics etc 1823
 Right of Primogeniture Examined 1837
 Shakespeare's Dramatic Writings (On the, received text of) 1862 1868
 Theory of Reasoning (The) 1851
 Value (Critical Discussion on the Nature, etc.) 1825
 Value (Letters to a Political Economist on) 1826
BAIRLIE (Joanna) dramatic poet born at Bothwell, 1762-1851
 Dramas 1836 (Sequel to the Plays of the Passions)
 Family Legend (The), 1810
 fugitive Verses, 1840
 Metrical Legends, 1821
 Miscellaneous Plays, 1804
 Plays of the Passions, 1st series, 1793, 2nd series 1802, 3rd series 1812
 (The best of her plays is 'De Montfort,' a tragedy) Works with a Life, 1853
BAILEY, M D (Matthew), born at Shotts, in Scotland 1761-1823 (Brother of Joanna, the poet)
 The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most Important Parts of the Human Body, 1795
BAIKER (Robert) Glasgow 1602-1662
 Letters and Journals, 1775
BAILEY R A (Edward Hodges), sculptor, born at Bristol, 1788-1867
 Apollo discharging his Arrows, 1815
 Eve at the Fountain 1819
 Eve listening to the Voice, 1811
 Graces seated (The)
 Girl preparing for the Bath (A)
 Hercules casting Lycus into the Sea
 Maternal Love
 Nelson's Statue in Trafalgar Square, 1843
 Sleeping Nymph
BAILEY, D C L (Francis) astronomer, born at Newbury, Berkshire, 1774-1841
 Life of Flamsteed 1835
BAIRD (Alexander), born at Aberdeen, 1818-
 Emotions and the Will, 1859 (One of his chief works)
 Logic, Deductive and Inductive, 1870
 Mental and Moral Science, 1868
 Mind and Body, 1873
 Moral Philosophy 1852
 Senses and the Intellect (The), 1855 (One of his chief works)
 Study of character (The) 1861
BAIRD (Edward), historian, born at Walton-le-Dale, in Lancashire, 1774-1849
 History etc of the County of York, 1822-23
 History etc, of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster, 1824-25
 History of the Reign of George III, 1814 (His life, by his son Edward, 1849)
BAIRD (Robert), born at Fayette, in Pennsylvania, 1792-1863
 Christian Retrospect and Register (The) 1851
 History of Temperance Societies, 1836
 View of Religion in America (A) 1812
BAIRD (Spencer Fullerton) naturalist, born at Reading in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1823-
 Birds of North America 1860 (with J Cassin)
 Mammals of North America, 1861 (with J Cassin)
 Review of American Birds, 1864 (with Dr F M Brewer)
 Editor and Translator of the *Iconographic Encyclopedia*, 1851
BAIRD (David Erskine), eldest son of Henry Baker, 1723-1770
 A Companion to the Playhouse 1764 (Enlarged into the *biographia Dramatica*)
BAIRD (George), topographer born in Northamptonshire, 1780-1851
 History and Antiquities of the county of Northampton, 1822-33 (An excellent work)
BAIRD (Henry) naturalist, London, 1698-1771
 Attempt towards a Natural History of the Pojpe 1743
 Employment for the Microscope 1753
 Microscope made easy (The) 1742
 Microscopical Observations 1768
I octry
 Invocation to Health 1722
 Medulla Poetarum Romanorum 1737
 Original Poems 1725-26
BAIRD F L S (John Albert) botanist, born at Gainsborough, in Yorkshire 1834-
 An Attempt to classify the Plants of Britain Geologically 1855
 Elementary Lessons in Botanical Geography, 1875
 Flora of the Mauritius etc, 1877
 Flora of Northumberland and Durham, 1868 (with Dr G R Tate)
 Monograph of British Mints 1865
 Monograph of British Ferns, 1869
 Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil, 1870
 Monographs of the Papilionaceae of Tropical Africa, 1868-71
 Monographs of the Papilionaceae of India, 1876
 North Yorkshire its Botany, Geology, etc, 1863
 On the Geographical Distribution of Ferns, 1863
 Popular Monograph of the Narcissus, Crocus, Lily, Iris, and Agave 1870-77
 Revision of the Order Liliaceae (in five parts), 1870-77

- Synop's Fillerin (commenced by Sir W Hooker), 1868
Syrma (Hil. carum) 1977
Baker (Sir Richard) Physician, born at Sitting-
bourne Kent 1664-1744.
Chronicle of the Kings of England (A) 1641
Theatrum solviturum 1661
Baker H B (= Samuel White), 1821-180
Albert Nansen (The). Great Basin of the
Nile and Exploration of the Nile Sources
(2 vols.) 1876
Captivity by the Sea (a story from the French),
1871
Blackbeard's Wanderings in Carlon 1875
Blackia, 1871 (On the oppression of the
slave trade - called because the expedi-
tion was arranged by James Blackie of
Edinb.)
Blackburne (= Abner) (Th.), 1867
Blackburne's History of Ceylon (Th.) 1867
Baker (P = Thomas) antiquary, born at
Oxford in Durham 1651-1740
Blackburne's Dictionary 1757 (Once one of
the most popular books in the language)
(Illustrated by Dr Zachary Grey 1841)
Baker (John) (= John) 170-1843
Blackburne's Dictionary 1817
Blackburne's Minology and Crystallo-
graphy, 1817
Baker (Walter) See ch. 1875 *1645
Blackburne's History of Ceylon concerning the
Antiquities &c. See last 1645
Baker (Thomas) Bishop of London, *-1813
History of British Affairs (not lost)
Baker (William), poet *-1854
Characteristics of Solomon in Metre
1812
Fables of Icarus V L, 153
Baker's for Magistrates (one of the authors
of the letters of 15) (This valuable work
excepts the annals of English poetry from
Saxons to Spaniards)
Free Moral Philosophy 1817
Baker (John) Bishop of Orono, in Ireland,
born at Cove in Suffolk 1675-1803
Summary of the Pious Writers of Great
Britain (Latin) 1810
Baker (Jeter) 174-1810
The Writing Master (in three parts) 1800
(He wrote as the entire Bible in short-
hand so small that it could be enclosed in an
ordinary walnut shell)
Baker (Michael William), musical composer,
Dublin, 1675-1870
Obras
Announcer of Nantes, 1863
Phoca, 1870
Bohemian Girl 1811
Bonnet 1810
Catherine Grey, 1827
Dante Volpe (La) 1835
Daughter of St Mark, 1841
Elfrida 1805
Luchan, 1810 (The), 1810
Parlo IV 1831
Tales of 1870
Four Poems of Aymon (The), 1847
Joan of Arc (Jean d'Arc) 1823
Molin de 1840
L'Étoile de Seville 1842
Mall of Artos (Manon Lescaut) 1836
Maid of Honour, 1847
Purlan's Daughter (The) 1861
Rivale (The) T. Archib., 1830
Rose of Castile (The), 1857
Saturnella 1853
Siege of Rochelle (Arredio di la-Rochelle),
1830
Barrington, M.D. (John Hinton) botanist, 1803-
Botany in the Encyclopædia Britannica
First Book of Botany, 1872
Introduction to Palaeontological Botany, 1873
Barrett, D.D. (John), theologian, 1686-1743
Essay on Redemption 1741
Ball (John) physician divine, 1595-1610
Short Treatise containing all the Principal
Grounds of the Christian Religion (printed
fourteen times before 1832)
Trial on 11th
Ballantyne (James), 1802-1877.
Gaberlunzie Walle (The) 1813
Life of David Roberts (Th.), 1866
Dallas L. 1872
Miller of Denhaugh (The) 1814
Ornamental Art, 1817
Lemon 1835
Songs 1865
Stained Glass, 1845
Whistle Binkle, posthumous 1878
Ballantyne (James Robert) orientalist, born
at Kelso in Roxburgh, *-1864
Christianity contrasted with Hindoo Philo-
sophy 1829
Five Lessons in Sanscrit Grammar, 1862
Synopsis of Science in Sanscrit and English,
1836
Translation of the Sakhyā Darpana, 1818
Bancroft, M.D. (Edward) *-1821
Lesson on the Natural History of Guinea, in
South America 1770
Experimental Researches concerning the
Philosophy of Permanent Colours, etc.,
1813 (A valuable work)
Bancroft (George), historian, born at Wor-
cester, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1800-
History of the Revolution in North America,
1802
History of the Colonization of the United
States of North America vol. 1st, 1834, 2nd
1840 3rd 1850, 8th 1860 (A great work)
Poems 1823
Bancroft (Richard), archbishop of Canterbury,
born at Iwerworth Lancashire, 1544-1610
Dangerous Proceedings and Pretence of
Information 1593
Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline, 1593
(With Hook a Lives of the Archbishops)
Bancroft (Thomas) epigrammatist, *-
Glutton & Feaver posthumous 1817
Heretical Lover 1658
Two Books of Epigrams and Epitaphs,
1630
Bancroft (John), novelist near Kilkenny, 1800-
1812
Fables of the O'Hara Family 1820
Banks (Sir Joseph), naturalist, London, 1743-
1820
Catalogue Bibliothecæ Historico-Naturalis
1794 (Most comprehensive extant)
Causes of Blight, Mildew, and Rust in Corn,
1803
Circumstances relative to Merino Sheep, 1800

BANKS (Thomas), *sculptor*, London, 1735-1805
 Armed Neutrality (for the empress of Russia) 1774

(Arctæus pleading before Claudius, 1771
 Mourning Achilles, 1776 (His great work)
 Psyche and the Butterfly, 1773

BANKS (Thomas Christopher), *genealogist* 1764-1854

Dormant and Extinct Baronage since the Conquest 1807

History of the Family of Marmyun, 1817

Stemmata Anglicana, 1825

BANNATYNE (George) 1545-1606

Ancient Scottish Poems, published posthumously from his MS, 1770

(The Bannatyne Club, so called from George Bannatyne, 1823-1859)

BARRILD (Mrs) maiden name Anna Letitia Aikin, born at Kihworth Harcourt, in Leicestershire, 1743-1825

Devotional Pieces, 1775

Early Lessons for Children 1774

Eighteen Hundred and Eleven 1812

Evenings at Home 1792-95 (with Dr Aikin)

Female Spectator (The), 1811

Hymns in Prose 1774

Life of Samuel Richardson, 1805

Miscellaneous Poems 1773

Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose, 1773 (with Dr Aikin)

Poetical Epistle to Mr Wilberforce, 1790

Remarks on Gilbert Wakefield's *Inquiry* 1792

(Memoir by Lucy Aikin 1827)

BARROW (John) *poet* etc., 1316-1395

The Bruce (a metrical chronicle) 1375 (It embraces the period between 1306-1329)

First published from MS in 1489

BELCHER (Alexander) 1476-1552

Castle of Labour (The), 1506

Eloges (50 in number) 1549

Mirror of Good Manners (The) posthumous

Ship of Fools of the World (The), 1509

(NB — The *Narvenschiff* by Sebastian Brandt, was published 1494)

BARCLAY (John) a Scotchman born in France, 1592-1621

Argenis (a political allegory), 1621 Cowper says 'It is the most amusing ever written'
 Misrael (lord Beaconsfield) much admired it also

Conspiratio Anglicana, 1605

Uphormio (a satiro in Latin), 1603

Icon Animarum 1614 (A capital book)

Phœnicio (The), translated by Clara Reeve in 1771

(A Scot by blood and French by birth this man At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can
Grotius)

(His Life by sir D Dalrymple, 1780)

BARCLAY (Robert), *theologian* born at Girdons-town, in Scotland 1648-1690

Apology for the True Christian Divinity, 1675

Treatise on Universal Love, 1677

Truth cleared of Calumnies, 1670

BARCLAY (William) *jurist*, Aberdeen, 1541-1605

De Regio et Regali Potestate 1600

BARNARD (Richard Harris) *novelist* and *poet*, born at Canterbury 1788-1845

Ingoldsby Legends (in verse and prose), 1837
 My Cousin Nicholas (a novel)

(Life, by his son)

BARING-GOULD (Rev Sabine), Exeter, 1834-

Book of Were-wolves (The), 1865

Curiosities of the Olden Time, 1869

Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, 1866-67

Difficulties of the Faith (The) 1874

Germany, Past and Present, 1879

Golden Gate (The), 1869-70

Iceland, Its Scenes and Sagas 1861

In Exitu Israel (a novel), 1870

Ireland, Its Scenes and Sagas, 1861

Life of the Rev R S Hawker, 1876

Lives of the Saints, 1872-77

Lost and Hostile Gospels (The) 1874

Mystery of Suffering (The) 1877

Origin and Development of Religious Belief (The) 1869-70

Path of the Just (The), 1854

Potent Medival Preachers, 1865

Silver Store (The) 1868

Some Modern Difficulties, 1875

Village Sermons for a Year, 1875

Yorkshire Oddities, 1874

BARKER (Edmund Henry), born at Hollym, in Yorkshire, 1788-1839

Aristarchus Anti Blomfieldianus, 1818 (In reply to Blomfield, who attacked his *The saurus* in the *Quarterly Review*)

Classical Recreations, 1812

Parriana, 1823-25

(His *magnum opus*, however is his edition of Stephen's *Thesaurus Lingua Græcæ*, which contains 11,752 double-columned closely printed pages 1816 1823)

BARNARD (William) *poet* 1577-1620

Hilren or the Laure Greek (a poem) 1611

(Referred to by Shakespeare, 2 Hen IV Act II)

Myrrha, the Mother of Adonis (a poem) 1607

BARNOW (Joel) *poet*, born at Reading, in Connecticut, U S, 1755-1812

Conspiracy of Kings (The) a poem, 1792

Vision of Columbus (The) a poem, 1787 (Afterwards enlarged into *The Columbiad*, 1805)

BARLOW (Peter), *mathematician*, Norwich, 1716-1862

Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers 1811

Essay on Magnetic Attractions, etc., 1822

Essay on the Strength and Stress of Timbers, 1817

New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, 1813

New Mathematical Tables, 1814

BARLOW (William) *natural philosopher* 1512-1625

Magnetical Advertisements, 1616

Navigators Supply, 1597

BARNES (Albert), *theologian*, New York State 1798-1870

Notes on the New Testament, 1832-48

Notes on the Old Testament, 1861

BARNES (Barnaby), *poet*, 1569-1609

Devil's Charter (The), a tragedy on pope Alexander VI, 1607

Divine Centurie of Spiritual Sonnets 1593

Parthenophil and Partienophile Sonnets and drigals, and Odes, 1593

- HARRIS** (Per William) born at Rushhay, in Dorsetshire, 1810—
An Anglo-Saxon Delectus (called *S. Gellfysta*) 1849
Arithmetical and Commercial Dictionary (An), 1840
Early England 1869
Elements of Linear Perspective 1842
Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, 1861
Homely Rhymes, etc. 1859
Notes on Ancient Britain, 1858
Philological Grammar 1864
Poems of Rural Life in Dorset Dialect, 1844
Rural Poems (in common English), 1862
Song of Solomon, in the Dorset Dialect 1859
Flw, or a View of the Roots and Stems of English 1862
Views of Labour and Gold, 1859
- HARRIS** (John) *musical composer*, born near Bedford 1802—
Fair Rosamond (an historic opera), 1836
Farinelli (an opera) 1839
Mountain Sylph (The), 1831 (His best opera.)
 (And many hundred ballads, vaudevilles, canzonets, etc., as 'Strike the light Guitar,' 'Not a Drum was heard' "Blue, gentle Moon, etc.)
- HARRIS** (Phineas Taylor) born at Bethel, in Connecticut, U.S. 1810—
Humbugs of the World 1861
Struggles and Triumphs 1869
 (His *Life* by himself, 1865)
- HARRIS** (Gerald de) See *GILBERT CAMBRIDGE*
- HARRIS** (Richard) *poet*, 1574—
Affectionate Shepherd (The), 1594 (Very rare)
Cynthia, with *Sonnets*, and the *Legend of Cassandra*, 1595
Encomion of Iady Pecunia (The) 1698 (On the praise of money)
 (Barnfield wrote the beautiful ode "As it fell upon a day," generally ascribed to Shakespeare)
- HARRIS**, D.D. (John) *—1821
Inquiry into the Origin of the Constellations of the Zodiac.
 (It is said that Dr. Harris, professor of Oriental languages in Trinity College, Dublin, was unable to tell a sheep from an ox)
- HARRINGTON** (The Hon. Daines), *lawyer, naturalist*, etc., 1727—1800
Miscellanies, 1781
Observations on the Statutes, 1765 (A valuable work)
- HARRINGTON** (John Shute lord viscount) born at Theobalds, Hertfordshire, 1678—1734
Essay on the Several Dispensations of God to Mankind
Miscellaneous Sacra, 1725 (A valuable work)
- HARRIS**, D.D. (Isaac) *theologian and mathematician*, London 1630—1677
Archimedes Opera 1675
Euclid's Data, 1675
Euclid's Elements, 1655
Lectio de Sphæra et Cyllindro, posthumous 1678
Lectio Geometricæ 1670
Lectiones Mathematicæ, posthumous 1734
Lectiones Opticæ, 1669

- Opuscula* (containing Latin sermons, speeches, poems, etc.), posthumous 1687
Selected Writings posthumous 1866
Theological Works posthumous 1687
 (Life, by Hill)
- HARRIS** (Sir John), *miscellaneous writer*, born near Ulverston, in Lancashire, 1764—1848
Autobiographical Memoir (An), 1847
Chronological History of Arctic Voyages 1818
Life of Lord Macartney, 1807
Memoirs of Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Peign, 1845
Mutiny of the Bounty, 1831
Sketches of the Royal Society, 1848
Travels in China, 1804
Travels in Southern Africa, 1799 (Valuable)
Voyage to Cochinchina, 1806 (Admirable)
- HARRIS**, D.C.L. (Rev. Alfred) 1826—
Introduction to the Old Testament, 1856
Life of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., 1867
Notes on the Catechism, 1867
Religion for Every Day 1873
Sermons for Boys, 1868
What is Natural Theology? 1876 (Boyle Lecture)
- HARRIS**, R.A. (Sir Charles), *architect*, born at Westminster 1795—1860
Built the Palace of Westminster 1840—59
 (His *Life*, by Dr. Alfred Barry, 1867)
- HARRIS**, D.D. (George) *natural historian* 1711—1805
History of the Orkney Islands 1805 (An excellent work)
- HARRIS** (James) *lawyer*, Dublin, 1698—1673
The Case of Jenures upon the Commission of Defective Title, 1637
- HARRIS**, R.A. (James) *historical painter* born at Cork 1741—1806
An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England 1775
Progress of Civilization, 1777—84
 (As an artist his fame rests on his *Victors of Olympia*)
 (His *Life*, by Dr. Fryer, 1809)
- HARRIS** (Lodowick), *—*
Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks (a comedy), 1611
- HARRIS**, M.D. (Martin), *physiologist*, Hampshire, 1802—1855
Researches in Embryology, etc. (published in the *Philosophical Transactions*), 1838—43
- HARRIS**, M.D. (Benjamin Smith) *naturalist* born at Lancaster, U.S., 1766—1816
Elements of Botany, 1801
Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania, 1799
- HARRIS** (Bernard) *poet*, London, 1784—1849
Household Verses, 1815
Metrical Effusions, 1812
Napoleon, and other Poems, 1822
Poems by an Amateur, 1818
Poems, 1820 1849, 1853
Reliquary (The), 1836
- HARRIS** (William) *botanist* born at King'sessing in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1739—1823
Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, etc. 1791 (The botany of this book is excellent)
- HARRIS** (William) *poet*, * *

- Pastorals (prepared by him for publication), 1653
- BASTIAN, M D (Henry Charlton), born at Truro, in Cornwall, 1837—
 Beginnings of Life (The), 1872
 Clinical Lectures on Paralysis from Brain Disease, 1876
 Evolution and the Origin of Life, 1874
 Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms 1871
- BASTWICK, M D (John), born at Writtle, in Essex 1693-1648
 Apologeticus ad Prasules Anglicanos, 1636
 New Discovery of the Prelates' Tyranny, 1641
 Flenchus Religiosis Papistica, 1624
 Flagellum Pontificis, 1635
 New Letany 1637 (Once very famous)
- BATEMAN, M D (Thomas), born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, 1778-1821
 Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases 1817
 Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases 1813
- BATES D D (William), *nonconformist divine*, 1625-1699
 Vitæ selectorum aliquot Virorum, 1681 (Thirty two lives Valuable)
- BATSON (Thomas), *musical composer*, 17th century
 English Madrigals, 1604-18
- BAXTER (Andrew), born at Aberdeen, 1686-1750
 Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, 1728 (An appendix was added in 1760)
 Matho, 1745
- BAXTER (Richard) *nonconformist divine*, born at Rowton, in Shropshire 1615-1691
 Aphorisms of Justification, 1649
 Biographies posthumous 1696
 Call to the Unconverted, 1669
 Catholic Theology 1675
 Certainty of the World of Spirits, 1691
 Church History of the Government of Bishops, 1680
 Christian Directory, 1675
 Confessions of Faith 1655
 Dying Thoughts 1688
 Episcopacy, 1681
 Gildas Silvianus the Reformed Pastor, 1656
 Life of Faith 1670
 Life of Mrs Baxter 1681
 Methodus Theologiæ Christianæ, 1681
 Now or Never, 1663
 Paraphrase of the New Testament, 1685
 Poetical Fragments 1681
 Poor Man's Family Book (A) 1674
 Reasons for the Christian Religion, 1667
 Reformed Liturgy (The) 1661
 Reformed Pastor, 1656
 Regulæ Baxterianæ, posthumous 1696
 Saint's Everlasting Rest (The), 1650
 Treatise on Episcopacy 1681
 Universal Concord 1658
 Universal Redemption, 1694
 (Life, by himself and Sylvester, 1696, Dr E Calamy 1713 Orme, 1830)
- BAXTER (Robert Dndley), *statistician*, 1827—
 National Income, 1868
 Railway Extension and its Results 1866
 Taxation of the United Kingdom, 1869
- BAXTER (William) *antiquary*, etc., born at Llangollen in Wales, 1650-1723
 Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, 1719
- BAXTER (William Edward), born at Dnddee, 1825—
- America and the Americans, 1855
 Hints to Thinkers, 1860
 Impressions of Central and Southern Enrope, 1850
 Tagus and the Tiber, 1850-51
- BAYLY (Lewis), bishop of Bangor born at Carmarthen, in Wales, 1565-1632
 Practice of Piety (The), about 1600 the 11th edition was 1619
- BAYLY (Thomas Haynes) *poet*, 1797-1839
 Thirty-six Dramatic Pieces
 Weeds of Kitchery, 1837
 (His poetical works were collected and published, with a memoir in 1844)
- BAYLY (Alexander), *jurist* 1690-1737
 Institutions of Criminal Law of Scotland, 1730
 Notes 1731
 (Also an edition of *Hope's Minor Practicks*, 1726)
- BAYNE (Peter), born at Fodderty, in Scotland, 1830—
 Christian Life (The) 1855
 Church's Curse and Nation's Claim (The) 1868
 Days of Jezebel (an historical drama) 1872
 Essays in Biographical Criticism, 1857-58
 Life of Hugh Miller, 1870
 Testimony of Christ to Christianity 1862
- BAYNES, L L D (Thomas Spencer), born at Wellington, in Somersetshire, 1823—
 New Analytic of Logical Forms, 1852
 Port Royal Logic, 1851
- BEACONSFIELD See DISRAELI
- BEALE M D (Lionel Smith) London, 1820—
 Anatomy of the Liver 1874
 How to Work the Microscope -
 Life Theories, 1871
 Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine (The)
 Mystery of Life (The) 1871
 Protoplasm, or Life, Matter, and Mind
- BEATTIE (James), *poet* etc., born at Lanrencekirk, in Scotland, 1735-1803
 Judgment of Paris, 1765
 Minstrel (The), in two parts, Spenserian metre Part I 1771, part II 1774 (Incomplete Merivale added a third part)
 Poems and Translations, 1760
Prose
 Dissertations, 1783
 Elements of Moral Sciences (The), 1790-93
 Essay on Poetry and Music, 1778
 Essay on Truth, 1770
 Essays 1776
 Evidences of Christianity 1786
 (Life, by sir William Forbes, 1806, Mudford 1809, Dyce, 1831)
- BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *dramatists* (For their dramas, see APPENDIX III)
- BEAUN (Rev James), 1800-1871
 An Account of the Life and Writings of St Irenæus, 1841
- BECKFORD (William), 1761-1844
 Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters (a satire), 1780
 Dreams, Incidents etc., 1783
 Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal 1780, published 1834
 Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters, 1780
 Recollections of an Excursion 1835
 Vathek (an Eastern tale) 1786
 (Life, by Cyrus Redding, 1868)

- BECON** (Thomas), *reformer* 1511-1570
 Actes of Christ and of Antichrist (The), 1577
 Boke of Matrimony (The) 1542.
 Christmas Banquet (The), 1542
 David's Harpe, 1542
 Fortres of the Faithfull, 1560
 Gouvernance of Vertue (The) 1550
 Inuictie against Swearung, 1543
 Newes out of Heauen 1541
 Newreare's Gift (The) 1543
 Pathwaye unto Prayer 1542
 Physicke of the Soule 1549
 Policie of Warre (The) 1543
 Pomander of Prayer (The) 1582.
 Popish Masse displayed, 1549
 Potation for Lent, 1542
 Peliques of Pome (The), 1553
 Sicke Man's Salve, 1561
 Solace of the Soule, 1542
 Worckes (in folio), 1553-64
- BEDDOES** (Lovell Thomas) *poet* born at Clifton, 1803-1899 Son of Dr Thomas Beddoes
 Bride's Tragedy (The) 1822
 Death's Jest Book, or the Fool's Tragedy (a drama), 1830
 Improvisatore (The) 1821
 Poems (with memoir), posthumous 1851
- BEDDOES** M D (Thomas) born at Shifnal, in Shropshire, 1760-1803
 Advice to Husbandmen in Harvest, 1808
 Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean, 1792
 Chemical Experiments, 1790
 Cure for Calculus, etc 1792
 History of Isaac Jenkins, 1793 (Poles for sobriety for working men)
 Hygia, 1801-2 (A very judicious treatise)
 On the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence etc., 1792
 On Consumption, 1799
 On Fever 1807
 Public Merits of Mr Pitt, 1798
 Several Translations
 (Life, by Dr Stock, 1811)
- BEDE** (The Venerable) *ecclesiastical historian*, born at Jarrow, in Durham 672-735
 A book on Metrical Art, another on Orthography, Lives of the abbots of Wearmouth, Commentaries on most of the books of the Bible, including the Apocrypha, De Sex Aetatibus Mundi (All in Latin.)
 Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum (in five books) 731 (His best work)
 Homilies Hymns Epigram, etc
 Martyrology
 (Life, by J Stevens, 1723, Gebbe, 1833,
 Wright, *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, 1843)
- BEDFORD** (Paul), born at Bath, 1793-1871
 Recollections and Wanderings, 1864
- BEE** (John) i.e. John Badcock
 Slang Dictionary (A), 1823
- BEECHER** (Catherine Esther), born at East Hampton, New York, U.S., 1800-1878
 Common Sense applied to Religion 1857
 Duty of American Women to their Country, 1845
 The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women, 1851
- BEECHER** (Pev Charles), born at Litchfield, in Connecticut, U.S., 1810-
 Incarnation (The), or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son 1849
 Pen Pictures of the Bible 1855
 Review of Spiritual Manifestations, 1853
- BEECHER**, D D (Edward) born at East Hampton, New York, U.S., 1804-
 History of Opinions on the Doctrine of Retribution, 1878
- BEECHER** (Rev Henry Ward) born at Litchfield, in Connecticut, U.S., 1813-
 Lectures to Young Men, 1850
 Life Thoughts 1858
 Star Papers (The), 1858
- BEECHER-STOWE** (Mrs) maiden name Harriet Elizabeth Beecher born at Litchfield, Connecticut, U.S., 1812
 Agnes of Sorrento 1862
 Chimney Corner (The), 1868
 Christian Slave (The) a drama, 1855
 Daisy's First Winter and other Stories, 1867
 Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp, 1856
 House and Home Papers 1864
 Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin 1853
 Lady Byron's Vindication, 1870
 Little Foxes 1865
 Little Pussy Willows 1870
 Men of Our Times 1868
 Minister's Wooing (The), 1859 (A tale of the 18th century)
 My Wife and I, 1872
 Old Town Folks, 1869
 Our Charley, and what to do with him, 1859
 Pearl of Orr's Island (The), 1862 (A New England tale)
 Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin 1853
 Pink and White Tyranny 1871
 Poggan People, their Loves and Lives, 1878
 Queer Little People 1867
 Ravages of a Carpet (The) 1861
 Religions Phymes 1865
 Stories about our Dogs 1865
 Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands, 1854
 True Story of Lord Byron 1869
 Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852 (Her chief production)
- BECHE** (Sir Henry Thomas De la), *geologist*, London 1796-1855
 Classification of European Rocks, 1823
 Discovery of a New Fossil Animal, 1823
 Geological Manual 1831
 Geological Observer 1851
 Geology of Cornwall, etc 1839
 Geology of Jamaica 1826
 How to observe in Geology, 1835 (A masterly work.)
 Researches in Theoretical Geology 1834
- BEHN** (Mrs Aphra) *dramatic and novelist* born at Canterbury, 1642-1689
 Seventeen Dramatic Pieces
 Adelazar, or the Moor's Pervenge, 1677
 Amorous Prince (The) 1671
 City Heires (The) 1682
 Debauchee (The) 1677
 Dutch Lover (The), 1673
 Emperor of the Moon 1687
 False Count (The), 1682
 Feigned Courtisans 1679
 Forced Marriage (The) a tragedy 1671
 Lucky Chance (The), 1637
 Roundheads (The) 1682
 Rover part I 1677, part II 1681

- Sir Patient Fancy, 1678
 Town Pop (The) 1677
 Widow Hunter (The) 1690
 Young King (The) 1683
 Younger Brother (The) 1696
- Histories and Novels, posthumous 1698
 Lover's Watch, 1686
 Lycidus, or the Lover in Fashion, 1688
 Mi cellany 1685
 Oroonoko (a novel) 1668
 Poems 1684
 (Her Life, by Glendon, 1735)
- BIRKE (Charles Tillstone), *traveller*, London, 1800-1874
 Abyssinia, a Statement of Facts etc., 1815
 British Captives in Abyssinia 1867
 Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries (An) 1817
 History of Nilotic Discovery, 1860
 On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia, 1819
 Sources of the Nile, 1818 1819
- BIRKENF (Jeremy), *historian* born at Boston, U.S., 1744-1708
 History of New Hampshire, 1784-92
- BILL, D.D. (Andrew), born at St Andrews 1753-1832
 Experiment in Education made at the Male Asylum of Madras 1797
 (His Life, by Meiklejohn 1831)
- BELL (Sir Charles) *anatomist*, born at Edinburgh, 1744- 842
 Anatomy of the Brain, 1802
 Anatomy and Physiology of the Human body, 1816
 Course of the Nerves explained 1804
 Essays on the Anatomy of the Human Face in Painting, 1806
 Exposition of the Natural System of the Nerves in the Human Body (An), 1821
 Institutes of Surgery 1838
 Letters posthumous 1870
 Natural System of the Nerves in the Human Body, 1834
 Nervous System of the Human Body (The), 1830
 On Gunshot Wounds 1814
 Operative Surgery, 1807
 System of Dissection, 1799-1801
 System of Operative Surgery 1807
 Treatise on the Hand 1833 (A Bridgewater treatise)
 (His Life by Pichot, 1860)
- BELL (George Joseph), *jurist*, born in Edinburgh 1770-1843
 Commentaries on the Cessio Bonorum, etc., 1840
 Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland 1810
 Principles of the Law of Scotland 1829
- BELL, M.D. (John) *traveller*, born at Auchtermoney in Scotland, 1691-1780
 Travels from St Petersburg to Various Parts of Asia, 1763
- BELL, F.R.C.S. (John), *surgeon* born at Edinburgh 1763-1820
 Anatomy of the Human Body 1793-1802
 Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds, 1793-95
 State of Military Surgery, 1805
 Les of Surgery, 1801-2
- BELL (John) *sculptor*, Norfolk, 1812-
 Andromeda 1851 (Bought by the queen)
 Angel of the Pillar (a cartoon) 1844
 Child's Own Attitude (The), 1845
 Dorothea, 1841
 Eagle Slaver 1837
 Girl at a Brook, 1831
 Guaris Memorial (The), 1860
 Psyche feeding a Swan, 1832
- BELL (Robert) born at Cork, in Ireland 1803-1867
 Hearts and Altars (a collection of tales), 1852
 History of Russia (for Lardner's series)
 Ladder of Gold (a novel), 1850
 Life of Canning 1846
 Lives of the English Poets
 Memorials of the Civil War
 Outlines of China
 Wayside Pictures through France, etc
 (An edition of the British poets commenced 1854)
- BELL (Thomas), *naturalist*, born at Poole, in Dorsetshire, 1792-1890
 History of British Quadrupeds, 1836
 Reptiles, 1829
 Stalk-eyed Crustacea 1853
 Monograph of the Testudinata 1833
- BELLMAN (Sir John) *poet* and *historian*, 1490-1560
 Prohemie of the Cosmographie
 Topography of Scotland 1577
 (He also translated Boethius's *History of Scotland*, 1536)
- BELLMAN (William) Scotch author, 1573-1675
 Caroli primi et Henriettae Mariae Epithalamium 1625
 Ciceronis Consul, etc., 1612
 Ciceronis Princeps etc 1608
 De Statu Prisci Orbis 1615
 De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum (Cicero, Seneca and Pliny), 1634
- BELLON (Rev Henry Whitney), born at Boston, U.S. 1814-
 Defence of the Drama 1857
 Old World in its New Face (The) 1868-69
- BELLON (William) born at Norwich, 1756-1817
 Translation of Herodotus, 1791
- BELSHAM (Thomas) born at Bedford, 1750-1829
 Inquiry into the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Person of Christ, 1811
- BELSHAM (William) *historian* 1753-1827
 History of Great Britain 1805
- BELMONT (Sir Julius), *musical composer*, born at Stuttgart in Württemberg 1804-
 Bride of Song (The), an operetta, 1861
 Gipsy's Warning (The) an opera, 1833
 Hily of Killarney (The) an opera, 1862
 Richard Cœur de Lion (a cantata), 1863
 St Cecilia (a cantata) 1866
 St Peter (an oratorio), 1866
 Undine (a cantata) 1860
- BENNETT, L.L.D. (William Cox), *poet*, born at Greenwich, 1820-
 Baby May etc., 1861
 Ballad History of England, 1880
 Our Glory Roll, 1866
 Poems, 1850, 1862
 Queen Eleanor's Vengeance and other Poems, 1857
 Songs by a Song writer 1859
 Songs for Sailors, 1873

- Venietes, 1852
 War Songs, 1855
 Worth Wedding Ring (The), 1861
BEAUFITT (William Sturndale), musical composer, born at Sheffield 1816-1875
 Merry Wives of Windsor (The), an overture
 Naiades (The), an overture.
 Paradise and the Peri
 Parisina (an overture)
 Wild Nymphs (The), an overture.
 Woman of Samaria.
BEATHAN (James), ecclesiastical antiquary 1705-1791
 History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ilk, 1771
BEATHAN (Jeremy) jurist, London, 1748-1832
 Book of Fallacies, 1821
 Chrestomathia, 1816-17
 Church of Englandism 1818
 Codification of Public Instruction, 1817
 Constitutional Code 1830
 Defence of Honour, 1787
 Draft of a Code for Judicial Establishment in France, 1791
 Emancipate your Colonies, 1793
 Fragment on Government, 1776
 Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation 1780
 Liberty of the Press 1821
 Mother Church revealed by Bleeding 1825
 No Paul but Jesus 1827
 On the Law of Land, 1813
 Panopticon 1791
 Pauper Management 1797
 Plea for the Constitution, 1803
 Political Tactics, 1791
 Principles of Morals and Legislation 1780
 Rationale of Judicial Evidence 1827
 Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System, 1821
 Scotch Reform 1808
 Supply without Burden, 1796
 Sugar not at all 1817
 Table of the Springs of Action 1817
 Usefulness of Chemistry, 1783
 (Lift by Boerling, 1848)
BEATHAN (Sir Samuel), born in Westminster 1757-1841
 Naval Lessons, 1829
BEATLEY D.D. (Richard) philologist, born at Oulton in Yorkshire, 1662-1742
 Boyle Lecture 1721
 Discourses on Latin Metres 1726
 Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris 1600
 Remarks on a Late Discourse on Freethinking 1713
 Sermons, 1809
 He also edited Milton and some classics as Horace and Terence
 (Life, by bishop Monk, 1823)
BEATON (Thomas Hart) born in Orange county, North Carolina U.S., 1763-1858
 Thirty Years' Views of a History of the Working of the American Government, 1853
BEAUFORT (Rev Joseph) historian, born in Shropshire, 1717-1827
 History of Abert and Holoce 1789
 History of the Reign of Henry II., 1790
 Literary History of the Middle Ages, 1814
 Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani, 1793

- BEAUFORT** (George), bishop of Cloyne, metaphysician, born at Kilkenny, in Kilkenny, 1694-1753
 Alciphron (In seven dialogues), 1732
 Analysis, 1734
 Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics, 1739
 (3) Dialogues between Hydas and Philonous (to prove that material objects have no existence except in the human brain) 1713
 Letters posthumous 1771
 Minute Philosopher (The), 1732 (Against Infidelity)
 New Theory of Vision (A), 1709
 On the Virtues of Tar-Water, 1744 1752
 Principles of Human Knowledge, 1710 (Same object as the Dialogues)
 Principles of Motion 1721
 Proposal for converting the Savage Americans to Christianity, 1725
 Querist 1736
 Sirs, 1741 (The 'Life of the book about tar water')
 (Life by George Berkeley 1776, Prior, 1784, Wright, 1813 Fraser 1871)
BEAUFORT (Rev Miles Joseph), botanist, born at Biggin in Northamptonshire, 1803-
 Antarctic and New Zealand Flora, 1860
 English Flora, 1836
BEAUFORT (Edward) astronomer linguist etc., born near Fowkeser, in Northamptonshire, 1678-1697
 Catalogus Manucriptorum Anglie et Hibernie 1697
BEAUFORT (Richard) puritan divine, 1666-1641
 Bible Battles, 1629
 Isle of Man (a religious allegory), 1627
 Key to the Revelation (of St. John) 1617
 Look beyond Luther, 1623.
 Theatrum Biblicum 1629
BEAUFORT (Dame Juliana) prioress of Sopewell Nunnery in St Albans 1400-1490
 Books of Hawkynge, Huntynge, and Tyschyngge 1186
 Book of St Albans (The) 1496
BEAUFORT (Mary and Agnes sisters) born in Yorkshire 1763-1852 1764-1852
 Comparative View of Social Life in England and France 1828-31
 Journal and Correspondence 1865
BEAUFORT (Walter) See ADDENDA
BEATHAN (Sir William) antiquary etc., born at Stradbroke, in Suffolk, 1779-1853
 Itria Celtica 1812
 Gael and Gaelic (The) 1834
 Irish Antiquarian Researches, 1826-27
 Origin and History of the Constitution of England 1813
BEAUFORT L.D. (Thomas) jurist, born at Northampton in Cheshire, 1758-1791
 History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State, 1781
BEAUFORT (William) bishop of St Asaph, born at Larrow, in Leicestershire, 1638-1704
 Codex Canonum Ecclesie Primitiva vindictus, 1678
 Exposition of the Thirty nine Articles, posthumous 1721
 Institutiones Chronologica, 1669
 Private Thoughts upon Religion, posthumous 1700
 Synodicon, 1672

- Syriac Grammar 1658
 Thesaurus Theologicus 1710-11
 (His Life, by J Kimber, 1729, T H Horne, 1821)
- BEVIN (Elway), musician, 1559-1637
 A Brief and Short Instruction of the Art of Music, 1631
- BEVICK (Thomas), wood engraver, born at Cherry Burn in Northumberland, 1753-1823
 Figures of British Land Birds, 1800
 Figures of Land and Water Birds 1817
 Illustrations to *Gay's Fables*, 1779
 History of British Birds, 1797-1804 (Tail-pieces noted.)
 History of Quadrupeds, 1790 (Tail-pieces noted.)
 Select Fables 1784
 (He drew the diagrams for *Hutton's Menuration*, 1770)
- BICKENSTAFF (Isaac) dramatist (For his plays, see APPENDIX III) N B—Isaac Bickerstaff is a pseudonym of sir Richard Savage
- BICKFORTH, D D (Edward), dean of Lichfield, born at Acton in Suffolk 1814-
 Sermons, such as the 'Anthem of Creation,' 'Enoch,' 1869, 'The Victor on his Throne,' 1867 etc
- BICKFORTH, D D (Rev Edward Henry) poet born at Islington 1825
 Commentary on the New Testament, 1864
 Hymnal Companion (The), 1870
 Poems 1848
 Reef (The) and other Parables 1873
 Rock of Ages, or Scripture Testimony to the Trinity, 1858
 Shadowed Hemo (The), and the Light Beyond, 1874
 Two Brothers (The) and other Poems 1871
 Water from the Well spring, 1853
 What is revealed of the Blessed Dead 1863
 What is revealed of the Risen Saints 1863
 Yesterday To-day, and For Ever (a poem in 12 books) 1866
- BICKENSTETH, D D (Robert), bishop of Ripon, born at Acton in Suffolk, 1816-
 Bible Landmarks, 1850
 Lent Lectures, 1861
 Sermons, 1866
- BIGSBY (Robert), Nottingham 1806-1873
 Ombo, 1853
 Visions of the Times of Old or the Antiquarian Enthusiast 1848
- BILLINGSLEY (Sir Henry), mathematician, about 1540-1606
 Elements of Geometry, 1570
- BILLINGSLEY (Nicholas), about 1617-1678
 Brachy-Martyrologia 1657
 Kosmoprephra, or Infancy of the World, 1658
 Treasury of Divine Raptures 1667
- BINGHAM (Joseph) ecclesiastical antiquary, born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1668-1723
 Origines Ecclesiasticæ, 1710-1722 (A valuable treasury of Christian antiquities)
- BINGHAM (Rev William), 1779-1802
 Animal Biography 1803 (Very amusing.)
 Biographical Dictionary of Musical Composers of the Last Three Centuries, 1813
 Memoir of British Quadrupeds 1809
 our round North Wales, 1800 (Excellent.)
- BIRNEX, D D (Thomas), Independent minister born at Newcastle-upon Tyne, 1799-1874
 Closet and the Church (The)
 Dissent not Schism
 Is it possible to make the Best of Both Worlds? (His most popular work.)
- BIRCH LLD (Samuel), antiquary, London, 1813-
 Analecta Sinensia (short stories from Chinese), 1841
 Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum (assisted by Mr Newton), 1851
 Description of the Papyrus of Nas Khem 1863
 Elfin Foxes (The) a romance from the Chinese, 1863
 Friends till death (a tale from Chinese), 1845
 Gallery of Antiquities, etc 1812
 History of Ancient Pottery 1857
 Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphs, 1857
 Rhind Papyri (The) 1866
 Views on the Nile, etc., 1843
- BIRCH D D (Thomas), historian, London 1766-1766
 Biographical Sketches 1743-1752
 Courts and Times of James I and Charles I, posthumous 1848
 General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, 1734-1741
 Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France and Belgium (from 1592 to 1617) 1749
 History of the Royal Society, 1756-57
 Inquiry into the Part which Charles I took in the Glamorgan Transaction 1747
 Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, 1760
 Life of the Hon Robert Boyle, 1744
 Life of Tillotson 1752
 Lives of Illustrious Persons in Great Britain, 1743-1752
 Memoirs of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1754
- BIRD (William) See BIRD
- BIRKENHEAD (Sir John), born at Northwich, in Cheshire 1615-1679
 Assembly Man (The) 1662-63
 Mercurius Aulicus, 1642-45
- BISHOP (Sir Henry Rowley) 1780-1855 (For his operas see APPENDIX III)
- BISHOP (Samuel) poet London, 1731 1795
 Poetical Works posthumous 1796
 (His life by J Clare 1796)
- BISSETT, LLD D (Robert) 1759-1805
 Douglas, 1880
 History of the Reign of George III, 1803
 Life of Edmund Burke 1800
- BLACK, M D (Joseph) Scotch chemist, born at Bordeaux, in France, 1728-1789
 Experiments upon Magnesia Alba etc 1750
 (Black evolved the theory of 'latent heat' His lectures were published in 1803)
- BLACK (William) novelist, born at Glasgow, 1841-
 Autobiography, 1877
 Daughter of Heth (A), 1871
 Green Pastures and Piccadilly, 1877
 In Silk Attire 1869
 Kilmeny, 1870
 Lady Silverdale a Sweetheart, 1876
 Macleod of Dare 1878
 Madcap Violet, 1876
 Maid of Killeena (The), and other Stories, 1874.

- Mona ch of Mining Lane (The), 1871
 Places of Thule (A) 1873 (The most popular of all his novels)
 Strange Adventures of a Phœton, 1872.
 Sunrise, 1881
 Three Feathers 1885 (Scene laid in Corn wall.)
 White Wings, 1880
 * * Also a Life of Oliver Goldsmith, 1878
- BLACKBURN (Henry),** 1830-
 Art in the Mountains 1870
 Artists and Arabs 1868
 Hart Mountains 1873.
 Normandy Picturesque, 1869
 The Pyrenees 1867
 Travelling in Spain 1866
- BLACKBURN (Francis),** *theologian*, born at Richmond, in Yorkshire 1700-1787
 Confessional (The), 1766
 Intermediate State (The) 1772
- BLACKFIR (John Stuart)** born at Glasgow, 1802-
 Dialects 1867
 (3) Discourse on Beauty, 1852
 Four Passes of Morals 1871
 Homer and the Libs 1866
 Horn Holtenham 1874
 Love and Loyals of Ancient Greece, 1857
 Laws of the Highlands and Islands 1872
 Lyrical Poems in English and Latin 1860
 Miscellaneous Blackstone, 1869
 Natural History of Atheism 1862
 Poems, chiefly Mythological 1857, 1860
 Pronunciation of Greek, 1852.
 Self-culture, 1873
 War Songs of Germany, 1870
 * * Holtenham Goethe's Faust, 1834, and
 The War, 1860
- BLACKLOCK D D (Thomas),** poet, born at Anstruth, in Scotland, 1721-1791
 Graham, 1774
 Parables, 1767
 Poems 1765 1764
 (Collected poems and Life by H. Mackenzie, 1793)
- BLACKLOCK, M D (Sir Richard),** poet, born at Cuthbert, in Wiltshire 1620-1729
 His Six Fairs
 Creation (The) in 7 books 10 sat. rhymes, 1712 (His best) Addison calls it one of the most noble productions in our English verse "and Dr Johnson says it shows him to be 'among the first favourites of the English Muse'"
 King Alfred (in 12 books) 1718
 King Arthur (in 12 books) 1699
 Prince Arthur (in 10 books) 1696
 Elizabeth, Queen Elizabeth (in 10 books), 1703
 Redemption (in 6 books), 1715
 * * The Virtue of Man (in 3 books), 1720
 Also a paraphrase of the Book of Job etc., 1709 a satire on wit and a List of miscellaneous tracts
 All hail him victor in both gifts of song,
 Who sings so loudly and who sings so long.
The Dunciad
- BLACKSTONE (P. and D. Bridges),** *romanticist*, born at Longworth in Berks, 1825-
 The Lorraine (a tale of the South Downs) 1862
 Christowell (a Dartmoor tale), 1862.

- Clara Vaughan, 1864
 Cradock Nowell (a tale of the New Forest) 1866
 Cripps, the Carrier (a woodland tale), 1876
 Erema, or my Father's Sin 1877
 Fe's of Franklin (The), a poem 1860
 Lorna Doone (a romance of Exmoor) 1869
 Maid of Sher 1872
- BLACKSTONE (John),** *botanist* *—1753.
 Fasciculus Plantarum 1737
 Plantae rarioris Angliæ 1737 -
 Specimen Botanicum, 1746
- BLACKSTONE, L.L.D. (Sir William),** London 1723-1780
 Commentaries on the Laws of England (4 vols.) 1765-69 (This is his great work)
 Considerations on Copyholders 1753
 Essay on Collateral Consanguinity 1759
 Great Charter and Charter of the Forest (The), 1759
 Reports of Cases, posthumous 1781
 Tracts 1771
- Poe ry*
 Latvers Farewell to his Muse (The) 1740
 (Life by James Clitherow, 1760)
- BLACKWALL (Anthonny),** *critic*, 1644-1730
 Introduction to the Classics, 1740 (A valuable book)
 Sacred Classics (The), 1727-31
- BLACKWELL (Elizabeth),** *botanist* about 1703-1797
 Herbal (The), 1737-39 (Once much esteemed)
- BLACKWELL, M.D. (Elizabeth)** born at Bristol 1821 The first woman that ever obtained a medical diploma, 1849 She practices in New York, U.S. Her sister Emily took her diploma in 1854
 Laws of Life considered with reference to the Physical Education of Girls 1852
- BLACKWELL (Thomas)** born at Aberdeen, 1702-1757
 Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, 1735
 Letters on Mythology 1748
 Memoirs of the Court of Augustus 1753
- BLACKWELL (John),** *mathematician* born at Reading in Berkshire 1559-1611
 Art of Dialling 1609
 Astrolabium Uranicum Generale 1596
 Mathematical Jewels (The) 1575
- BLAIR, D D (Hugh),** born at Edinburgh, 1718-1800
 Lectures on Pœtore, 1783
 Orian (in reference of the poems so called), 1763
 Sermons 1777 (Once very popular)
 (His Life by Dr T. Hill, 1807)
- BLAIR, F.P.S., F.S.A. (John)** *chronologist*, *—1782
 Chronological Tables, 1756
- BLAIR (Patrick),** *anatomist*, born at Dundee, 1690-1724
 Botanical Essays (in two parts) 1720
 Pharmacopœia-Botanologia 1723-28
- BLAIR (Robert),** poet, born in Edinburgh, 1699-1747
 Grave (The), in blank verse 1743 (In this occurs the celebrated line, 'Like angels visit, short and far between')
 BLAKE (William) 'Pictor Ignotus' poet on graving on copper, etc., London 1757-1827

- America (a prophecy), 1793
 Book of Ahania 1793
 Book of Thiel 1789
 Europe (a prophecy), 1794
 Gates of Paradise, 1793
 Jerusalem 1804
 Marriage of Heaven and Hell, 1800
 Milton, 1804
 Poetical Sketches 1783
 Songs of Experience (with etchings on copper by himself), 1794
 Songs of Innocence (with etchings on copper by himself), 1789
 Urizen, 1800
 Visions of the Daughters of Albion 1793
 * * He illustrated on copper Blair's *Grave*
 1805 Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims* *The Book of Job* 1826, Milton 1804 Dante's *Inferno* 1827 Young's *Night Thoughts*, 1797 his own Poems, etc.
 (His Life, by Gilchrist, 1863, Rossetti 1866)
BLAKE, Ph D (Robert) born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1755-1878
 Essay on Logic, 1834
 Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills, 1829
 History of Moral Science 1833
 History of Political Literature, 1855
 Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church, 1834
BLAIR CHARD (Laman), born at Yarmouth, 1803-1845
 Essays and Sketches, 1849
 Lyric Offering (The) 1828
BLAND (Rev Robert), poet etc. London 1779-1823
 Edwy and Elgiva (poems) about 1810
 Four Slaves of Cythera (The) about 1803.
BLAND (William) 1789-1872
 Experimental Essays on the Principles of Construction in Arches, Piers and Buttresses 1862
BLANE, M D (Sir Gilbert), born at Blandfield, in Ayrshire, 1749-1834
 Elements of Medical Logic, 1819
 Lectures on Muscular Motion, 1790
 Observations on the Diseases of Seamen, 1783
 Select Dissertations, 1822
BLAYNEY, D D (Benjamin), *Hebrew critic*, * -1801
 Dissertation on Daniel's "Weeks" 1775
 Jeremiah (translated from the original) 1784
BLESSINGTON (Marguerite countess of), *novelist*, born near Clonmel in Ireland 1789-1819
 Conversations with Lord Byron, 1832 (Her best work)
 Desultory Thoughts 1838
 Idler in France, 1841
 Idler in Italy, 1839
Novels and Tales
 Belle of the Season (The), 1840
 Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman 1835
 Confessions of an Elderly Lady, 1836
 Country Quarters, 1850
 Governess (The), 1841
 Repeaters (The), 1833
 Two Friends (The), 1834
 Victims of Society 1837
BLIGH (William), born at Farningham, in Kent, 1753-1817
 Narrative of the Mutiny on board H M S
- Hounty*, 1790 (Lord Byron's *Island* is based on this narrative.)
 Voyage to the South Sea 1792
BLONFIELD (Francis), *topographer*, born at Fersfield, in Norfolk, 1705-1751
 Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, 1750
 History of Thetford [in Norfolk] 1739
 Topographical History of Norfolk (continued by Parkin) 1739-75
BLOOMFIELD (Robert) *pastoral poet*, born at Honington in Suffolk, 1766-1823
 Ballads and other Pieces, 1800-1806
 Banks of the Wye, 1822
 Farmer's Boy (in 4 parts, 10 syl rhymes) 1793
 Good Tidings 1804
 May-day with the Muses, 1822
 Rural Lales, 1802
 Wild Flowers 1806
BLORR (Thomas), antiquary, born at Stamford, 1753-1814
 History and Antiquities of Rutland 1811 (Of great merit)
 History of the Manor of South Winfield, in Derbyshire, 1793
BLOUNT (Charles) *deist*, born in Upper Holloway, 1654-1693
 Anima Mundi, 1679
 Great is Diana of the Ephesians, 1680
 Oracles of Reason, 1693
 Two First Books of Philostratus concerning the Life of Apollonius of Tyana, 1680
BLOUNT (Sir Henry) born at Tattenhanger Park, Surrey 1602-1682
 Journey to Jerusalem, 1669
 Voyage into the Levant (A) 1630
BLOUNT (Thomas), born at Birdsley, in Lancashire 1619-1679
 Boscebel (a history of the escape of Charles II), 1660
 Fragmenta Antiquitatis, 1679
 Glossographia, or Dictionary of Hard Words, 1656
 Law Dictionary and Glossary (A) 1670
BLOUNT (Sir Thomas Pope), born in Upper Holloway, 1649-1697
 Censura celeberrimorum Authorum, 1690 (A learned treatise)
 De re Poetica, 1694
 Essays 1687 (Chalmers says they are equal to Montaigne's)
 Natural History, 1693
BLOW (John) *musician* born at North Colingham, in Nottinghamshire, 1648-1708
 Amphion Anglicus 1700
BONARR (Jacob) *botanist*, 1600-1679
 Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Oxon, 1648
BOETIUS, or BOICE, D D (Hector), *historian* born at Dundee 1470-1550
 Scriptorum Historiarum, etc, 1526
 Vita Episcoporum Murchlacensium et Aberdonensium, 1522
BOGAN (Zachary), *philologist*, born in Devonshire, 1625-1659
 Additions to Rous's *Attic Archaeology*, 1635
 Humeri comparatio eum Scriptoribus Sacris, 1658
BOLINGBROKE (Henry St. John viscount), *statesman*, born in Battersea, 1678-1751
 Dissertation on Parties, 1735
 Idea of a Patriot King 1743.

1. Introduction
 The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system. The study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the system architecture. Section 3 describes the experimental setup. Section 4 presents the results of the experiments. Section 5 discusses the conclusions.

2. System Architecture
 The system architecture is shown in Figure 1. The system consists of a client and a server. The client is responsible for sending requests to the server. The server is responsible for processing the requests and returning the results to the client.

3. Experimental Setup
 The experiments were conducted on a system with the following specifications: 1. Processor: Intel Core i7-4790K 4.0GHz. 2. Memory: 16GB DDR4. 3. Storage: 1TB SSD. 4. Operating System: Windows 10.

4. Results
 The results of the experiments are shown in Table 1. The table shows the performance of the system for different values of the parameter n . The performance is measured in terms of the number of requests processed per second.

5. Conclusions
 The results of the experiments show that the proposed system significantly improves the performance of the system. The performance increases as the value of n increases.

[illegible]

- Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities, 1874.
 Leisure Hours in Town etc.
 Memorials of St. Andrew's Sunday, 1870
 Recreations of a Country Parson (originally in *Fraser's Magazine*), 1859
BORD (Henry), poet, born in Ireland, 1750-1832.
Dante's Divine Comedy (transl. ed.), 1785-1802
BORD (Zachary) *theologian*, 1549-1653
 Crosses Comforts, and Counsels, 1643
 Garden of Zion (The), 1644.
 Last Battell of the Soule in Death, 1619
 Psalmes of David in Meter (3rd edit.), 1646
 Two Oriental Pearls, Grace and Glory, 1718
 Zion's Flowers (usually called 'Zachary Boyd's Bible,' in rhyme), never published.
BOYLE (Charles, earl of Orrery), born at Chelsea, 1676-1731
 Edited the *Epistles of Phalaris* 1695
BOYLE (Hon. Robert), *philosopher*, born at Lismore in Ireland, 1626-1691
 Considerations touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy, 1663.
 Discourse of Things above Reason 165.
 Experiments and Considerations upon Colours, 1663.
 Experiments and Observations upon Cold, 1665.
 Free Inquiry into the vulgarly received Notion of Nature, 1679
 General History of the Air 1692
 Medicina Hydrostatica, 1690
 Memoirs for the Natural History of Human Blood, 1684
 New Experiments, Physico-mechanical, touching the Spring of the Air, 1669
 Physiological Essay etc., 1681
 Sceptical Chemist 1662.
 (Life, by Thomas Birch 1744)
BRACKENBURY (Charles Booth), Bayswater, 1831-
 European Armaments, 1867
 Winter Campaign of Prince Frederick Charles in 1870-71
BRACKENBURY (Henry), born at Bolingbroke, in Lancashire 1837-
 Fantl and Ashanti, 1873.
BRACON (Henry de), *jurist*, 1155-1267
De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Anglie posthumous 1569 ("Best of judicial classics.")
BRADON (Mary Elizabeth), Mrs Maxwell novelist, London 1837-
 Aurora Floyd, 1864.
 Barbara, etc., 1850
 Birds of Prey 1870
 Captain of the Vulture (The), a tale, 1870
 Charlotte's Inheritance, 1871
 Cloven Foot (The), 1878
 Dead Men's Shoes, 1876.
 Dead Sea Fruit, 1872.
 Doctor's Wife (The) 1867
 Eleanor's Victory, 1865
 Fenton's Quest (contributed to *Belgravia*)
 Henry Dunbar, 1865.
 Hostages of Fortune, 1875
 John Marchmont's Legacy, 1866
 Joshua Haggard's Daughter, 1876
 Lady Audley's Secret, 1862.
 Lady Lisle (contributed to *Temple Bar*), 1869
 Lady's Mile (The), 1869
 Lost for Love, 1874
 Lovells of Arden, 1871
 Lucius Davoren, 1873
 Milly Darrell 1872.
 Only a Clod, 1868
 Open Verdict (An), 1878
 Ralph the Bailiff (a tale in *St James's Magazine*)
 Robert Ainsleigh 1871
 Run to Earth, 1872
 Rupert Godwin, 1871
 Sir Jasper's Tenant, 1868
 Strange World (A), 1875
 Strangers and Pilgrims, 1873
 Taken at the Flood, 1874
 To the Bitter End, 1872.
 Trail of the Serpent (The), 1868
 Weavers and Weft, 1877
 Vixen, 1879, and many others
 * * Garibaldi, and other Poems, 1861
 Griselda (a drama), 1873
 Loves of Arcadia (a commedietta) 1660
BRADFORD (William), born at Austerfield in Lancashire, 1583-1657
 History of Plymouth Colony, 1856
BRADLEY (Rev. Edward), pseudonym 'Cuthbert Bede' born at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, 1827-
 Adventures of Verdant Green (a tale), 1853
 Curate of Cranston, etc., 1862
 Glencreggan (a descriptive work), 1861
 Mattins and Mittions (a novel), 1866
 Rook's Garden (The) 1865
 Tour in Tartan Land (A) 1863
 White Wife (The), legends and tales, 1864
 Wild Cantire 1864.
BRADLEY D.D. (James), *astronomer*, born at Sherborne 1692-1762.
 Astronomical Observations, posthumous 1793, 1805.
 (He discovered the *Aberration of Light*, 1727 and *Refraction* 1747)
BRADLEY (Richard), botanist, 1700-1732.
 Dictionary Botanicum 1729
 New Improvement of Planting, etc., 1717
 Planta Succulenta 1716-27
 Survey of Ancient Husbandry and Gardening, 1725
BRADSHAW (George), of Manchester *-1833
 Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, 1847
 Railway Companion 1829, developed into the Railway Guide, 1841
BRADSHAW (Henry), born at Chester, 1450-1513.
 Life of St. Radegunde (no date)
 Life of St. Werburgh, 1495
BRADWARDINE (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury born at Chichester, 1290-1349
De Arithmetica Speculativa, 1495
De Causa Del contra Pelagium 1618
De Geometria Speculativa, 1495
De Proportionibus Velocitatum, 1505 (all posthumous)
 (His Life, by Dr Hook, in his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, 1861-75)
BRADY (Nicholas), born at Bandon, in Ireland, 1659-1726
 Translations of Psalms, 1696 (Tate and Brady)
BRADY, M.D. (Robert), *historian*, *-1700
 Complete History of England, 16-5
 Introduction to Old English History, 1654.

- BRAZAN** (Joseph), an American born at New
borough, in Devonshire, 1749-1825
Dissertation on the Construction of Locks,
1755
(Took out his patent for locks, 1784 for
his hydraulic press 1796)
BRAND (John) antiquary, born at Newcastle-
on-Tyne in Northumberland, 1742-1806
Histories and Antiquities of Newcastle, 1789
Popular Antiquities, 1796
PLASTER (William Thomas), chemist, born 1786
1866
Dissertations of Materia Medica, 1839
Dictionnaire de Science Littérature and Art
1822 (*Résumé* by W T Brande and J L
de W Cox 1825-67)
Manual of Chemistry, 1839
BRAND (Robert) architect, 1810-
Analysis of Gothic Architecture
Opera Tomb et les oses of the Middle Ages (The)
1822
Poems Character'd, 1851
BRANDWATER (Richard), poet, born near Apple
ton, 1754-1875
Art Asleep Husband? a Poet's Lecture,
1749
Ancient Tears (an elegy), 1611
Humorous Journal, 1611-59
Love's Ball (the ballad in English verse), 1619
Humorous Journal & Journal (in Latin
& English verse) published from 1716
Lives of the Famous Philosophers from Julius
Cæsar to Epictetus III, 1625
The Curious Bachelors (A Tragic Comedy)
1641
Mirths Poll of the Full Age & comical old
men - A Miscellany, 1655
Parables & Paragons (The), 1611
Philosophical and Divina, two Lancashire
Lovers, 1611
Exercises of David paraphrased, 1623
Spiritual Songs, 1625
(His Life by J Haxwood, 1829)
BRAY (Elizabeth) maiden name Anna Maria Kempe
married 1711 in Surrey, 1713
Portraits of the Town and the Tany (The),
a descriptive verse, 1717
Correspondence of Waldrick (a romance), 1814
In Love (a roman novel), 1826
Lives of the Gods (a legend of Deity), 1820
Goodly Louisa This future, 1870
Harold his life, 1877
Harland's (Alec), 1871
Herbert's Poem (a legend), 1872
Jo - of Arc (the world's), 1872
Life of Thomas Howard P.A., 1871
Memories of Charles Alfred (her first
husband), 1873
Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland, 1811
Receipts for the Plague (A Christian tale), 1821
Pleasant (The) a novel, 1822
Result of the Protestants of the Cevennes, 1870
Rosecrance, 1874
Talks (The) of Moor of Portugal, 1870
Travelling of Ireland (a legend of Cornwall),
1873
Trials of Domestic Life, 1848
Trials of the Heart, 1829
Warleigh, or the Fatal Oil (a legend of
Devon), 1871
White Hood (The), a novel, 1872

- Works of a Young Wyt (descriptive of the manners of the time), 1577
- BREWER (Antony), poet and dramatist, in the time of Charles I. and Cromwell
- Wrote six dramas, one called *The Five Senses*, about 1620
- BREWER, LL D (Rev E Cobham), educationist and literary virtuoso, 1810—
- Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, 1869
- Guide to Science, 1850
- History of France, 1863
- History of Germany, 1881
- La Clef de la Science, in French, 1854 (Based on the 'Guide to Science,' but quite a new work)
- Reader's Handbook (The) 1890
- Theology in Science 1859
- BURWEN (Rev John Sherren) historian and historical antiquary 1809-1879
- Athanasian Creed vindicated, 1871
- Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed, 1872
- Elementary Atlas of History and Geography, revised editions, 1865 1871
- Endowments and Establishment of the Church of England, 1873
- English Studies, posthumous 1881
- Prefaces to Henry VIII vol i 122 pp., vol ii 279 pp., vol iii 435 pp., vol iv 666 pp
- Report to the Master of the Rolls on the Carte and Carew Papers
- What is Establishment, etc., 1868
- Edited*
- Aristotle's *Ethics*, with English Notes, 1836
- Bacon's *Novum Organum*, with Introduction and Notes 1856
- Court of King James I*, by C Goodman now first published, 1839
- Fuller's *Church History*, 1845
- History of Popish Transubstantiation*, by J Cosin with Memoir, 1850
- Student's *Hume* (new edition) 1880
- Record Office Publications*
- Calendar of the Carew MSS, 1874 (with Bullen).
- Fr Rogeri Baconi opera quædam hæcenus inedita.
- Giraldi Cambrensis Opera
- Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, with prefaces, vol i, 1861, vol ii 1864 and six more "part-volumes" (His Great work)
- Monumenta Franciscana.
- Registrum Malmhuriense, 1881 (With C T Martin)
- BREWER (Thomas) poet, 17th century
- Knot of Pooles (A) 1624
- Weeping Lady (The) or London like Ninivie in Sackcloth, 1625
- BREWSTER, LL D (Sir David) natural philosopher, born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, 1781-1868
- Depolarisation of Light, 1813
- Elliptical Polarisation, 1830
- Kaleidoscope (invented) 1819
- Laws of Polarisation (The), 1818
- Letters on Natural Magic, 1831
- Life and Letters of Euler, 1813
- Life of Sir Isaac Newton, 1828 (Republished and enlarged in 1855)
- Martyrs of Science, 1841
- Memoirs of Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir I Newton, 1855
- More Worlds than One, 1854
- New System of Illumination for Lighthouses, 1827
- On the Production of Polarising Structure by Pressure 1816
- Polarisation of Light by Reflection 1815
- Treatise on Burning Instruments, 1812
- Treatise on Optics, 1831
- BURBORS (John), antiquary, born at Binfield in Berkshire, 1666-1724
- History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, 1762-91
- BRIDGES (Noah), about 1610-1670
- Art of Short and Secret Writing, 1659
- Lex Mercatorum, Arithmetik Natural and Decimal, 1661
- BRIDGEWATER (John), *-1594
- Concertatio Ecclesie Catholice in Anglia contra Calvinopapistas et Puritanos sub Elizabetha Regina, posthumous 1694
- BRIGGS (Henry) mathematician, born near Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1556-1630
- Arithmetica Logarithmica, 1624
- Trigonometria Britannica, 1633
- BRIGGS, M D (William), born at Norwich, 1641-1704.
- Ophthalmographia, 1676
- BRISOR (John Potter) antiquary, born at Leverbridge in Lancashire, 1848—
- Biographical Sketch of R Milhouse 1881
- Book of Nottinghamshire (anecdotes), 1878
- Literature of Tim Bobbin (a bibliography), 1872
- Midland Notes, four series, 1879-82
- Nottinghamshire Facts and Fictions (folk lore, etc), 1st series, 1876, 2nd series, 1877
- BRITTON (John), antiquary, topographer etc born near Chippenham, in Wiltshire 1771-1857
- Archæological Antiquities of Great Britain 1805-26
- Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London 1823
- Autobiography, 1849-50
- Beauties of Wiltshire, 1801-25
- Cathedral Antiquities of England, 1814-32
- Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages 1830-33
- BROTHWAD (John Ramey) of New York, 1814—
- History of the State of New York 1853
- BROOKS (Sir Benjamin Collins), surgeon, born at Winterslow, in Wiltshire 1783-1862
- Experiments and Observations on the Influence of the Nerves of the Eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach, 1814
- Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 1833
- Lectures on Local Nervous Affections, 1837
- Lectures on Pathology and Surgery, 1840
- Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints 1813
- Physiological Researches, 1851
- Psychological Inquiries, 1854
- (Autobiography)
- BROME (Alexander) poet, 1620-1666
- Covent Garden Droilery, 1672
- Cunning Lovers (The) 1654
- Fancy's Festivals, 1657
- Poems and Songs 1666

Brown (Richard), dramatist, *-1852
 Antipodes (The), 1848
 Jovial Crew (A), 1852
 Spectator's Garden (The), 1848
 * * * For his plays, see *ARTISTS III*
 (His works were collected after his death,
 and published 1853-1859)
 Brownfield (William), surgeon, London, 1712-
 1792
 Scabious Anatomies, 1744
 Brownlow (John), flourished in 1370
 Cl. oration, posthumous 1652
 Bucker (Charlotte), pseudonym 'Currier Bell,'
 pseud. of John A. Thornton in *Yorkshire*,
 1816-1855
 Jan. 1847 (H. & B. 1)
 Irons (Th.), 1850
 Cl. oration, 1847
 Villain 1852
 (L. by Mrs. Gaskell, 1857)
 * * * The two sisters Mary and Anne also
 published some poems and novels, but Jan.
 1847 is the only production of separate
 names (H. & B. 1)
 History of Emily Montague, 1769
 London, 1772
 Brown (Lillic Greville), pseud. for born at
 Alcester, in Warwickshire, 1744-1802
 Adam Blumpha (a novel), 1769
 Cl. oration (containing 1100 emblems) posthumous
 1823
 L. of Sir Philip Sidney posthumous 1852
 Brown (Henry), pseud. and pseud., born in
 Bristol, 1706-1773
 Earl of Westminsterland (The) a tragedy,
 1762
 Fairy Tale 1750
 Letter to a Lady 1745
 Foot of Quality (The) a novel, 1767
 The art of War (a tragedy), 1773
 Lull's Gemma (a novel), 1772
 The art of War (a tragedy), 1773
 Universal History (in verse)
 Brown (Ralph), antiquary, 1552-1625
 Catalogue of the Kings of France, etc.
 of England, 1625 (A valuable work.)
 Discoveries of Certain Errors in the much com-
 mended *Præmaria* (by Camden), 1591
 A Short Description of the City, 1744
 Brown (Sir John), *-1854
 La Grande Arrière, 1854
 Brown (Per Stephen Augustus), of Dublin,
 1832-
 Cl. in Modern Life 1841
 Life of Frederick W. Robertson 1865
 Milton 1852
 History of English Literature 1874
 Sermons, 1854-1877
 Studies of Old Testament Heroes, 1859 (In
 Good Words)
 Theology in the English Poets 1874
 Brown (Charles Henry), novelist and dramatic
 author, born at Ball in Oxfordshire 1816-
 1874
 Novels
 Asper Court, 1855
 Gordian Knot (The), 1857
 Silver Cord (The) 1861
 Bonnet and Lace, 1862
 Dramas
 Crowle (The) 1855

Daughter of the Stars (The)
 Horrors and Tricks
 Our New Governors
 Miscellaneous
 Daggletons (The) for Punch
 Terms of War and Humour posthumous 1875
 Brown, J. D. (William), poet, 1654-1745
 Poems on Several Occasions 1727
 Brothers (Richard), visionary, 1760-1824
 A I revealed knowledge of the Prophecies and
 Times, etc., 1794
 Brownham and Laure (Henry, lord), born in
 Ellisburgh 1779-1824
 Albert Lunel (a novel), 1844
 Dialogues on Instinct, 1849
 Discourses of Natural Theology, 1850
 Disquisitions on Subjects of Science 1839
 Experiments and Observations on the Proper-
 ties of Light 1850
 Historic Sketches of Statesmen 1837-43
 Lives of Men of Arts and Science 1845
 History of Natural Theology (edited), 1812
 Political Philosophy 1840-44
 Revolution in France (The), 1849
 Speeches, 1834
 Statesmen of the Time of George III 1837-43
 Voltaire and Rousseau 1845
 Works, collected by himself, 1854-57
 (Autobiography posthumous 1871)
 Brownlow (Rev. Hugh, Heinrich) and P. A.
 binical scholar 1813-1812
 Comment upon Ecclesiastes or Ecclesiastes
 1805
 Content of Scripture 1806, defended, 1809
 Daniel his Chaldean Visions, 1806
 Daniel his Weekes 1809
 Exposition of the Common Prayer 1803
 Translation of Jeremiah from the Original
 Hebrew, 1804
 Melchisedek proved to be Sam, 1821
 Nocturnal's Age 1800
 Our Lords died at the time foretold to Paul
 1802
 Our Lords Familie, 1809
 Seder Olam 1804
 Brownlow (John Cam Hobhouse, lord) & his
 man born at Redland, near Bristol, in
 Gloucestershire, 1756-1843
 Journey through Albania etc 1812
 Letters of an Englishman, 1816
 Brownlow (Richard) 1864-1834
 The Historical History of Great Britain 1834
 Monarchicon Britannicum posthumous 1854
 Brownlow (Thomas) London 1701-1771
 Defector of the commonly received Doctrine of
 the Human Soul, 1766
 Historical Dictionary of All Religions 1806
 Brownlow (William Robert) Gloucestershire
 1767-1822
 Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific
 Ocean, 1804
 Brown (Charles Broel den), novelist, of Phila-
 delphia U.S. 1771-1810
 Arthur Mervyn or Memoirs of the Year 1793
 (the great yellow fever), 1796
 Clara Howard 1801
 Edgar Huntly, or Adventures of a Sleep-
 walker 1801
 Jane Talbot 1804
 Ormion or the Secret Witness 1799
 Wieland, 1774

Brown (Ford Madox), *painter*, born at Calais, 1821—
 Chaucer reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward III, 1851
 Christ washing Peter's Feet, 1852
 Cromwell, 1878
 King Lear, 1849
 — Wickliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures 1848
 Brown, M D (John) born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, 1715–1766
 Barhroosa, 1755
 Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1751
 Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times 1757–58 (Seven editions in one year)
 Brown (John), a Scotch pastor, born at Carpow, in Perthshire, 1722–1787
 Christian Journal 1765
 Dictionary of the Holy Bible 1769
 General History of the Church 1771
 Help for the Ignorant (A) 1758
 History of the Church from the Birth of the Saviour, 1771
 Self Interpreting Bible (The), 1778 (His *magnum opus*)
 Brown (John) born at Buncle in Scotland, 1736–1788
 Pimenta Medicinæ, 1779
 Observations on the Old System of Physic, posthumous 1804
 (Memoir by Dr W C Brown 1804)
 Brown, D D (John) born near Whithorn, in Scotland 1784–1868
 Expository Discourses on the Epistles to the Galatians, Romans, and of Peter
 Law of Christ respecting Civil Obedience (The)
 Resurrection of Life (The)
 (Memoir by Dr Cairns, 1860)
 Brown, M D (John) born at Biggar, in Scotland 1810—
 Flora Subæclivæ (a volume of essays) 1859
 Rab and his Friends, 1858–60
 Our Dogs
 Brown (Rev Robert) founder of the “Brownists,” 1549–1630, born at Northampton, 1549–1630
 Life and Manners of True Christians (The) To which is prefixed—
 Treatise of Reformation (A), 1582
 Brown (Robert) *botanist*, born at Montrose, in Scotland, 1773–1858
 General Remarks Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis 1814
 Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ 1810
 Supplement, 1830 (Works of great merit)
 Brown, M D (Thomas) *poet* and *metaphysician*, etc born at Kirkmabreck, in Scotland, 1778–1820
 Inquiry into Cause and Effect, 1804
 Lectures on Philosophy 1820
 Observations on the Zoonomia of Dr Darwin, 1793
 Philosophy of the Human Mind, 1822
 Poetical Works 1803
 (His Life, by Welsh 1825)
 Brown, D D (William Lawrence) born at Utrecht, 1755–1833
 — Comparative View of Christianity and of

other Forms of Religion, 1826
 Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Creator, 1816 (A prize of £1200 adjudged to it)
 Browne (Charles Farrar), pseudonym “Artemus Ward,” *humorist*, born in Maine, U S, 1834–1867
 Artemus Ward among the Fenians, 1866
 Artemus Ward among the Mormons, 1864
 Artemus Ward his Book, 1862
 Artemus Ward in London, posthumous 1868
 Artemus Ward's Complete Works, 1870
 Artemus Ward's Lecture (at the Egyptian Hall, 1869)
 Browne (Charles Thomas), born at Wellington, in Somersetshire, 1825—
 Astrello, or the Prophet's Vision, 1850
 Irene 1848
 Life of Southey, 1854
 Tower of London (The), 1844
 United States, its Constitution and Powers (The) 1856
 Browne (Frances) born at Stranorlar, ‘n Ire land 1816— (Blind from infancy)
 Ericksons (The), 1849
 Hidden Sin (The) a novel, 1865
 Legends of Ulster, 1848
 My Share of the World, 1861
 Songs of Our Land 1840
 Browne (Hahlot knight), pseudonym “Pluz” *comic designer*, 1815—
 Illustrated most of the novels of Charles Dickens, Charles Lever, W H Ainsworth and Mayhew Also the Abbotsford edition of Scott's Works etc
 Browne (Isaac Hawkins), *poet*, born at Burton upon Trent 1706–1760
 De Animi Immortalitate 1754
 Browne (John) *anatomist*, 1642–1700
 Myography, 1691
 Browne (Rev Moses), *poet* 1703–1787
 Piscatory Eclogues, 1729
 Poems on Various Subjects, 1739
 Browne, M D (Patrick) *naturalist* born at Crossboyne, in Ireland 1720–1790
 Civil and Natural History of Jamaica 1756 (A valuable work.)
 Browne (Sir Thomas) *antiquary* London, 1605–1682
 Discourse on Sepulchral Urns (A) 1648
 Garden of Cyrus (The), or the Quincunxial Lozenge, 1653
 Hydriotaphia, or Urn burial, 1658
 Pseudodoxia Epidemica (Vulgar Errors) 1646
 Religio Medici 1642 (His chief work)
 Treatise on Christian Morals, posthumous 1756
 (His Life, by Dr Johnson 1756)
 Browne (William), *poet*, born at Tavistock in Devonshire, 1596–1645
 Britannia's Pastorals (two books, each five songs), 1613, 1616
 Inner Temple Masque (The) 1620
 Shepherd's Pipe (The), seven eclogues, 1614
 Browne (Mrs), maiden name Elizabeth Barrett, *poetess*, 1809–1861
 Aurora Leigh, 1856 (Her longest production)
 Battle of Marathon, 1822
 Casa Guidi Windows, 1851 (Poem on the Tuscan's struggle for freedom)
 Drama of Faile, 1840
 Essay on Mind, and other Poems, 1826

- Greek Christian Poets 1863
 Lady Geraldine's Courtship (poem), 1850
 Poems, 1844
 Poems before Congress, 1860, posthumous 1862
 Prometheus Bound (translated) 1833
 Romaunt of the Page (The), 1839
 Seraphim and other Poems (The) 1838 (Memoirs by Stedman)
 Browning (Robert), poet, London, 1812—
 Agamemnon of Æschylus (translated), 1877
 Aristophanes' Apology, 1875
 Balanston's Adventure, 1871
 Blot on the 'Scutcheon (a drama), 1843
 Christmas Eve, 1850
 Dramatic Idylls, 1879-80
 Dramatic Lyrics 1881
 Dramatic Persons, 1864
 Dramatic Romances
 Ligne at the Fair, 1872
 Inn Album (The) 1875
 King Victor and King Charles
 La Salsiaz, 1878
 Men and Women 1855 (His best production)
 Pachelotto, 1876
 Paracelsus (a drama) 1836
 Pippa Passes (a drama), 1842
 Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, 1871
 Red-cotton Nightcap Country (The), 1873
 Return of the Druses (a drama)
 Ring and the Book (The), a law-court poem, 1868
 Romances and Lyrics 1845
 Sordello (a drama), 1839
 Soul's Tragedy (A) 1846
 Strafford (a tragedy), 1837
 Two Pictures of Croisic (The) 1878
 Brunton M D (William), of Cumberland, 1711-1800
 De Praxi Medica Incunda, 1737
 Treatise on the Art of making Salt, 1748 (A masterly treatise)
 Bruce (James) African traveller, born at Kinross in Scotland 1730-1794
 Travels to discover the Sources of the Nile, 1790
 (His Life, by Salt, 1805, A Murray, 1808)
 Bruce (John), born at Nuthill, in Scotland, 1744-1826
 Annals of the East India Company, 1810
 Ethics 1786
 First Principles of Philosophy, 1780
 Report on the Internal Defence of England, 1798
 Review of the Events and Treaties which established the Balance of Power in Europe 1796
 Bruce (John), antiquary London 1802-1869
 Restoration of Edward IV (The) 1838
 Verney's Notes on the Long Parliament, 1844
 Bruce I LD (Rev John Collingwood) historic writer, born at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1805-
 Bayeux Tapestry elucidated (The), 1856
 Handbook of English History (A)
 Handbook of Newcastle (A)
 Roman Wall (The) 1851
 Bruce (Michael) poet, born at Kinnesswood in Scotland, 1746-1767
 Poems, posthumous 1770
 (Memoir by Grosart, 1865)

- Brunton (Mary), novelist, born in Burra, Orkades, 1778-1818
 Self-control, 1810-
 Bryant (Jacob) antiquary, born at Plymouth 1715-1804
 Analysis of Ancient Mythology, 1774-76
 Authenticity of the Scriptures 1792
 Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, etc 1796
 Observations and Inquiries relating to Various Parts of Ancient History, 1767
 Plagues of Egypt 1794
 Sentiments of Philo-Judæus concerning the Logos, 1797
 Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, etc., 1792
 Trojan War (On the), 1796
 Vindictæ Flaviane, 1780 (To prove Josephus's testimony to Christ.)
 Bryant (William Collier) poet, born at Cummington U S, 1794-1878
 Ages (The), 1821 (His longest and best poem)
 Battle-field
 Embargo (The), 1807
 Fountain (The) and other Poems 1842
 Hymn of the City
 Indian at the Burying place of his Father's Poems collected 1832
 Thanatopsis, 1812
 Brindley (Patrick) traveller, 1741-1812
 Tour through Sicily and Malta, 1773
 Buchanan, M D (William), born at Anneram in Scotland 1729-1805
 Domestic Medicine, 1769 (Once enormously popular)
 Buchanan (George) poet and historian of Scotland, 1506-1582
 Baptists (tragedia) 1578
 De jure Regni apud Scotos, 1579
 Detectio Mariæ Regine, 1572
 Franciscanus (a satire, by order of king James V), 1538
 Iephthes (tragedia) 1554
 Latin Version of the Psalms 1550
 Rerum Scotticarum Historia, 1582 (His principal work.)
 Sonnum (a satire) 1536
 (His Life by Dr David Irving, 1807)
 Buchanan (Robert) poet born at Caverswall in Staffordshire, 1841-
 Balder the Beautiful, 1877
 Ballad Stories of the Affections, 1866
 Book of Orm 1870
 Child of Nature 1870, printed 1881
 David Gray and other Essays, 1869
 Drama of Kings (The) 1871
 Fleshly School of Poetry (The) 1871
 God and the Man (a novel) 1871
 Idylls and Legends of Inverburn, 1863
 Land of Lorne (The), 1871
 London Poems, 1868, Poems, 1860
 Master Spirits, 1873
 Martyrdom of Madeline, 1882
 Napoleon Fallen (a lyrical drama) 1870
 North Coast, and other Poems 1867
 Poetical Works, 1874
 St Abe and his Seven Wives 1872 (? Lowell)
 Shadow of the Sword (a romance), 1875
 White Rose and Red (a love story), 1873
 Undertones 1860

Plays

- Madcap Prince (A), a comedy, 1874
 Witchfinder (The), a tragedy
 BUCKINGHAM (George Villiers, duke of) London 1627-1688
 Rehearsal (The), a satirical drama, 1671
 Works posthumous 1704
 BUCKINGHAM (James Silk), *traveller*, of Cornwall, 1786-1855
 Travels in Arabia, 1825
 Travels in Assyria, Persia, etc., 1828
 Travels in Mesopotamia 1827
 Travels in Palestine, 1822
 BUCKLAND (Francis Trevelyan), *naturalist*, born at Oxford, 1826-1880
 Curiosities of Natural History, 1857
 Familiar History of British Fishes, 1873
 Fish hatching 1863
 Logbook of a Fisherman and Zoologist 1876
 BUCKLAND, D.D. (William), *geologist*, born at Axminster in Devonshire, 1781-1856
 Annals of Philosophy
 Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology, 1836 (A Bridge-water Treatise)
 Reliquiæ Diluvianæ or Observations on Organic Remains, attesting the Action of a Universal Deluge, 1823
 Vindictæ Geologicæ 1820
 BUCKLE (Henry Thomas) *historical philosopher*, etc 1822-1862
 History of Civilization in Europe 1857-61
 BUCKMAN (James), born at Cheltenham 1816-
 Flora of the Cotswolds (The) 1844
 Geology of the Cotswolds (The) 1845
 History of British Grasses 1858
 Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archaeology of the Neighbourhood of Cheltenham, 1842
 Remains of Roman Art (The) 1850
 Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation, 1863
 BUCKSTON (John Baldwin) suburbs of London 1802-1879 He wrote about 150 pieces for the stage such as *Green Bushes*, *Luke the Labourer* *The Wreck Ashore* (See APPENDIX II)
 BULL, D.D. (George), bishop of St David's, born at Wells in Gloucestershire, 1634-1710
 Apologia pro "Harmonia," 1673
 Defensio fidei Nicenæ 1685-88
 Examen "Censuræ" (i.e. of his "Harmonia") 1671
 Iudicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ 1694
 Harmonia Apostolica 1669
 Primitive and Apostolic Tradition 1709
 (His Life, by R. Nelson 1713)
 BULLWER (John), *dactylographist* 17th century
 Anthropometamorphosis, 1653
 Chirologia, or the Naturall Language of the Hand, 1644
 Chronomia 1644
 Pathomyotomia, or a Dissection of the Muscles of the Mind 1649
 Philocophus, or the Deafe and Dumb Man's Friend 1643
 BUNBY (Edmund) 1640-1617
 Admonition out of the Prophet Joel, 1588
 Corner Stone (The) 1611
 Coronation of David 1588
 Divorce for Adulterie, 1610
 Summe of the Christian Religion (The), 1566

- BUNBY (right Rev Francis) 1543-1617
 Comparison between the Ancient Faith and the Romish 1595
 Exposition of Romans iii 23, 1616
 Guide to Godliness, 1617
 Survey of the Pope's Supremacie 1595
 BUNYAN (John) born at Elstow, in Bedfordshire 1628-1688
 Barren Figtree (The) 1683
 Grace Abounding 1666
 Gospel Truths opened, 1656
 Holy City (The) 1665
 Holy War (an allegory), 1682
 Jerusalem Sinner saved (The), 1688
 Justification by Faith, 1671
 Life and Death of Mr Badman (an allegory) 1680
 Pharisee and Publican (The) 1685
 Pilgrim's Progress (an allegory) part 1, 1678, part II 1684 (His great work)
 Slugs from Hell, 1650
 Water Baptism, 1673
 * * Posthumous Works, 1691
 (His Life by Iremy, 1809, Southey, 1830
 Philip 1839, George Offor 1853, Froude 1880)
 BURCHARDT (John Lewis), *traveller* a Swiss by birth, 1784-1817
 Arabic Proverbs 1830
 Travels in Arabia, 1829
 Travels in Arabia, 1819
 Travels in Syria and the Holy Land 1822
 (His Life prefixed to *Travels in Arabia*)
 BURGESS (Rev Richard), 1796-
 Greece and the Levant, 1835
 Lud Circenses 1827
 Topography and Antiquities of Rome (The), 1831
 BURON (James), of Perthshire, 1714-1775
 Britain's Remembrancer, 1745
 Crito etc. 1766-67
 Political Disquisitions, 1774-75
 BURGON, D.D. (John William), dean of Chichester, 1819-
 Athanasian Creed to be retained (The) 1872
 Century of Verses on Dr Routh (A) 1856
 Disestablishment the Rejection of God, 1868
 England and Rome, 1869
 Historical Notices of the Colleges of Oxford, 1857
 Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham, 1839
 Memoir of the Panathenæic Vases, 1833
 Oxford Reformers 1854
 Portrait of a Christian Gentleman (i.e. P. F. Tytler) 1801
 Treatise on the Pastoral Office 1864
 BURGONE (John), *dramatic author*, *—1792
 Heiress (The) 1780
 Lord of the Manor (The), 1787
 Maid of the Oaks (The) 1780
 (Memoirs prefixed to his *Dramatic and Poetic Works*, 1808)
 BURKE (Edmund), *statesman*, of Dublin, 1730-1797
 Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs 1791
 Inquiry into our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful, 1756
 Letter to a Noble Lord, 1795
 Present State of the Nation (The) 1769
 Reflections on the French Revolution, 1790
 Speeches, posthumous 1801
 Thoughts on French Affairs, 1791

- Thoughts on a Regicidal Peace, 1796
 Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents, 1770
 \ Indication of Natural Society, 1756
 (His Life, by MacCormick, 1797, Bisset, 1798, James Prior, 1824, George Croly 1840, Thomas Macknight, 1858-60, Joseph Napier, 1862, Morley, 1867, etc.)
BURNBY (Gauthier), called "Doctor Planus," born at Oxford, 1275-1357
 De Vita ac Moribus Philosophorum, posthumous 1467
BURN, LL D (Richard), born at Winton, in Westmoreland, 1720-1785
 Ecclesiastical Law, 1760-65
 Justice of the Peace, 1755
BURNABY (Frederick), born at Bedford, 1842-
 On Horseback through Asia Minor, 1877
 Ride to Khiva, 1873
BURNAP (George) born at Merrimack, in New Hampshire 1802-1859
 Christianity, its Essence and Evidence, 1855
 Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy, 1835
 Lectures on the Sphere and Duties of Women, 1840
BURNES (Sir Alexander), born at Montrose, in Scotland, 1805-1842
 Cabool, 1842
 Travels into Bokhara, 1834
BURNETT (Gilbert) bishop of Salisbury, born in Ldlnburgh, 1643-1715
 Exposition of the Thirty nine Articles 1699
 History of his own Time posthumous 1723 34
 History of the Reformation, vol I, 1679
 vol II 1681, vol III, 1714
 Letters (on the corruptions of Popery), 1686
 (The best work on the subject extant)
 Life of Dr Bedell, 1692
 Life of Sir Matthew Hale 1682
 Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, 1676
 Rome's Glory (Miracles of the Saints), 1673
 Some Passages in the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester 1680
 (His Life, by Le Clerc, 1715, by his son Thomas, 1724-34)
BURNETT (John) painter and engraver, born at Fisherrow, in Scotland, 1784-1868
 Life of J M W Turner, 1852 (With P Cunningham)
 Practical Treatise on Painting
 (Of his paintings, "Greenwich Pensioners receiving the news of the Battle of Trafalgar" is the best known)
BURNETT, M D (Thomas), 1638-1715
 Hippocrates Contractus, etc., 1685
 Fœsaurus Medicinæ Practicæ, 1673
BURNETT, D D (Thomas), of Yorkshire, 1678-1750
 Archæologiæ Philosophicæ, etc., 1692 (In which he treats the Mosal account of "The Fall" as an allegory)
 De Fide et Officiis Christianorum, 1722
 De Statu Mortuorum, 1720
 Telluris Theoria Sacra, part I, 1680, part II, 1689
 (His Life, by Ralph Heathcoat, 1769)
BURNETT (James) See MOWBODD
BURNET, Mus D (Charles), born at Shrewsbury, 1726-1814
 General History of Music, 1776-89
 Present State of Music in France and Italy, 1771
 * * For his dramatic pieces, see APPENDIX III
BURNBY (Francisca) afterwards Mde D Arblay, novelist, 1752-1840
 Diary and Letters, posthumous 1841 46
 Dramas for Private Representation 1818
 Evelina, or a Young Lady's Entrance into Society, 1778
 Camilla, or a Picture of Youth, 1796
 Cecilia, or Memoirs of an Heiress, 1782
 Georgina 1788
 Wanderer (The), or Female Difficulties, 1814
 (Her Memoirs, by Dr Burney, 1832)
BURNBY (James) 1749-1821
 History of Discoveries in the South Sea, 1803
 (A masterly work)
 History of North Eastern Voyages of Discovery, 1819
BURNBY (Robert), lyric poet, born at Ayr, 1750-1796
 Auld Lang Syne 1793 (Not original)
 Cotter's Saturday Night (Spenserian metre) 1787
 Death and Dr Horobook (6-line stanza), 1797
 Duncan Gray, 1792
 For a that an' a that, 1796
 Green grow the Rashies O, 1787
 Hallowe'en (8 line stanza), 1787
 Highland Mary (8 line stanza) 1792
 Mary Morison (8 line stanza), 1793
 Scots wha hae (Sapphic), 1793
 Tam O Shanter, 1791
 To Mary in Heaven, 1788
 To a Mountain Daisy, 1786
 To a Mouse, 1785
 Two Dogs (Caesar and Luath), 1787 (Dialogue)
 (His Life, by Heron & John Pinkerton) 1797, James Currie, 1800, Hamilton Paul 1819, J G Lockhart, 1823, Allan Cunningham, 1834, Sir H Nicolas 1839, J Wilson 1841 R Chambers, 1851-52, Mackie, 1879)
BURNETT (Alexander), of New York 1807-1869
 Law Dictionary and Glossary (A), 1850
 Treatise on Circumstantial Evidence 1856
BURNETT (Elihu), of Connecticut, 1811-1879
 Chips from Many Blocks 1873
 Olive Leaves, 1853
 Sparks from the Anvil, 1848
 Thoughts on Things 1854
 Voice from the Forge (A)
 Walk from John o Groat's to Land's End 1865
BURTON (Rev Edward), of Shrewsbury, 1701-1836
 Attempt to ascertain the Chronology of the Acts of the Apostles etc 1830
 Description of the Antiquities of Rome 1821
 Greek Testament, with Notes 1830
 Inquiry into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age, 1829
 Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, 1833
BURTON, LL D (John Hill), historian, of Aberdeen, 1809-1881
 Benthamiana, 1838
 Book hunter (The), 1862
 Calrington Mountain (The), 1864
 History of Queen Anne
 History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution, 1867 70

- History of Scotland from the Revolution to extinction of the Last Jacobite Insurrection, 1853
- Life and Correspondence of David Hume, 1846
- Lives of Lovat and Forbes, 1847
- Political and Social Economy, 1849
- Reign of Queen Anne, 1880
- Scot Abroad (The), 1864
- BURTON (Richard Francis) *traveller*, master of 29 languages, born in Norfolk, 1821—Abeokuta or the Cameroon Mountains, 1863
- Canoeing from Sabarà to the Sea, 1868
- City of the Saints (The), 1861
- Etruscan Bologna (a study), 1876
- Falconry in the Valley of the Indus, 1852
- First Footsteps in East Africa, 1856
- Goa and the Blue Mountains, 1851
- Lake Regions of Central Africa, 1860
- Mission to Gellie King of Dahomey, 1864
- Nile Basin (The), 1864
- Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Mecca, 1855
- Siud revisited, 1877
- Trips to Gorilla Land, 1875
- Ultima Thule, 1875
- Vikram and the Vampire (Hindu tales), 1869
- Zanzibar, 1872
- BURROV (Robert) pseudonym "Democritus Junior," born at Lindley, in Leicestershire, 1576-1639
- Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621 (A mass of quotations, chiefly Latin)
- Philosophaster, with Poems, posthumous 1862
- BURTON (William) *topographer*, London, 1609-1687
- Commentary on Antoninus, his Itinerary, etc., posthumous 1658
- BURTON (William) *antiquary* born at Lindley, in Leicestershire, 1575-1645
- Description of the County of Leicester, etc., 1622
- BURY (Arthur) *—1639
- Latitudinarius Orthodoxus 1697
- Naked Gospel (The), 1690 (Condemned to be burnt.)
- BUTLER (Rev Alban) of Northampton, 1710-1773
- Lives of the Saints 1745
- (His Life, by Sir T. Matthews, 1795, Charles Butler 1838)
- BUTLER (Charles) born at Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, 1550-1647
- Feminine Monarchie a Treatise on Bees 1609
- BUTLER (Charles) *jurist*, London, 1750-1832
- Life of Erasmus 1825
- Life of Fenelon 1810
- Life of Grotius 1826
- Horæ Biblicæ, 1797-1807
- Horæ Juridicæ Subseque 1807
- BUTLER D D (Joseph) bishop of Durham, born at Wantage in Berkshire, 1692-1752
- Analogy of Religion 1726
- Sermons 1726 (Three of them are On Human Nature)
- BUTLER (Samuel), *poet*, born at Strensham, in Worcestershire 1612-1680
- Elephant in the Moon (satire, in verse, on the Poptal Society) 1654
- Hindibras (satire in verse on the Puritans) part I, 1663, part II, 1664, part III, 1678
- BUTLER (William Archer), born at Annerville, in Ireland, 1814-1848
- Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy, posthumous 1856 (His principal work)
- Letters on the Development of Christian Doctrine, posthumous 1850
- Letters on Romanism, posthumous 1851
- Sermons, posthumous 1849
- BUTLER (Mrs William Francis), maiden name Elizabeth Sontherden Thompson *artist*, was born in Switzerland, came to England when only five years old
- Balaklava, 1870
- Inkermann, 1877
- Misad, 1873
- Quatre Bras (The 28th at), 1875
- Roll Call (The), 1874 (Bought by the queen)
- BURTON (Sir Thomas Powell), *philanthropist*, born at Castle Hedingham, in Essex, 1786-1845
- African Slave Trade (The) 1839
- (His Life, by C. Buxton)
- BYRD, or BYRNE (William) *musical composer*, 1537-1623
- Gradualia, ac Cantiones Sacre (3, 4, and 5 voices), 1610 (Admirable compositions)
- Liber Primus and Secundus Sacrarum Cantionum (6 voices) 1589
- Musica Transalpina (Madrigals), 1588, 1597
- Psalms, Sonets, and Songs (5 parts) 1588
- Songs (for 3 4 5 and 6 voices), 1589 (Prince of vocal part music)
- BYRON (John) pseudonym "John Shadow," *poet and shorthand writer*, born near Manchester, 1691-1763
- Poems posthumous 1773
- Universal English Shorthand (The) 1740
- (He wrote the beautiful pastoral 'To Phœbe' in the *Spectator*, 1747, and the famous lines about Handel and Bononcini ending—
- Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee)
- BYRON (George Noel Gordon, lord), *poet*, London, 1788-1824
- Age of Bronze (Napoleon's fall), 1823
- Beppo (a Venetian story) 1818
- Bride of Abydos 1813
- Cain (dramatic poem), 1821
- Childe Harold, canto I, 1809, II, 1810, III, 1816, IV, 1818 (Spenserian metre)
- Corsair (The), 1814 See *Lara*
- Course of Minerva, 1812
- Deformed Transformed (The), drama, 1814
- Don Juan, cantos I, II, 1819, III-IV, 1821
- VI-VIII, 1823, IX-XI, 1823, XII-XIV, 1823, XV-XVI, 1821 (Incomplete)
- English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, 1809
- Glaucous (The), 1813
- Heaven and Earth a Mystery (dramatic), 1822
- Hebrew Melodies, 1815
- Hours of Idleness, 1807 (Edit 1806 suppressed)
- Island (The) 1823 (Mutiny of the Bounty)
- Lament of Tasso 1817
- Lara (sequel to *The Corsair*), 1814
- Manfred (a tragedy), 1817

- CARDWELL (Rev Dr Edward) *ecclesiastical historian* born at Blackburn, in Scotland, 1787-1861
 Colnage of the Greeks and Romans 1832
 Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England 1839
 History of Conferences, etc connected with the Book of Common Prayer, 1558-1690 (his chief work) 1840
Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum, 1850
 Synodalia, 1848
- CAPEW (George), *historian*, 1557-1629
Pacata Hibernia, 1633 (A history of the wars in Ireland.)
- CAPFW (George) earl of Totnes, *-1613
 Relation of the State of France, etc 1609 published 1749
- CAREW (Richard) *topographer* born at East Anthouy, in Cornwall, 1555-1620
 Survey of Cornwall, 1602
- CARFY (Thomas), *poet*, Gloucestershire, 1589-1639
Cœlum Britannicum (a masque), 1634
 Poems posthumous 1640
- CAREY, Mus D (Henry), *musical composer, poet* etc, 1696-1743
 Sally in our Alley, 1737 (Chappell says that Dr Carey wrote both the words and music of "God save the King" for a birthday of George II. Dr Fitch is of the same conviction)
 (For *Chronophotolithologos*, *Honest Yorkshireman*, *Naney* (an interlude), *Thomas and Sally The Dragon* (a burlesque opera) *Margery* etc, see APPENDIX III.)
- CARFY (Henry Charles), born in Philadelphia, US 1793-1879
 On the Rate of Wages 1836
 Past, the Present, the Future (The), 1848
 Principles of Social Science, 1858
- CAREY, D D (William), *orientalist* etc born at Paulers-Pury, in Northamptonshire, 1762-1834
Bengalee Dictionary, 1815
Bengalee Grammar, 1801
Burmese Grammar, 1814
Kurnata Grammar, 1817
Mahratta Dictionary, 1810
Mahratta Grammar, 1805
Punjabee Grammar, 1812
Sanskrit Grammar, 1806
Telinga Grammar, 1814
- CARLETON (William), *novelist*, of Ireland, 1798-1869
 Black Prophet (The) 1847
 Tales, 1841
 Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, 1830-32
 Valentine M. Clutchy, 1845
 Willio Reilly 1855
- CARLISLE F.R.S (Sir Anthony) *surgeon*, born at Stillington in Durham 1768-1840
 Alleged Discovery of the Use of the Spleen, &c 1829
 Essay on the Disorders of Old Age, 1817
- CARLISLE (Nicholas) *antiquary*, 1771-1847
 Endowed Grammar Schools, 1818
 Foreign Orders of Knighthood conferred on British Subjects 1839
 Topographical Dictionary England, 1802, Ireland, 1810 Scotland, 1813.
- Latter-day Pamphlets, 1850
- CARLISLE (Hon and Right Rev Samuel Waldegrave), 1817-1869
 New Testament Millenarianism
 Sermons
- CARLYLE (Thomas), of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, 1795-1881 (The most German of all our authors)
 Chartism, 1839
 Reform Revolution (The) 1837
 Friedrich II., the Great, vol I., II, 1858, III, IV 1862
 Heroes and Hero-worship 1840
 Life of Schiller 1823-24, recast 1825
 Life of John Sterling, 1851 (A model of biography)
 Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, 1815 (A master work)
 Past and Present, 1843
 Reminiscences posthumous 1881
 Sartor Resartus or the Autobiography of Herr Teufelsdröckh of Weinschnitzwo (i.e. Mr Shoddy of Nowhere), 1833-34
 Several translations, as Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, 1821, Legendre's *Geometry* 1824 etc., and numerous articles for *Reviewers*, *Magnazines* *Encyclopedias*, etc.
 (His Life, by M. D. Conway 1881, W. H. Wylie, 1881, Shepherd 1881)
- CARNARVON (Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert earl of) London, 1831-
 Druses of Mount Lebanon (The) 1860
- CARPENTER, LL D (Lant), born at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire 1780-1840
 Harmony of the Gospel 1835
 Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament, 1805
 Principles of Education etc, 1826
- CARPENTER (Miss Mary) 1820-1877
 Reformatory Schools for Children 1851
 Reformatory Schools and their Present Position 1855
- CARPENTER (Nathaniel) of Devonshire, 1588-1629
Philosophia Libera 1621
- CARPENTER, M D, (William Benjamin) born at Bristol 1813-
 Alcoholic Liquors (a prize essay) 1848
 Popular Cyclopaedia of Science 1843
 Principles of General and Comparative Physiology 1834
 Principles of Human Physiology, 1846 (His best work)
 Principles of Mental Physiology, 1871
 Zoology 1848
- CARPENTER (William Hookham) of London 1792-1866
 Pictorial Notices of Vandyke and Rubens 1844
- CART (Thomas) *historian* born at Clifton, in Warwickshire, 1656-1754
 Catalogue of Gascon, Norman and French Poils, preserved in the Archives of the Tower, 1743
 Collection of Letters and Memoirs concerning the Affairs of England from 1641 to 1660, published 1730
 History of England, 1747-1755
 Life of James, Duke of Ormond 1735-36. (Contains the best account of the Irish rebellion)

- CARTWRIGHT** (George) born at Marnham, in Nottinghamshire, 1739-1819
Journal of Facts and Events during a Stay of Sixteen Years on the Coast of Labrador, 1792
- CARTWRIGHT** (John), born at Marnham, in Nottinghamshire, 1740-1824
Independence of America considered as supremely useful etc., to Great Britain, 1774
- CARTWRIGHT** (William), poet, of Gloucestershire 1611-1643
Comedies and Poems posthumous 1651
Ordinary (The), posthumous 1651
Royal Slave (The), a trag-comedy, 1639
Signal Days of November (a poem), posthumous 1671
- CARVER** (Thomas) *priest*, of Tipperary, in Ireland 1570-1661
Itinerarium, &c., 1639-46
Lutra, 1616
- CARVER** (Jonathan), *traveller*, born at Still water in Connecticut U.S., 1732-1750
Travels through the Interior Parts of North America, 1776
Treatise on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant 1773
- CARWITHER** (John Bayly Somers) *ecclesiastical historian* of Devonshire 1761-1831
History of the Church of England, 1829-33
Views of the Brethren in Religion, 1810
- CART** (Peter Henry Francis) born at Birmingham 1712-1814
Dante (translated) 1805-14
- CART**, LILLY (Robert), *chronologist*, born at Cookington in Devonshire, 1615-1683
Patriologia Chronica, 1677
- CARTL** (Joseph) of London 1602-1673
Commentary on Job, 1615-66 (A learned and judicious work.)
- CASE**, ALD (John), *philosopher*, 1529-1599
Apologia Muscorum 1544
Speculum Forum Questionum, 1545
Opera Civitatis, 1543
Summa Veterum Interpretum in Universum Dialecticam Aristotelis, 1592 (His chief work.)
- CASS** (Lewis), *statesman* born at Exeter, in New Hampshire U.S., 1752-1866
King Court, and Government of France, 1810
- CASSELL**, D.D. (Edmund) *orientalist*, born in Cambridgeshire 1606-1685
Lexicon Hippiaglotton 1669 (A lexicon to Walton's *Idylls*, highly commended by Dr. A. Clarke.)
- CATTLE** (Henry), of Hampshire 1910-1871
America and the American Church, 1832
City of the Mormons 1842-43
Scotland and the Scottish Church, 1853
Western World revisited (The) 1854
- CATHART** (Sir George), *general*, born in London, 1781-1854
Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany 1850 (A valuable work.)
- CAVE**, D.D. (William), born at Pickwell, in Leicestershire, 1637-1713
Apostolici (Lives of the Apostles and Apostolic Fathers of the first three centuries) 1677
Ecclesiastical (Lives of the Fathers of the fourth century), 1633 (These two were once standard works.)

- Primitive Christianity, 1672
Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria a Christo usque ad Seculum XIV, 1683-1698
- CAYDEN** (George) a pseudonym? The Rev. J. Hunter published in 1814 a pamphlet, *Who wrote Curand's Life of Wolsey?*
Life of Cardinal Wolsey 1825 (One of the best biographies in the language.)
- CAYDEN** (Sir William) gentleman usher to cardinal Wolsey 1505-1557
Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey, posthumous 1607
- CENTIVR** (Susanna), *dramatist*, 1600-1723
(For her 19 plays see *APPENDIX III*)
- CHALLIS** (Rev. James) *astronomer*, 1803-
Creation in Plan and Progress, 1861
- CHALMERS** F.P.S. (Alexander), of Aberdeen 1759-1831
Irish Lecturist, 1803
English Poets 1810
General Biographical Dictionary, 1812-17 (His chief work.)
History of the Colleges etc. of Oxford 1810
- CHALMERS** (David), of Rosshire in Scotland, 1530-1592
Discours de la Legitimé Succession des Femmes, etc., 1573
Histoire Abrégée de tous les Roys de France, d'Angleterre et d'Ecosse 1571
La Recherche des Singularités, etc., 1579
- CHALMERS** (George) *historical antiquary*, born at Inchabers in Scotland, 1742-1825
Caledonia (historical and topographical) 1807-1821 (His great work.)
Chronological Account of the Commerce and Coinage of Great Britain, 1810
Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers 1790 (A good work.)
Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain during the Present and the Four Preceding Reigns, 1782
Life of Daniel Defoe, 1785
Life of Mary Queen of Scots 1818
Life of Thomas Muddiman 1794
Political Annals of the United Colonies 1720
Use and Abuse of Endowments, 1827
(He had no appreciation of the internal evidence of style, seeing he pronounced Ireland's *Forty Years* and *Howe's* to be diddled by Shal espeare's composition Whereas it is no more like Shakespeare than *Allopoet* is like Milton.)
- CHALMERS** D.D. (Thomas) born at Anstruther, in Scotland 1740-1847
Adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man 1833 (A Bridgewater Treatise.)
Astronomical Discourses, 1817 (Best known of all his works.)
Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns, 1819, 1823, 1826
Ecclesiastical and Literary Endowments, 1827
Inquiry into the Extent and Stability of the National Resources, 1803
Lectures in Defence of Church Establishments 1839
Political Economy 1831
(His Life by Dr. W. Hanna 1851.)
- CHALMERS** (William), of Aberdeen, 1600 1078
Ecclesiastical History of Scotland 1643
Selecte Disputationes Philosophicæ, 1630

CHALONER (Sir Thomas), of London, 1515-1565
 De Republica Anglorum instauranda 1579
 CHAMBERLAYNE (Edward), born at Odington, in Gloucestershire 1616-1703
 Anglice Notitia, 1667
 Present Warre parallel'd (The), 1647
 CHAMBERLAYNE, F.R.S. (John), 1663-1724
 Oratio Dominica in diversis omnium fere Gentium Linguas Versa, 1715
 CHAMBERS (Phraim) born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, 1680-1740
 Cyclopaedia, 1728
 CHAMBERS, L.L.D. (Robert) born at Peebles, in Scotland 1802-1871
 Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotch men, 1832-35
 Book of Days (The), 1863-64 (His best work)
 Histories of Scottish Rebellion, 1826
 Life of James I., 1827
 Scottish Ballads and Songs, 1829
 Picturo of Scotland 1827
 Popular Rhymes of Scotland 1826
 Traditions of Edinburgh, 1823-30
 CHAMBERS L.L.D. (William), brother of the above 1800-
 Allio Gilroy (a novel) 1872
 Book of Scotland 1830
 History of Peeblesshire, 1864
 Memoir of Robert Chambers, 1872
The Two Brothers
 Ancient Sea Margins 1848
 Cyclopaedia of English Literature 1843-44
 Domestic Annals of Scotland, 1808
 Essays 1866
 Edinburgh Journal, started 1832
 Information for the People, commenced 1834
 Gazetteer of Scotland 1829-36
 CHAMBERS (Sir William) architect, born at Stockholm, but settled in London 1726-1796
 Plans etc., of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew 1765
 Treatise on Civil Architecture 1759-68
 CHAMBER (Frederic) novelist (chiefly sea stories) of London 1796-1870
 Arethusa (The) 1836
 Ben Brice, 1835
 Joel Adams 1838
 Life of a Sailor (The), 1834
 Passion and Principle, 1843
 Tom Bowline 1839
 Trevor Hastings, 1841
 (He also published in 1849, a review of the French Revolution of 1848)
 CHANDLER (Edward), bishop of Durham born in Dublin 1670-1750
 Defence of Christianity, 1725
 Vindication of the "Defence," 1728 (A masterly work)
 CHANDLER, D.D. (Richard), archaeologist, of Hampshire 1738-1810
 History of Hilm, 1802
 Inscriptions Antiquae, etc., 1774 (A standard work)
 Ionian Antiquities, 1769 (with Revett and Parg)
 Life of William Waynflete, 1811
 Marmora Oxoniensia 1763
 Travels in Asia Minor, 1775 (A valuable especially to antiquaries)
 Travels in Greece, 1776

CHANDLER, D.D. (Samuel) born at Hungerford, in Berkshire, 1693-1766
 Critical History of the Life of David, 1766 (His best work and very excellent)
 History of Persecution, 1736
 Reflections on the Conduct of Modern Deists, 1727
 Vindication of the Christian Religion 1735
 Witnesses of the Resurrection, etc., 1744 (His Life by Thomas Amory)
 CHANNING D.D. (William Ellery), born at Newport, U.S., 1780-1842
 Character and Writings of Fénelon, 1829
 Character and Writings of Milton, 1826
 Essay on National Literature, 1823
 Essay on Self culture, 1838
 (His Life, by W. H. Channing, 1848)
 CHANNING (William Ellery), poet, born at Boston, U.S., 1818-
 Near Home (a poem), 1858
 Poems, 1843 1847
 Wanderer (The), a poem, 1872
 Woodman (The), a poem, 1849
 In prose Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist, 1873
 CHANTREY (Sir Francis) sculptor born at Jor-dantborpe, in Derbyshire, 1781-1841
 Sleeping Children, 1817
 (His Life, by Jones 1850, Holland 1851)
 CHAPIN (Rev Edward) born at Union Village, in New York county, U.S. 1814-
 Humanity in the City, 1852
 Moral Aspects of City Life, 1853
 True Manliness, 1854
 CHAPMAN (Dr George) poet, born at Hitching Hill in Hertfordshire 1557-1634
Dramas
 All Fools (a comedy), 1605
 Andromeda Liberata 1614
 Ball (The) 1632 (with Shirley)
 Blinde Beggar of Alexandria (comedy), 1599
 Bussy d'Ambois (a tragedy) 1607
 Caesar and Pompey (a tragedy), 1621
 Conspiracie of Charles, Duke of Byron (a tragedy) 1603
 Eastward Hoe (a comedy) 1605
 Gentlemen Usher (The) 1606
 Humorous Dayes Myrth (An), 1599
 May Day, a Witte Comedie, 1611
 Memorable Maske of the Two Honorable Inns of Court 1614
 Monsieur d'Ollivo (a comedy) 1606
 Revenge for Honour (a tragedy), posthumous 1654
 Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois (tragedy) 1613
 Second Maiden's Tragedy, posthumous 1655 (composed before 1620)
 Tragedie of Chabot, Admirall of France posthumous 1639
 Tragedie of Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, posthumous 1654
 Two Wise Men and all the Rest Fools, 1619
 Widowes Teares (Tho) a comedy, 1612
Translations
 Hesiod 1612
 Homer's Iliad, 1603
 Homer's Odyssey, 1614
 Juvenal, Satire v., 1629
 Musaeus, 1616
Miscellaneous
 I picedo (An), or-Funeral! Sodg on Henry Prince of Wales, 1612

- Eugenia or True Nobilities Trancee 1611
 Euthymus Raptus, or the Tears of Peace, 1609
 Ovid's *Farquet of Sense*, 1595
 Pro Vera Autumnal Lachrymæ, 1622
 Shield of Achilles (The) 1596
 Skianukto or Shadow of Night, 1699
CHAPMAN (Matthew James) *poet*, 1780-1865
 Barbadoes and other Poems 1833
 Hebrew Idylls and Dramas 1866
 Translations of Blon Moschus, and Theocritus
- CHAPMAN** (Thomas), born at Billingham in Durham, 1717-1760
 Essay on the Roman Senate 1750
CHARPONE (Mrs Hester), 1727-1801
 Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, 1773
 Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse, 1775
- CHAPPELLOW** (Leonard) *orientalist*, 1683-1768
 Commentari on the Book of Job, 1752
 Clementia Lingua Arabica, 1730
- CHAPPE** (Mrs.), maiden name Charlotte Cibber
 youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, -1760
 Art of Management (a satire on Fleetwood, a dramatic piece), 1735
 History of Henry Dumont and Charlotte Evelyn (no date)
 Narrative of [her own] Life, 1755
- CHARLESWORTH** (Maria Louisa), 1830-
 Ministry of Life (The) 1859
 Sabbath Given (The) 1854
 Sabbath Lost (The), 1856
 Sailor's Choice (The) 1863
- CHARLTON**, M D (Walter) born at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, 1619-1707
 Clorea Gigantum (an account of Stonehenge) 1663
 Enquiries into Human Nature, 1680
 Natural History of Nutrition etc., 1655
 Onomasticon Solcon etc., 1663-71
 Physiologia Ipicuro-gassendo-charlertoniana, 1674
- CHATTERTON** (Thomas), *poet*, of Bristol, 1752-1770
 Rowley Correspondence begins 1769
Posthumous
 Godwin (a tragedy) posthumous 1771
 Miscellanies (in prose and verse), 1778 Supplement, 1784
 Poems, 1771 (The lament in *Elia* is unsurpassed in tenderness)
 Rowley Pieces in a Collective Form, 1777
 (His Life by Dr Gregory, 1789, Davis, 1809, John Dix 1837, Martin 1865, Dr D Wilson, 1869, Masson, 1875, Bell, 1875)
- CHITCER** (Geoffrey) called 'The Father of English Poetry,' born in London 1323-1400
 Boko of Cnpld, or the Cuckow and the Nightingale 1364, first printed 1532
 Boko of Fame (The) printed by Caxton, no date, by Pynson, 1526
 Boko of the Duchesse (The), 1371, printed 1532
 Canterbury Tales (The), 1383, printed by Caxton 1475 (His best work)
 Complaynte of a Lovers Lyfe (The) 1362
 Complaynte of Chancer to his Purse (The), 1377; first printed 1532
 Complaynte of Mars and Venus (The), 1351
- Flower and the Leaf (The) first printed 1599
 House of Fame (The), 1373, first printed 1532
 Jacke Upland first printed 1602
 Parlment of Briddes, or Assembly of Fowles (The) 1359, or Scipio's Dream, printed by Wynkyn de Worde 1530
 Ploughman's Tale (The), first printed 1542
 Praeface of Women (A) 1366, first printed 1532
 Romaunt of the Rose (The) 1360, printed 1632
 Treatise on the Astrolable, 1391-92
 Troylus and Cresceyde, 1360, printed by Caxton no date, Wynkyn de Worde, 1617
 (His Life, by J Urry, 1721, Godwin, 1801; Todd, 1810, Singer, 1822, Schmitz, 1841 sir H Nicholas, 1843, R Bell, 1845, Skeat 1878)
- CHITNER** (Sir Henry) *antiquary*, 1632-1719
 Illustrious Antiquities of Hertfordshire (The), 1700 (An excellent county history)
- CHITASSER** (Pye H.), 19th century
 Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Children, 1840
 Advice to a Wife on the Management of her Own Health, 1850
 Aphorisms on Mental Culture and Training of a Child, 1870
 Counsel to a Mother on the Care and Rearing of her Children, 1863
- CURRIER**, D D (George Barrell), born at Hallowell, Maine, U S, 1807-
 Capital Punishment (On) 1843
 Commonplace Books (prose and verse), 1823-1829
 Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress, 1841
 God against Slavery, 1857
 Hill Difficulty (The) 1847
 Pilgrim Fathers (The), 1848
 Powers of the World to Come, 1843
 Studies in Poetry 1830
 Voices of Nature 1852, 1863
 Voyage to the Celestial Country 1850
 Wanderings of a Pilgrim, 1845-46
 Windings of the River of the Water of Life, 1849
- CUNSLDER** (William) *anatomist* born at Barrow-on the Hill, in Leicestershire, 1698-1762
 Anatomy of the Human Body (a text book), 1713
 Osteology, or Anatomy of the Bones, 1733
 Treatise on the Operation for the Stone, 1723
- CUNSLER** (Francis Rawdon), born at Ballyrea, in Ireland 1787-1872
 Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition, 1869
 On Fire-arms, 1852
 Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828-29, published 1854
 Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris, 1850
- CUNSTFIELD** (Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of), born in London, 1694-1773
 Letters to his Son, posthumous 1774, supplement 1777 (best known by)
 Miscellanies posthumous 1777
 (His Life, by Dr Maty, 1777-78)
- CURRIER** (Henry), *dramatist*, about 1535-1610
 Doleful Ditty of the Lord Darby, 1567
 Hoffman (a tragedy) 1631
 Kinde Harts Dreame, 1603
 Piers Plaimnes Seaven Yeres Prentiship 1596
 Popes Pitefull Lamentation (The), 1603
 * * He wrote, or assisted in writing, 200 plays

- CHRYSTIE (Rev Temple) 1794-1873
 Sermons
 Translations of the Epistles of Clement of Rome Ignatius, Polycarp etc.
- CNRYE M D (George), of Scotland 1671-1742
 Account of himself and his Cures, posthumous 1743
 English Malady (The), 1733
 Essay on Health and Long Life 1725
 Observations on Gout, 1722
 On Fluxions, 1703
 Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion, 1716
 Theory of Fevers 1702
- CURFELL (Francis) born at Oxford, 1608-1665
 Chillingworth's Novissima, 1644
 Rise, Growth, and Danger of Socinianism, 1643
- CHILD (Sir Josiah) *writer on political economy*, 1630-1699
 Brief Observations concerning Trade and the Interest of Money 1668 (His chief work)
 New Discourse of Trade, 1690
 Treatise proving that the Abatement of Interest on Money is the Interest and not the Cause of the Riches of a Nation, 1761
- CHILD (Mrs) maiden name Lydia Maria Francis, born at Medford, U.S., 1802-
 Autumnal Leaves, 1860
 Fact and Fiction, 1846
 Flowers for Children 1852
 Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims 1824
 Isaac T. Hopper a True Life 1853
 Looking towards Sunset, 1860
 Philotheca, a Greek Romance, 1836
 Progress of Religious Ideas, etc., 1855
 Rebels (The) 1825
 Romance of the Republic (A), 1867
- CURLINGWORTH (William) born at Oxford, 1602-1644
 Eligion of Protestants a Way to Salvation, 1639
 Unlawfulness of resisting the Lawful Prince, 1642.
 (His Life, by F. Cheynell, 1644, a vile calumny, Dr Birch, 1742)
- CUTHNELL (Edmund) *antiquary*, of Bedfordshire 1630-1733
 Antiquitates Asiaticæ etc, 1728
- CNITTY (Joseph) *jurist* 1776-1841
 Reports, 1820-23 (Highly valued by lawyers)
 * * He also wrote practical treatises on criminal law the laws of commerce, medical jurisprudence pleading etc
- CHORLEY (Henry Fothergill), *musical critic*, of Lancashire, 1808-1872
 Authors of England, 1838
 Modern German Music, 1854
 Memorials of Mrs Hemans 1836
 Music and Manners in France and Germany, 1811
 Thirty Years of Musical Recollections, 1802
- CHRISTIE (James), *antiquary* 1773-1831
 Disquisition on Etruscan Vases 1806
 Disquisition on Painted Greek Vases, 1825
 Essay on the Earliest Species of Idolatry, 1814
 Inquiry into the Game of Palamedes, 1801
 Inquiry into Greek Sculpture, 1802

- CHRISTISON, M D (Robert), of Scotland 1797-1882
 Biography of Edward Turner, M D., 1837
 Dispensatory (The) 1812
 On Granular Degeneration of the kidneys, 1839
 Treatise on Poisons, 1829
- CHURN (Thomas), *deist*, born at East Harnham, in Wiltshire, 1679-1746
 Doctrine of Vicarious Suffering refuted
 On Future Judgment and Eternal Punishment, posthumous 1748
 Supremacy of God the Father vindicated, 1716
 Tracts 1727 1730
 True Gospel of Jesus asserted (The) 1715
 Posthumous Works, 1748
- CHURCH (The Very Rev Richard William), 1815-
 Beginning of the Middle Ages, 1807
 Civilization before and after Christianity, 1872
 Human Life and its Conditions (sermons), 1876-78
 Influences of Christianity upon National Character, 1873
 Sacred Poetry of Early Religions 1874
- CHURCHILL (Rev Charles) *satirist*, born at Westminster, 1731-1764
Satires in Verse.
 Apology to Critical Reviewers 1761
 Author (The) 1763 (His best satire)
 Conference (The), 1763.
 Candidate (The), 1761
 Duellist (The), 1763
 Epistle to Hogarth, 1764
 Farewell (The), 1762.
 Ghost (The), 1762. (Against Dr Johnson)
 Gotham (three books), 1763
 Independence 1761
 Night, an Epistle to Lloyd 1762
 Prophecy of Famine (a political squib), 1762
 Rosciad (The), on actors and managers, 1761
 Scot's Pastoral (A)
 Times (The) 1761
 (His Life, by W. Tooke, 1804)
- CHURCHYARD (Thomas) *poet*, born at Shrewsbury, 1520-1604
 Challenge (The) 1593
 Chippes (containing 12 labours) 1565
 David Dicar's Dream (in verse), 1562-63
 Description of the Wofull Warres in Flaunders, 1578
 Discourse of Rebellion, 1570
 Miserie of Flaunders, etc. 1579
 Pleasant Laboriuth (A), 1580
 Warning to the Wise, 1580
 Worthines of Wales 1587
 * * And scores of others
 (His Life, by G. Chalmers, 1817)
- CURTON (Ven Edward) 1800-1874
 Early English Church (The), 1840
 Vindicta Ignatii, 1852
- CIBBER (Colley), *dramatic poet*, of London 1671-1757
 Apology for his own Life, 1740 (Most amusing)
 Works 1721
 * * For his dramas, see APP. DIX III
- CIBBER (Theophilus), *biographer and dramatic author*, 1703-1758
 Apology for the Life of Mr T. C., comedian, 1710

- Auction (The), a farce, 1757
 Civil Wars of Henry VI (The), a tragedy, 1724
 Harlots Progress (The), in extravaganza, 1733
 Lives of Eminent Actors and Actresses, 1753
 Lives of British and Irish Poets, 1753
 Lover (The), a comedy, 1730
 Pattle and Peggy (a ballad opera), 1730
CLIFFERTON (Hugh), African traveller, born at Annan in Scotland 1788-1827
 Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, 1826 a Second Expedition, 1829, a Final Expedition, 1830
CLIFFORD (marquis of), born in London, 1694-1659
 Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Ireland, from 1640 to 1653, posthumous 1722
CLIFF (John), poet of Lichborough, 1793-1861
 Moments of Forgetfulness (in verse), 1821
 Poems descriptive of Rural Life 1820
 Shepherd's Calendar, and other Poems, 1821
 Rural Music (The) 1835
 Village Minstrel (The), 1821
CLIFFORD (Edward Hyde earl of) lord chancellor, historian born at Dinton in Wiltshire 1608-1674
 Brief View of the Dangerous Error of Hobbes's Leviathan, 1676
 History of the Grand Rebellion, posthumous 1702-4 continuation 1759
 His own Life posthumous 1759
CLIFFORD (Henry Hyde, second earl of), lord lieutenant of Ireland, born at Dinton, in Wiltshire 1634-1709
 History of the Rebellion and Civil War in England posthumous 1702-4 (One of the best histories in the language)
 Letters on the Affairs of the Times, posthumous 1763
 (His Life by T. H. Easter, 1833)
CLIFFORD (John), called 'The Shepherd of Banbury' 17th century
 Shepherd's Legacy (The) or Weather Rules 1670 (Showing how to forecast the weather by observing the moon the stars, the mist, the rainbow, the clouds, and the winds How to keep sheep sound, and how to cure the rot.)
CLIFF F. H. S. (Sir James) born in Banffshire Scotland 1749-1870
 Pulmonary Consumption 1835
 Sanative Influence of Climate 1829
CLIFFE, L. D. (Adam) orientalist, of Ireland, 1762-1832
 Bibliographical Dictionary, 1802, supplement, 1806
 Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, 1810-26
 He edited and enlarged the *Pædæra*, but not with good judgment.
 (His Life, by J. B. B. Clarke, 1833, Dr. Lister, 1849 S. Dunn 1863)
CLIFFE (Charles Cowden) born at Enfield, in Middlesex, 1787-1877
 Mollere Characters 1865
 Shakespeare Characters (chiefly subordinate), 1863
 Tales from Chaucer, 1833
CLIFFE (Mrs Cowden) maiden name Mary Novello, wife of Charles Cowden Clarke 1809-Adventures of Kit Iam, Mariner, 1818
 Complete Concordance to the Works of Shakespeare (A), 1815 (A great work, well done)
 Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines (The), 1850
 Iron Consil (The) a novel, 1851
 Many Happy Returns of the Day (a birthday book), 1860
 Rambling Story (A) 1871
 Song of a Drop of Water etc., 1856
 Trust and Remittance (love stories in poetic prose), 1877
 World noted Women, 1857
CLIFFE, L. D. (Edward Daniel) traveller, born at W. Millington, in Sussex, 1769-1822
 Tomb of Alexander (The) 1860
 Travels 1810-23 (One of the best books of travels in the language)
 Travels through Denmark, Sweden Norway, England etc., posthumous 1819-24
 (His Life, by bishop Otter, 1821)
CLIFFE, D. D. (James Freeman) born in Hanover, a Unitarian pastor in Boston, U.S., 1810-
 Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness (The), 1852
 Christian Doctrine of Prayer (The), 1851
 Essentials and Non-essentials in Religion 1878
 Orthodoxy 1866
 Steps of Belief, 1870
 Ten Great Religions (The) 1870
CLIFFE, D. D. (James Stanier), *-1831
 Life of James II., from Memoirs written by himself, 1816
 Life of Lord Nelson, from his Lordship's MSS, 1809
 Naufragia, or Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks, 1805
 Progress of Maritime Discoveries 1803
CLIFFE (Robert), 1801-
 Manners and Customs of Liberated Africans 1855
CLIFFE (Rev Samuel) ejected nonconformist biographer, 1699-1659
 General Martyrology 1677
 Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons part I divines, part II nobility and gentry 1657
 Looking glass for Saints, 1671
 Marrow of Ecclesiastical History (The) part I Christ and the Fathers, part II Christian monarchs, 1650
CLIFFE, D. D. (Samuel), of Norwich 1675-1729
 Being and Attributes of God (The), 1701 (His best work)
 Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1703
 Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, 1712
Literal translations
 Caesar's Commentaries, 1712
 Homer's *Iliad*, 1729-32
 Works Collected, 1738
 (His Life by bishop Hoadly, 1738, W. Whiston, 1749)
CLIFFE (William), antiquary, of Shropshire, 1606-1771
 Connexion of the Roman, Saxon and English Coins, 1767
CLIFFE, (Thomas) philanthropist, born at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, 1760-1846
 History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809

- Memoirs of William Penn 1813
 Portraiture of Quakerism, 1806
 (His Life, by Thomas Taylor)
CLAYTON (Lilen Creathorne), of Dublin, *—
 Celebrated Women, 1860
 Cruel Fortune (a novel), 1865
 Crying for Vengeance (a novel), 1877
 Female Artists, 1876
 Miss Milly Moss (a tale), 1862
 Notable Women, 1860
 Playing for Love (a novel), 1876
 Queens of Song, 1863
 Women of the Reformation, 1861
CLAYTON (Robert), bishop of Clogher, 1695–1768
 Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated, 1747 (A work of great merit)
 Essay on Spirit 1751
 Introduction to the History of the Jews, 1746
CLEMENS (Samuel Langhorne), pseudonym "Mark Twain," humorist, born at Florida, U.S., 1835—
 An Idle Excursion, 1878
 Gilded Age (The), a comedy, 1874
 Innocents Abroad (The) 1869
 Jumping Frog (The) 1867
 Prince and Pauper, 1881
 Roughing It, 1872
 Tom Sawyer 1876
 Tramp Abroad, 1880
CLERK (John), born at Eldin, in Scotland, 1730–1812
 Essay on Naval Tactics, etc., 1782
CLEVELAND (Charles Dexter) born at Salem, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1802–1869
 Compendium of English Literature 1848
 Eplome of Grecian Antiquities, 1827
CLEVELAND (John) poet, born at Longborough, in Leicestershire, 1613–1653
 Poems, 1651, 1654, 1657
 Works posthumous 1687 (Once much more esteemed than Milton)
CLIFFORD (Arthur) 1788–1830
 Cliffordia Collectanea, 1817
 Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall, etc. 1817
 State Papers, etc., of Sir Ralph Sadler, 1809
CLIVE (George) painter and engraver, of London, 1770–1854
 Death of Nelson, 1807
 Kemble Family, 1809
 Portraits of Kean, Kemble, Liston etc
CLINTON (Henry Fynes), chronologist, born at Gamston, in Nottinghamshire, 1781–1852
 Eplome of Rome and Constantinople, 1853
 Fasti Hellenici, 1824–34 (A standard work)
 Fasti Romani 1845–50 (A standard work)
 (His Life, by himself, edited by C. J. F. Clinton 1854)
CLIVON (Arthur Hngh) poet, born at Liverpool 1819–1861
 Ambarvalla, 1840
 Amours de Voyage, 1840
 Bothie of Tober na Vnollich, 1848
 Dipsychus, 1840
 Mari Magno 1840
 Poems and Essays, posthumous 1871
 (His Life, by F. T. Palgrave, 1863, A. Symonds, 1871)
CLUTTERBUCK (Robert), antiquary, born in Hertfordshire, 1772–1831
 History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire, 1815–27
CONBE (Frances Power), born in the county of Dublin, 1822—
 Broken Lights, 1864
 Cities of the Past, 1864
 Confessions of a Lost Dog, 1867
 Criminals, Idiots Women, and Minors 1869
 Darwinism in Morals, 1872
 Dawning Lights, 1868
 Essays on the Pursuits of Women, 1863
 Female Education 1862
 Friendless Girls and How to Help Them, 1861
 Hours of Work and Play, 1867
 Moral Aspects of Vivisection 1877
 Red Flag in John Bull's Eye (The) 1863
 Re echoes 1876
 Religious Duty 1864
 Studies of Ethical and Social Subjects 1863
 Thanksgiving 1863
 Workhouse as an Hospital (The), 1861
CONBETT (William), born at Farnham, in Surrey 1762–1835
 Advice to Young Men, 1831
 Cottage Economy, 1822
 English Grammar, 1819
 French Grammar, 1824
 History of the Protestant Reformation in England etc, 1810
 Legacy to Labourers, 1834
 Legacy to Parsons 1835
 Paper against Gold, 1817
 Parliamentary History of England, 1803
 Political Registers, 1802–13
 Poor Man's Friend (The), 1826
 Rural Rides 1830
 Weekly Register, 1802–35
 Works of Peter Porcupine, 1801
 Year's Residence in the United States 1818–19
 (His Life, by Hulsh, 1835, by his son, 1837, by Smith, 1878)
CONBOLD (Rev Richard) 1797–1878
 Margaret Catchpole (historical novel) 1815
 Young Man's Homo (The) 1819
COCHRANE (Alexander Dundas Ross Walsart Baillie), 1814—
 Ernest Vane, 1849
 Florence the Beautiful, 1854
 Francis L., and other Historic Studies, 1870
 Morea (The), a poem (2nd edition), 1841
 Young Italy, 1850
COCHRANE (John Dundas), traveller 1800–1825
 Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, 1824
COCKBURN (Henry Thomas, lord), Edinburgh, 1779–1854
 Life of Lord Jeffrey, 1852
 Memorials of his Time posthumous 1856
COCKER (Edward), arithmetician, London, 1632–1677
 Arithmetick, 1654
 Penna Volans 1660
 Pen's Triumph 1657
COKAINE (Sir Aston) poet, 1608–1684
 Chaine of Golden Poems (A) 1657
 Choice Poems, 1669
 Obstinate Lady (The) a comedy, 1657
 Ovid (a tragedy), 1669

- Plays, 1669
 Small Poems, 1658
 Trapolin, a supposed Prince (a play), 1652
 COKE (Sir Edward), chief justice of England, born at Mileham, in Norfolk, 1551-1633
 Book of Entries, 1614
 Complete Copyholder, posthumous 1610
 Institutes, part I (Coke upon Littleton), 1628, part II (Magna Charta), posthumous 1642, part III (High Treason) posthumous 1644, part IV (Jurisdiction of Courts), posthumous 1644
 Reading on Fines, posthumous 1662
 Reports, 1600-15
 COKE (Hon. Henry John), 1827-
 Ride over the Rocky Mountains, etc., 1852
 Vienna in 1848
 Will and a Way (A), 1858
 COLDEN (Cadwallader), *natural philosopher*, born at Dunse, in Scotland, 1688-1776
 History of the Five Indian Nations, 1747
 Plantæ Novboracenses, 1743-44
 COLE, A. R. A. (Vicat), *landscape painter*, born at Portsmouth, in Hampshire, 1833-
 Alps at Rosenlaui (The) 1878
 Arundel 1877
 August Days, 1881
 Autumn Gold, 1871 Autumn, 1880.
 Day's Decline (The), 1876
 Decline of Day (The), 1864
 Evening, 1870
 Evening Rest, 1866
 Floating down to Camelot, 1869
 Hay time, 1873
 Heart of Surrey (the county), 1874
 Isle of Skye, 1875
 Loch Scavaig, 1875
 Misty Morning, 1874 Morning Mist, 1880
 Noon, 1872
 Pause in the Storm at Sunset (A), 1869
 Richmond Hill, 1875
 St. Bride's Bay (a storm at sea), 1867
 Showery Day (A), 1878
 Silver Thames (The), 1880
 Spring time 1865
 Summer Flowers, 1869 Ditto Noon, 1875
 Summer Rains, 1873 Ditto Showers, 1877
 Summer's Golden Crown, 1866
 Sunlight Lingered on Autumn Woods, 1860
 Sunshine Showers, 1870
 Surrey Pastoral (A), 1878
 COLE (William), *botanist*, 1626-1662
 Adam in Eden, or a History of Plants, Herbs, and Flowers, 1657
 Art of Simpling (The), i.e. where to gather plants, 1656
 COLERIDGE (Henry Thomas), *orientalist*, London, 1765-1837
 Amera Cosha, etc. 1808
 Digest of Hindu Law on Contracts and Successions, 1797
 Essays, 1837
 Grammar of the Sanscrit Language 1805
 Remarks on the Agriculture and Commerce of Bengal, 1806
 COLENSO, D. D. (John William) bishop of Natal, 1814-
 Criticism on *The Speaker's Commentary*, 1871
 Epistle to the Romans (The), 1861
 Lectures on the Pentateuch, 1873
 Natal Sermons, 1866
 Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined (The), 1662-72
 Ten Weeks in Natal, 1855
 Village Sermons, 1853
 COLERIDGE (Rev. Derwent) son of S. T. Coleridge the poet, born at Keswick, in Cumberland, 1800-
 Life of Praed, 1864
 Scriptural Character of the English Church, 1839
 COLERIDGE (Hartley), son of S. T. Coleridge the poet, born at Clevedon, near Bristol, 1776-1849
 Biographia Borealis (prose), 1833
 Life of Andrew Marvell, 1835
 Life of Massinger
 Marginalla, posthumous 1851
 Poems, 1833
 Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire, 1836 (His best prose work)
 (His Life, by his brother, Derwent Coleridge, 1851)
 COLERIDGE (Henry Nelson), 1800-1843
 Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classics
 Poets, 1830
 Six Months in the West Indies, 1825
 Specimens of the Table Talk of S. T. Coleridge, 1835
 COLERIDGE (Samuel Taylor), an *intellectual torso*, born at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, 1772-1834
Poetry and Fiction
 Ancient Mariner (in seven parts) 1798 (His best poem)
 Christabel, part I 1797, part II 1800, published 1816
 Fall of Robespierre (a drama), 1794
 Kubla Khan (a vision), 1816
 France (an ode), 1798
 Ode to the Departed Year, 1796
 Poems, 1796
 Raven (a Christmas tale), posthumous 1818
 Religious Musings, 1796
 Remorse (a tragedy) 1813
 Sibylline Leaves, 1817
 Translation of Wallenstein, 1800
 Zapala (a Christmas tale in two parts), 1817
Prose.
 Aids to Reflection, 1825
 Biographia Literaria, 1817 (His chief prose work)
 Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, posthumous 1840
 Constitution of Church and State, 1830
 Essays on his own Times, posthumous 1850
 Friend (The), 27 numbers, 1809-10
 Lay Sermons, 1816-17
 Notes and Lectures on Shakespeare, etc., posthumous 1840
 Table Talk posthumous 1835
 Theory of Life, posthumous 1849
 Treatise on Method, posthumous 1848
 Watchman (The), a weekly miscellany (10 parts) 1796
 (His Life, by J. Gillman, 1838, Cottle, 1847)
 COLERIDGE (Sara), born at Keswick, in Cumberland 1803-1852
 Account of the Abipones, etc. (translation), 1822
 Phantasmion (a fairy tale), 1837

COLLES (Llisha) *lexicographer*, 1610-1716
 Dictionary (A), English Latin and Latin
 English 1677
 English Dictionary (An), 1706
 Nomenclatura Trilinguis or an Anglo Latino-
 Greca, 1707.
 Shorthand, 1674
 COURT D D (John), dean of St Paul's, London,
 1466-1519
 Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech, etc.,
 posthumous 1530
 Rudimenta Grammatices, 1510
 (His Life, by T Fuller, 1693, Dr Samuel
 Knight 1726, Erasmus in *Phœnix*, vol ii)
 COLGAN (John), an Irish mendicant, *hagiologist*,
 1590-1658
 Acta Sanctorum Scotiae seu Hiberniæ,
 1615
 Tractatus de Joannis Scoti Vita 1655
 (Very rare)
 Triadis Thaumaturgæ Acta, 1647 (Con-
 taining the Lives of St Patrick, St Colomb,
 and St Brigid)
 COLLIER (Jeremy) born at Stow Quay, in Cam-
 bridgeshire, 1650-1726
 Descent discussed (The), 1688
 Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, 1708-14
 (His chief work)
 Essays on Moral Subjects, 1697, 1705 1709
 Great Historical, Geographical, and Genea-
 logical Dictionary (The), 1706, supplement,
 1721
 Short View of the Immorality, etc., of the
 English Stage, 1698
 Translation of Moreri's *Historical Dictionary*,
 1701-21
 (His Life, by P Lathbury, 1852)
 COLLIER (John Payne), *philologist*, etc., Lon-
 don 1789-
 Bibliographical Account of Rare Books, 1865
 History of English Dramatic Poetry, 1831
 Memoirs of Actors in the Plays of Shake-
 speare, 1846
 New Acts regarding Shakespeare, 1835, 1836,
 1839
 Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shake-
 speare's Plays 1852
 Poetical Decameron, 1820
 Poet's Pilgrimage (The), an allegorical poem,
 in four cantos, 1822
 Sculptor (The), 1878
Editor of
 Shakespeare's Works, 1842 1853
 Spenser, 1862
 COLLIER (Sir Robert Porrett) 1817-
 Law of Railways (The), 1850
 COLLINGWOOD (Cuthbert) *naturalist*, born at
 Greenwich in Kent, 1826-
 Principles of a Naturalist on the Shores of the
 China Sea, 1863
 Travelling Bird (The), 1870
 Vision of Creation (A) a poem 1873
 COLLINS (Anthony), a *freethinker*, born in
 Middlesex 1676-1729
 Discourse on Freethinking, 1713 (His chief
 work)
 Essay concerning the use of Human Reason,
 1707
 Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Reli-
 gion 1721
 On the Necessity of Revelation, 1739

Philosophical Inquiry concerning Liberty and
 Necessity 1715
 Priestcraft in Perfection, 1769
 Reply to Dr Rogers, 1727
 Scheme of Literal Prophecy, 1726
 COLLINS (Arthur), 1682-1760
 Baronetage, 1720
 History of the Peerage of England, 1709
 COLLINS, T R S (John), born at Wood Laton
 1624-1683
 Commercial Epistolienm, etc., do Analysis
 Promota, 1712
 COLLINS (Mortimer), *poet and novelist*, of Ply-
 mouth, in Hampshire, 1827-1876
 Blacksmith and Scholar (a novel), 1875
 British Birds (a vision from Aristophanes),
 1872
 Fight with Fortune (A) a novel, 1876
 Frances (a novel), 1874
 From Midnight to Midnight
 Idyls and Rhymes 1855
 Inn of Strango Meetings (The), and other
 Poems, 1871
 Ivory Gate (The) a novel, 1869
 Marquis and Merchant (a novel), 1871
 Miranda (a novel) 1873
 Mr Carlington (a novel), 1873
 Princess Clarice (a novel) 1872
 Secret of Long Life (The), 1875
 Squire Silchester's Whim (a novel), 1873
 Summer Songs, 1860
 Sweet and Twenty (a novel), 1875 (With his
 wife, Frances)
 Sweet Anne Page (a novel) 1868
 Transmigration (a novel), 1873
 Two Plunges for a Pearl (a novel), 1872
 Village Comedy (The) a novel, 1877
 Vision Romance (The), a novel, 1870
 Who is the Heir? (a novel), 1865
 You play me False (a novel), 1878 (With
 his wife, Frances)
 COLLINS (Samuel), about 1630-1700
 State of Russia, 1671
 System of Anatomy, 1685
 COLLINS R A (William) London 1757-1817
 Nutting Party (The), 1831
 Our Saviour with the Doctors in the Temple
 1840
 Prawn Fishers 1843
 Shrimpers 1831
 Two Disciples at Emmaus (The) 1811
 (His Life, by his son, W Wilkie Collins
 1848)
 COLLINS (William), *poet*, of Chichester, 1720-
 1756
 Odes, 1745-46
 Ode to Evening 1716 (The best Alcibi in
 the language)
 Oriental Eclogues, 1742
 Passions (Ode on the) 1746
 Poems, posthumous 1765
 (His Life by Dr Johnson, 1798 Dice
 1827, Sir Harris Nicolas, 1830, Woy Thomas
 1858)
 COLLINS (William Wilkie), *novelist*, London
 1824-
 After Dark and other Stories 1866
 Antonina, or the Fall of Rome (6th cent.),
 1850
 Armadale, 1866
 Basil (a story of modern life), 1862

- Black Robe (The) 1881
 Dead Secret (The), 1857
 Fallen Leaves (The) 1880
 Frozen Deep (The), 1873
 Haunted Hotel (The), 1879
 Hide and Seek, 1854
 Law and the Lady (The), 1875
 Man and Wife, 1870
 Miss or Mrs ? and other Stories, 1873
 Mr Wray's Cash box (a Christmas tale), 1852
 Moonstone (The) 1868
 My Miscellanies, 1863
 New Magdalen (The), 1873
 No Name, 1862
 Poor Miss Finch, 1872
 Queen of Hearts (The) 1859
 Rambles beyond Railways 1851
 Two Destinies 1876
 Woman in White (The), 1860
Plays:
 Black and White
 Frozen Deep (The), 1857
 Lighthouse (The), 1855
 Moonstone (The), dramatized 1877
COLLISON (Rev John), *topographer*, *-1793
 History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, 1791
COLMAN (George), *dramatist*, born at Florence 1733-1794
 Pieces in Prose and Verse, 1787
 Translation of Horace's *De Arte Poetica*, 1873, of Terence, 1765 (Praised by Dr Adam Clarke)
 * * For his plays see APPENDIX III
 (His Life, by himself, posthumous 1795)
COLMAN (George), "The Younger," *dramatist and humorist*, 1762-1836
 Broad Grins (same as *My Nightgown*, etc., with additions) 1802
 Eccentricities for Edinburgh, 1820
 My Nightgown and Slippers, 1797
 Poetical Vagaries, 1812
 Random Records 1830
 Vagaries vindicated (a poem to Reviewers), 1814
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (Memoirs of the Colman family by R B Peake 1842)
COLQUHOUN LL D (Patrick) *statistician*, born at Dumbarton in Scotland, 1745-1820
 Treatise on the Functions, etc., of a Constable 1803
 Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, 1796 (A valuable work)
 Treatise on the Police, etc., of the River Thames, 1800
 Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, 1814
COLQUHOUN (Sir Patrick MacChombalch) 1815-
 A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, 1849-50
COLTON (Rev Caleb C), *-1832
 Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, 1822
COLVIL (S) * *
 Grand Impostor discovered (The), 1673
COLVIL (Samuel) *humorous poet*, *-*
 Whiggs Supplication (The), or the Scotch Hindbrass, a satirical poem on the Scotch Coenancers, 1710
COMBE, M D (Andrew), born in Edinburgh, 1797-1847
 Management of Infancy, 1840 (Edited after-wards by Sir James Clark, who appended a sketch of the character, etc., of the writer)
 On Mental Derangement, 1831
 Physiology of Digestion, etc., 1836
 Principles of Physiology applied to Health (The), 1834
 (His Life, by George Combe, 1850)
COMBE, M D (Charles), *numismatist*, 1712-1817
 Nummorum Veterum Populorum, etc., q u in Museo Guilelmi Hunter asservantur Descriptio, etc., 1780 (Much esteemed)
COMBE (George), *phrenologist*, of Edinburgh 1783-1858
 Constitution of Man (The), 1828 (His best work.)
 Edinburgh Phrenological Journal, 1823
 Elements of Phrenology, 1824
 Essays on Phrenology, etc., 1819
 Life, etc of Dr Andrew Combe 1850
 Moral Philosophy, 1840
 Notes on the United States, 1840
 Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture 1843, 1855
 Principles of Prison Discipline, 1851
 Relation between Science and Religion, 1847
 System of Phrenology (A), 1824.
 (His Life, by C Gibbon, 1878)
COMBER, D D (Thomas) 1644-1699
 Companion to the Altar, 1658
 Companion to the Temple (in three parts) 1672
 On the Roman Forgeries in Councils (in four parts), 1689
 (His Life, by Thomas Comber, 1799)
COMBER (Thomas), *-1778
 History of the Parisian Massacre of St Bartholomew, 1810
 Vindication of the Revolution in England 1758
COMBERFORD (T) *-*
 History of Ireland (for 3000 years), to the Invasion by Henry II, 1754
COMBES (Sir John), lord chief baron of the Exchequer, 1667-1740
 Digest of the Laws of England, posthumous 1762-67
 Reports posthumous 1744
COMBER (James), *numismatist*, *-*
 Coins Tokens, and Medalets, issued by Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, etc 1799
COMBER (Josiah), of London, 1789-1855
 Modern Traveller (The), 1824
 Protestant Nonconformity, 1818
 (His Life, by E R Conder, 1857)
COMBES, COMBE, or COMEY (George), a Scotch Catholic, *-1640
 Vita Marne Stuartæ, etc., 1624
COMALETON (Henry Brooke Parnell, lord) 1746-1842
 Financial Reform, 1830
 History of Penal Laws against Irish Catholics, 1808
 Principles of Currency and Exchange, 1807
CONGREVE (William), *dramatist*, born at Stratford, 1670-1729
 Poems 1710
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life by Charles Wilson, 1730, by Johnson, c c)

CONGREVE (Sir William) of Middlesex, 1772-1828

Elementary Treatise on the mounting of Naval Ordnance 1812

CONINGTON (John), born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, 1825-1869

Translations into English verse of the *Aeneid* of Virgil 1866, the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus 1848, of the *Odes* of Horace, 1863

CONOLLY, M D (John) of Lincolnshire, 1794-1866

Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums 1847

Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity 1830

Study of Hamlet, 1863

Treatment of the Insane, 1856

CONRAD (Timothy Abbott) *conchologist*, born in New Jersey U S 1803-

Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of the United States 1832

Paleontology of the Mexican Boundary Survey 1854

CONSTABLE (Archibald) of Scotland, 1778-1827

Miscellany, 1826

CONSTABLE (Henry) *poet*, 1560-*

Diana (sonnets) 1584

Spiritual Sonnettes in Honour of God and His Saints, 1590

CONSTANTIN (John) *epigrammatist*, *-*

Epigrammata, 1520 (Printed by Pynson)

CONTELLER, R A (John), *landscape painter* born at 1st Bergholt in Suffolk, 1776-1837

Cornhill (The) in the National Gallery Valley Farm (The)

(His Life, by C R Leslie 1842)

CONTELLER (John) bishop of Bristol, born at Exeter, 1692-1755

Defence of Revealed Religion, etc., 1732

COOK (Dutton), *novelist*, London 1832-

Art in England (not a novel), 1860

Banns of Marriage (The), 1875

Book of the Play (not a novel) 1876

Dr Muspratt's Patients 1868

Doubleday's Children 1877

Hobson's Choice, 1866

Hours with the Players, 1881

Leo, 1864

Over Head and Ears, 1868

Paul Foster's Daughter, 1861

Prodigal Son (The), 1862

Sir Felix Foy, Bart., 1865

Studies, etc., of Historic Story, Life, and Character (not a novel) 1876

Trials of the Tredgolds (The), 1864

Young Mr Nightingale, 1874

COOK (Liliza) *poetess*, 1818-

Journal 1849-54

New Lechoc, and other Poems, 1864

Poems, 1840

COOK, D D (George), *historian*, born in Scotland, 1795-1845

History of the Church of Scotland, etc., 1815

History of the Reformation in Scotland, 1811

(A valuable work.)

COOK (Captain James) *navigator*, born at Marton, in Yorkshire, 1728-1779

Three Voyages round the World first published in 1773, second in 1777, third in 1784

(His Life, by D Samwell, 1786, Dr A. Kippis 1788)

COOKE (Captain Edward), *-*

Voyage round the World (A), 1712

COOKE (George Wingrove), 1813-1865

China and Lower Bengal, 1858

Conquest and Colonization of North Africa, 1860

History of Faffy, 1836

Inside Sebastopol, 1855

Memoirs of Lord Bellinghroke, 1835

COOKE (John) *-*

Preacher's Assistant (The) 1783 (A list of texts of sermons by Churchmen and Dissenters since the Reformation)

COOKE (John Esten) *novelist*, born at Winchester, in Virginia, U S, 1830-

Dr Van Dyke, 1872

Hammer and Rapier, 1870

Henry St John, Gentleman 1853

Her Majesty the Queen, 1873

Hill to Hill 1869

Last of the Foresters (The), 1856

Leather Stockings and Silk, 1854

Life of Robert E Lee (biography), 1871

Life of Stonewall Jackson (biography), 1866

Mohann or the Last Days of Lee and his Pals 1868

Out of the Foam 1871

Virginia Comedians (The), 1855

Wearing of the Grey, 1867

Youth of Jefferson (The), 1855

COOKE (Robert), *-*

Censura quorundam Scriptorum, quæ sub Nomine Sanctorum, etc., [a] Pontificis Citari Solent, 1614 (An excellent work pointing out the forgeries of quotations and counterfeit authorities)

COOKE (William), *antiquary*, *-*

Enquiry on Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, etc., 1755

Medallie History of Imperial Rome, etc., 1781

COOKE (William), *-*

Picture of the Isle of Wight, etc., 1803

COOKSEY (Richard), *-*

Life and Character of John Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, 1791 (An esteemed work)

COOKESLY (Rev William Gifford), born at Brasted, in Kent 1802-1880

Account of the Ancient City of Rome, 1850

Account and Map of Athens, 1851

COOLRY (Arnold James), *-*

Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts, 1851

Pharmaceutical Latin Grammar, 1815

COOLRY (Thomas McIntyre), born at Attica, in New York, U S, 1824-

Constitutional Limitations of the American Union, 1868, 1871

COOMBE, M D (Andrew), of Edinburgh 1797-1847

Observations on Mental Derangement, 1833

Physiology of Digestion, 1836

Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health, 1834 (His best work)

Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy, 1840

(His Life, by G Combe, 1850)

COOMBE (William), *humorous poet and novelist*, born at Bristol, 1741-1823

Devil upon Two Sticks in England, 1790

- Diabolad (The)
 English Dance of Death
 Tour in Search of the Picturesque, 1812
 Tour in Search of Consolation, 1820
 Tour in Search of a Wife, 1821
 Tour of Dr Syntax through London, 1810
 (Plate and Illustrations by Rowlandson)
 Cooper (Abraham) artist, London, 1787-1863
 Marston Moor, 1819
 Sketch of the Battle of Ligny, 18-6
 Cooper, L.L.D. (Sir Astley Paston), surgeon,
 born at Brooke, in Norfolk, 1765-1841
 Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast, 1829-40
 Anatomy of the Thyroid Gland, 1832
 Medical Records and Researches, 1798
 Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1821
 Treatise on Dislocations and Fractures, 1822
 Treatise on Hernia, 1804-7
 Treatment of Hernia, 1827
 (His Life by B. B. Cooper, 1813)
 Cooper (Basil Henry), Egyptologist, born at
 Maidenhead, in Berkshire, 1819-
 Chronology of the Bible, 1874
 Hieroglyphical Date of the Exodus in the
 Annals of Thothmes the Great, 1861
 Life of Count Cavour, 1860
 Cooper R.C.S. (Bransby Blake) born at Great
 Yarmouth, 1792-1853
 Lectures on Anatomy, 1829
 Lectures on the Principles and Practice of
 Surgery, 1851
 Life of Sir A. Cooper, 1813
 Cooper (Charles Henry), antiquary, etc., born at
 Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire,
 1809-1866
 Annals of Cambridge, 1842-52
 Athens Cantabrigienses, 1848-61
 Memorials of Cambridge, 1858
 Cooper (James Fenimore), novelist, born at
 Burlington, U.S., 1789-1851
 Afloat and Ashore, 1814
 Borderers, or the Heathcotes, 1850
 Bravo (The), 1831
 Chainbearer (The), 1845
 Crater (The) or Vulcan's Peak, 1817
 Deer-slayer (The), 1841
 Eve Ffingham, 1849
 Headsman of Berne, 1833
 Heldenmaner, 1832
 History of a Pocket handkerchief, 1843
 Home as Found, 1839
 Home-ward Bound, 1838
 Jack Tier (The Red Rover recast), 1848
 Last of the Mohicans (The), 1826
 Lionel Lincoln, 1825
 Mercedes of Castle, 1840
 Miles Wallingford, 1841
 Monikins (The), 1835
 Ned Myers, 1843
 Notions of a Travelling Brother, 1828
 Oak Openings, 1849
 Outward Bound, 1836
 Pathfinder, 1840
 Pilot (The), 1823
 Pioneers (The), 1823
 Prairie (The), 1827
 Precaution, 1821
 Red Rover (The), 1827
 Red Skins (The), 1846
 Satanstoe, 1845
 Sea Lions, 1849
 The Spy (the War of Independence), 1821
 Two Admirals (The), 1842
 Water Witch (The), 1830
 Ways of the Hour, 1850
 Wept of Wishton-Wish (The), 1829
 Wing and Wing, 1842
 Wyandotté, 1843
 American Democrat (The), 1835
 History of the Navy of the United States, 1839
 Lives of American Naval Officers, 1845
 Travelling Bachelor (The), 1828
 Cooper (Susan Fenimore) born in the county
 of New York, U.S., 1815
 Rhyme and Reason of Country Life, 1851
 Rural Hours by a Lady, 1850
 Cooper (Thomas) of Leicester 1805-1830
 Alderman Ralph (a novel), 1853
 Autobiography, 1872
 Baron's Yule Feast (The), a poem, 1816
 Bridge of History over the Gulf of Time
 (The), 1871
 Condition of the People (The), 1846
 Family Feud (The), a novel, 1854
 Poetical Works, 1878
 Purgatory of Suicides (The), an epic poem,
 1845
 Triumphs of Enterprise (The), 1847
 Triumphs of Perseverance (The), 1847
 Verity of Christ's Resurrection (The), 1875
 Wise Saws and Modern Instances (a series of
 stories), 1815
 Cooper, L.L.D., (Charles), historian, London,
 1759-1835
 History of Ancient Europe, 1816
 History of England, 1791-1803
 History of Europe from the Peace of Amlens,
 1802
 History of the Union, etc., 1802
 (Translated Mosheim's Ecclesiastica. His-
 tory, 1811)
 Corp, R.A. (Charles West) Leeds, 1811-
 Almsgiving, 1841
 Anne Page and Slender, 1875
 Burl of Charles I. (for a fresco), 1857
 Cardinal Wolsey, 1850
 Childhood, 1841
 Convalescent, 1862
 Cordelia receiving Intelligence of her Father's
 Ill usage, 1859
 Lear and Cordelia, 1850
 Cotter's Saturday Night (The), 1813
 Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School,
 1852
 Cronies (The), 1836
 Death of Princess Elizabeth, 1855
 Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1856
 Edward the Black Prince (a cartoon), 1845
 Evening Prayers, 1860
 Far away Thoughts, 1881
 Fireside Musings, 1849
 First Trial by Jury (The), a prize cartoon,
 1843
 Flemish Mother (The), 1839
 Florence Cope at Dinner time, 1852
 (8) Frescoes in the Peers' Corridor, 1860
 Gentle and Simple, 1871
 Girl at Prayers, 1817
 Good Shepherd (The) John x. 11, 12, 1880
 Griselda's First Trial (for the Palace of West-
 minster), 1847
 Hagar and Ishmael, 1836

Hawthorn Bush (The), from Goldsmith, 1842
 Help thy Father in his Old Age, 1840
 Her Silent Watch the Mother keeps, 1842
 Hope deferred 1877
 Inquisition (An) 1880
 Janet escaped 1881
 Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey, 1846
 L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, 1848
 Launcelot Gobbo's Siesta, 1870
 Meeting of Jacob and Rachel (a fresco for the House of Lords) 1844
 Milton's Dream, 1850
 Oliver Cromwell receiving a Deputation, 1872
 Osteria di Campagna, 1838
 Othello relating his Adventures, 1860
 Paolo and Francesca, 1837
 Parting of Lord and Lady Russell (for a fresco), 1859, a painting, 1861
 Poor law Guardians, 1841
 Prince Henry submitting to the Law (for the Palace of Westminster), begun 1847
 Rest, 1860
 Royal Prisoners, 1855
 Scholar's Mate, 1862
 Schoolmaster (The), from Goldsmith, 1842
 Shylock and Jessica, 1867
 Taming the Shrew, 1874
 Two Disciples at Emmaus (The) 1868
 Upward gazing—1858
 Yes and No 1873
 Young Mother (The), 1847
COLLARD, M D (James) born at Deerness, in the Orkneys 1827-1870
 Dictionary of Practical Medicine, 1830-58 (His chief work.)
 Elements of Physiology, 1824
 Outlines of Pathology and Practical Medicine, 1822
 Pestilential Cholera, 1832
CORLETON (Edward) bishop of Llandaff, born in Devonshire 1776-1849
 Enquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination, etc., 1821 (A valuable work)
 Praelectiones Academicæ 1813
 (His Life, by W J Copleston, 1851)
CORLEY, R A (John Singleton) born at Boston, U.S. but settled in London 1737-1815
 Assassination of Buckingham
 Death of Lord Chatham, 1873 (National Gallery)
 Death of Major Merson.
 King Charles arresting the Five Members
 King Charles signing Stratford's Death warrant.
CORRING (Edward) London 1828-
 Albert and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures, 1826
 Aspects of Paris 1858
 Homo at Posefield (The) 1861
CORNER (Richard) bishop of Norwich, poet, born at Ewell, in Surrey, 1582-1635
 Poetica Stromata posthumous 1648
CORNWALLIS (Caroline Frances), of Kent, 1786-1859
 Letters and Remains posthumous 1864.
 Paricles, a Tale of Athens, 1847
 Philosophical Theories and Experience, by Pariah 1842
 'a of Man after the Coming of Christ (The)
 'a of Man before the Coming of Christ (The)

CORNWALLIS (Sir William), 1530-1618
 Discourse upon Seneca 1601
 Essays, 1568
 Miraculous and Happie Union of England and Scotland, 1604
 Praise of King Richard III 1617
CORRAT (Thomas), traveller born at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, 1577-1617
 Corrat's Crudities, 1611, a Supplement, or "Second Course," 1611 (Very rare)
COSIX D D (John), bishop of Durham, born at Norwich, 1594-1672
 Collection of Private Devotion, 1627
 History of the Canon of Holy Scripture 1657
COSRY (Richard) dean of the Arches, 1517-1597
 Apologo for Sundrie Proceedings by Jurisdiction Ecclesiasticall, 1593 (A very learned work)
 Conspiracy for Pretended Reformation, 1591 (That is, in Presbyterian discipline.)
COSTA (Sir Michael) born in Naples but settled in England, 1810-
 Don Carlos, 1844 (His best opera)
 Eli (an oratorio) 1855 (His best production)
 Naaman (an oratorio) 1864
COSTELLO (Louisa Stuart), 1815-
 Clara Fane, 1848
 Lay of the Stork (The), 1856
 Queen's Prisoner (The) 1841
 Rose Garden of Persia (The), 1845
 Specimens of the Early Poetry of France, 1835
COTES (Roger) mathematician born at Bnrbage, in Leicestershire 1632-1716
 Harmonia Mensurarum, etc., 1722 (Much esteemed)
COTTLE (Amos Simon) poet, *-1800 Immortalized by lord Byron
 Edda of Shemend (The), in English verse, 1797
 Oh, Amos Cottle! Phœbus what a name
 To fill the speaking trump of future fame!
 Oh Amos Cottle, for a moment thine!
 What meagre profits spread from pen and ink!
English Bards and Scotch Reviewers
COTTLE (Joseph), poet born at Bristol, in Somersetshire, 1774-1853
 Alfred (an epic) 1801
 Fall of Cambria (The), a poem, 1839
 John the Baptist (a poem), 1801
 Malvern Hills (The), a poem, 1798
 Poems, 1795
 Bæotian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast,
 Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast,
 And sends his goods to market—all alive,—
 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty five
 Recollections of Coleridge, 1837
CORROR (Charles) burlesque poet, born at Beresford Hall, in Staffordshire, 1630-1687
 Complete Angler (in prose), 1676
 Poems on Several Occasions 1680
 Scarronides, or Virgil travestied, 1678
 Wonders of the Peak (The), 1681
CORROU (Very Rev Henry), 1780-1879
 Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ 1845-62
 List of Editions of the Bible, 1821
 Rheims and Donay, 1855
 Typographical Gazetteer, 1831.

COTTON, M D (Nathaniel), *poet*, 1707-1788
 Eight Visions in Verse, 1751
 COTTON (Sir Robert Bruce) *antiquary*, born at
 Denton in Huntingdonshire, 1570-1631
 His library was transferred to the British
 Museum.
 Cottoni Posthumia, 1679
 Defence of the Oath of Allegiance, posthu-
 mous 1641
 Henry III., or a Short View of a Long Life,
 1627
 No Post from Heaven, nor yet from Hell,
 posthumous 1643
 Rolls of Parliament in the Tower, posthu-
 mous, 1657
 COTTON (Poger) *poet*, 1548-1618
 Armour of Proofe from the Tower of David
 to fight against the Spannyardes and other
 Enimies of the Truth (in verse) 1596
 Spirituall Song (A), a History of the World
 from Creation, 1598
 COVERDALE (Miles), bishop of Exeter born at
 Coverham, in Yorkshire, 1487-1568
 Cranmer's (or the Great) Bible, 1639
 Latin-English Testament, 1538
 Olde Fayth (The), 1541
 Translation of the Bible, 1535
 COVETTE (Pobert), *traveller* 1592-1635
 True and almost Incredible Narrative, etc.,
 1612
 COWELL, LL.D (John) of Devonshire, 1854-
 1611
 In'stitutiones Juris Anglicani, etc 1605
 Interpreter (The), 1607
 Law Dictionary, 1607
 COWLEY (Abraham), *poet*, London 1613-1667
 Carmina, 1662
 Books of Placits 1662-78
 Davidels (in four books) 1635 (Incomplete)
 Four Ages of England, 1648
 History of Plants (a poem in six books) post-
 humous 1705
 Mistressse (The), a collection of love verses,
 1647
 Ode on the Pestoration of Charles II., 1660
 Pindaric Odes, 1663
 Poem on the Civil War, 1662
 Poemata Latina, 1663
 Poetical Blossoms 1633
 Satyr (A), The Puritan and Papist, 1643.
 Satyr against Separativity (A), 1642
 Tragical History of Pyramus and Thisbe,
 1623.
 Vision concerning the late Pretended H
 Cromwell the Wicked, 1661
Plays
 Cutter of Coleman Street (a comedy), 1663
 Guardian (The), a comedy, 1650
 Love & Riddle (a pastoral comedy) 1638
 Naufragium Jocular (a comedy), 1633
 Love Works, posthumous 1826
 (His Life, by Sprat, 1690, Dr Johnson,
 1779)
 COWLEY (William) *poet*, born at Great Berk-
 hamstead in Hertford, 1731-1800
 Anti Heliophthora, 1781. (His first publica-
 tion)
 Loadicea, 1790
 Castaway (The) 1799
 Charity, 1782
 Conversation, 1782

Expostulation, 1781, published 1782
 Homer translated into blank verse, 1784-91
 Hope, 1782
 John Gullin (humorous ballad), 1782
 Miscellaneous Poems, 1793
 Olney Hymns, 1779
 On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture, 1798
 Progress of Error, 1781, published 1782
 Pettirement, 1782
 Table Talk, 1781, published 1782.
 Task (The), in six books, 1783-85
 Trocinium, 1784
 Truth, 1781, published 1782
 (His Life, by J. Corry, 1803, W. Hayley,
 1803, by himself, posthumous 1816, T. Tay-
 lor, 1835, Grimshawe, 1836, Southey 1838,
 H. F. Carr, 1839, sir H. Nicolas, 1843.)
 COX (Per Sir George William), 1827-
 Crusades (The), 1874
 History of Greece (A) 1874.
 Great Persian War (The), 1861
 Introduction to the Science of Comparative
 Mythology and Folke Lore, 1891
 Life of St. Boniface 1853
 Mythology of the Aryan Nations (The), 1870
 Poems, Legendary and Historical, 1850
 Tales of Ancient Greece 1863, 1877
 Tales of Thebes and Argos, 1863
 Tales of the Gods and Heroes, 1862.
 COX (Sir Richard), *historian*, born at Bandon,
 in Ireland, 1650-1733
 Hibernia Anglicana, etc., 1699-1700
 COX (Samuel Sullivan) born at Zanesville, U.S.
 1824-
 Buckeye Abroad (The) 1852
 Eight Years in Congress, 1865.
 Search for Winter Sunbeams (sketches of
 travels), 1870
 Why we laugh 1876
 COXE (Rev Arthur Cleveland), *poet*, born at
 Mendham, in New Jersey, U.S., 1818-
 Advent, a Mystery (a dramatic poem), 1827
 Athanasion, and other Poems, 1842.
 Athwold (a poem in three cantos), 1838 (Re-
 cast and reproduced under the title of 'The
 Ladye Chase')
 Christian Ballads, 1840
 Halloween, 1844
 Saul a Mystery, 1845
 COXE (William) *historian*, London, 1747-1823
 Anecdotes of Handel, 1799
 Historical Tour in Monmouthshire 1807
 History of the House of Austria, 1807 (His
 chief work.)
 Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough,
 1618-19
 Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, 1793
 Travels in Poland, 1784
 Travels in Switzerland, 1789
 CORNE (Joseph Stirling), *dramatic author*, born
 at Birc, in Ireland, 1805-1868
 Phrenologist (The) 1835
 Tipperary Legacy (The) 1847
 Woman in Red (The) 1849
 CHAB (Roger), called 'The English Hermit,'
 in the time of Cromwell. He lived on three
 farthings a week. *-1690
 Dagon's Downfall
 English Hermit (The) 1655
 English Hermit's Spade at the
 Idolatry (The)

- CRADBE, LL D (George), *poet*, born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, 1754-1832
 Borough (The), 24 letters in verse, 1810
 Candidate (The), 1779
 Hall of Justice (The), in dialogue, 1807
 Inebriety, 1775 (His first publication)
 Library (The), 1781
 Newspaper (The), 1785
 Parish Register (The) in three parts, 1807
 Sir Eustace Gray (The Madhouse), in dialogue, 1807
 Tales in Verse (21 tales based on facts) 1812
 Tales of the Hall (22 tales based on facts), 1819
 Village (The), 1783
 (His Life, by his son, 1838)
 CRADOCK (Samuel), a *nonconformist divine*, 1620-1706
 Apostolical History (The), 1672
 Harmony of the Four Evangelists, 1668
 Knowledge and Practice, 1702
 CRAIG (Isa) of Edinburgh, 1830-
 Duchess Agnes, and other Poems, 1863
 Ode (first prize at the Burns centennial), 1859
 Poems by Isa, 1857
 CRAIG (Sir Thomas) of Scotland, 1538-1608
 Right of Succession to the Throne of England 1602
 Treatise on the Fendal Law, 1655 (A standard work)
 Treatise on Homage, posthumous 1695 (To prove that Scotland never owed homage to England)
 (His Life by P F Tytler, 1823)
 CRAIK (George Lillie), of Fifeshire, Scotland, 1799-1866
 Bacon his Writings and Philosophy, 1846-47
 English of Shakespeare (The), 1857
 History of British Commerce, 1844
 Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties 1831
 Romance of the Peerage, 1848-50
 Outlines of the History of the English Language, 1855
 Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England, 1844-45
 Spenser and his Poetry, 1845
 CRAIK (Mrs George Lillie), *novelist*, better known as Miss Dinah Maria MULLOCK, born at Stoke upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, 1826-
 Agatha's Husband 1852
 Avilion and other Tales, 1854
 Christian's Mistake, 1865
 Hannah 1871
 Head of the Family (The), 1851
 John Halifax, Gentleman, 1857 (Her best novel)
 Laurel Bush (The), 1877
 Legacy (A) 1878
 Life for a Life (A) 1859
 Mistress and Maid, 1863
 Noble Life (A), 1866
 Ogilvies (The), 1849
 Olive (a romance), 1850
 Poems 1872
 Sermons out of Church, 1875
 Studies from Life, 1869
 Woman's Kingdom (The), 1870
 CRANKHORPE (Richard), of Westmoreland, 1567-1621
 Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ contra M Antip etc, injurias, 1625 (Much esteemed)

- CRANMER (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Aslaeton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489-1556
 Answer [to] Stephen Gardner against the Trewe and Godly Doctrine of the Moste Holy Sacrament, 1551
 Catechismus (for children, etc), 1548
 Confutation of Unwritten Verities, etc., posthumous 1558
 Defence of the Trewe and Catholike Doctrine of the Sacrament, etc, 1550
 Works compiled and edited by Jenkyns, 1831
 (His Life, by Strype, 1694, Gilpin, 1781, H J Todd, 1831, Cox, 1844, dean Hook, Ju his Lives of the Archbishops, 1861, etc, J N Norton, 1863)
 CRASHAW (Richard) *poet*, London, 1616-1630
 Carmen Deo Nostro 1632
 Delights of the Muses 1648
 Epigrammata Sacra, 1634
 Sacred Poems, 1652
 Steps to the Temple, etc 1646
 * * * Crashaw is the author of that celebrated line relating to the water turned to wine in the marriage banquet of Cana of Galilee—
 Lympha pudica Deum vidit et crubuit
 (The modest water saw its God and blushed)
 CRAWFORD (Quintin) of Ayrshire, in Scotland, 1743-1819
 Essais Historiques sur le Docteur Swift, 1808
 Researches concerning the Laws, etc, of Ancient and Modern India, 1817
 Sketches, relating to the Hindoos, 1792
 CRAWFORD (Adair) *chemist*, 1749-1795
 Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, 1779
 CRAWFORD and BALCANRHS (Alexander William, lord Lindsay, earl of), 1812-
 Argo, 1876
 Case of Gorham v the Bishop of Exeter (The), 1850
 Etruscan Inscriptions, 1872
 Evidence and Theory of Christianity, 1841
 Letters on Egypt, Edom etc., 1828
 Lives of the Lindsays (The), 1749
 Ecumenicity, 1870
 Progression by Antagonism, 1846
 Scepticism in the Church of England, 1861
 Sketches of the History of Christian Art, 1847
 CRAWFORD (David), *historian*, of Scotland, 1665-1726
 Memoirs of Scotland under the Reign of Mary, 1706
 Peerage of Scotland, 1716
 CRAWFORD (John) of Edinburgh, 1783-1868
 Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands, etc, 1856
 History of the Indian Archipelago 1820
 Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 1852
 CRESSEY (Sir Edward Shepherd), born at Bexley, in Kent, 1812-1878
 Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World (The), 1851
 CREECH (Rev Thomas), born at Blandford in Dorsetshire, 1659-1701
 Poetical Translation of Horace, 1684, of Lucretius, 1682, of Theocritus, 1690
 CRESSEY (Hugh Paulin de) born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1605-1674
 Church History of Brittany, 1668

- CROFT, Mus D (William), of Warwicl shire, 1677-1727
Musica Sacra, 1724
- CROFT, A R A (Ernest), born at Leeds, in Yorkshre, 1817-
 Knowsles is turning from sacking a Cavalier's House, 1877
 1875
 Oliver Cromwell at Merston Moor, 1877
 On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo (Napoleon outside a cottage consulting a map) 1876
 One Touch of Nature makes the whole World kin 1874
 Petrest (The), 1874 (In the National Gallery)
 Wellington on his March to Waterloo, 1878
- CROFT, (John Wilson), born at Galway, in Ireland 1790-1857
 Battle of Albuera, 1811
 Battle of Talavera, 1809
 Familiar Epistles on the Irish Stage 1803
 Intercepted Letter from Canton (An) 1805
 Songs of Tirielair 1806
 State of Ireland (The), 1807
 (Edited Downell's *Life of Dr Johnson* 1831)
- CROKER (Thomas Croft) antiquary, etc., born at Cork, in Ireland 1798-1854
 Boney Mahonev, 1832 (One of his best.)
 Daniel O'Rourke (an Irish Munchausen) 1828
 Fairy Legends, etc., of the South of Ireland, 1825
 Legends of the Lakes 1828
 Memoirs of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels, 1833
 My Village 1832 (One of his best.)
 Popular Songs of Ireland, 1839
 Researches in South Ireland 1824
- CROLY, L L D (Rev George) poet and novelist, born at Dublin, 1780-1869
 Angel of the World (The), 1820
 Castille (a tragedy) 1822
 Illustrical Sketches etc 1842
 Life of Burke 1840
 Marron or the Soldier and Statesman (a novel), 1846
 Modern Orlando (The), 1846
 Lark (a poem) 1815 (His first work.)
 Personal History of George IV, 1830
 Pride shall have a Fall (a comedy), 1825
 Salsabil (a prose romance), 1827 (His best-known work.)
 Tales of the Great St Bernard 1813
 (He also edited Jeremy Taylor's Works, 1839)
- CROOKS (William) chemist, London, 1832-
 Aniline and its Derivatives 1876
 Chemical Technology, 1877
 Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing 1879
 Repulsion resulting from Radiation, 1872
 Select Methods of Chemical Analysis, 1877
- CROWE, D D (Howard), born in New York, U.S., 1826-
 Lands of the Moslem, 1850
 Life of Christ, 1871
 Notes on the New Testament, 1861
- CROWLAND (Mrs) maiden name Camilla Toulmin, poetess and novelist, London, 1812-
 Diamond Wedding (The), and other Poems, 1871
- Hubert Freeth's Prosperity (a novel), 1873
 Island of the Rainbow (The), a fairy tale, 1865
 I light in the Valley, 1853.
 Memorable Women 1850
 Mrs Blako (a novel) 1862
 My Experiences of Spiritualism, 1857
 Croser (Andrew), electrician, of Somersetshire, 1784-1835
 Production of Acari, 1837 (This caused a storm of indignation, quite contemptible.) (His Life, by his widow, 1857)
 Croton, Mus D (William), of Dorset, 1775-1847
 Elements of Musical Composition, etc, 1812
 Crowr (Mrs) maiden name Catherine Stevens, novelist, born at Borough Green, in Kent, 1800-1876
 Aristodemus 1832
 I light in Darkness, 1852
 Illy Dawson 1847
 Innis Lockwood, 1850
 Night Side of Nature (ghost stories), 1849
 Susan Hopley, 1844
 Crowe (Irene Evans) historian, 1799-1869
 History of France 1848-68
 Lives of Eminent Foreign Statesmen, 1830
 Reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X, 1851
 Greek and the Turk (The) 1853
 Crowr (Joseph Archer), London, 1825-
 Early Flemish Painters 1857, 1872
 History of Painting in Italy 1864
 History of Painting in North Italy, 1871
 Life of Titian, 1877
 CROPER (Alexander) of Aberdeen, 1700-1770
 Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, 1737
 Scripture Dictionary, 1770
- CROUCHANK (George), artist, London, 1792-1878
 Didactic Designs The Battle (in 8 pictures), The Ginsnop, Sunday in London, The Upas Tree The Worship of Bacchus, 1863
 Comic Illustrations Box, Comic Almanac (12 years), Grimm's Goblins, The Man in the Moon My Sketch book Oliver Twist, Peter Schlemihl, Points of Humour, Punch and Judy, Tom Thumb
 Oil Paintings Disturbing the Congregation, Dressing for the Day, A Runaway Knock, Tam O'Shanter, Ulania and Bottom the Weaver
 CULPIN, K (William), anatomist of Edinburgh, 1746-1800
 Anatomy of the Absorbing Vessels of the Human Body, 1786
 Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration, etc., 1795
 Memoirs on the Yellow Fever, etc., 1790
- CURRIE, L (Rev Clement), 1743-1808
 Concordance of Parallels 1790
 Tour through Great Britain, 1801
 Universal Gazetteer, 1808
- CUDWORTH, D D (Ralph), born at Aller, in Somersetshire, 1617-1699
 Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality, posthumous, 1731
 True Intellectual System of the Universe, 1678 (His best work.)
 True Nature of the Lord's Supper, 1612
 Union of Christ and the Church shadowed, 1642 (His Life, by Birch, 1743-62)

- CULLEN M D (William), born at Hamilton, in Scotland, 1710-1700
 First Lines of the Practice of Physic, 1775
 Institutions of Medicinæ 1777
 Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodica, 1780
 Treatise of the Materia Medica, 1789
- CULPFFER (Nicholas), *herbalist*, 1616-1654
 English Physician or Herbal, 1652
- CUMBERLAND D D (Richard), bishop of Peterborough, born in London 1632-1718
 De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitione, 1672 (Against Hobbes' philosophy)
 Essay on Jewish Weights and Measures 1686
 Fragment of Sanchoniathon on Phœnician History 1720
 Origines Gentium, 1724
- CUMMISLAND (Richard), *dramatist*, Cambridge 1732-1811
- Novels*
- Arundel, 1789
 Henry 1795
 John de Lancaster, 1800
- Poetry*
- Calvary, or the Death of Christ (In eight books), 1792
 Esodiah (The) in two parts, 1807-8
 Retrospection, 1811
- Prose*
- Anecdotes of Spanish Painters, 1782
 Memoirs (of himself) 1800
 Observer (The) 1785
 . For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life, by W Mudford, 1812.)
- CUMMISLAND (Roualeyn George Gordon) the African lion hunter, born in Scotland, 1820-1866
 Hunter's Life in South Africa (A), 1850
- CUNNINGHAM (Alexander), *historian*, born at Ettrick, in Scotland 1654-1737
 History of Great Britain, etc., 1787
 (His Life, by W Thomson, 1787)
- CUNNINGHAM (Allan) *poet and novelist* born at Blae wood in Scotland, 1785-1842
 Pictographical and Critical History of Literature, etc., 1833
 Life and Works of Burns, 1834
 Life of Sir David Wilkie, 1843
 Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects 1829-33 (His chief prose work)
 Lord Roldan (a romance), 1822
 Maid of Elwyr (The) a romance, 1825
 Otterburn (a novel)
 Paul Jones (a romance), 1822
 Poems and Songs 1847
 Sir Marmaduke Maxwell (a drama), 1823
 Sir Michael Scott (a romance) 1822
 Songs of Scotland, etc 1826
 Traditional Tales of the Peasantry, 1822
 (His Life, by David Hogg 1875)
- CUNNINGHAM (Peter) *antiquary*, London, 1816-1869
 Handbook of London 1849
 Handbook of Westminster, 1842
 Life of Drummond of Hawthornden, 1833
 Life of Inigo Jones 1848
 Memoir of J M W Turner, 1852
 Modern London 1851
 Songs of England and Scotland, 1835
 Story of Nell Gwynn 1852
- CURRIE (William) *orientalist*, born at Westbury, in Shropshire, 1808-1864

- Catalogue of Arabic MSS in the British Museum, 1846
 Spellegium Syriacum, 1855
 Vindictam Ignatianæ, 1846
- CURRIE, M D (James), of Dumfriesshire, 1756-1805
 Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm in Febrile Diseases, 1794-1804
 CURRIE (George Tiel nor), born at Watertown, in Massachusetts U S, 1812-
 Duties of Merchant Seamen, 1844
 History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, 1855-58
 Law of Patents 1849
 Life of Daniel Webster, 1855-58
- CURTIS (George William), born at Providence, in Rhode Island, U S, 1824-
 Howadji in Syria 1862
 Lotus Eaters, 1852
 Nile Notes of a Howadji, 1850
 Potiphar Papers (The), 1853
 Prue and I 1862
- CURTIS (William) *botanist*, born at Alton, in Hampshire, 1746-1799
 Botanical Magazine, 1787-98, continued by sir W J Hooker to 1 59
 Companion to the Botanical Magazine, 1798
 Flora Londinensis, etc., 1777
- CURZON (Hon Robert), 1810-
 Visit to the Monasteries of the Levant (A), 1848
- CUSMING (Caleb) *statesman*, born at Salisbury, in Massachusetts, U S, 1800-
 Review of the Three Days Revolution in France 1833
- DALRYMPLE (John A) *admiral* in the United States, 1798-1870
 Shells and Shell guns, 1856
 System of Boat Armament, 1852
 (Inventor of the Dalrymple gun)
- DALE M D (Samuel), born at Braintree in Essex 1659-1739
 Pharmacologia 1693
- DALE (Thomas) *dean* of Rochester, born at Pen onville, near London, 1797-1870
 Golden Psalm (The) 1846
 Poetical Works, 1836
 Sermons preached in Great St Mary's, Cambridge 1832-36
 Translation of Sophocles, 1824
 Widow of Nain, 1818
- DALGARNO (George) of Aberdeen 1627-1697
 Ars Signorum, vulgo Character Universalis, et Lingua Philosophica, 1661
 Didascolocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor 1650
- DALLAS (Charles Robert), born in Jamaica, 1754-1824
 History of the Maroons 1803-4
 Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, 1824
- DALLAWAY (Rev James), *antiquary*, born at Bristol, 1763-1834
 Constantinople, etc., 1797
 Enquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England, 1793
 History of Western Saxons, 1815-32
- DALRYMPLE (Sir David) *historical antiquary*, etc generally called lord HAILES, born at Edinburgh, 1726-1792

- Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Robert I (the Bruce) to the House of Stuart, 1779 (His chief work)
- Discourse on the Gowrie Conspiracy, 1757
- Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reign of James I., 1762
- Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reign of Charles I., 1766
- Works of the ever-memorable John Hailes of Eton 1765
- DALRYMPLE (John), *surgeon*, of Norwich, 1801-1852
- Anatomy of the Human Eye, 1834
- DALTON, LL D (John), *natural philosopher*, born near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, 1766-1844
- Meteorological Observations, etc., 1793
- New System of Chemical Philosophy, 1803, 1810, 1827
- (His Life, by Dr H Lansdale, 1874)
- DAMPTON (William), of Somersetshire, 1652-1712
- Treatise on Winds and Tides
- Vindication of the South Sea Voyage, etc., 1707
- Voyage Round the World 1697
- Voyages to Camperdown Bay, 1709
- DAN, LL D (James Dwight) *geologist and chemist*, born at Utica, in New York, U.S., 1813-
- Coral and the Coral Islands, 1872
- Manual of Geology, 1862
- On Crustacea, 1852-54
- On the Geology of the Pacific, 1849
- On Zoophytes, 1846
- Text-book of Geology 1864
- DANA (Richard Henry), *poet and novelist*, born at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1787-1839
- Buccaneer (The), a poem 1827
- Dying Raven (The), a poem, 1825
- Husband at the Wife's Grave (The) 1825
- Idle Man (The) 1821 (A periodical which contained his "Tom Thornton," a novel)
- Poems, 1833
- DANA (Richard Henry), born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S., 1815-1882
- International Law, 1866
- Seaman's Friend (The), 1841
- To Cuba and Back, 1859
- Two Years before the Mast (enlarged edition), 1869
- DANBY, R.A. (Francis), *painter*, born at Wexford in Ireland, 1793-1861
- Calus Marius among the Ruins of Carthage, 1848
- Christ walking on the Sea, 1826
- Contest of the Lyre and Pipe, 1842
- Delivery of Israel out of Egypt, 1825
- Deluge (The), 1831
- Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca, 1854
- Disappointed Love, 1821
- Embarkation of Cleopatra, etc., 1827.
- Enchanted Island (The), 1841
- Morning at Rhodes, 1841
- Opening the Seventh Seal, 1828-29
- Passage of the Red Sea, 1830
- Sudden Storm passing off (A), 1847
- Sunset at Sea after a Storm, 1821
- Tomb of Christ after the Resurrection (The) 1843
- Upas Tree of Java (The), 1820
- Warriors of the Olden Time listening to their Minstrel 1823
- DANIEL (Samuel), *poet laureate*, born at Tanton, in Somersetshire, 1562-1619
- Civil Wars between the Two Roses (a poem in eight books), i-iv 1595 v 1599, vi 1602 vii., viii 1609 (His chief work)
- Cleopatra (a tragedy), 1594
- Complaint of Rosamond, 1594
- Della (57 sonnets), 1592
- Epistles (in verse), 1601
- Hymen's Triumph, 1615
- Musophilus and Philocosmus (a poetical dialogue in praise of learning), 1599
- Philotas (a tragedy), 1597
- Queenes Arcadia (The), a pastoral tragedy, 1606
- Tethy's Festival, 1610
- Vision of the Twelve Goddesses, 1604
- Wars of York and Lancaster (an epic in eight books) i-iv 1595, v 1599, vi 1602, vii., viii 1609
- Prose A History of England, from the Conquest to Edward III 1613
- DANIELL, D C L (John Frederick), *chemist*, London, 1790-1845
- Essay on Artificial Climates, 1824
- Introduction to Chemical Philosophy, 1839
- Meteorological Essays, 1823
- DANIELL (Rev William Barker), *-1833
- Rural Sports, 1801-2 (Highly esteemed)
- Supplement, 1813
- DANIELL (Thomas and William), *artists* 1719-1840, 1769-1837
- Antiquities of India, 1799
- Oriental Scenery, or Views in Hindustan (four series) 1795-1808 (The finest work on India ever published)
- * * The plates in Wood's Zoography are by William Daniell
- DANVERS (John), 17th century
- The Royal Oake, 1660 (the flight of Charles II)
- DARLEY (Madame) See BUNYFF
- DARLEY (Charles), *poet*, 1800-1846
- Errors of Extasie, 1822
- Sylvia, or the May Queen, 1827
- DARRELL (John) 17th century
- Narration of the Possession, Dispossession, and Repossession of William Sommers, 1698
- Narration of the Vexation by the Devil [of eight persons] 1600
- DART (John), *antiquary* 18th century
- Westminsterium (History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey), 1723
- DARWIN (Charles Robert), *naturalist*, born at Shrewsbury, 1809-1882
- Cross and Self Fertilization, etc., 1876
- Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex (The), 1871
- Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same Species, 1877
- Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants, etc., 1867
- Effects of Cross fertilization in Plants, 1876
- Expression of Emotion in Man and Animals (The) 1872
- Fertilization of Orchids, 1862
- Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms, 1881
- Fossil Lepididæ of Great Britain (The), 1855

- Geological Observations on South America, 1846
 Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands, 1844
 Insectivorous Plants, 1876
 Journal of Researches in Various Countries visited by H M S *Beagle* in 1831
 Monograph of the Family Cirripedia, 1851
 Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants, 1875
 Nutrition of Plants, 1880
 Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection (The), 1859 (His great work)
 Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs (The), 1842
 Voyage of a Naturalist, 1846
 Zoology of the Voyage of H M S *Beagle*, 1840-43
DARWIN, M D (Erasmus), poet, born at Elton, in Nottinghamshire, 1731-1802
 Botanic Garden (The), part I, The Economy of Vegetation, 1781, part II, The Loves of the Plants (in verse) 1791
 Phytologia, or Philosophy of Gardening, 1799
 Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools (A), 1797
 Shrine of Nature (The) posthumous 1803
 Temple of Nature (The) posthumous 1803
 Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, 1794-1796
 Works collected, 1809
 (His Memoir, by Anna Seward, 1804)
DAUBENT, D C L (Sir George Webb), born at St Vincent, 1820-
 Annals of an Eventful Life (a novel), 1871
 Test and Earnest, 1873
 Norseman in Iceland (The) 1865
 Popular Tales from the Norse, etc., 1859
 Prose or Younger Edda (The), 1842
 Saga of Burnt Nial (The), 1874
 Story of Gislir from the Icelandic (The) 1866
 Tales from the Efield, 1873
 Theophilus Eutychianus, etc., 1846
 Three to One, 1872
 Vikings of the Baltic (The) 1876
DAUBENT, M D (Charles Giles Bridle), botanist and chemist, of Gloucestershire 1795-1867
 Christianity and Rationalism, 1867
 Climate, 1863
 Description of Volcanoes, 1826 (Much esteemed)
 Final Causes of the Sexuality of Plants, 1860
 Introduction to the Atomic Theory, 1831
 Lectures on Agriculture, 1841
 Supplement to the Atomic Theory, 1840
DAVENANT, L L D (Charles), 1656-1714
 Circe (a tragedy), 1677
 Discourse upon Grants and Resurrections (A), 1700
 Discourses on the Public Revenues and Trade of England 1698
 Essay upon the Balance of Power (An), 1701
 Essay upon Ways and Means of Supplying the War (An) 1695
 Essays upon Peace at Home and War Abroad, 1704
 Right of making War, Peace, and Alliances (The), 1701
DAVENANT (Sir William) dramatic author, born at Oxford, 1605-1668
 Albion (a tragedy), 1629
 Britannia Triumphans (a masque) 1637
 Cruel Brother (The), a tragedy, 1630
 Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru, 1658
 Gondilbert (an heroic poem unfinished), 1651
 History of Sir Francis Drake, 1659
 Just Italian (The) 1630
 London, King Charles his Augusta 1618
 Love and Honour, 1649
 Madagascar, and other Poems 1635
 Man's the Master (The) a comedy, 1668
 Panegyric to General Monk, 1659
 Platonic Lovers (a trag-comedy), 1636
 Poem on the Restoration, 1660
 Salmaida Spolia (a masque), 1639
 Siege of Rhodes, 1656
 Rivals (The), a comedy, 1668
 Temple of Love (The), a masque 1634
 Triumphs of Prince d'Amour (a masque), 1635
 Unfortunate Lovers (The), a tragedy, 1613
 Voyage to the other World, 1668
 Witts (The) a comedy, 1636
 Works collected, 1672-73
DAVENPORT (Rev Francis), chaplain to queen Henrietta, 1610-1672
 Mannale Missionarium Regularium S. Francisci, 1668, (A most interesting account of the English Franciscans)
DAVENPORT (Robert) dramatic poet, 1612-1671
 Bloodie Banquet (The), a tragedy, 1639
 City Night-cap (The) a trag-comedy, 1661
 Crowne for a Conqueror, 1639
 King John and Matilda (a tragedy), 1650
 New Tricks to Cheat the Devil (a comedy), 1639
 Too late to call back Yesterday, 1639
DAVIDSON (Thomas), musical composer, Aberdeen, in Scotland, 1623-1679
 Cantus, or songs in 3, 4, and 6 parts 1666
 (Contains the first known collection of Scotch songs)
DAVIDSON, D D (Samuel), born at Ballymena, in Ireland, 1807-
 Canon of the Bible (The) 1877
 Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament (The), 1848, 1863
 English Old Testament Version Revised (The) 1873
 English Version of Tischendorf's New Testament (An), 1875
 Interpretation of the Bible (The), 1856
 Introduction to the New Testament (An), 1848-51
 Sacred Hermeneutics, 1843
DAVIES (Mrs C M), 1742-1863
 Life and Times of P Quintus Ondraffe, 1871
 History of Holland, 1841-44
DAVIES, D D (John) 1694-1644
 Antiqua Linguae Britannicae Rudimenta etc., 1621
 Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum, 1632
DAVIES (Sir John) poet and statesman, born at Westbury, in Wiltshire, 1670-1626
 Book of Epigrams (A), 1596
 Discovery of the Cause why Ireland has never been subdued until this Reign, 1612 (Earl Chatham calls it "a masterly work")
 Hymns of Astrea, 1599
 Nosco Telpsum (a poem on the immortality of the soul) 1599 (His chief work)
 Orchestra, or Poem on Dancing, 1596

- Original Nature and Immortality of the Soul (a poem), 1697
Poems, 1622
Reports of Cases in the King's Courts of Ireland, 1616
(His Life, by G Chalmers, 1786
DAVIES (John Llewelyn), of Chichester, 1826—
Christian Calling (The), 1876
Gospel and Modern Life (The) 1860
Manifestation of the Son of God (The), 1864
Morality according to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 1865
Theology and Morality, 1873
Warnings against Superstition, 1874
DAVIS (John), navigator, born at Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, 1640—1605
Seaman's Secrets, wherein is taught the Three Kinds of Sailing, etc (The) 1695
World's Hydrographical Description, etc (The), 1695
DAVIS (Sir John Franel), London, 1795—
China, a General Description of that Empire, 1857
China, during the War and since the Peace, 1862
DAVIS, M D (Joseph Barnard), born at York, 1801—
Crania Britannica, 1865
Thesaurus Craniorum, 1867
DAVIS (Nathan) 1812—
Carthage and her Remains, 1861
Tunis, 1841
DAVY (Sir Humphrey), chemist, born at Penzance, in Cornwall, 1778—1829
Consolations in Travel, posthumous 1830
Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, 1813
Elements of Chemical Philosophy, 1812
On the Safety Lamp, 1818
On Some Chemical Agencies of Electricity, 1806 (A valuable work)
Researches Chemical and Philosophical, 1800 (His chief work)
Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing, 1828
(His Memoirs, by Ayton, 1830, Dr Paris, 1831, Dr John Davy, 1836)
DAWE, R A (George), London, 1781—1829
Life of George Morland, 1807
DAWES (Richard), born at Marl et-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, 1708—1766
Miscellanea Critica 1745 (A valuable work)
DAWKINS (William Boyd), geologist and osteologist, born at Buttington, in North Wales, 1838—
British Pleistocene Mammalia, 1866—78
Cave hunting, etc, 1874
DAWSON, J L D (John William), geologist and naturalist, born at Pleton, in Nova Scotia, 1820—
Archæa, or Studies on the Cosmogony, etc, of the Scriptures, 1858
Story of the Earth and Man, 1872 (Against the Darwinian theory)
DAY, M D (George Edward), 1815—
Physiology and Medicine 1860
Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Advanced Life (A), 1849
DAY (John), dramatic author, about 1684—1661
Blind Beggar of Bednal Green (a comedy), 1669
Humour out of Breath (a comedy), 1608
He of Gules (a comedy), 1606
Law Tricks, or Who would have thought It? (a comedy) 1603
Parliament of Birds (The), being 12 satirical colloquies in rhyme, 1641
Travaux of Three English Brothers (a tragic comedy), 1607
DAY (Thomas), poet, etc, London, 1748—1789
Desolation of America (The), 1777
Devoted Legions (The), 1776
Dying Negro (The) 1773
History of Little Jack, 1780
History of Sandford and Merton (a tale which stands its ground still) 1783—89
(His Life, by J Keir, 1791)
DEE, D C L (John), astrologer, London, 1527—1608
Apology sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1594—95
Brevis quædam Epistola, etc, 1556
Diary (published in 1842 by the Camden Society)
General and Rare Memorials pertaining to the Art of Navigation, 1577
Monas Hieroglyphica, 1564
Parallatice Commentationis Præcosque Nucleus quidam, 1573
Propalæmata Aphoristica (120 aphorisms), 1568
Relation of what passed between Dr John Dee and some Spirits, etc, 1614
Triple Almanack (A), 1591
DERING, M D (Charles), antiquary and botanist, 1690—1769
Catalogue of Plants growing about Nottingham, 1738
Nottinghamia Vetus et Nova, 1761
DEFOE (Daniel), romance writer, etc, London, 1661—1731
Adventures of Roxana, 1724
Captain Carleton (Life of), biographical romance, 1728
Captain Singleton (biographical romance), 1720
Colonel Jack (biographical romance), 1721
Duncan Campbell (biographical romance), 1720
Jonathan Wild (An Account of), biographical romance, 1725
John Sheppard (History of), biographical romance, 1724
Journal of the Plague Year (a romance), 1722
Jure Divino, 1706
History of Apparitions, 1727
History of the Union, 1709
Hymn to the Pillory (A), 1703 (Written in jail)
Memoirs of a Cavalier (a novel), 1724 (Chatham calls it "the best account of the Civil War extant")
Moll Flanders (Fortunes of), biographical romance, 1721
New Voyage Round the World (A), 1725
Political History of the Devil (The), a serious memoir, 1726
Presbytery Rough Drawn, 1683
Relligions Courtship, 1722
Review (The), 1704—13
Robinson Crusoe (Adventures of), 1719 (His best work Refused, like Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, by nearly all the trade)
Roxana, 1724

- Shortest Way with Dissenters (The), 1702
 (He was pilloried for this satire)
Speculum Graep gownorum, 1652
 Tour through Great Britain, 1721-27
 Treatise against the Turks, 1683
 True born Englishman (The), a satirical
 poem in defence of William III, 1701
 (A great hit)
 (His Life, by George Chalmers, 1790, Walter
 Wilson 1830, J Ballantyne, 1840, J Foster,
 1855, W Chadwick, 1859)
 DRKKER (Thomas) *dramatic author*, 1570-1637
 Bachelor s Banquet (The), 1603
 Belman of London (The), 1608, continuation,
 1609
 English Villanies, 1632, 1637, 1638 1648
 Four Birds—the Dove, the Eagle, the Pelican,
 and the Phoenix, 1609
 Gul s Hornbook (not a play) 1609 (It con-
 tains many details of the manners of the
 times)
 History of Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1607
 Honest Whore (The), a comedy, 1604
 If it is not Good the Devil is in it (a comedy),
 1612
 Jest to make you Merrie, 1607 (With Wil-
 kins)
 Knights conjuring done in Earnest, discovered
 in Jest (a comedy), 1607
 Match mee in London (a tragi comedy), 1631
 Neues from Hell, 1606
 Northward Ho! (a comedy) 1607
 O per se O, 1612
 Old Fortunatus (a comedy) 1600
 Owles Almanacke (The), 1618
 Patient Grissell (a comedy), 1603 (With
 Haughton)
 Phaeton 1597
 Raven's Almanacke (The), 1609
 Roaring Girl (The), a comedy, 1611 (With
 Middleton)
 Satiro mastix (a satirical comedy), 1602
 Seven Deadly Sins of London (The), 1606
 Shoemaker s Holiday (a comedy) 1600
 Troia Nova Triumphans, 1612
 Westward Ho! (a comedy), 1607 (With
 Webster)
 Whore of Babylon (The), a comedy, 1603
 Wonderful Yearo (The) London lying
 Sieke of the Plague, 1603
 DE LA RANÉ (Louisa), *nom de plume* "Ouida,"
novelist, born at Bury St Edmunds, 1840-
 Ariadne (the story of a dream) 1877
 Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, and other No-
 elettes, 1867
 Chandos, 1866
 Dog of Flanders (A), 1872 (A pretty tale)
 Follie Farine, 1871
 Friendship 1878
 Held in Bondage 1863 (The same as
 "Grenville de Vigne")
 Idalia (a novelette), 1867
 In a Winter City (a sketch), 18' 6
 Leaf in a Storm (A), 1873
 Moths, 1880
 Pascarel, 1873
 Pipistrello and other Stories, 1880
 Puck, his Vicissitudes and Adventures, 1869
 Signa (a story), 1875
 Strathmore (a romance), 1865
 Trickotin, a Story of a Wolf and Stray, 1860
 Two Little Wooden Shoes, 1874
 Under Two Flags, 1868 (Her best)
 Village Commune (A), 1881
 DE LA BECHE, F.R.S (Sir Henry Thomas) *geolo-
 gist* near London 1796-1855
 Geological Manual, 1831
 Geological Observer, 1851
 On the New Fossil Animal, a Link between
 the Ichthyosaurus and the Crocodile, 1823
 On the Temperature and Depth of the Lake
 of Geneva, 1820
 Researches in Theoretical Geology, 1834
 DELANO (Amasa), *traveller*, United States 1763
 1817
 Narrative of Voyages and Travels, etc., 1817
 DELANTY (Mary), born in Wiltshire, 1700-1788
 Autobiography and Correspondence, 1861-62
 Flora (The) 1774-88
 DELANTY, D.D. (Patrick), of Ireland, 1656-1763
 History of the Life and Reign of David,
 1741-42 (Not equal to Dr Chandeliers)
 Revelation examined with candour, 1732-36
 DELOIME (Jean Louis), born in Geneva, 1710-
 1806.
 Constitution de l'Angleterre, 1771
 (Delolme was not an Englishman, but his
 book was once a standard work, and is still
 held in good estimation)
 DELONEY (Thomas), about 1582-1660, called by
 hempe "the great ballade maker — *Nine
 Days Wonder*
 Garland of Delight
 Garland of Good Will (historical ballads),
 published by the Percy Society, 1851
 Jack of Newbury (a ballad) 1633
 Strange Histories, or Songs of Kings and
 Princes Lords and Ladies, 1612
 Shoemaker's Holiday (The) a ballad 1618
 Thomas of Reading, or the Six Worthly Ye-
 men of the West, 1632
 DE MORGAN (Augustus) *mathematician*, born
 in the East Indies, 1806-1871
 Arithmetical Books 1847
 Book of Almanacs 1851
 Connection of Number and Magnitude 1836
 Differential and Integral Calculus, 1842
 Elements of Algebra, 1835
 Elements of Arithmetic, 1830
 Elements of Trigonometry, 1837
 Essay on Probabilities, 1838
 Formal Logic, 1847
 Trigonometry and Double Algebra, 1849
 DEMETER (Thomas), *archæologist*, born at
 Milnesh, in Scotland, 1579-1625
 De Etruria Regali, 1723-24
 Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum, 1627
 Nomenclatura Scriptorum Scotorum 1619
 DENHAM (Dixon), *traveller*, London 1786-1823
 Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in
 Northern and Central Africa, 1826
 DENHAM (Sir John), *poet* Dublin, 1615-1688
 Cooper a Hill, 1643 (His best production)
 Sophy (The), a tragedy, 1641
 DENNIS (John) *poet*, etc., London, 1657-1733
 Battle of Ramillia (a poem in five books),
 1706
 Blenheim (a poem), 1705
 Britannia's Triumphs, 1704
 Court of Death (The), 1695
 Essay on Taste, 1702
 Monument (The), a poem, 1702

- Pindaric Ode on William III, 1692
Dramas
 Appius and Virginia (a tragedy), 1705
 Comical Gallant (The), or the Amours of Sir John Falstaff, 1702 (Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* altered)
Gilbaltar, 1704
 Iphigenia (a tragedy), 1702
 Invader of his Country (The), 1705 (Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* altered)
 Liberty asserted (a tragedy), 1704
 Orpheus and Eurydice (a tragedy), 1704
 Plot (A) and no Plot (a comedy), 1697
 Rinaldo and Armida, 1699
 (The best abused man in English literature, being lampooned by Swift, gibbeted in Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, and enrolled in the *Dunciad*)
 DEXTON (Daniel) 1630-1652
 Description of New York, with the Customs of the Indians, 1670
 DEXTON (Rev William), born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, 1815-
 Christians of Turkey (The), 1863
 Commentaries 1860-1863, 1861
 Montenegro, its People, &c., 1877
 Servia and the Servians, 1862
 DE QUINCY (Thomas) Manchester, 1786-1859
 Confessions of an English Opium Eater, 1821
 Logic of Political Economy, 1844
 DERRY (Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley earl of), born at Knowsley, in Lancashire, 1793-1869
 Translation of Homer's *Iliad*, 1861
 DEXHAM D D (William) born at Stowton, in Worcestershire, 1657-1735
 Artificial Clockmaker (The), 1696
 Astro theology, 1714
 Christo theology, 1730
 Miscellanea Curiosa, 1705-7 (Remarkable natural phenomena)
 Physico theology, 1713
 Dr VRRR (Aubrey Thomas), poet, born at Curragh Chase, in Ireland 1814-
 Alexander the Great (a dramatic poem) 1874
 Infant Bridal (The) and other Poems, 1864
 Inisfall (a poem) 1861
 Irish Odes, and other Poems, 1869
 Legends of St Patrick, 1872
 May Carols, 1857
 Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred 1856
 Search after Proserpine, and other Poems 1813
 Sisters (The), and other Poems, 1861
 Waldenses and other Poems (The), 1842
 Wanderings in Greece and Turkey, 1850
Prose
 Church Settlement of Ireland (The) 1866
 English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds, 1848
 Ireland's Church Property etc., 1867
 Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey, 1850
 Pleas for Secularization, 1867
 D EWEY (Sir Symonds), born at Coxden, in Dorsetshire 1602-1650
 Autobiography and Correspondence, 1845
 Journals of all the Parliaments in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1682
 DEWEY, D D (Orville), born at Sheffield, in Massachusetts U.S., 1791-
 Old World and the New (The), 1836
 On the Education of the Human Race, 1855

- DEXTER, D D (Henry Martyn), born at Plympton, U.S., 1821-
 Baptism of Roger Williams (The) 1876
 Church Policy of the Pilgrims, 1866
 History of King Philip's War (The) 1870
 History of the Plymouth Colony, 1877
 Verdict of Reason (The) 1865
 DIBDIN (Charles), writer of sea songs, Southampton, 1745-1814
 Complete History of the English Stage (A) 1795
 Musical Tour, 1788
 Sea songs, 1790 ("Poor Tom Bowling" is his best song)
 Shepherd's Artifice (The), an opera, 1761
 Whim of the Moment (The), containing "Poor Jack," 1789
 (His Life, by F. Dibdin 1850)
 DIBDIN, D D (Thomas Froggall), bibliographer, born in Calcutta, 1776-1847
 Edes Althorplanre, 1822
 Bibliographical Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany 1821
 Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and Scotland, 1821
 Bibliographical Decameron (The) 1817
 Bibliomania, 1811 (Written in dialogue, the speakers being well known book collectors)
 Bibliotheca Spenseriana, 1814-15
 Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics 1802
 La Belle Marianne (a tale of woe) 1844
 Library Companions (The) 1821
 Reminiscences of a Literary Life, 1836
 Sermons, 1820-25
 Sunday Library (The), 1831
 Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain 1810-19
 DICER (Edward), born at Claybrook Hall, in Leicestershire, 1832-
 Battle fields of 1866 (The) 1866
 Memoir of Cavour, 1869
 Month in Russia (A) 1867
 Morning Land (The) 1870
 Rome in 1860
 Schleswig Holstein War (The), 1864
 DICER (Thomas), born in Guernsey, 1711-1767
 Historical account of Guernsey, etc., 1751 (Held in good esteem)
 DICK, L L D (Thomas), the Christian philosopher, born at Dundee, in Scotland, 1774-1857
 Celestial Scenery, 1833
 Christian Philosopher (The), 1823
 Philosophy of Religion (The), 1825
 Philosophy of a Future State (The), 1828
 Practical Astronomer (The) 1845
 Sideral Heavens (The), 1840
 DICKENS (Charles) humorist and novelist, born at Portsmouth, 1812-1870
 Barnaby Rudge, 1841
 Battle of Life, 1846
 Bleak House, 1852
 Chimes (The) 1844
 Cricket on the Hearth (The), 1846
 Christmas Carol (A) 1843
 David Copperfield 1819

- Dr Marigold's Prescription, 1868 (C N)
 Donkey and Son, 1846-47
 Great Expectations, 1860
 Hard Times, 1854
 Haunted House (The), 1859 (C N)
 Haunted Man (The), 1848
 Holly-tree Inn (The), 1855 (C N)
 Hunted Down, 1860
 Little Dorrit, 1857
 Martin Chuzzlewit, 1843
 Master Humphrey's Clock, 1840-41
 Message from the Sea (A), 1860 (C N)
 Mrs Firraper's Lodgings, 1863 (C N)
 Mugby Junction, 1866 (C N)
 Mystery of Edwin Drood, 1870 (Unfinished)
 Nicholas Nickleby, 1838
 No Thoroughfare, 1867
 Old Curiosity Shop (The), 1840
 Oliver Twist, 1837
 Our Mutual Friend, 1864
 Pickwick Papers (The), 1836
 Ronnd of Stories (A), 1852 (C N)
 Sketches by Boz, 1835
 Somebody's Luggage, 1862 (C N)
 St George and the Dragon, 1866 (C N)
 Strange Gentleman (The), 1836 (C N)
 Tale of Two Cities (A), 1859
 Tenants at Will, 1864 (C N)
 Tom Tiddler's Ground, 1867 (C N)
 Village Coquettes (The), 1836
 Uncommercial Traveller (The), 1860 (C N)
 NB—C N (Christmas Number) only in part by Dickens

Not Works of Fiction

- American Notes, 1842
 Child's History of England (The), 1851
 Letters posthumous 1879
 Speeches, posthumous 1871
 Sunday under Three Heads, 1836
 (His Life, by Theodore Taylor, 1870, R. S.
 Macaulay, 1870, John Forster, 1873, Shephard, 1881)
 Dickinson, M D (Edmund), Berkshire, 1624-1707
 Delphi Phœnicizantes 1655
 Dickinson, M D (William Howship) born at Brighton, 1832-
 Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Derangement 1875
 On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria, 1869
 Dickson (Adam) *agriculturist* *-1776
 Treatise on Agriculture, 1762
 Treatise on the Husbandry of the Ancients, posthumous 1788
 Dickson (James) *botanist*, *-1822
 Collection de Plantes Diverses 1789-99
 Fastenell Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamarum Britannicæ, 1783-1801
 Digby (Sir Kenelm), of Buckinghamshire, 1603-1663
 Conference with a Lady about the Choice of a Religion, 1638
 Discourse on Vegetation, 1661
 Five Books of Peripatetic Institutions, 1651
 Observations on Religio Medici, 1643
 Private Memoirs, posthumous 1827
 Treatise on the Soul (A), 1645
 Diggers (Sir Dudley), *statesman*, 1533-1639
 Complicit Amhaassador, 1655
 Defence of Commerce, 1615

- Dilke (Christopher Wentworth), 1913-
 Greater Britain, 1863
 Papers of a Critic, 1876
 Disdale, M D (Thomas), Essex, 1712-1800
 Tracts on Inoculation, 1781
 Dracks, L L D (Henry), born at Liverpool, 1806-
 Electro Metallurgy, 1863
 Inventors and Inventions, 1867
 Joseph Anstey (A novel), 1863
 Jordantype, 1852
 Life, Times etc., of Edward Somerset 1865
 Memoir of S Harfith (Milton's friend) 1865
 Naturalistic Poetry, etc., 1872
 Nature Study, 1869
 Optical Illusions, 1863
 Worcesteriana, 1866
 Disraeli (Benjamin, earl of Beaconsfield)
statesman and novelist, 1805-1881
 Alarcos (a tragedy), 1839
 Alroy (The Wondrous Tale of) 1833
 Coningsby, or the New Generation, 1841
 Contarini Fleming, 1832
 Fanny Hill, 1881
 Henrietta Temple, 1837
 Ixion in Heaven, 1833
 Lothair, 1871
 Revolutionary Epie (The), 1871
 Rise of Iskander (The) 1833
 Sybil, or the Two Nations, 1845
 Tancred, or the New Crusade 1817
 Venetia, 1837
 Vivian Grey, 1826-27
 Voyage of Captain Popanilla (The) 1828
 Young Duke (The), 1831

Not works of Fiction

- Address at Glasgow University, 1873
 Crisis Examined (The), 1833
 Letters of Rummymede, 1835
 Lord George Bentinck, 1861
Speeches
 Church and Queen, 1865
 Conservative Policy, 1870
 Constitutional Reform, 1866
 Parliamentary Reform, 1867
 Vindication of the English Constitution (A), 1835
 (His Life by Hitchman, 1876 1881)
 Disraeli, D C L (Isaac) born at Bradenham House, in Buckinghamshire, 1766-1818
 Amenities of Literature, 1841
 Calamities of Authors, 1812
 Crisis Examined (The) 1831
 Curiosities of Literature 1791, 1793 1823
 (His best-known work)
 Defence of Poetry (A) 1790
 Despotism, or the Fall of the Jesuits 1811
 Dissertation on Anecdotes, 1793
 Eliot, Hampden and Pym, 1832
 Film-Flams, 1805
 Genius of Judaism (The), 1833
 History of Cupid and Psyche (The) 1813
 Illustrations of the Literary Character, 1828
 Life and Reign of Charles I, 1828-31
 Literary Character (The) 1795
 Literary and Political Character of James I (The), 1816
 Miscellanies of Literature, 1812-22
 Poetic Epistle on the Abuse of Satire (A), 1769
 Quarrels of Authors (The), 1814

- Romances, 1799
 Vaurien (a novel) 1797
 (His Life, by Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield)
- DITTON (Humphrey), *mathematician*, born at Salisbury, 1675-1715
 Discourse on the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, 1712 (A book of good repute.)
 General Laws of Nature and Motion, 1705
 Institution of Fluxions, etc., 1706
 New Law of Fluids (The) 1714
 Treatise on Perspective (A), 1712
- DIXON (William Hepworth), born at Newton Heath, in Yorkshire, 1821-1879
 British Cyprus, 1879
 Diana, Lady Lyle (a novel) 1877
 Free Russia, 1870
 Her Majesty's Tower 1871
 Holy Land (The) 1865
 John Howard (a memoir), 1849
 Life of Lord Bacon 1860
 Life of Admiral Blake, 1852
 Life of William Penn (A), 1851
 New America, 1867
 Personal History of Lord Bacon (The), 1860
 Robert Blake Admiral, etc., 1852
 Royal Windsor, 1878
 Ruby Grey (a novel) 1878
 Spiritual Wives, 1869
 Switzers (The) 1872
 Two Queens, 1873
 White Conquest, 1875
- DOWELL (Sydney), *poet*, London, 1824-1874
 Balder 1854
 England in Time of War, 1856 (His best)
 England's Day, 1871
 Parliamentary Reform, 1865
 Poetical Works, posthumous 1875
 Roman (The) 1850
 Sonnets on the War, 1853 (With A. Smith)
 Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion, posthumous 1876
- DOWSON, R. A. (William Charles Thomas) born at Hamburg, 1817-
 Alms, 1862
 Alm-deeds of Dorcas (The) 1855 (By command of queen Victoria)
 Camilla (in water-colours), 1873
 Charity of Dorcas (The) 1854
 Child Jesus going down with His Parents to Nazareth, 1857
 Christ in the Temple, 1860
 Fairy Tales, 1858
 Ione, 1880
 Mignon, 1880
 Nazareth, 1859
 Nursery Tales (in water colours), 1874
 Peace be to this House, 1801
 Prosperous Days of Job (The), 1856
 Reading the Psalms 1857
 St Paul at Philippi, 1863
 Tobias and the Angel 1853
 Young Nurse (The) in water colours 1872
- DODD (Charles), *historian*, of Worcestershire, *-1745
 Church History of England, 1737-42
- DODD, LL.D. (Rev William) born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, 1729-1777
 Beauties of Shakespeare, 1752
 Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, 1765
 Comfort for the Afflicted, 1764
 Poems, 1767
- Reflection on Death, 1763
 Sermons to Young Men, 1771
 Thoughts in Prison (in five parts, blank verse), 1777
 (His Life, by Reed, 1777)
- DODDRIDGE, D.D. (Philip), London, 1702-1751
 Colonel Gardiner, 1687-1745
 Course of Lectures, etc 1763
 Family Expositor (The) 1739-56
 Passages in the Life of Colonel Gardiner, 1747
 Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 1750 (His chief work)
 Sermons, posthumous 1826
 * * Also some excellent hymns
 (His Life by Job Orton, 1766)
- DOUGLAS (Sir John), born at Barnstaple 1555-1628
 Complicated Parson (The), 1602
 English Lawyer (The), 1631
 Law of Nobility and Peerage (The) 1612
- DOUSLEY (Robert), born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire 1703-1764
 Annual Register begun 1753
 Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, 1745
 Cleone (a tragedy), 1740
 Economy of Human Life, 1751
 King and the Miller of Mansfield (The) a farce, 1737
 Museum (The) 1746
 Man in Livery (The), a comedy, 1732
 Public Register (The), 1741-42
 Rex et Pontifex, 1715
 Select Collection of Old Plays 1780
 Sir John Cockle at Court (a farce, the second part of 'The King and the Miller of Mansfield'), 1737
 Toy shop (The), a drama, 1735
 Trifles, 1748
 World (The) 1754-57
- DOWSON (James) *mathematician*, *-1757
 Antilogarithmic Canon (The), 1742
 Calculator (The), 1747
 Mathematical Repository, 1748-55
- DOWSWORTH (Roger) *antiquary*, born at St Oswald in Yorkshire, 1585-1654
 Collections for a History of Yorkshire, in MS (in the Bodleian Library)
- DODWELL (Henry), *philologist*, of Dublin 1611-1711
 Annales Thucydidei et Xenophontei 1696
 Chronologia Græco-Romana pro hypotheseibus
 De Veteribus Græcorum Romanorumque Cy-
 clis, etc., 1701
 Dionis Halicarnassel, 1692
 Prelectiones etc 1692
 (His Life by F. Brokesby 1715)
- DONALDSON, D.D. (John William), *philologist*, London, 1811-1861
 Comparative Grammar of the Hebrew Language, 1853
 Greek Grammar, 1848
 Jasher [The Book of], 1854
 Latin Grammar, 1852
 New Cratylus, 1839
 Theatre of the Greeks, 1937
 Varroianus, 1844
- DONALDSON, Ph.D. (Thomas Leverton), *architect*, London, 1795-
 Architectural Maxims and Theories 1847
 Architectura Numismatica 1859
 Examples of Doorways, 1833

- Pompeii Illustrated, 1837
 Practical Guide to Architects, 1860
DONNE, D D (John), poet, London, 1673-1631
 Anatomy of the World (An), 1625
 Biathanatos, posthumous 1644
 Death's Duel, posthumous 1632
 Devotions upon Emergent Occasions, etc., 1624
 Elegy on Prince Henry, 1613
 Ignatius his Conclave, 1611
 Juvenilia, posthumous 1633
 Letters, posthumous 1651
 Poems, 1693
 Polydoron, 1631
 Satyr, posthumous 1662
 Sermons, posthumous 1640
 Sheaf of Epigrams posthumous 1632
 (His Life, by I. Walton, 1640, H. Alford, 1839)
DONOVAN (Edward), naturalist 1798-1837
 Epitome of the Insects of Asia, 1798-1805
 Epitome of the Insects of China, 1798
 Epitome of the Insects of India, 1800
 Epitome of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, etc., 1805
 Natural History of British Birds, 1794-1818
 Natural History of British Fishes, 1802-8
 Natural History of Nests and Eggs of British Birds, 1826
 Natural History of British Insects, 1792-1816
 Natural History of British Shells, 1803-4
 Natural History of British Quadrupeds, 1829
 Naturalists Repository, 1823
DORAN, LL D (John), 1807-1878
 Bentley Ballads (The) 1861
 Eilia Dolorosa, etc., 1853 (With Mrs Romer)
 Habits and Men, 1855
 History and Antiquities of Reading, 1832
 History of Court Fools, 1858
 Knights and their Days, 1856
 Last Journals of Horace Walpole, 1859
 Life of Dr Young, 1854
 Lives of the Princes of Wales, 1860
 Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover, 1855
 London in Jacobite Times, 1878
 Mann' and Manners at the Court of Florence 1740-86
 Memoir of Queen Adelaide (A), 1861
 Memories of our Great Towns, 1875
 Monarchs retired from Business, 1857 (This and his "Court Fools" are his best known books)
 New Pleinres and Old Panels, 1859
 Saints and Sinners, etc 1863
 Table Traits, etc 1854
 Their Majesties' Servants 1864
 Wandering Jew (The) a melodrama 1822
DORSER (Thomas Sackville, earl of), poet, born in Sussex, 1536-1608
 Induction (to the *Mirror of Magistrates*), poetry, 1557
 Gorboduc (a tragedy), 1561
DORSRY, M D (John Syng), of Philadelphia, U S, 1783-1818
 Clements of Surgery, 1813
DOUCE (Francis), antiquary, 1757-1831
 Dance of Death, 1834
 Illustrations of Shakespeare etc, 1807
DOUGLAS (Gavin) bishop of Dunkeld, in Scotland, born at Brechin, in Forfar, 1474-1521
 Æncls of Virgil (translated 1512-13, published 1553)
 King Hart (a poem on Human Life), 1519
 Palls of Honour, 1553 (Strikingly like *Pilgrim's Progress*)
 (His Memoirs by Scott, 1787)
DOUGLAS (Sir Howard), born at Gosport, in Hampshire 1776-1851
 Essay on Military Bridges, 1817 (A valuable manual)
 Naval Evolutions 1832
 Treatise on Naval Gunnery 1819
DOUGLAS, M D (James), of Scotland, 1677-1742
 Arbor Yemensis 1727
 Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen, 1715
 History of the Lateral Operation 1725
 Myographiæ Comparatæ Specimen 1707
DOVER (George James Welbore Agar Ellis, 1791-1833)
 Ellis Correspondence, 1829
 Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Clarendon, 1828
 Life of Frederick the Great, 1832
DOWNMAN (Rev. Hugh), poet, born at Exeter or in its vicinity, 1740-1809
 Infancy, 1771
 Land of the Muses (The), 1768
DOYLE (Richard), London 1826-1863
 Continental Tour of Messrs Brown, Jones, and Robinson, 1854
 In Fairyland (a Christmas book), 1869
 Sketches of Modern Society (*Cornhill Magazine*) 1861
D'O'LY, D D (George), 1778-1846
 Life of William Sanerost, 1821 (Much esteemed)
 Notes on the Bible, 1845 (With Mant)
DRAKE (Sir Francis), maritime discoverer born in Devonshire, on the banks of the Tavy 1545-1595
 Voyage round the Globe, 1577
 Voyage to America, 1586
DRAKE, F R S (Francis), antiquary *-1770
 Eboracum, or History and Antiquities of York 1736
DRAKE, M D (Nathan), born at York, 1756-1836
 Essays etc, 1805
 Literary Honrs 1708
 Memorials of Shakespeare, 1823
 Shakespeare and his Times 1817
DRAKE (Samuel) born at Pittsfield in New Hampshire U S, 1708-1875
 Book of the Indians, 1833
 History of Boston, 1852
DRAPEL M D (John William) chemist, born at St. Helen's near Liverpool, 1811
 Forces which Produce the Organisation of Plants (The), 1844
 History of the American Civil War, 1867-70
 History of the Conflict between Religion and Science, 1874
 History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, 1862
 Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical, 1856
 Text-book of Chemistry, 1846
 Text-book of Natural Philosophy, 1847
 Thoughts on the Future Policy of America, 1865

- DRAYTON** (Michael), *poet laureate*, born at Hartshill, in Warwickshire 1563-1631
 Barons' Wars (The) in 8-line stanzas, 1596
 Bataille of Agincourt (In 8-line stanzas), 1627
 England's Heroical Epistles (poetry), 1598
 M in in the Moore (The) 1605
 Matilda, Daughter of Lord Robert Fitzwater, (a legend) 1594
 Moses's Birth and Miracles (poetry), 1593
 Muse's Elizium (The) poetry, 1630
 Nymphidia, or the Court of Faery (In 8 line stanzas) 1627
 Owle (The), 1604
 Piers of Gaveston (a legend), 1596
 Robert, Duke of Normandy (a legend) 1596
 Polyolion, songs 1-iv 1612, xi-xviii 1613, xiv-xxx 1622 (His great work.)
 Shepherd a Garland, 1693 (His first work.)
DREW (Samuel), born at St Austell, in Cornwall, 1765-1833
 Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul, 1802
 Essay on the Identity and the General Resurrection of the Human Body, 1809
 History of Cornwall, 1820-24
 (His Life by his son, J H Drew 1834)
DRUMMOND (William), *poet* born at Hawthornden, in Scotland, 1595-1649
 Cypress Grove (The) 1613
 Flowers of Slon, 1623
 North Feasting (a panegyric on the King), 1617
 Poems, 1616
 Ptolemy-Middinla, carmen Macaronicum, posthumous 1634
 Tears on the Death of Meliades, 1613
Prose.
 Conversations with Ben Jonson, 1619
 History of Scotland, from 1423 to 1542, posthumous 1655
 Notes of Ben Jonson's Conversation etc., 1619
 (His Life, by P Cunningham 1833 David Laing, 1842, W B Fumhall, 1857, Masson, 1873)
DRUMMOND (Sir William), *antiquary*, *-1828
 Academical Questions, 1805
 Hibernianensis, 1810 (With Walpole)
 Edipus Judicatus, 1811
 Calpurnius Romanus (to prove that the 12 Caesars are the 12 signs of the Zodiac), 1819
 Origines (or the origin of certain empires), 1828
 Perlew of the Governments of Sparta and Athens, 1794
DUFFY (Dru), *entomologist*, London 1725-1804
 Illustrations of Exotic Entomology, 1773-82 (Of high repute)
 Illustrations of Natural History 1770-73
DUVER (Robert) *traveller*, London, 1687-1735
 Madagascar, 1722
DYDEN (John) *poet laureate*, born at Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, 1631-1701
 Absalom and Achitophel, part I 1691, part II 1682 (On Monmouth's rebellion, a political satire in verse)
 Alexander's Feast (a Pindaric ode), 1697
 Annus Mirabilis (A D 1666 in verse), 1667
 Astraea Redux (on the Restoration, verse), 1660
 Britannia Rediviva, 1639
 Cromwell (Death of) an elegy, 1658
 Fables, 1698-1700

- Hind and the Panther** (The), in defence of the Church of Rome (an allegory in verse), 1687 (The "Hind" is the Church of Rome, and the "Panther" the Church of England)
Lord Hastings (An Elegy on)
 MacFlecknoe (a satire on Shadwell, in verse), 1682.
 Medal (The), a satire against sedition, 1681
 Ovid's Epistles translated, 1679
 Religio Lalei (a poem against deists and dissenters), 1632
 Song of St Cecilia (a choral ode) 1687
 Virgil translated, 1694-96
Prose
 Essay on Dramatic Poets, 1667
 Essay on Heroic Plays, 1672
 * * For his 28 dramas, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life, by S Derrick, 1760 Malone, 1800, sir W Scott, 1808, Bell, R Hooper, Mitford, 1832 G Saintsbury 1831)
DUDLEY (Sir Henry Bate), wrote *dramatic pieces*, 1743-1824
 Flitch of Bacon, 1779
 Rival Candidates, 1775
DUFF, D D (Alexander), born at Pitlochry, in Scotland 1803-1878
 India and Indian Missions, 1839
 Indian Rebellion, its Causes and Results (The), 1858
 Jesuits, their Origin etc (The), 1842
 Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church, 1839
 Missionary Addresses 1850
 New Era of the English Language and Literature, 1837
DUFF (Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant), 1829-
 East India Financial Statement, 1869.
 Elgin Speeches, 1871
 Expedit Laboramus, 1872
 Glance over Europe (A), 1867
 Miscellanea, etc., 1879
 Political Survey (A) 1868
DUFFEY (Frederick Temple Blackwood, earl of), born in Florence, 1826-
 Honourable Impulsia Gushington (The), a satire on high life
 Irish Emigration
 Letters from High Latitudes, 1860
 Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Shillbreen 1848
DUFFY (Sir Charles Gavan), born in Monaghan, Ireland, 1816-
 Ballad Poetry of Ireland, 1870 (Ran through forty editions in ten years)
DUGDALE (Sir William), *antiquary*, born at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, 1605-1686
 Antient Usage in bearing Arms, etc., 1632
 Antiquities of Warwickshire, 1656 (Gough says 'it stands at the head of our county histories')
 Barons of England (The) 1675-76
 History of Imbanking and drayning divers Penns, etc., 1662 (Very scarce)
 History of St Paul's Cathedral, 1658
 Monasticon Anglicanum, 1655-73 (His great work)
 Origines Juridicales, etc., 1666
 Short View of the Late Troubles in England, 1681
 (His Life, by Hamper, 1927)

- DUNBAR (William), poet, Scotland, 1460-1529
Golden Targe (The), 1508
Thirssill and the Rois (The), in 7-line stanzas
1503 (James IV was the *thistle*, and the
bride Margaret the *rose*)
DUNCAN A.R.A. (Thomas), born at Kinclaven,
in Scotland, 1807-1845
Braw Wooer (The) 1831
Children and Rabbits, 1831
Covenanter (A), 1838
Cuddle Headrig, i.e. Jenny Dennison, 1835
Death of "Old Mortality," 1830
Friends (The), 1830
Girl with Flowers (A), 1831
Highland Stag etc 1845
Jeaule Deans and the Robbers 1832
Lily of St Leonards (The), 1839
Lucy Ashton 1832
Martyrdom of John Brown of Priesthill, 1816
Mary Queen of Scots signug her Abdication,
1836
Milk Girl (A) 1830
"Old Mortality" and the Tombstone, 1838
Secret Chamber (The) 1839
Wishart dispensing the Sacrament, posthu-
mous 1846
DUNCAN (William), of Aberdeen, 1671-1770
Elements of Logic, 1748
Translation of *Cæsar's* Orations, 1752
Translation of Cicero's Orations, 1771
DUNGLISON (Rohley), born at Keswick in Cum-
berland 1798-
Dictionary of Medical Science, 1833
New Remedies, 1839
DUNLOP (John) 'about 1778-1840
History of Fiction 1814 ("An able and in-
teresting work")
History of Roman Literature, 1823-28
Memoirs of Spain during the Reigns of Philip
IV and Charles II 1834
DUNN SCOTTS *scholastic* called 'The Subtille
Doctor,' fourth century famous for his
defence of the immaculate conception
Commentary on Aristotle
Commentary on the Bible
Contemplations of Divine Love printed 1662
Opus Oxoniense
Works in 12 vols., printed 1639
(His Life, by John Colgan, 1655 Rare
and valuable)
DUNSTON (Rev Charles) *-1816
Considerations on Milton's Early Reading,
and the Prima Stamina of his *Paradise
Lost* 1800
DUNTON (John), born at Grassham, in Hunting-
donshire, 1659-1733
Athenian Mercury, 1691-97
Athenian Sport (2000 paradoxes) 1707
Bull Baiting 1702 (The "bull" is Sach-
verell)
Cat may look on a Queen (A) a satire, 1701
Death bed Charity 1728
Life and Errors of John Dunton, 1705
Mordcau's Memorial 1716
Nock or Nothing 1713
Whipping Post (a satire upon everybody)
1706
(His Life, by J. Nichols, 1818)
DUPPA (Richard) 1765-1831
Life, etc., of Michael Angelo, 1806
Life, etc., of Paffalo 1816

- D'URFEX (Thomas), dramatist and poet, born
at Exeter, in Devonshire, 1630-1723
Archerio revived (an heroic poem), 1676
Ballads, 1716
Butler's Ghost, 1682 (Forming a fourth part
to Hudibras)
Collection of New Ballads (A), 1715
Collins's Walk through London, etc (a bur-
lesque poem), 1690
Dido and Aneas (a dramatic entertainment),
1727
Merry Musician (The), 1716
New Operas, 1721
Pills to purge Melancholy (sonnets), 1719-20
(His best known work)
Progress of Honesty (a Pindaric ode), 1691
Satires, Elegies, and Odes, 1690
Sougs, 1687
Prose
Stories Moral and Comical, 1691
Tales, Tragical and Comical, 1704
* * * For his 26 dramas, see APPENDIX III
DWRONT, D.D. (Timothy), born in Masachn-
setts, U.S., 1752-1817
Conquest of Canaan (an epic poem), 1785
Sermons, posthumous 1828
Theology explained and defended (173 ser-
mons) 1819 (His principal work)
Travels in New England and New York, post-
humous, 1821 (A valuable work)
DYCE, R.A. (William), Aberdeen 1806-1864
Baptism of Ethelbert (House of Lords), 1845
George Herbert at Bemerton, 1861
Good Shepherd (The), 1856
Neptune assigning to Britannia the Empire of
the Sea (for a fresco at Osborne), 1857
Klug Joash shooting the Arrow, 1845
Man of Sorrows (The), 1860
Meeting of Jacob and Rachel (a fresco in All
Saints Church, Margaret Street, London),
1850
St Dunstan separating Eday and Figlva, 1839
St John leading Homo the "Virgin Mary,"
1860
Titan preparing to Paint, 1858
Virgin and Child (a fresco in All Saints'
Church, Margaret Street London), 1846
DYER (George) London, 1755-1811
History of the University and Colleges of
Cambridge 1814
Privileges of the University, 1824
(He was joint editor of *Walpole's Classics*)
DYER (Rev John) poet 1700-1758
Fleece (The) in four books, 1758
Groggar Hill, 1727
Ruins of Rome (The) 1740
DYER, D.C.L. (Thomas Henry), historian, Lon-
don, 1804-
Ancient Athens, 1873
History of Modern Europe 1861
History of the City of Rome, 1865
History of the Kings of Rome, 1869
Life of Calvin, 1800
Pompeii, 1867
DYSON (Jonathan), of Exeter, 1796-1829
Essay on the Principles of Morality, 1829
EADMER OF CANTERBURY, a Benedictine, 12th
century
Historia Novorum (History of his own Times)
printed 1623

- Vita Anselmi, printed 1551
 * His Lives of SS Bregwyn, Dunstan, Odo, Oswald and Wilfrid, are in the *Anglia Sacra* of Wharton, 1691
- EABLE, D D (John), of York, 1601-1665
 Microcosmography, 1628
 (He translated the *Hon Basilius* into Latin, 1649)
- EASTLAKE P A., D C L. (Sir Charles Lock), born at Plymouth, 1793-1865
 Beatrice, 1855
 Christ blessing Little Children, 1839
 Christ weeping over Jerusalem, 1841 (His masterpiece.)
 Escape of Francesco Novello di Carrara, etc., 1850
 Hagar and Ishmael, 1844
 Helena, 1849
 Heloise, 1845
 Ippolita Torelli, 1851
 Napoleon at the Gangway of the *Dellerophon*, 1816 (His first painting)
 Pilgrims arriving in Sight of Rome, 1824
 Violante 1853
 * Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts, 1818
 Materials for a History of Oil Painting 1817
 (He also translated Goethe's *Farbentheorie*, or Theory of Colours, 1847, and Hughes's *Handbook of Painting*, 1843)
- EASTLAKE (Lady) wife of Sir Charles, maiden name Elizabeth Rigby, 1816-
 Letters from the Shores of the Baltic, 1841
 Livonian Tales 1846
- EASTMAN (Mrs Mary), United States, 1814-
 Aunt Phillis's Cabin, 1852
 Dacotah, or Life and Legends of the Sioux, 1849
 Romance of Indian Life, 1851
- FAIRWICK (Edward Blackhouse) born at Warfield, in Berkshire, 1814-
 Dry Leaves from Young Egypt, 1849
- FAIRFOLD F S A (Lawrence), *historian*, Suffolk, 1671-1730
 General Ecclesiastical History, 1702 (Prior deaux says "It is the best of its kind")
 History of England 1707-18
 Roman History 1713
- FARR (Hon Emily), 1795-1869
 People and Princes of India, 1844
 Semi-detached House (The) 1839
 Up the Country, 1866
- EDGEWORTH (Maria), *writer of tales*, born at Marehatch, in Berkshire, 1767-1849
 Belinda (a novel), 1803
 Castle Rackrent 1801 (Her first novel)
 Early Lessons, 1801
 Essays on Practical Education, 1793 (Her first work.)
 Harrington and Ormond (a novel) 1817
 Helen, 1834 (Her best novel)
 Irish Bulls (An Essay on), 1801 (In conjunction with her father)
 Leonora (a novel), 1806
 Moral Tales, posthumous 1856
 Popular Tales, 1804
 Practical Education, 1798 (With her father)
 Tales and Novels, 1812
 Tales of Fashionable Life, 1802, 1812 (The best are *Annals* and *The Absentee*.)
 (Her Memoirs, by Mrs Edgeworth, 1867)
- EDWARDS (Sir Herbert), of Shropshire, 1863-1863
 Year on the Punjab Frontier (1) 1863
- EDWARDS (Mrs Anne) *
 Archie Lovell, 1866
 Blue Stocking (The), 1867
 Creeds 1859
 Jct, 1878
 Leah 1875
 May Fair 1855
 Miss Fortescue, 1865
 Ordeal for Wives 1865
 Ought we to Visit Her? 1871
 Point of Honour (A)
 Steven Laurence, 1863
 Susan Fielding 1869
 Vagabond Heroes 1873
 Vivian the Bravur, 1879
 World's Verdict (The), 1861
- EDWARDS (Amelia Blandford) *novelist*, 1831-
 Barbara's History, 1861
 Debenham's Vow, 1870
 Half a Million of Money, 1865
 Hand and Glove, 1859
 In the Days of my Youth, 1873
 Miss Carew (short tales) 1865
 Mons Maurice (a novelette) 1873
 My Brother's Wife, 1855
 Not works of Fiction
 Thousand Miles up the Nile (A) 1877
 Untroudden Peaks, &c., 1873
- EDWARDS (Bryan), *historian* Wiltshire, 1743-1800
 Historical Survey of St Domingo 1797
 History of the British Colonies in the West Indies 1793 (In good repute)
- EDWARDS (Edward) London 1812-
 Economy of the Fine Arts in England, 1810
 Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1803
- EDWARDS, F R S (George), *naturalist*, Essex, 1693-1773
 Gleanings of Natural History, 1753-61
 History of Uncommon Birds 1743-51
 (His Memoirs by J S Miller, 1776)
- EDWARDS D D (Jonathan) born at Windor, in Connecticut U S, 1703-1758
 Doctrine of Original Sin, 1759
 Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will 1754
 Treatise concerning Religious Affectiois 1740
 Works, including Sermons and Life (in 10 vols) 1839
- EDWARDS or EDWARDS (Richard), *dramatist*, Somersetshire, 1523-1566
 Damon and Pythias 1566
 Palamon and Arcite 1560
 Paradise of Dainty Devices (which Shakespeare quotes from), 1563
- EDWARDS (Sydenham), *naturalist* and *botanist*, about 1770-1850
 Botanical Register, 1815-47 (Continued by Dr Lindley)
 Cynographia Britannica (i.e. British Dog), 1800
 Rare Plants 1807
- EDWARDS (Thomas) 1591-1647 (Milton calls him 'Shallow Edwards')
 Gangrana (i.e. Church Hieresies) 1610
- EGAN (Pierce) *humorist* and *poet*, of Ireland, 1772-1849
 Anecdotes of the Turf, etc., 1827

- Book of Sports and Mirror of Life, 1832
 Life in London (Tom and Jerry), about 1824
 (A continuation called 'Tom, Jerry, and Logic,' appeared subsequently)
 Life of an Actor, 1825
 Panorama of the Sporting World, 1827
 Pilgrims of the Phine 1823
 Pilgrims of the Thames, 1833
 Show Folks (The) 1831
 Trial of J. Thurtell etc., 1824
 Walls in Bath 1834
ELGAN (Pierce) novelist London, 1814-1830
 Adam Bell 1812
 Black Prince (The)
 Clifton Grey
 Paul Jones, 1842
 Quintin Matsys 1839
 Robin Hood and Little John 1840
 Wat Tyler 1841
ELLIOT (George) See **FRANS** (Marian)
ELIOT (Samuel), born at Boston U.S., 1821
 History of Liberty 1849, 1853
 Manual of the United States between 1492
 and 1850 published in 1856
ELLESPIFF (Francis Leveson Gower earl of)
 London 1800-1857
 Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington,
 1852
 Mediterranean Sketches, 1843
 History of Liberty, 1849-1853
ELLIOTT, D.D. (Charles John) bishop of Glon-
 cester and Bristol, born at Whitwell near
 Stamford 1819-
 Commentaries on the Pauline Epistles 1854,
 1855 1858
 History and Obligation of the Sabbath (a prize
 essay) 1844
 On the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ (a
 Hulsean lecture) 1860
 Sermons preached at St. Mary's, Cambridge,
 1858
ELLIOT (George) 1784-
 Life of the Duke of Wellington 1815
ELLIOTSON M.D. (John), London 1789-1868
 Human Physiology 1835-40
 Linnæan Lectures, 1830
 Zoist, 1843-54
 * * * Translated Blumenbach's *Physiology*,
 1817
ELLIOTT (Rev Charles) born in Donegal, Ire-
 land, 1792-1869
 History of the Great Secession from the
 Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855
 Treatise on Baptism 1834
ELLIOTT (Charles Wyllys), born at Guildford
 Connecticut U.S., 1817-
 Cottages and Cottage Life, 1848
 Mysteries or Glances of the Supernatural,
 1852
 New England History (The) from 986 to 1776,
 published in 1857
 St. Domingo Its Revolution and Its Hero 1855
 Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy
 Land, 1867
 Wind and Whirlwind (a novel) 1868
ELLIOTT (Ebenezer) the corn law rhymist, born
 at Walsborough in Yorkshire, 1781-1849
 Corn law Rhymes, 1831-46
 Love 1823
 More Prose and Verse posthumous 1850
 Ranter (The), 1823
 Vernal Walk (The) 1798 (His first poem.)
 Village Patriarch (The) 1829
 Works compiled, 1876
 (His life, by Searle, 1853)
ELLIOTT (Rev Edward Bishop), 1755-
 Warburtonian Lectures (The) 1849-52
ELLIOTT (William), born in Beaufort, South
 Carolina, U.S. 1783
 Carolina Sports by Land and Water, 1856
 Fiesco (a tragedy), 1850
ELLIS, F.P.S. (Alexander John) born Sharpe,"
 at Hoxton, in Middlesex, 1814-
 Alphabet of Nature, 1845
 Basis of Music, 1877
 Early Pronunciation 1869 1871, 1875, etc
 Essentials of Phonetics, 1848
 On the Musical Pitch 1877
 On the Pronunciation of Greek 1877
 Pronunciation for Singers 1877
 Speech in Song 1878
 Universal Writing and Printing 1856
ELLIS (George), 1745-1815
 Specimens of Early English Poetry 1790
 Specimens of Ancient English Romances,
 1805
ELLIS D.D. (George Edward), born at Boston,
 U.S., 1814-
 Half a Century of the Unitarian Controversy,
 1857
 Memoir of Jared Sparks 1869
 Memoirs of Count Rumford, 1871
ELLIS (Henry) *Arctic voyager*, 1721-1806
 Voyage to Hudson's Bay etc (A), 1718 (A
 valuable work.)
ELLIS F.S.A. (Sir Henry) London 1777-1869
 Introduction to Domesday Book 1816
 Letters Illustrative of English History 1824,
 1827, 1846
 * * * An Edition of Brand's *Popular Anti-
 quities* 1813, and of Dugdale's *Monasticon*,
 1817-30
ELLIS (John), *naturalist* London 1710-1776
 Description of the Mango tan and Bread Fruit
 1775
 Essay towards a Natural History of Corallines,
 1755
 Historical Account of Coffee 1774
 Natural History of Uncommon Zoophytes,
 posthumous 1786
ELLIS (Rev William) London, 1789-1872.
 History of Madagascar (A) 1839
 Madagascar revisited, etc 1867
 Narrative of a Tour through Owhyhee 1826
 Polynesian Pescearches, 1829
 Three Visits to Madagascar, 1853-56
 Vindication of the South Sea Missions, 1831
ELLIS (Mrs.) maiden name Sarah Stickney,
 wife of the Rev William Ellis, 1812
 Daughters of England, 1842
 Hearts and Homes 1848-49
 Mothers of Great Men (The), 1859
 Pictures of Private Life, 1845
 Social Distinction, 185-
 Wives of England 1843
 Women of England, 1838
ELLISTON (Robert William) actor, London,
 1774-1831
 Venetian Outlaw (The), 1805
ELLYWOOD (Thomas) born at Crowell, in Oxford-
 shire, 1639-1713
 Autobiography, posthumous 1714.

David's or Life of David (a poem), 1712
 Sacred History, 1705-9
 * * * He suggested to Milton the subject of
Paradise Regained in 1665
 ALLAN D.D. (Anthony) bishop of St. David's,
 1693-1761
 Tracts on the Liberty of Protestants in
 England 1763-65
 ALFORD, R. A. (Alfred), painter, born at Clonsilla,
 in Ireland, 1815-
 Crucifixion (The), 1833
 Death bed of Robert king of Naples, 1815
 Fading Hero (The), 1846
 Gris Ida, 1850
 Hotspur and the Pop, 1851
 Invention of the Stocking loom, 1847
 Martyrdom of Thomas A. Becket, 1839
 Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel
 1846
 Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis
 XIV., 1849
 Rlenzi in the Forum, 1844
 ALPHINSTON (Mountstuart), 1778-1859
 Account of the Kingdom of Cabul (An) 1815
 History of India, 1841
 ALPHINSTON (William), bishop of Aberdeen
 1429-1514
 Breviarium Abderdene printed 1502-10
 ELFOR (Sir Thomas), 1495-1546
 Dictionary 1538
 Castell of Health (The), 1541
 Governor (The), 1531
 EMMER, (Mrs.), maiden name Emma Catherine
 Maister born at New York U.S., 1806-1863
 Coree or Latimer or the Blind Girl (a novel),
 1831
 Guido and other Poems, 1828
 EMMERSON, L.L.D. (Ralph Waldo) the "Sage of
 Concord," born at Boston, U.S., 1803-1879
 Conduct of Life (The), 1860
 English Traits 1856
 Leaves 1844-1847
 Literary Ethics, 1838
 Man the Reformer, 1841
 May-day, and other Poems, 1867
 Nature and Man thinking, 1837
 Poems, 1846
 Representative Men 1849
 EMMFIELD, L.L.D. (William), of Suffolk, 1741-
 1797
 History of Philosophy, 1791
 Sermons 1763-70 1777 1798
 Speaker (The) a selection of pieces for school
 recitations, etc., 1775 (Once largely used)
 EMMING (John), jurist, 1695-1765
 Institute of the Law of Scotland, posthumous
 1773
 Principles of the Law of Scotland 1754
 EMMING, D.D. (John) of Scotland 1721-1803
 Shepherds, etc., of Church History and Theo-
 logical Controversy 1790-97
 (His Life by Sir H. M. Wallis, 1818)
 ESTLIN (James P.), meteorologist, of Western Penn-
 sylvania, U.S., 1786-1860
 Philosophy of Storms 1841
 ESTLIN (Mr. George), dramatist, Oxfordshire,
 1676-1694
 * * * For his plays, see APPENDIX II
 ETTY, R.A. (William), born at York, 1787-
 1849
 Cleopatra's Arrival in Cilicia, 1821

Combat (The), 1825 (His *chef-d'œuvre*)
 Coral Fishers (The), 1820
 Female Bathers surprised by a Swan (In the
 National Gallery), 1832
 Joan of Arc, 1847
 Judith (three pictures in the Scotch National
 Gallery) 1827, 1830, 1831
 Telemachus rescuing Antiope, 1811
 Ulysses and the Sirens (in the Manchester
 Institution) 1837
 Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm
 (in the National Gallery), 1832
 (His Life by G. Christ, 1855)
 EVANS (David Morier), 1819-1874
 City Men and City Manners, 1853
 Commercial Crisis, 1847-48
 Facts, Failures, and Frauds 1859
 EVANS D.C.L. (John), geologist, 1823-
 Ancient British Coins 1864
 Ancient Bronze Implements 1881
 Flint Implements of the Drift 1868
 EVANS (Marion) Mrs. Cross, *nom de plume*
 "George Eliot," novelist 1820-1880
 Adam Bede, 1859 (Her best novel)
 Agatha (a poem) 1869
 Daniel Deronda, 1876
 Felix Holt, the Radical 1866
 Impressions of Theophrastus Such 1879
 Legend of Jubal and other Poems, 1874
 Middlemarch 1871-72
 Will on the Floss, 1860
 Romola, 1863 (Considered a very classical
 novel. It first appeared in the *Cornhill*
Magazine.)
 Scenes of Clerical Life, 1858, 1861
 Silas Marner the Weaver of Pavlov, 1861
 Spanish Gypsy (The), a poem 1868
 Translations
 Essence of Christianity, by Feuerbach, 1853
 Life of Jesus, by Strass, 1846
 (Her Life by Megan Paul, 1891)
 EVANSON (Rev. Edward) freethinker, born at
 Warrington in Lancashire 1731-1803
 Dissonance of the Four Evangelists, etc.,
 1792
 EVELYN (John), born at Wotton, in Surrey,
 1620-1706
 Acetaria, a Discourse of Sallets, 1699
 Diary and Correspondence posthumous 1818
 (Highly appreciated.)
 French Gardener (The) 1659
 Calendarium Hortense, 1663
 Gardener's Almanac (The) 1664
 Memoirs, posthumous 1819 (Sir W. Scott
 says he "never saw so rich a mine")
 Mundus Mulieris, 1690
 Numismata, 1697
 Parallel of Ancient and Modern Architecture,
 1669
 Sculptura (or engraving on copper), 1662
 Sylva, 1664 (His chief work.)
 Terra, 1675
 (His Memoir, by W. Bray 1818)
 EVFLETT (Alexander Hill) born at Boston,
 U.S., 1792-1847
 America, or a General Survey of the Political
 Situation of the Western Continent,
 1827 (The object is to prove that France
 and the United States must share between
 them the whole continent.)
 Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, 1845, 1847

- Europe, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Principal Powers, etc 1822
- New Ideas on Population, etc, 1822
- EVFRITT, DCL (Edward), born at Dorchester, U S, 1794-1865
- Defence of Christianity (A) 1814
- Orations and Speeches 1825-50
- LUBBANK (Thomas), born at Barnard Castle, in Durham, 1792-1870
- Life in Brazil, 1858
- World a Workshop (The) 1855
- LENI (Vincent), *military writer*, 1810
- Metallic Boats and Floating Waggon, etc, 1856
- Military Operations in Cabul, 1813
- Observations on American Life preserving Cars, 1856
- LANFR (Rev Dr Frederick William), *poet*, Durham 1814-1863
- Cherwell Water Lily, etc, 1840
- Authors of the Oratory, 1849
- Sir Lancelot, 1841
- LANNI (Rev George Stauley), 1773-1854
- Cahiri (The), or Gods of Phenicia 1803
- Difficulties of Infidelity (The) 1824
- Light Dissertations upon the Prophetic Promises of a Mighty Deliverer, 1815
- Genius and Object of the Patriarchal, Levitical, and Christian Dispensation 1823
- How Moslems, 1801 (His chief work)
- Origin of Pagan Idolatry 1816
- Primitive Doctrine of Election (The) 1836
- Primitive Doctrine of Justification, 1837
- Primitive Doctrine of Regeneration, 1840
- Sacred Calendar of Prophecy, 1823
- FANTAN (Robert) *historian* 1450-1512
- Chronicle printed by R Pynson 1516
- FAED R A (Thomas), born at Burley Mill, in Scotland 1826-
- First Break in the Family (The), 1857
- Home and the Homeless 1856
- Mitherless Bairn (The), 1855
- School Board in the North (A) 1881
- Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford, 1850 (His best picture)
- Sunday in the Back woods
- Where is my Good Little Girl? 1881
- (His elder brother John is also an artist of repute)
- FARFAN (Edward) of Yorkshire, *-1632
- Iasso's *Jerusalem delivered* translated into English verse 1600
- FARNHOLT (Frederick William) *antiquary*, etc, London, 1814-1866
- Antiquities of Richborough, 1850
- Dictionary of Terms of Art, 1854
- England under the House of Hanover, 1848
- History of Costume in England, 1846
- Up the Nile, 1861
- FAITHORNE (William) London, 1616-1691 -
- Art of Graving and Etching, etc, 1662
- FALCONER, FRS (Hugh), *botanist and palaeontologist*, born at Forres, in Scotland, 1808-1865
- Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, 1846
- Palaeontological Memoirs, 1863
- FALCONER (William), *poet*, Edinburgh, 1732-1769
- Demagogue (The) 1760
- Marine Dictionary (The), 1769
- Shipwreck (The) in three cantos, 1762
- (His Life, by Rev J S Clarke, 1804, Rev J Milford 1836)
- FALCONER, M D (William), of Chester, 1741-1821
- Dissertation on the Influence of the Passions on the Disorders of the Body, 1788
- Remarks on the Influence of Climate, etc., 1781
- FALSHAW (Sir Richard), born at Ware in Hertfordshire, 1608-1666
- Translated the *Iusad* of Camoens, 1655, the *Pastor Fido* of Guarini.
- FARADAY, DCL (Michael), *electrician*, London, 1791-1867
- Chemical Manipulation, 1827
- Experimental Researches in Electricity, 1839, 1841, 1855 (His chief work.)
- Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics, 1859
- Also Lectures on "The History of a Candle" on "Non metallic Elements," 1858, and on "Physical Forces" etc
- (His Life by Lyndall 1870)
- FARRI (John) London, 1791-1851
- Treatise on the Steam Engine, 1827
- View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire 1811
- FANSHIR (Rev Hugh), born near Shrewsbury, 1714-1787
- Dissertation on Miracles 1771
- Essay on the Demons of the New Testament, 1774
- Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of our Lord's *Temptation*, etc, 1761
- Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in Ancient Heathen Nations, 1752
- (His Life, by Michael Dodson, 1805)
- FARMER, D D (Richard) of Leicester 1735-1797
- Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, 1766
- FARNABY (Thomas) *philologist*, London, 1575-1647
- Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum, etc, 1629
- Index Rhetoricus Scholæ Accommodatus, 1625
- Systema Grammaticum, 1641
- FARQUHAR (George), *dramatist*, London, 1673-1707
- * * For his dramas see APPENDIX III
- FARNAM, D D (Frederick William), born in Bomhay, 1831-
- Chapters on Language, 1863
- Literal Hæp, 1818
- Fall of Man (The) and other Sermons 1865
- Families of Speech, 1870
- Lecture on Public School Education (A) 1867
- Life of Christ (The), 1871 (His chief work)
- Life and Work of St Paul, 1879
- Marlborough Sermons, 1876
- Origin of Language, 1860
- Salutary Workers, 1878
- Seekers after God, 1869
- Silence and Voices of God (The) 1873
- Witness of History to Christ (The) 1871
- FARRINGTON (Sarah Payson Willis) pseudonym "Fanny Fern," born at Portland, Maine, U.S., 1811-
- Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio 1850
- Rose Clark, 1856
- Ruth Hall, 1853

FAULKNER (Thomas), *historical topographer*, 1776-1855

Historical and Topographical Description of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick 1845, Chelsea and its Environs 1810, Fulham, 1813, Hammersmith, 1839, Kensington, 1920

FAWLETT (Henry), of Salisbury, 1833-
Economic Position of the British Labourer (The), 1867

Free Trade and Protection, 1878

Manual of Political Economy (A) 1863 (His chief work)

Humanism, its Causes and Remedies, 1871

FAWKES (Francis), *poet*, of Yorkshire, 1721-1777

Poems, 1761

Isle of Calcutta, 1763

Translations of Anacreon, Bion, Moschus and Sappho 1760

Translation of Theocritus, 1767

FAY (Theodore Sedgwick), of New York, U.S., 1807-

Countess Ida, 1840

History of Switzerland, 1860

Uric, or the Voices (a poem), 1851

FELLOWS (Sir Charles), *archæologist*, born at Nottingham 1799-1860

Account of the Ionic Trophy Monument, 1848

Coins of Ancient Lycia, etc., 1855

Journal during an Excursion in Asia Minor, 1839

Journal of a Second Excursion, 1841

Antiquarian Marbles (The), etc., 1843

FENN (Sir John), *antiquary*, born at Norwich, 1739-1794

Three Chronological Tables 1784

(He edited the *Paston Letters*, 1787)

FENYON (Sir Geoffrey), *-1608

History of the Wars of Italy, by Gulecardinal 1570

Monophyllo (a philosophical treatise about love), 1572

FERGUSON, LL D (Adam), *historian*, born at Logierait in Scotland, 1724-1816

Essay on the History of Civil Society, 1767

History of the Progress and End of the Roman Republic, 1783 (His chief work)

Institutes of Moral Philosophy, 1770

Principles of Moral and Political Science, 1792

FERGUSON (James), *natural philosopher*, born at Keith, in Scotland, 1710-1776

Art of Drawing in Perspective, etc., 1775

Astronomy explained, etc., 1756

Introduction to Electricity, 1770

Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, etc., 1760

FERGUSON (James), born in Ayr, Scotland, 1808-

Illustrations of the Rock cut Temples of India, 1845

Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis restored, 1851

FERGUSON (Robert), *poet*, born in Edinburgh, 1750-1774

Poems, posthumous 1774

Scripture Metaphors, 1675

(His Life, by D Irving, 1799, A Peterkin, 1897-9)

FERNE (Henry), bishop of Chester, born at York, 1602-1662

Episcopacy and Presbytery, 1647

Resolving of Conscience, 1642

FERRIER, LL D (James Frederick), of Edinburgh, 1808-1864

Institutes of Metaphysics 1854

Lectures on Greek Philosophy, 1866

Theory of Knowing and Being (The) 1851

FERRIER (Susan Edmonston), *novelist*, of Edinburgh, 1782-1854

Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 1831

Inheritance (The), 1824

Marriage, 1818

Works, 1841

FIELD (Rev John), born at Wallingford, in Berkshire, 1812-

Convict Discipline, 1855

Correspondence of John Howard, 1856

Life of John Howard, 1850

Prison Discipline 1818

Remarks on the Lord's Prayer, 1857

University and other Sermons, 1853

FIELD (Nathaniel), *dramatist*, *-1641

* * For his plays, see APPENDIX III

FIELD, DD (Richard), of Hertfordshire, 1661-1616

Of the Church, 1606-10

(His Life, by his son, 1617)

FIRLIND (Henry), *novelist*, born near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, 1707-1751

Amelia, 1752

Covent Garden Journal 1751-52

Jacobite Journal (The), 1748

Jonathan Wild (The History of), 1754

Joseph Andrews (The Adventures of), 1742

Journey from this World to the Next, 1743

Tom Jones (The History of), 1750 (The best novel in the language)

True Patriot (The), 1745

Dramas, chiefly Farces

Author's Farce (The) 1731

Coffee house Politician (The), 1732

Don Quixote in England, 1736

Historical Register (The), 1738

Intriguing Chambermaid (The), 1734

Love in Several Masques, 1730

Miser (The), 1737

Mock Doctor (The), 1733

Modern Husband (The) 1735

Pasquin, 1736

Temple Bean (The), 1738

Tom Thumb, 1733

Wedding-day (The), 1740

(His Life, by Murphy, 1802, Sir W Scott, 1821, Lawrence, 1855)

FILMER (Sir Robert), *-1647

Anarchy of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy, 1646

Freeholder's Grand Inquest (The), 1679

Original of Government, 1652

Patriarcha, or the Natural Power of the Kings of England, 1680 (This book called forth Locke's famous treatise on Government)

Political Discourses, 1680

FINDLAY, DD (Robert), *-*

Divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures, 1801 (A reply to Dr Geddes)

Vindication of the Sacred Books and of Josephus, 1770 (In refutation of Voltaire)

- FINLAY, LL D (George),** *historian*, Scotland, *—1875
 Greece under the Rom ns, 1843
 History of the Byzantine Empire, 1852
 History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires, 1853-54
 History of Greece from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks, 1851
 History of Greece under Othoman, etc 1854
 History of the Greek Revolution, 1861
- FINLAYSON (George),** *naturalist and traveller*, 1790-1823
 Mission to Siam and Hué, posthumous 1825 (His Memoirs, by J S Raffles, 1825)
- FISHER (Rev James),** *—
 Martha Hatfield, the Wise Virgin, 1653
- FISHER (P'nyne) P* laureate** to Cromwell, pseudonym "I aganus Piscator," 1616-1693
 Piscatoris Vocata, 1656
- FITZGERARD (Sir Anthony),** *—1539
 Book of Husbandry, 1543
 Grand Abridgment (The), 1514
 New ' Natura Brevium,' 1534
 Office and Authority of Justices of Peace, 1538
- FITZROY (Robert),** *meteorologist*, 1805-1865
 Barometer Manual, 1861
 Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H M S *Adventurer* and *Beagle*, 1824-33
 Weather Book (The) 1863
- FLANSTEED (John)** *astronomer royal*, born at Denby, near Derby, 1646-1719
 Atlas Cælestis 1729
 Historia Cælestis Britannica, 1676-1720
- FLAVEL (Rev John)** *nonconformist divine*, 1627-1691
 Husbandry spiritualized posthumous 1701
 Works posthumous 1820
- FLAVERIAN R A (John),** *sculptor*, born at York, 1755-1826
 Mercury and Pandora, 1805
 Monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey, 1795
 Monument to Sir W Jones, Oxford, 1797
 Shield of Achilles, 1818 (Very famous)
Illustrations
 Æschylus, 1795
 Dante, 1793-94
 Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 1817
 Homer 1793-95 (His most celebrated work)
- FLAHER (Richard)** *poet*, *—1678 (Immortalized by Dryden)
 Affections of a Pious Soul unto Christ, 1640
 Damoselles à la Mode (The) a comedy, 1667
 Diarium (The) in 12 Jornadas, in burlesque rhyme, 1656
 Enigmatical Characters from Life, 1658
 Epigrams 1665 1672, etc
 Erminia (a tragi-comedy), 1665
 Heroic Portraits 1660
 Hierothalamum (Nuptials of Christ and the Soul) 1626
 Love's Dominion (a dramatic piece), 1654
 Love's Kingdom (a pastoral tragi comedy), 1664
 Marriage of Oceanus and Britannia (The) 1659
 Relation of Ten Years' Travels, etc (A) 1654
 Sir William Davenant's Voyage to the other World (a poetical fiction), 1668

- FLEETWOOD (John),** *—
 Christian Dictionary, 1773
 Life of Christ, about 1770, but the editions are numerous
- FLEETWOOD (William),** bishop of Ely, surnamed "Silver tongued," London, 1656-1723
 Chronicon Pretiosum, 1707
 Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge, etc., 1691
- FLITCHER (Andrew)** of Saltoun, in Scotland 1653-1716
 Political Works, posthumous 1737
 (His Life, by D S Erskine 1792)
- FLITCHER (Rev Giles),** *poet*, 1589-1623
 Christ's Victory and Triumph (in four poems), 1610
- FLITCHER, LL D (Giles),** *diplomatist*, *—1610
 Israel Redux 1677
 Of the Russe Commonwealth, 1591
- FLITCHER (John),** *dramatist*, of Northampton shire, 1676-1625
 *— For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 Several were written in conjunction with Beaumont
 (His Life by Rev A Dyce, 1830)
- FLETCHER (Phineas),** *poet*, 1634-1660
 Locusts (a satire), 1627
 Purple Island (The) an allegorical poem in 12 cantos, 1633 (The "Purple Island" is the human body)
 Sicelides (a piscatory), 1631
 (His Life by W Jaques 1816)
- FLINDERS (Matthew)** *maritime discoverer*, of Lincolnshire, 1760-1814
 Voyage to Terra Australis, etc 1814
- FLINT M D (Austin)** born at Petersham in Massachusetts U S, 1812-
 Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart 1869
 Practice of Medicine (The) 1856
- FLINT (Austin),** born at Northampton in Massachusetts U S, 1836-
 Physiology of Man, 1866-74
 Sources of Muscular Power 1878
- FLINT (Rev Timothy),** of Massachusetts U S, 1780-1840
 Arthur Clennings (a novel) 1829
 Condensed Geography of the Western States of the Mississippi, 1828
 Francis Berrian, or the Mexican Patriot (a novel) 1826
 Geography of the Mississippi Valley 1827
 George Mason, or the Backwoodsman (a novel) 1830
 Indian Wars in the West 1833
 Lectures on Natural History, etc 1833
 Memoir of Daniel Boone, etc, 1834
 Recollections of Ten Years Residence in the Valley of the Mississippi 1826
 Shoshonee Valley (The), a romance 1830
- FLORACK OF WORCESTER, chronicler, 12th century
 Chronicon ab Initio Mundi ad Annum Domini 1141, first printed 1592**
- FLORIO (John)** *lexicographer*, London, 1500-1625 (Ridiculed by Shakespeare in *Love's Labour's Lost*, as "Holofernes")
 Florio his First Fruits, yielding Familiar Speech Merrie Proverbs Witty Sentences, and Golden Sayings, 1575

- Florio his Second Frutes, being 6000 Italian Proverbs 1691
 New World of Words an Italian English Dictionary, 1695
Flower L L D (William Henry), born at Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire 1831—
 Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body, 1871
 Introduction to the Oology of the Mammalia (An), 1870
FLURY M D (Robert), *Romantic philosopher*, surnamed "The Searcher," born in Kent, 1574-1637
 Clavis Philosophiæ et Alchimie, 1617
 De Supernaturali Naturali Internaturali, et Contranaturali Microcosmi Historia 1619
 Metaphysical Philosophy, posthumous 1639
 Summum Bonum etc., 1639
 Utriusque Corporis Metaphysica, Physica, atque Technica Historia, 1617
FOLIES L L D (Matth), *antiquary* born at Westminster 1690-1751
 Table of English Silver Coin etc (A) 1745
 Tables des Monnaies d'or d'Angleterre 1743
FOOTE (Samuel), the English Aristophanes, (a) born at Truro, in Cornwall, 1719-1777
 Preface to opening the Theatre 1767
 Lilliputians, the Slanderer, and the Young Hypocrite were posthumous
 * * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III (His Life, by W Cooke 1805)
FORBES (Duncan), of Cullicden, in Scotland 1625-1747
 Reflections on the Sources of Incredulity in Religion, posthumous 1750 ('A little Jewel')
 Thoughts on Religion, 135
 (His Life, by Bannatyne, 1816, J H Burton, 1817)
FORBES (Edward), naturalist, born in the Isle of Man, 1815-1851
 History of British Starfish 1841
 History of British Mollusca, 1853 (With S Hanley)
 On the Distribution of the Pulmonifera Mollusca of the Aegæan 1843
 Travels in Lycia, 1846 (With Lieutenant Spratt)
 (His Life, by G Wilson and A Gelble, 1861)
FORBES (James) London, 1749-1810
 Letters from France 1806
 Memoir of Eliza Dalton, 1813
 Oriental Memoirs, etc., 1813
FORBES D C L (James David) of Edinburgh, 1803-1868
 Norway and its Glaciers, 1853
 Theory of Glaciers (The), 1859
 Tour of Mont Blanc, 1855
 Travels in the Alps of Savoy, 1843
 (His Life, by Sharpe, 1873)
FORBES (Pev John) of Aberdeen, 1593-1648
 Institutiones Historico-Philologicae, 1610
FORBES M D (Sir John), Scotland, 1787-1861
 Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, 1833-35
 Nature and Art in the Cure of Diseases, 1857
 Physician's Holiday (The), 1849
FORBES (William), bishop of Edinburgh, born at Aberdeen, 1535-1634
 Considerationes Modeste Controversiarum, de Justificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum, etc., 1638
FORBES ROBERTSON (John) of Aberdeen 1822
 Great Painters of Christendom (The) 1877
FORB (John), dramatist, Devonshire, 1586-1610
 Fame's Memorial (In Memoriam of Ben Jonson), 1606
 * * For his plays see APPENDIX III
FORB (Plehard) traveller, London, 1796-1858
 Gatherings in Spain, 1848
 Handbook of Spain 1815
FORBEN (John de), historian, born at Fordun in Scotland, 1303-1386
 Scotichronicon, part I printed 1703, part II printed 1722, with supplement, 1769 (This book is the authority for all the early history of Scotland)
FORBECR (David), philosopher, Scotland, 1711-1751
 Dialogues concerning Education, 1745-48
 Elements of Moral Philosophy, 1743
 Temple of Virtue (a dream) 1750
 Theodorus, or Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching 1746 (His chief work).
FORBECR D D (James), Aberdeen, 1720-1798
 Addresses to the Deaf 1785
 Addresses to Young Men, 1777
 Poems, 1787
 Sermons to Young Women, 1766
FORBECR (George), of Aberdeen 1750-1802
 Elements of the Practice of Physick 1765-70
 Four Dissertations on Simple Fever, 1794
 Treatise on the Digestion of Food 1791
FORBECR (Sir William), of Scotland, 1724-1792
 Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica, 1781
 New Inquiry into the Causes, etc., of Putrid Fevers, 1773
 Review of the Venereal Disease etc 1769
FORSTER (George) traveller, 1751-1792
 Journey from Bengal to England etc, 1790
 Voyage round the World 1777
FORSTER (John), born at Newcastle, 1812-1876
 Arrest of the Fire Members by Charles I 1860 (A valuable work)
 Biographical and Historical Essays 1859
 Life of Charles Dickens 1872-74
 Life of Sir John Eliot, 1861
 Life of Oliver Goldsmith 1848 (Very good)
 Life of Walter Savage Landor, 1868
 Life of Jonathan Swift, 1876 (Unfinished)
 Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England 1831-34 (A valuable work)
FORSTER D D (Nathaniel), of Devonshire, 1717-1767
 Arts and Sciences of Egypt, 1743
 Dissertation upon the Account of Christ by Josephus 1749
 Platonis Dialogi Quinque, 1745
FORSTER (Thomas Ignatius Maria), melonogonist, London, 1789-1850
 Anecdotes about Dogs, 1823
 Observations on the Influence of Comets, 1836
 Observations on the Influence of Particular States of the Atmosphere on Human Health, 1817
 Observations on the Natural History of the Swallow, and its Brumal Retreat, 1817
 Perennial Calendar (The) 1824
 Pocket Encyclopedia of Natural Phenomena, 1827

- Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena, 1823 (An esteemed work.)
 Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds, 1817
FORSTTH (William), *gardener*, Aberdeen, 1737-1804
 Treatise on the Culture of Fruit Trees, 1802 (A standard work.)
FORSTTH (William) *botanist*, *-*
 Botanical Nomenclator, 1794 (An esteemed work.)
FORTESCUE (Sir John), 1395-1485
 De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, 1466
FOSBROOKE (Rev. Thomas Dudley), *antiquary*, London 1770-1842
 British Monachism, etc., 1802
 Encyclopedia of Antiquities, 1823-25
 Foreign Topography, 1828
 History of Gloucestershire, 1807
 Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England, 1810
 Monastic Life (a poem) 1795
Foss (Edward) London, 1787-1870
 Biographia Juridica, 1870
 Judges of England, 1848-54
 Tabula Curiales, 1865
FOSTER, D.D. (James), of Exeter, 1697-1752
 Essay on Fundamentals, etc., 1720
 Natural Religion 1749-52
 Usefulness, Truth, and Excellence of the Christian Revelation, 1731
FOSTER (John) *essayist*, born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1770-1843
 Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance 1819
 Essays (in a series of letters), 1805
 Introduction to Doddridge's *Use and Progress of Religion*, 1825
 (His Life, by Dr Ryland, 1846, J. Shepherd, 1846.)
FOSTER (Sir Michael) born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, 1689-1763
 Examination of the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, 1735
 Reports of Crown Cases, 1763
 (His Life, by Michael Dodson, 1811.)
FOSTER (Samuel), *mathematician*, 1594-1652
 Art of Dialling, 1638
 Four Treatises of Dialling 1654
 Luenhrations Mathematicæ, 1559
 Posthumæ Fosteri, 1652
 Sector altered (The), 1651
FOTHERGILL, M.D. (John), Yorkshire, 1712-1780
 Works, posthumous 1781
 (His Life, by Gilbert Thompson, 1782, Ictson, 1783.)
FOUNTAIN (Sir Andrew) *antiquary*, 1726-1755
 Numismata Anglo Saxonica, etc., 1701
FOULFR, M.D. (Thomas), born at York 1736-1801
 Medical Reports on Acute and Chronic Rheumatism 1795
 Medical Reports on the Effects of Arsenic, 1786
 Medical Reports on the Effects of Tobacco, 1785
FOX (Charles James) *statesman*, 1749-1805
 History of the Reign of James II., posthumous 1803
 Speeches posthumous 1815
 (His Life, by R. Fell 1809 J. B. Trotter 1811, J. Allen, 1820 Lord John Russell 1833.)
FOX (George), born at Drayton, in Leicester shire, 1524-1591
 Great Mystery of the Great Whole unfolded (The) 1659
 Works, posthumous 1691-1706
 (His Life, by J. S. Watson, Josiah Marsh, 1848, Janncy, 1853.)
FOX (Luke) *arctic voyager*, 1585-1635
 North West Fox (The), 1635
FOXÉ (John) *martyrologist*, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, 1517-1587
 Acts and Monuments (the Book of Martyrs) part I 1554, Complete Edition 1563
 De Censura seu Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica, 1551
 De Christo Crucifixo, etc., 1571
 De Christo Triumphante (a Latin drama) 1556
 De Non Pleetendis mortis Adulteris Consulatio, 1548
 Ecclesiastical History, 1570
 (His Life by S. R. Catley, 1843)
FRANCILLON (Robert Edward), *novelist*, born at Gloucester, 1841-
 Dog and his Shadow (A), 1876
 Earl's Dene, 1870
 Grace Owen's Engagement, 1868 (His first novel.)
 In the Dark, 1877
 Olympian, 1874
 Pearl and Emerald (The), 1872
 Rare Good Luck, 1876
 Strango Waters, 1878
 Zelda's Fortune, 1873
FRANCIS D.D. (Philip), of Dublin, *-1773
 Translated the Orations of Demosthenes, etc., 1757
 Translated *Honore* into poetry, 1747
FRANKLIN, D.D. (Thomas), London 1720-1781
 Translated *Lucian*, 1780, *Sophocles*, 1759
FRANKLIN, LL.D. (Benjamin), born at Boston U.S. 1706-1790
 Poor Richard's Almanac 1732-57
 Way to Wealth (The), 1795
 Works posthumous 1836-40
 (His Life by Brissot, 1793, W. T. Franklin 1818, Waller, 1819, J. Sparks, 1844.)
FRANKLIN (Sir John) *arctic voyager* born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, 1786-1847
 Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea, 1823
 Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Polar Sea, 1828
FRASER (Alexander), *-*
 A Key to the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament, not yet accomplished 1795
FRASER (James Baillie), *Scotch traveller*, 1783-1856
 Journal of a Tour through the Snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains to the Sources of the Jumna and Ganges 1820
 Narrative of a Journey into Khorassan, 1825
 Travels and Adventures on the Shore of the Caspian Sea, 1826
 Winters Journey from Constantinople to Tehran 1838
FRAUNCF (Abraham), *poet*, famous for his English hexameters, 1565-1630
 Countesse of Pemhroke's Ynychurch (three parts, in English hexameters), 1591
 Death of Philis and Amyntas (a "funeral," in English hexameters), 1585

- Lament of Amintas for the Death of Phillis (In English hexameters), 1592
 Nativity, Passion Burial, and Resurrection of Christ (In English hexameters) 1591
FREEMAN, D G L (Edward Augustus) *historian* born at Harborne, in Staffordshire, 1823—
 Ancient Greece and Medieval Italy 1558
 Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral, 1851
 Cathedral Church of Wells (The), 1870
 Church Restoration, 1846
 Comparative Politics, 1873
 Disestablishment and Disendowment, 1874
 Essay of Window Tracery, 1850
 General Sketch of European History 1872
 Growth of the English Constitution 1872
 Historical and Architectural Studies 1876
 Historical Essays, 1872-73
 Historical Geography of Europe, 1891
 History and Antiquities of St David, 1860 (With Dr B Jones)
 History and Conquests of the Saracens, 1856
 History of Architecture, 1849
 History of Federal Government 1863
 History of the Norman Conquest, 1867-76
 Old English History for Children 1869
 Ottoman Power in Europe (The), 1877
 Unity of History (The), 1872
FREAR (Pev John Alexander), 1814—
 Inspiration of Scripture (The) 1850
 Testimony of the Spirit to the Incarnation, 1853
FRISWELL (James Hahn) born at Newport, 1827-1878
 About in the World 1864
 Better Self (The), 1875
 Daughter of Eve (A) 1863
 Francis Spira, and other Poems 1865
 Gentle Life (The) 1864
 Houses with the Fronts Off, 1851
 Life Portraits of Shakespeare 1864
 Man's Thoughts (A), 1872
 One of Two 1871
 Other People's Windows, 1868
 Out and About, 1860
 Varia, 1866
FRITH R.A. (William Powell) born at Harrogate, in Yorkshire, 1820—
 Alisidora pretending Love to Don Quixote 1869, Amy Robsart and Janet 1870, Ann Page, 1851, Blessing the Children 1871, Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodging, 1875 (old for £4567) Charles II's Last Sunday, 1867, Child at his Evening Prayer 1852, Clاند Duval, 1860 (one of his best), Coming of Age 1849 (time of queen Elizabeth) The Derby Day 1853 (his best), Dolly Varden 1843 The Dream of the Future 1856, English Merry-making a Hundred Years ago, 1847 Leading the Calves 1855, For Better, for Worse, 1851, Garden Flowers 1856, Gleaming, 1851 Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn 1873, Hogarth before the Governor of Calais 1851 Hope and Fear, 1869 I know a Maiden fair to see 1871, Juliet on the Balcony, 1863, Knox and Mary Queen of Scots, 1844 A Lady at the Opera, 1855, Life at the Sea side 1854 (bought by queen Victoria), The Love Token, 1851, The Lovers, 1855, Malvollio before the Countess Olivia 1810 (his first exhibit), Malvollio tricked by Maria, 1855, Malvollio Soliloquizing 1869, A Man in Armour, 1869 Many Happy Returns of the Day, 1856, Marriage of the Prince of Wales 1865 (for the queen) Mrs Page, Mr Ford, Slender, Falstaff and Mr Page, 1843 Nell Gwynn, 1869, Norah Crema, 1846, An Old Woman accused of Witchcraft, 1848, Olivia and the Squire trying their Heights, 1842, Othello and Desdemona, 1840, Parting Interview of Leicester and Amy Robsart, 1841, The Poison Cup, 1854, Alexander Pope making Love to Lady M W Montagu 1852, The Railway Station, 1862 (one of his best) The Return of Labour, 1846, The Road to Ruin (in five pictures) 1878, Salon d'or of Homburg 1871, Sancho Panza telling a Tale 1850 The Saracens Head 1847, Sir Roger de Coverley and the Widow, 1870, Sophia Western at the Inn Fire, 1875, The Stage coach Adventure, 1848 Sterne and the Grisette 1845, Swift and Vanessa, 1891, Tom Jones and Sophia Western, 1875, The Village Pastor 1845, Wicked Eyes, 1852, Widow Wadman and Uncle Toby, 1867
FROMSHUR (Sir Martin) *maritime discoverer*, 1536-1594
 Three Voyages for the Discovery of the North west Passage, 1578
FRUPE, L L D (James Anthony) *historian* born at Dartington in Devonshire, 1818—
 English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century (The), 1871-74
 History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Queen Elizabeth, 1856-70
 Life of Bunyan 1830
 Life of Julius Caesar, 1876
 Lives of the English Saints, 1844
 Nemesis of Faith (The), 1848
 Shadows of the Clouds (stories), 1847
 Short Studies on Great Subjects, 1867, 1842, 1877
FUR (Edmond) *-1835
 Pantographia, 1799 (It contains copies of all the known alphabets in the whole world and is highly interesting)
FUR (Sir Edward) born at Bristol, in Gloucestershire, 1827—
 Adaptation of Christianity to the Nature of Man, 1857
 Darwinism and Theology, 1872
FUR (John) a Socinian, 1599-1660
 Clergy in their Colours (The), 1650 (Buried by the sheriffs of London)
 Pair of Bellows to blow off the Dust cast on John Fur, M P, 1648
 Thelms, with a Cordial to heal the Corrosive which John Fry bath engendered, 1651
FULKE, D D (William) London, 1550-1559
 Antiprognosticon contra Astrologorum Predictiones 1560
 Astrologus Luctus 1571
 Comment on the Rhemish Testament, 1530 (His best-known work)
 Confutation of a Libelle, etc., 1571
 Confutation of William Allen 1535
 De Successione Ecclesiasticis, etc., 1584
 Goodly Gallery (A), 1563 (On meteors)
 Metromachia, 1579 (A geometrical game)

- Ouranomachia, 1573 (A game resembling chess)
- Philosopher's Game (The), 1563 (On chess)
- Preflections upon Revelation 1573
- Responsio ad Thomæ Stapletoni Calumnias, 1579
- Retentive to stay Good Christians in the True Faith, 1580 (Against the motives of Richard Bristow)
- Scripture Translation into the English Tong Defended (Our), 1583.
- Sermons at Alphages, 1577
- Sermons at Hampton Court, 1571
- Text of the New Testament translated out of Latin by the Papists of the Traitorous Seminarie at Rhemes, 1580
- FULLER (Andrew), *Baptist minister* called 'The Franklin of theology,' born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, 1754-1815
- Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined, 1794
- Expository Discourse of Genesis 1806
- Discourses on the Book of Genesis 1806
- Gospel its own Witness (The) 1797 (His Life, by Dr Ryland, 1824)
- FULLER, D D (Thomas), *historian* born at Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, 1608-1661
- Abel Redivivus, or the Dead yet speaking, 1652
- Andronicus, or the Unfortunate Politician, 1646
- Appeal of Injured Innocence (The), 1650
- Christ's Temptation, 1652
- Church History of Britain, etc to 1648 (his great work), 1655 Edited by J S Brewer, 1845
- David's Sin, Repentance, and Punishment (a poem) 1631 (His first publication)
- EpheMERIS Parliamentaria, 1654
- Good Thoughts in Bad Times, 1645
- Good Thoughts in Worse Times 1646
- Historie of the Holy Warre (The), 1639, 1640 1642 1647 1651
- History of the University of Cambridge, 1655
- History of the Worthies of England (The), 1662 (A valuable and interesting work)
- Holy and Profane State (The) 1642
- Joseph's Party coloured Coat, 1640
- I life of Dean Colet, 1635
- Mixt Contemplations in Better Times 1660
- Ornithologie or the Speech of Birds, 1663
- Pisgah sight of Palestine (A), 1650
- Irania, 1654 (His Life, by A T Russell 1844, H Rogers 1856 J D Bailey, 1874)
- FULLERTON (Lady) maiden name lady Georgiana Granville *novelist* 1814- Constance Sherwood (an autobiography) 1865
- Lilen Middleton (a domestic story) 1844 (Her first work)
- Grantley Manor, 1846
- Lady Bird, 1852
- La Comtesse de Bonneval, 1857
- Laurentia (a tale of Japan), 1861
- Life of Father Henry Yongg, 1874
- Life of Louisa de Carvajal 1873
- Life of St Frances of Rome, 1857
- Mrs Gerald's Niece, 1869
- Rose Leblanc, 1860
- Stormy Life (A), 1867
- Too Strange not to be True (a novel), 1864
- Will and a Way (A), a novel, 1881
- FUSLI, R A (Henry), born in Switzerland, but lived in England, 1741-1825
- Francesco da Rimini, 1786, Milton Gallery, 1790, Uffolino, 1806
- * * * Also Three Lectures on Painting 1801 (Much esteemed)
- (His Life, by J. Knowles, 1831)
- GAINSBOROUGH, R A (Thomas) *painter*, born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, 1727-1788
- Blue Boy (The), 1779 (His most famous picture It is in the Devonshire Gallery)
- Cottage Door 1787, Girl and Pig, 1782
- Portraits Duke of Argyll 1779, Chester field, 1769, Garrick, 1766, Lord and Lady Ligonier, 1771, Sir C Morgan, 1783 Princesses Royal (Augusta and Elizabeth) 1781, Colonel St Leger, 1782, Mrs Siddons, 1784, Colonel Tarleton, 1782
- Woodman, 1787 (His Life, by P Thicknesse, 1788, C W. Fulcher, 1856)
- GAINSFORD (Thomas), 1588-1620
- Glory of England (The) 1619
- Historie of Irebizonde (in four books), 1616 (Tales)
- Secretaries Studie 1616
- True and Wonderful Historie of Perkin Warbeck 1618
- Vision of Henry VII (a poem) 1610
- GAINSFORD, D D (Thomas) dean of Christ Church, *critic*, born in Wiltshire 1779-1855
- Ethinologicon Magnum 1848
- Hephrestionis Lenchiridion, 1810
- Herodotus 1824
- Homeri Ilias, 1821
- Odyssea 1827
- Poete Græci Minores (edited, with critical notes), 1814-20
- Suidæ Lexicon, 1834
- GALE (Roger), *antiquary*, London, 1672-1744
- Knowledge of Medals, 1697
- 1722
1682-1754
1715
- GALE (Rev Theophilus), of Devonshire, 1628-1678
- Court of the Gentiles (The) 1669-78 (Still in good repute)
- GALT (Thomas), *philologist*, of Yorkshire, 1636-1702
- Historia Anglicanæ Scriptores Quinque 1687
- Historia Britannicæ Saxonice, Anglo Danicæ Scriptores, xv 1691
- Jamblicus, 1678
- Opuscula Mythologica, etc., 1671
- Rerum Anglicanarum Scriptores Veteres, 1681.
- GALFRID See GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH
- GAIL (Richard), a *Scotch lyric poet*, 1776-1801
- Garewell to Ayrshire (a poem falsely ascribed to Burns)
- My only Jo and Dearie O (a poem) about 1787
- GALT (John), *novelist*, born at Irvine, in Scotland, 1779-1839
- Autobiography, 1833
- Life of Benjamin West, 1816
- Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 1812
- I life of Lord Byron, 1830
- I literary Life and Miscellanies, 1834

- Lives of the Players, 1831
 Ouranologos, 1833
 Voyages and Travels, 1812.
 Wandering Jew (The) no date
Novels
 Annals of the Parish, 1821 (His best novel)
 Ayrshire Legatees, 1821
 Boyce Corbet, or the Emigrant, 1831
 I ben Erskine, or the Traveller, 1813
 Entail (The), 1823
 Forester (The) 1825
 Gathering of the West, 1823
 Last of the Lairds (The), 1826
 Lawrie Todd, or the Wood Settlers, 1830
 Majolo 1829
 Member (The) an autobiography, 1832
 Omen (The) an historical romance 1824
 Provost (The) 1822 (Very good)
 Pingan Gilhalze (a tale of the Covenanters), 1823
 Sir Andrew Wylie of that ilk 1822
 Southennan 1830 (Queen Mary's time)
 Steamboat (The), 1822
 Stolen Child (The) 1833
 Stories of the Study 1833
 Trials of Margaret Lyndsay 1823
 (And several others in *The Novelist's Library*, *The Romancist*, etc.)
GALTHUR (Philip), *
 Gasterum Alexandri Magni Libri Decem, printed by Pynson (It contains the proverb *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis*)
GANNIVER, D.D. (Stephen) bishop of Winchester born at Bury St Edmunds 1483-1555
 A Necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man, 1543
 De vera Obedientia 1534
 Detection of the Devil's Sophistrie, 1546
 Rescyrge of the Romishe Fawe 1543
GANNVIL, M.D. (John), born at Coggeshall, in Essex 1804-
 Great Physician (The), 1843
 Household Medicine 1863
 Treatise on Consumption 1854
GARNICK (David), born at Hereford, 1716-1779
 Clandestine Marriage (a comedy) 1796 (With Colman)
 Guardian (The) 1759 (Altered from Mas singer's comedy)
 Irish Widow (The), a farce, 1757
 Lethe, 1743
 Lying Valet (a farce) 1740
 Miss in her Teens (a farce) 1747
 With about 30 other dramatic pieces, most of them adaptations
 His Works were compiled and published 1785-1793
 (His Life, by Tom Davies, 1780, A. Murphy, 1801)
GARTH M.D. (Sir Samuel), poet, born at Cambridge, 1657-1719
 Claremont (a poem) 1715
 Dispensary (The) in 6 cantos 8 syl rhymes, 1699 (A poetical satire His chief work.)
GASCOIGNE (George) poet, 1530-1577
 Complaynt of Philomene (The) 1576
 Flowres, Hearbes and Weedes, 1566
 Fruits of War, 1597
 Glasce of Government (The), a play, 1575
 Grief of Joy (The) 1576
 Hermit's Tale at Woodstock (The), 1575
 Hundreth Sundrie Flowres in One Small Poete (A) 1572
 Iocasta (a tragedy), posthumous 1587
 Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle, 1575
 Steele Glas (The), a Satyre, 1576
 Storio of Ferdinando Jeronimi (The), posthumous 1587
 Supposes (A comedy from Ariosto), 1566
 Wyl of the Denfyll, posthumous 1825
 (His "Remembrance, by G. Whetstone, 1577)
GASCOIGNE (Mrs.), maiden name Carolino Leigh Smith, novelist born at Dalo Park 1813-
 Annt Pruo's Railway Journey, 1865
 Belgravia (a poem), 1851
 Crystal Palace (The), a poem, 1852
 Dr Harold (a novel) 1865
 Evelyn Harcourt, 1842
 Next-door Neighbours (The) 1855
 School for Wives (The) 1839
 Spencer's Cross Manor House (a tale for children) 1852
 Temptation, or a Wife's Perils, 1839 (Her first production)
GASKELL (Mrs.), maiden name Elizabeth Clegborn Stevenson, novelist, born at Chelsea, 1810-1866
 Cranford, 1853
 Fizzle Leigh, 1857
 Mary Barton 1848 (Her best)
 Moorland Cottage (The), a Christmas story, 1850
 North and South, 1855
 Round the Sofa, 1859
 Ruth 1843
 Sylvia's Lovers, 1860
 Wives and Daughters 1866
 (Also the Life of Charlotte Brontë, 1857)
GASTRELL (Francis) bishop of Chester, 1662-1725
 Christian Institutes (a concordance of parallel texts), 1707
GATACKER (Rev. Thomas), London, 1574-1654
 De Nomino Tetragrammate etc., 1645
 De Novi Testamenti Puritate, 1648
 Dialogus on the Unlawfulness of Playing at Cards etc., 1593
 Opera Critica, posthumous 1697-98
GATT (Mrs.) maiden name Margaret Smith, born in Essex, 1809-1873
 Fairy Godmothers and other Tales, 1851
 Life of Dr Scott, 1842
 Old Folks from Home (a tour in Ireland), 1856
GAUNES, D.D. (John) bishop of Worcester, born at Mayfield, in Essex, 1605-1662
 Likon Basilike, 1649 (He claims the authorship of this book)
GAY (John), poet, born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, 1688-1732
 (1) *Bailads*, 1725
 Beggar's Opera (The), an opera 1727
 Black-eyed Susan (a song) 1725
 Captives (The), a play, 1724
 Dione (a pastoral tragedy)
 (14) Epistles, 1709-22
 Fables (60 in part I 16 in part II) 1727-38
 Fan (The) in 3 books, 1713
 Polly, a Sequel to the "Beggar's Opera," 1729
 Rural Sports (in 2 cantos), 1711
 Shepherd's Week (in 6 pastorals), 1714

- GIFFORD (William), *satirist*, born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, 1756-1826
 Baviad (The), a satire in verse, 1791
 Mayiad (The) a satire in verse, 1795
 Also an Autobiography, prefixed to his translation of *Juvenal* 1802
- GILBERT (James William), London, 1791-1863
 History and Principles of Banking, 1834
 Logic of Banking, 1859
 Logic for the Million, 1851
 Practical Treatise on Banking, 1827
- GILBERT (Sir Humphrey), of Devonshire, 1539-1583
 Possibility of a North-west Passage, 1576
- GILBERT (Sir Jeffrey), born at Goudhurst, in Kent, 1674-1726
 Historical View of the Court of Exchequer, 1738
 History and Practice of the Court of Chancery, 1758
 Law of Devises, 1730
 Law of Evidence, 1760
 Law of Uses and Trusts, 1734
 Reports in Equity, 1734
 Treatise of Tenures 1738
- GILBERT, R.A. (Sir John), 1817-
 Arrest of Lord Hastings 1836 (his first exhibit), Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey, 1877, The Doge of Venice 1877, Don Quixote documenting Sancho Panza, Fair St George, 1881, Don Quixote at the Duke's Castle 1875, Evening 1880 The Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1874, Henry VI and Gloster lying dead, 1880, Maydew, 1878, Murder of Thomas a Becket, Othello before the Senate, Ready, 1878, Richard II resigning the Crown, 1876
- GILBERT, M.D. (William), born at Colchester, 1540-1603
 De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, 1600 (A master-work)
 De Mundo nostro Sublunari Philosophia Nova, 1651
- GILBERT (William Schwenel), *dramatic author*, London, 1836-
 Bab Ballads (The), contributed to *Fun*
 Broken Hearts (a comedy), 1876
 Charity (a play in four acts) 1874
 Dincamara, 1866 (His first dramatic piece)
 H.M.S. *Pinafore* (a nautical comic operetta), 1873 (With Sullivan)
 Neer-do Weel (The), a comedy, 1878
 On Bail (from the French), a comedy, 1877
 Palace of Truth (a fairy comedy) 1871
 Patience (an æsthetic opera), 1881 (With Sullivan)
 Pygmalion and Galatea (a fairy comedy), 1871
 Sweethearts (a dramatic piece in two acts), 1874
 Trial by Jury (an operetta), 1875 (With Sullivan)
 Wicked World (The) a farcical comedy, 1873
- GILCHRIST, LL.D. (John Borthwick), *orientalist*, born in Edinburgh, 1759-1841
 Anglo Hindostanee Dictionary, 1786-90
 British Indian Monitor, 1806-8
 Hindee Story-teller (The), 1802-3
 Hindostanee Grammar, 1796
- GILDAS "The Wise," *chronicler* 516-570
 De Excidio Britannie, 560, printed in 1525

- GILES, D.O.L. (Rev John Allen) *historian*, 1802
 History of the Ancient Britons
 Life and Letters of Thomas Becket
 Life and Times of Alfred the Great
 (His works extend to 160 volumes)
- GILFILLAN (Rev George), born at Comrie, in Perthshire 1813-1878
 Alpha and Omega, 1860
 Bards of the Bible, 1850
 Christianity and our Era, 1857
 Gallery of Literary Portraits, 1845
 Second Gallery of Literary Portraits, 1849
 Third Gallery of Literary Portraits, 1854
 History of a Man, 1856
 Martyrs Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant, 1852
 Modern Christian Heroes, 1869
- GILL (Edmund), *landscape painter*, London, 1820-
 Fall of the Plugwy Bettws y Coed, 1860
 Fall of the River Clyde, 1866
 On the River Lledr, North Wales 1864
 Storm Scene at St Gowan's (A), 1846
 Waterfall on the River Mellt, South Wales 1872
 Waters dividing from the Land (Genesis) 1869
- GILL, D.D. (John) *Baptist minister*, born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire 1697-1771
 Body of Doctrinal Divinity, 1769-70
 Cause of God and Truth, 1735-38
 Exposition of the Bible 1746-66
 Exposition of Solomon's Song, 1728
 Prophecies relating to Christ, 1728
- GILLIES, LL.D. (John), *historian*, of Scotland, 1747-1836
 History of Ancient Greece, 1786-1810
 History of the World from Alexander to Augustus, 1807-10
 View of the Reign of Frederick II of Prussia, 1789
- GILLMORE (Quincy Adams) born in Ohio, U.S., 1825
 Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, in Georgia 1863
- GILLRAY (James), *caricaturist*, London, 1760-1815
 Caricatures, 1779, 1810
- GILEX, D.D. (William Stephen), 1789-1855
 Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont, 1825
 Memoir of Felix Neff, etc., 1832
 Our Protestant Forefathers, 1835
 Vigilantius and his Times, 1844
 Waldensian Researches, 1831
- GILPIN (Rev William) born at Carlisle 1724-1804
 Exposition of the New Testament, 1790
 Forest Scenery, 1791
 Life of Lord Cobham, 1764
 Life of Cranmer, 1784
 Life of Bernard Gilpin, 1751
 Life of Latimer 1755
 Lives of Wicliff, Huss, etc., 1764
 Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty 1787
- GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS or Sylvester Gerald de Barri, *historian*, born in Pembrokeshire 1147-1220
 De Principis Instructione, 1216
 Descriptio Wallie, Symbolum Plectorum, Speculum Duorum, De Rebus a se Gestis, 1200-1

- Expugnatio Hibernie 1187
 Gemma Ecclesiastica, 1197
 Itinerarium Cambriae, 1189, printed 1686
 Topographia Hiberniae 1187
 Vita Galfridi 1193
 GIRDLESTONE (Rev Charles) 1797—
 Family Commentary on the Bible 1832—
 1842
 Number, a link between Divine and Human
 Intelligence 1875
 GIBBORNE (Rev Thomas) born at Derby, 1753—
 1846
 Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion,
 1797
 Inquiry into the Duties of Men in the Higher
 and Middle Classes 1794
 Duties of Women 1797
 Poems, Sacred and Moral, 1799
 Principles of Moral Philosophy 1789
 Testimony of Natural Theology to Christi-
 anity, 1818
 Walks in a Forest, 1796
 GLADSTONE (William Fawcett), statesman, born
 at Liverpool 1809—
 Ancient Greece (an address), 1865
 Chapter of Autobiography (A) 1868
 Church considered in relation with the State,
 1840
 Church Principles etc., 1811
 Ecce Homo (Or) 1869
 Gleanings of Past Years 1870
 Homeric Synchronisms, 1876
 Juventus Mundi 1869
 Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen 1850—51
 Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation,
 1815
 Rome and the Latest Fashions in Religion,
 1875
 State considered in its relation to the Church
 (Tho), 1838
 Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age,
 1858
 Turk in Europe (The) 1876
 Vatican Decrees (The) 1874
 Vaticanism 1876
 Wedgwood (an address) 1863
 (His Life, by G R Emerson 1881)
 GLAISNER (James), aeronaut, of Scotland, *—
 Travels in the Air, etc 1870
 GLANVILLE (Rev Joseph) philosopher, born at
 Plymouth, 1636—1680
 Considerations touching Witches 1666
 Lux Orientalis 1662
 Pius Ultra, 1668 (The advancement of know-
 ledge since the time of Aristotle)
 Sadducismus Triumphatus, 1681
 Sceptis Scientifica, 1665
 Vanity of dogmatizing
 GLANVILLE (Ranulph de) father of English
 jurisprudence *—1190
 Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus
 Anglie 1181 (The first of the kind ever
 written) Printed in 1780
 GLAPTHORPE (Henry) dramatic author, 1602—
 1653
 Albertus Wallenstein (a tragedy), 1630
 Argalus and Parthenia (a play) 1639
 Hollander (The), a comedy, 1610
 Ladies Privilege (The), a comedy, 1640
 Poems, 1639
 Whitehall (a poem), 1643
 Wit in a Constable (a comedy), 1640
 GLAUC (Rev George Robert), born at Stirling, in
 Scotland, 1796—
 Campaigns of Washington and New Orleans,
 1821
 Life of the Duke of Wellington, 1859 (His
 chief work)
 Subaltern (Tho) a novel, 1825
 GLIDDEN (George Robins) *Egyptologist anti-*
quary, etc, born in Egypt, 1807—1857
 Ancient Egypt, her Monuments Hieroglyph-
 ics, History, etc., 1840 (His first work,
 and held in high estimation)
 Indigenous Races of the Earth 1857
 Types of Mankind based on the Ancient
 Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures etc.
 GLISSON M D (Francis), of Dorsetshire, 1597—
 1667
 Anatomia Hepatis, 1651
 De Rachitide, 1650
 Tractatus de Ventriculo, 1677
 GROVER (Richard) poet London, 1712—1785
 Admiral Hoer's Ghost, 1739 (This was a
 very parallel case to that of sir Richard
 Glenville, the subject of Tennyson's ballad)
 Boadicea (a tragedy), 1753
 Athenaid (The), a continuation of "Leonidas,"
 (in blank verse) 1787
 Jason (a tragedy) suppressed 1799
 Leonidas (an epic in 12 books in blank verse),
 1737—38
 London 1739
 Medea (a tragedy) 1761
 GROVER (Thomas) *Somerset herald*, 1530—1598
 Catalogue of Honour, 1610
 De Nobilitate Politica vel Civilis, 1608
 GODWIN (Rev Benjamin), born at Bath, in
 Somersetshire 1785—1871
 Examination of Dr Pusey's Sermon on the
 Eucharist, 1843
 Lectures on Colonial Slavery 1830
 Lectures on the Atheistic Controversy 1834
 GODWIN, D D (Francis) bishop of Hereford,
 born in Northamptonshire 1561—1633
 Catalogue of the Bishops of England 1601
 De Presulibus Angliæ Commentarius, 1616
 (An excellent and useful book)
 Man in the Moon (The), a philosophical
 romance 1638 (His best-known work)
 Nuncius Inanimatus in Utopia 1629
 Rerum Anglicarum Annales 1616
 GODWIN (George) architect, born at Brompton,
 in Middlesex, 1815—
 Churches of London, 1838
 History in Ruins, 1853
 London Shadows 1854
 GODWIN, D D (Thomas), *Hebrew antiquary*,
 1587—1643
 Moses and Aaron, or the Civil and Ecclesias-
 tical Rites of the Hebrews, 1610 (For
 many years a text-book)
 Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia, 1613
 GODWIN (Mrs) See WOILSTONFORD
 GODWIN (William), novelist etc, born at Wis-
 beach, in Cambridgeshire, 1756—1836
 Antonio (a tragedy), 1800
 Caleb Williams, 1794 (His best novel,
 Cloudesley (a novel) 1830
 Deloraine (a novel), 1833
 Essay on Sepulchres 1809
 Faulkner (a tragedy) 1809

- Fleetwood (a novel), 1805 (A "man of feeling")
 Genius of Christianity unveiled, 1819
 History of the Commonwealth of England, 1821-23
 Imogen (a novel), 1830
 Inquirer (The) essays, 1797
 Life of Chatham, 1810
 Life of Chaucer, 1801
 Lives of Edward and John Phillips, 1815
 Lives of the Necromancers 1834
 Mandeville (a tale of the 17th century), 1817
 Political Justice, 1793
 Thoughts on Man 1831
 Treatise on Population, 1820
 St Godwin (a tale of the 17th and 18th centuries), 1800
 St Leon (a tale of the 16th century), 1799
 Sketches of History, 1784 (His first work)
 (His Life by Kegan Paul, 1876)
 GOFFE (Rev Thomas), dramatic author, 1592-1627
 Careless Shepherdess (The), a tragic-comedy, 1656
 Couragions Turke (The), a tragedy, 1632 (Amurath I)
 Orestes (a tragedy) 1663
 Ragging Turke (The), a tragedy, 1631 (Bajazet II)
 GOLDING (Arthur) *~1590
 Discourse upon the Earthquake, 1580
 Translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* 1565-67
 GOLDSMITH (Oliver) poet, born at Pallas, in Ireland, 1723-1774
 Bee (The), essays, 1759-60
 Citizen of the World (The), 123 letters, 1759
 Deserted Village (The) 1770 (His best poem)
 Doubtful Transformation (The), a tale in verse, 1765
 Edw in and Angelina (a ballad), 1765
 Elegy on a Mad Dog 1765
 (24) Essays, 1753-65
 Good natured Man (The) a comedy, 1767
 Haunch of Venison (The), a poetic epistle, 1765
 Hermit (The), a ballad, 1765
 History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 1774
 I life of Bolingbroke, 1770
 Life of Richard Nash (i.e. Bean Nash), 1762;
 Life of Thomas Parnell, 1770
 Life of Voltaire, 1769
 Present State of Literature in Europe, 1759
 Retaliation (a poem), 1774
 She Stoops to Conquer (a comedy), 1773
 Traveller (The) a poem, 1764
 Vicar of Wakefield (The) a novel, 1766
 (His Life, by bishop Percy, 1774, sir James Prior, 1837, John Forster, 1848
 Washington Irving, 1849, Dr Kalusch, 1860, W Black, 1879)
 GOOCH (Benjamin) 18th century
 Medical and Chirurgical Observations, 1773
 Practical Treatise on Wounds, 1767
 GOOD M.D (John Mason), born at Epping, in Essex, 1764-1827
 Book of Job, 1812
 Book of Nature, 1826 (His chief work)
 Proverbs and Psalms (from the Hebrew), 1826
 Short History of Medicine, 1795
 Song of Songs (The), from the Hebrew, 1803
 Study of Medicine, 1822 (His best medical work.)
 Translation of *Lucretius* into verse, 1805
 (His Life by Dr Olinthus Gregory, 1823)
 GOODALL, R.A. (Frederick), London 1822-
 Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile 1875,
 An Arab Improvisator, 1873, The Arrest of a Peasant Loyalist, 1855, Artist and Model 1881
 Cranmer at the "Frailor's Gate," 1856, The Daughters of Laban, 1878, Day of Palm Offering 1875, Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur, 1860, An Egyptian Pastoral, 1880, Entering Church, 1840, An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I., 1853 (a charming picture), Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight, 1837, The Firstborn, 1861
 French Soldiers playing Cards in a Cabaret, 1839, A Fruit-woman of Calro, 1875, Hagar and Ishmael, 1866, The Head of the Family at Prayer 1872
 Hannah's Vow, 1890, Holy Childhood, 1880, The Holy Mother, 1876, Hunt the Slipper 1849, An Intruder on the Bedouin's Pasture, 1876, Jochebed, 1870, Mater Dolorosa a, 1863, Mater Purissima, 1863
 Messenger from Sinai at the Wells of Mo-es 1864, Moving to Fresh Pastures 1880
 The Nile rising 1865, The Nile subsiding, 1873, The Palm Offering 1863, Palm Sunday, 1878
 Rachel and her Flock, 1875
 Raising the May pole 1851, Rebecca, 1881, Return from a Christening, 1841, Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca, 1862, The Road to Mecca, 1881, The Return, 1881, A Seller of Doves, 1875
 Sheep washing near the Pyramids, 1876, Song of the Nubian Slave, 1861, The Swing 1855, The Time of Poses, 1877, Time of the [Nile's] Overflow, 1880, The J red Soldier 1842 (in the Vernon Gallery), The Village Festival 1847 (one of his best), Water-carriers of Egypt, 1877
 GOODCOLE (Rev Henry), 1579-1637
 Account of—Francis Robinson hanged and quartered for stealing the Great Seal of England, 1618
 Elizabeth Sawyer the Witch of Edmont with the Devils Access to her, and their Conference, 1621
 GOODWIN (John) anatomist 1814-1867
 Anatomical Memoirs, posthumous 1863
 GOODWIN (Charles Wychiffe), born at Kings Lynn, in Norfolk, 1817-
 Essays and Reviews
 Hieratic Papyri, 1858
 Mosaic Cosmogony (The)
 GOODWIN (Rev John), 1593-1665
 Imputatio Fidel, 1640
 Ob tractors of Justice, 1649 (In defence of the decapitation of Charles I This book was burnt by the common hangman)
 Redemption Redeemed, 1651
 Right and Might Well Met, 1648 (In favour of lord Fairfax)
 GOODWIN (Daniel) born in Kent, 1612-1697
 Historical Collection of the Indians of New England, posthumous 1792
 GORDON (Andrew), a *Scotch Benedictine*, 1712-1751
 De Concordantis Mensuris, 1742
 Phenomena Electricitatis Exposita, 1744
 Physicæ Experimentalis Elementa, 1751-52

- Gordon (Bernard), 1240-1395
Lilium Medicinæ, posthumous 1480
- Gordon, D D (James) of Scotland, 1543-1620
Controversiarum Fidel Christianarum Epitome, 1612-20
- Gordon (James Lesmore), of Aberdeen, 1560-1841
Biblia Sacra, 1636
Opus Chronologicum, 1617
- Gordon (Robert) *topographæ*, born at Straloch, in Scotland, 1580-1661
History of Scots Affairs 1637-41
Origo et Progressus Familiorum (still in MS) Gordoni
Theatrum Scoticæ, 1648
- Gordon (Sir Robert), *diplomatist*, 1791-1847
Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland, etc., 1813 (A valuable publication, for details bearing on the early history of Scotland)
- Gordon (Thomas) of Ireland, 1694-1750
Independent Whig (The), 1728
Pillars of Priestcraft shaken, posthumous 1768
- Translations*
Cato's Letters, 1737, Sallust, 1744, Tacitus, 1728-31
- Gordon (William), Old Aberdeen, in Scotland, *-*
History of the Family of Gordon, 1726-1727 (Very rare.)
- Gordon, D D (William), born at Hitchen, in Hertfordshire, 1729-1807
History of the Rise and Independence of the United States of America, 1788
- Gore (Mrs.), maiden name Catherine Grace Moody *novelist*, born at East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, 1799-1861
Ambassador a Wife (The), 1842
Banker's Wife (The), or Court and City 1843
Book of Roses (The) a rose manual, 1838
Cabinet Minister (The), 1839 (R B Sheridan)
- Ocell, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb 1841
Ocell, a Peer
Courtier of the Days of Charles II, and other Tales 1839
Diary of a Désennoyes, 1838
Dowager (The), or the New School for Scandal 1840
Fair of May Fair (Tho), 1832
Fascination, 1842
Greville, or a Season in Paris, 1841
Hiel of Selwood (The), 1838
Hungarian Tales, 1829
Lettre de Cachet 1827
Mary Raymond, 1837
Mothers and Daughters, 1831
Mrs Armytage, 1836
Preferment, or My Uncle the Earl, 1839
Reign of Terror (The) 1827
Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour, 1823
Woman of the World (Tho), 1838
Women as they are, 1830
Her *dramatic works* The Bond (a dramatic poem), Lord Dacre of the South (a tragedy), School for Coquettes (a prize comedy)
- Gore (Thomas), *genealogist*, of Wiltshire, 1631-1684
Catalogus in Certis Capitulis, etc., 1668

- Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentilitiorum, etc., 1667
- Gorton (John), *-*
Biographical Dictionary (A), 1828 (Of considerable merit)
Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, 1833
- Gossr (Edmund William) *poet*, Loudon, 1849-
King Erik (a tragedy) 1876
Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets, 1870
On Viol and Flute (lyrics), 1873
Unknown Lover (The), a drama, 1878
- Gossr (Phillip Henry), *novelist* born at Worcester, 1810-
Actinologia Britannica (Sea Anemones and Corals), 1860
Aquarium (The), 1854
Canadian Naturalist (The), 1840
Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast (A)
Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica
Omphalos, 1857
- Gosson (Rev Stephen), *poet*, born in Kent, 1551-1623
Captain Mario (a comedy), 1577
Speculum Humanum (a poem) 1580
Against Dramatic Entertainments
Ephemerides of Phinlo (The), in three books, 1586
Plays Confuted in Five Actions, 1580
Schoole of Abuse (an attack on the stage) 1579
- Gough (Richard) *antiquary*, London, 1735-1777
Ancient Monuments of India, posthumous 1785
Anecdotes of British Topography, 1768
Coins of Canute, 1777
Coins of the Seleucids, Kings of Syria, posthumous 1804
History of Crowland Abbey, posthumous 1816
History of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1770
On the Round Towers of Scotland and Ireland, posthumous 1799
Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, 1786-1799 (This valuable work was almost entirely destroyed by fire)
- Gough, D D (William) *puritan*, 1615-1697
Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1655
- Gouldman, D D (Edward Meyrick) 1818-
Athanasian Creed (The), 1872
Doctrines of the Resurrection of the Body (eight sermons), 1851
Holy Catholic Church (The), 1873
Idle Word (The) 1855
Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1857
Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Scriptures, 1854
Manual of Confirmation (The) 1855
Pursuit of Holiness (The), 1869
See and Cathedral of Norwich (Tho), 1872
- Gould (Edward) born at Litchfield, in Connecticut U S, 1803-
Very Age (The), 1850
- Gould (John), *ornithologist*, born at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, 1808-
Birds of Asia (The), 1850-60
Birds of Australia (The), in seven folio volumes, 1837-48

- Birds of Europe (The), in five folio volumes, 1832-37
 Birds of Great Britain (Still in hand 1881)
 Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains, 1832
 Handbook of the Birds of Anstralia, 1865
 Humming Birds, 1852
 Icones Avium etc., 1937-38
 Introduction to the Birds of Anstralia, 1848
 Macropodidæ or Kangaroo Family (The) 1841-42
 Mammals of Anstralia (The) 1845
 Odontophorinæ or Partridges of America (The), 1844-50
 Ramphastidæ or Toncans (The), 1833-35, supplement, 1855
 Synopsis of the Birds of Anstralia, 1837-38
 Trochilidæ or Humming Birds (The), 1850
 Frogonidæ (The), 1835-38
 GOULD (Robert) poet, 1645-1703
 Iydnus Scacchiæ (a satyre) with other Poems, 1675
 Poems, chiefly Satyres, 1689
 GOWER, M.D. (Foote) 1730-1792
 Materials of a History of Cheshire, 1771
 GOWER (John), poet, 1327-1402 (Chaucer calls him 'The Moral Gower')
 (50) Batades (in French), 1350, printed 1813
 Confessio Amantis (a poetical dialogue in English), 1393, printed by Caxton 1483 (? 1493)
 Pyrgomachia, printed 1675
 Speculum Meditantis (in French), 1370
 Vox Clamantis (in Latin), 1381 (Never printed)
 (His Life, by Dr R. Pauli, 1857)
 GRADY (Thomas), *-
 Nosegay (The), 1815 (The most violent invective in the language It is dedicated to T. Moore the poet)
 GRAY (John), poet, Scotland, 1748-1772
 Poems, 1773
 GRAFTON (Richard), chronicler, *-1573
 Abridgment of the Chronicles of England, 1562
 Chronicles at large, 1568-69
 Hall's Chronicle 1548
 Manuall of the Chronicles of England, 1565
 GRAHAM (Maria), afterwards Mrs. Calcott, 1788-1842
 Journal of a Residence in Chili, 1824
 Journal of a Residence in India, 1812
 Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, etc., 1824
 Journal of a Voyage to the Sandwich Islands, 1827
 Letters on India, 1815
 Memoirs of Nicholas Poussin, 1820
 Three Months on the Mountains East of Rome, 1819
 GRAHAM, D.C.L. (Thomas), chemist, born at Glasgow, 1805-1869
 Elements of Chemistry, 1842
 Liquid Diffusion applied to Analysis, 1861
 On the Diffusion of Liquids, 1850-51
 On the Formation of Alcoates and Alcohol, 1831
 On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases, 1834
 On the Motion of Gases, 1846, 1849
 On Osmotic Force, 1854
 Researches on the Arseniates, Phosphates, etc., 1833
 GRAHAM (Rev. James), poet, Glasgow, 1765-1811
 Biblical Pictures (in verse), 1805
 Birds of Scotland (The), 1806
 British Georgics (The), 1809
 Mary Queen of Scots (a dramatic poem), 1801
 Poems, 1807, 1810
 Sabbath (The), 1804 (His chief poem)
 Wallace (a tragedy) 1799
 GRAHAM (James), historian, United States, *-1848
 History of the United States from the Plantation of the British Colonies, 1836
 GRAINGER, M.D. (James), poet, born at Dunse, in Berwick, 1723-1767
 Sugar Cane (The) 1764
 Translated into English verse *The Elegies of Tibullus*, 1758
 GRANGER (Rev. James), historian, of Berkshire, 1710-1776
 Biographical History of England (A), 1769-1774, supplement, 1774 Continuation to the reign of George I., 1806 (With the Rev. Mark Noble) Further continuation to the close of George III's reign by W. Miller, 1820
 Letters etc., posthumous 1805
 GRANT (Mrs.) afterwards Mrs. Murray, born near Aberlour, in Scotland, 1745-1814
 Roy's Wife of Aldivalloeh (a song)
 GRANT (Mrs.), of Laggan, maiden name Anne McVicar, poetess, etc., born at Glasgow 1755-1838
 Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen (a poem), 1814
 Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland, 1811
 Highlanders (The) and other Poems, 1803
 Letters from the Mountains, 1806
 Memoirs of an American Lady, 1808
 Poems, 1803
 (Her Life by herself, finished by her son, 1844)
 GRANT (Sir Francis), artist, born at Edinburgh, 1803-1878
 Equestrian Portraits of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort (for Christ's Hospital)
 Meet of Her Majesty's Stag-hounds (with 46 portraits), 1837
 Melton Hunt (The), executed for the duke of Wellington
 GRANT (James), journalist, born at Egin, Scotland, 1802-1879
 Bench and the Bar (The), 1837
 British Senate (The), 1838
 Brother born for Adversity (The), 1856
 Comforter (The), 1859
 Divinity of Christ, 1868
 Dying Command of Christ (The) 1803
 End of All Things, etc., 1866
 Foes of our Faith, etc., 1862
 Glorious Gospel of Christ (The), 1861
 God is Love, 1858
 God's Unspeakable Gift, 1861
 Grace and Glory, 1863
 Great Metropolis (The) 1836
 Hymns of Heaven, 1867
 Impressions of Ireland, 1844
 Joseph Jenkins, 1843
 Lights and Shadows of London Life, 1842
 Memoirs of Sir George Sinclair, 1870

- Metropolitan Pulpit (Tho) 1839
 Newspaper Press (The) 1871-72
 Our Heavenly Home, 1869
 Paris and Its People, 1811
 Personal Visits to the Scenes of Irish Revivals, 1859
 Pictures of Popular People, 1812
 Plymouth Brethren 1876
 Portraits of Public Characters, 1811
 Random Recollections of the House of Commons, 1835
 Random Recollections of the House of Lords, 1836
 Records of a Run through Continental Countries, 1853
 Religious Tendencies of the Times, 1869
 Sketches in London, 1838
 Sources of Joy in Seasons of Sorrow, 1811
 Steps and Stages on the High road to Glory, 1865
 Travels in Town, 1839
 Truths for the Day of Life, 1861
 (From *The Oracle*, July 30 1881)
 GRANT (James), novelist of Edinburgh, 1822-
 Adventures of an Aide de Camp, 1848
 Adventures of Rob Roy 1863
 Arthur Blanc, or the Hundred Cuirassiers, 1869
 Bothwell, or the Days of Mary Queen of Scots, 1851
 British Battles on Land and Sea, 1873
 British Heroes in Foreign Wars, 1873
 Captain of the Guard (the) 1862
 Cavaliers of Fortune (The) 1858
 Constable of France (The), 1866
 Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy, 1861
 Edinburgh Castle, 1850
 Fairer than a Fairy, 1874
 First Love and Last Love, 1868
 Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own, 1855
 Girl he married (The), 1869
 Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon, 1856
 Highlanders in Belgium (The), 1847
 History of India 1850-81
 Jack Manly, his Adventures 1870
 Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate, 1853
 King's Own Borderers (Tho) 1865
 Lady Gwendonwyn (a romance of war) 1881
 (The Cameronians.)
 Lady Wedderburn's Wish (a tale of the Crimean War) 1870
 Laura Everingham, 1857
 Legends of the Black Watch, 1859
 Letty Hydo's Lovers, 1863
 Lucy Arden (a tale of 1715), 1859
 Mary of Lorraine, 1860
 Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange, 1849
 Memoirs of Morley Ashton, 1876
 Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, etc., 1851
 Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose 1858
 Memorials of Edinburgh Castle, 1850
 Morley Ashton, 1876
 Oliver Ellis or the Fusiliers, 1861
 One of the Six Hundred, 1876
 Only an Ensign, 1871
 Phantom Regiment (The), 1856
 Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers, 1854
 Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain, 1816 (His first production)
 Second to None, 1864
 Secret Despatch (Tho) 1868
 Shall I win her? 1874
 Six Years ago, 1877
 Yellow Frigate (The), 1855
 Under the Red Dragon 1872
 Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier, 1850
 White Cockade, or Faith and Fortitude 1867
 GRANT (Rev John), poet, about 1780-1810
 Josiah (a poem, in 13 books), 1837 (Never published)
 Summary of the History of the English Church, etc., 1811-26 (Held in good repute)
 GRANTHAM (Rev Thomas) 1600-1072
 Wife and no Wife (A), or Leah instead of Rachel (a sermon), 1641 (Ordered to be burnt by the common hangman)
 GRANVILLE (George), viscount Lansdowne, poet, etc 1667-1735
 British Enchanters (The), a dramatic poem, 1701
 Gallants (The), a comedy, 1696
 Heroic Love (a tragedy), 1698
 GRATTAN (Henry) political orator, born at Dublin, 1746-1820
 Speeches, posthumous 1822
 (His Life and Times, by his son 1839-46, D O Madden, 1847)
 GRATTAN (Thomas Colley), novelist, dramatist, etc 1796-1864
 Agnes of Mansfeldt
 Ben Nazir (a tragedy), 1827
 Helress of Bruges
 Highways
 History of the Netherlands.
 Jacqueline of Holland
 Legends of the Rhine
 Phillibert (a poetical romance), 1819
 GRAUNT (John) London, 1620-1674
 Bills of Mortality, 1661
 GRAVES (George), naturalist, etc
 British Ornithology 1821
 Monograph of the British Grasses, 1822
 Naturalist's Pocket book (The) 1819
 Ovarium Britannicum 1816
 GRAVES (Rev John), antiquary 1729-1809
 History of Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 1808
 GRAVES (Rev Richard), novelist, of Gloucestershire, 1705-1804
 Euphrosyne, or Amusements on the Road of Life 1776
 Spiritual Quixoto (Tho), a satire on illiterate preachers, 1772
 GRAY M D (Asa) botanist, born at Paris, in New York, U.S., 1810-
 Botany of the United States, 1840
 Elements of Botany, 1836
 Flora of North America, begun 1838 (With Dr Torrey)
 Manual of Botany for the Northern States, 1848
 Pacific Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes 1854
 GRAY (David) poet, Glasgow, 1838-1861
 Lingle (The), and other Poems 1862
 GRAY (John Edward), naturalist 1800-1875
 Bibliography of Zoology and Geology 1852
 Gleanings from the Menagerie and Aviary of Knowsley Hall 1846-50
 Spicilegia Zoologica, 1828-30

- Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum 1810
 Zoological Miscellany, 1835-45
 (His brother George Robert (1808-1872), was also a distinguished naturalist and author of "The Genera of British Birds" etc.)
 GRAY DD (Robert), bishop of Ely, 1702-1794
 Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Secular Authors, 1810
 (An admirable work)
 Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 1790
 Sermons and Discourses, 1703, 1790
 Theory of Dreams 1804
 GRAY (Thomas) poet London 1716-1771
 Rags (The), a Pindaric ode 1757
 Peggy in a Country Churchyard 1740
 Fleet College (an ode) 1742
 Progress of Poetry (a Pindaric ode) 1757
 Spring (an ode) 1751
 (His life by W. Mason, 1775, J. Milford 1814)
 GRAYES (John), orientalist born at Alresford, in Hampshire 1692-1692
 Astronomical quadrans ex Traditione Shah Cheligi Persae 1652
 Rina Tabula Geographica 1652
 Chorasmia et Mawarannabre Descriptio 1650
 Discourse on the Roman Foot and Decarius 1647
 Florentia Linguae Persicae 1648
 Epistolae Celebres ex Traditione Liug Belgii 1650
 Origin and Antiquity of our English Weights and Measures, etc., posthumous 1706
 Peramblographia 1646
 (His sermons by Dr Birch 1737)
 GRILLER (Horace) born at Amherst in New Hampshire U.S., 1811-1872
 History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension etc., 1856
 GRIS (John Richard), *
 History of the English People 1877-79
 Gray Stalks from England and Italy, 1876
 GREEN (Joseph Henry) 1791-1863
 Spiritual Philosophy, 1863
 Vital Dynamics
 GREEN (Matthew), poet 1696-1737
 Splen (The), and other Poems, 1737
 GREEN (Mrs), maiden name Mary Ann Everett
 Wood, born at Sheffield 1818-
 Mary of John Bous (The), 1856
 Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria 1857
 Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, 1846
 Lives of the Princesses of England 1849-57
 N.B.—Mrs Green has calendared several State papers under the direction of the Master of the Rolls
 GREEN (Valentine), antiquary born in Warwickshire 1739-1813
 History and Antiquities of Worcester, 1796
 Supplement containing an account of the discovery of the body of King John in Worcester Cathedral, 1797
 (He also engraved West's "Stoning of St. Stephen," 1776)
 GREENE (George Washington), born in Rhode Island, U.S., 1811-
 American Revolution (The), 1905
 Biographical Studies, 1860
 History and Geography of the Middle Ages, 1860
 Life of General Nathaniel Greene, 1867-69
 GRINER (Robert) dramatist and novelist, born at Norwich, 1660-1692
 Alcida (a play), 1693
 Alfonso, King of Arragon (a comedy), posthumous 1594
 Arbusto King of Denmark (a romance) 1617
 Blacke Bookes Messenger (The), 1592
 Cleonius Amor, 1699
 Iuphues his Censure to Philautus, 1597
 Irenell to Folly, 1591
 Ister Bacon and Ister Bongay (a comedy), 1591
 Greatsword of Wit (a romance), 1692
 Gaydonius 1594
 History of Dorastus and Fannia 1594
 James IV of Scotland (historical play) posthumous 1594
 Looking glass for London, etc (a comedy), posthumous 1594
 Manilla or the Triumph of Pallas (in two parts), 1593
 Menaphon (a romance) 1697
 Morando the Britamoron of Love, 1594
 Myrroure of Modestie (Suzanna and the Elders) 1594
 Never too Late (a lament of the follies and faults of his youth), 1590
 News both from Heaven and Hell, posthumous 1593
 Notable Discovery of Coosnage, 1591
 Orlando Iurioso (a play) posthumous 1591
 Orpharion posthumous 1593
 Pair of Turtledoves (Bellora and Fiddello), a romance, posthumous 1600
 Pandosto, the Triumph of Time (a romance) 1699 (Same as "Dorastus and Fannia")
 Perimedes the Blacksmith (a collection of stories and poems) 1593
 Philomela, the Lady Fitzwalter's Nightingale, 1592
 Planetomachia, 1585
 Quip for an Upstart Courtier (A), 1592
 Repentance of Robert Greene, 1692 (His most valuable prose work)
 Spanish Masquerado (The) 1599
 Vision (Greene's) a lament for the folly of his pen 1592
 (His life by Dyce, 1831)
 GRINER LD (William) orientalist 1800-1831
 Polymetric Lexicon to the Greek Testament, 1829
 GRINER LD (Dora), poetess, etc., 1821-1882
 Camera Obscura, 1876
 Carmina Crucis, 1869
 Christina, 1869
 Colloquia Crucis 1871 (Sequel to the "Two Friends")
 Covenant of Life and Peace, 1867
 Icarus 1866
 John Woolman 1871
 Patience of Hope 1867
 Poems, 1818, 1867
 Stories that might be True, 1851
 Two Friends (The), 1866
 GRIN (William Rathbone), of Manchester, 1809
 Creed of Christendom, 1851
 Enigma of Life, 1872

- Literary and Social Judgments, 1868
 Mistaken Aims of the Artisan Class, 1876
 Rocks Ahead or Warnings of Cassandra 1874
 GREGORY (Dr David), *mathematician*, of Aberdeen, 1661-1708
Astronomia Physica et Geometria Elementa, 1702 (His great work)
Catoptrica et Dioptrica Sphaerica Elementa, 1695
Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum 1684
 (He left a MS on the Catenary)
 GREGORY, D.D (George), born in Ireland, 1754-1808
Dictionary of Sciences and Arts, 1806
Economy of Nature, 1796
History of the Christian Church (A), 1795
Life of Thomas Chatterton, 1789
 GREGORY (James) *mathematician*, of Aberdeenshire, 1636-1676
Exercitationes Geometricae 1668
Geometria pars Universalis, 1668
Great and New Art of weighing Vanity, etc (The), 1672
Optica Promota, 1663
Vera Circuli et Hyperbolae Quadratura, 1667
 GREGORY, M.D (James), born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 1753-1821
Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, 1776-82
Essays, 1792
 GREGORY (John), *orientalist*, born at Amersham in Buckinghamshire, 1607-1646
Notes and Observations on Passages of Scripture, 1646
Posthuma 1649-50
 GREGORY, M.D (John George), born at Aberdeen, in Scotland 1724-1773
Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, etc 1765
Elements of the Practice of Physic, 1772
Father's Legacy to his Daughters (A), posthumous 1793
 (His Life, by Mr Tytler (Lord Woodhouselee), 1788, W Smellie, 1800)
 GREGORY, LL.D (Olinthus Gilbert), *mathematician*, born in Huntingdonshire, 1774-1841
Elements of Trigonometry 1816
Evidence, Doctrine, and Duties of the Christian Religion, 1810
Life of Robert Hall, 1833
Treatise on Astronomy, 1802
Treatise on Mechanics 1806
 (His Life, by Hall, 1849)
 GREGSON (Matthew), *antiquary*, about 1776-1837
History and Antiquities of Lancaster, 1817
 GRENVILLE (George), *statesman*, 1702-1770
Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England etc, 1767
 GRENVILLE (Robert Kaye), *botanist*, of Scotland
Algæ Britannicæ, 1830
Flora Edinensis, 1824
Scottish Cryptogamic Flora (The) 1822 (A good supplement to Sowerby's *English Botany*)
 GRESWELL (Edward), *chronologist* born at Denton in Lancashire 1797-1869
Fast! Temporis Catholic! 1852
Origines Kalendarie Hellenicæ, 1862
Origines Kalendarie Italianæ 1854
Prolegomena ad Harmoniam Evangelicam, 1840
 GREVILLE (Fulke) See p 1157, BROOKE
 GREVILLE (Robert Kaye), *botanist*, born at Durham 1794-1866
Algæ Britannicæ, 1830
Flora Edinensis, 1824
Scottish Cryptogamic Flora, 1823-28
 GREW (Nehemiah), *naturalist*, born at Coventry, 1628-1711
Anatomy of Plants, 1682
Cosmologia Sacra, 1701
Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants, 1673
Museum Regalis Societatis, 1681
 GRÆR (Sir George), 1812-
Journals of Discovery in Australia, 1841
Polynesian Mythology of New Zealand, 1855
Proverbial Sayings of New Zealand, 1858
 GREY D.D (Richard), born at Newcastle, 1694-1731
Memoria Technica 1730
 GREY (William), about 1600-1660
Chorographia, or a Survey of Newcastle upon Tyne, 1649
 GREY LL.D (Rev Zachary), *controversialist*, of Yorkshire, 1687-1766
Attempt towards the Character of Charles I, 1738
Church of England vindicated, 1740
Critical, Historical and Explanatory Notes on Shakespeare, 1754
Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans 1736-39
History of the Donatists 1741
Ministry of Dissenters Null and Void, 1725
Papery in its Proper Colours, 1750
 GRIFFIN (Gerald) *novelist*, 1803-1840
Collegians (The), 1828
Glisipus (a tragedy), 1842
Hollandtide, 1827
Rivals (The), 1830
Tales of the Five Senses 1832
Tales of the Munster Festivals, 1827
Tracy's Ambition, 1830
 (His Memoirs, by Dr D Griffin, 1857)
 GRIMOALD (Nicholas), *poet*, 1519-1562, the second writer of blank verse in the English language, lord Surrey being the first
Archipropheta (a Latin tragedy) 1548
John the Baptist (a tragedy) 1548
 GRISHAWKE (Rev Thomas Shuttleworth, 1777-1850
Life of Cowper 1835
Life of Leigh Richmond 1828
 GRISWOLD D.D (Rufus Wilmot), New York, US 1815-1857
Cnriotics of American Literature, 1851
Female Poets of America, 1849
Prose Writers of America (The), 1847
 GROSE (Francis), *antiquary*, Middlesex, 1731-1791
Antiquities of England and Wales, 1773-87
Antiquities of Scotland, 1789-91
Antiquities of Ireland, posthumous 1791-95
Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 1785
Humorous Advertisements (to attain beauty, health, honour, and riches), 1785

- Local Proverbs and Popular Superstitions, 1787
- Military Antiquities 1786-88
- Olio (The), posthumous 1792
- Rules for drawing Caricatures 1788
- Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons, 1786, supplement 1789
- Views of the Antiquities in England and Wales, 1773-76
- Views of the Antiquities in Ireland, posthumous 1794
- Views of the Antiquities in Scotland, 1785
- GROSS, M.D. (Samuel D.), of Pennsylvania, U.S., 1805-
- American Medical Biography, 1861
- Diseases and Injuries of the Bones, etc., 1830
- Diseases, etc., of the Urinary Organs, 1851
- Elements of Pathological Anatomy, 1839
- Foreign Bodies in the Air passages, 1850
- Manual of Military Surgery, 1861
- Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases, 1853
- System of Surgery, 1859
- GROSSFESTE (Robert), bishop of Lincoln, 1175-1253
- Castle of Love first printed 1849
- De Cessatione Legalium, printed 1652
- Treatise of Husbandry, printed by Wynkyn de Worde
- (His Life, by Bardney, Pegge, 1761)
- GROTE (George) historian, born at Clayhill, in Kent, 1794-1871
- Aristotle 1873
- Essentials of Parliamentary Reform, 1831
- History of Greece, 1846-56
- Plato and the other Companions of Sokrates, 1865
- (His Life, by his widow, 1873)
- GROTE (John), philosopher, born at Beckenham, in Kent, 1813-1866
- Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy, 1870
- Exploratio Philosophica, 1865
- GROVE (Henry), nonconformist, 1683-1738
- Sermons and Tracts, posthumous 1741-42
- System of Moral Philosophy, posthumous 1749-50
- Works, posthumous 1740
- GROVE (Joseph), *-1764
- History of the Life and Times of Cardinal Wolsey, 1742-44
- Lives of all the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, 1761
- Two Dialogues in the Elysian Fields, etc., 1761
- GROVE (Matthew) about 1559-1635
- Historie of Pelops and Hippodamia (a poem), 1587
- Witty Proverbs, Pithy Sentences, and Wise Similes, 1638
- GROVE (The Hon. Sir William Robert), born at Swansea in Wales, 1811-
- On the Correlation of Physical Forces, 1846 (A standard work)
- Progress of Physical Science, etc., 1842
- Voltaire Ignition, and the Decomposition of Water, etc., 1847 (A Bakerian lecture)
- GUILD (Rev. William), of Scotland, 1686-1657
- Antidote against Popery, 1639
- Harmonie of all the Prophets, 1619
- Ignis Fatuus, or the Life fire of Purgatorie, 1625
- Issachar a Assie haying under a Double Burden, 1622
- Limbo a Battery, 1630
- Moses unveiled, 1620
- New Sacrifice of Christian Incense (The), 1603
- Novelty of Popery proved out of themselves, 1656
- Only Way of Salvation (The), 1608
- Popish Glorifying in Antiquitie turned to their Shame, 1626
- Scaled Book opened (The), 1650
- Throne of David (The), 1659
- (His Life, by Dr. Shirreffs)
- GUILFORD (Francis North) 1637-1685
- Philosophical Essay on Music, 1677
- GULLIN (John), heraldic writer, born in Herefordshire, 1605-1621
- Display of Heraldry, 1610 (Still a standard work)
- GUNTER (Rev. Edmund), of Hertfordshire, 1581-1626
- Canon Triangulorum, 1620
- Description and Use of H. M. Dials, 1624
- Of the Sector, Cross staff, etc., 1624
- (Gunter's chain in surveying, 1624)
- GUTHRIE (Symon) antiquary born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, 1642-1710
- History of the Church of Peterborough, 1656
- GURNELL (William), of Lavenham, in Suffolk, 1617-1670
- Christian in Complete Armour (The), 1656-58
- GURNER (Hudson), poet and antiquary, 1774-1861
- Cupid and Psyche
- Observations on the Bayeux Tapestry, 1817
- GURNER (Joseph), stenographer The original author of "Brachygraphy, or an Easy and Compendious System of Shorthand," but the system was considerably improved in 1753 by Thomas Gurney, to whom it is generally ascribed Thomas Gurney lived 1705-1770
- GURNER (Joseph John) philanthropist, born at Earlham, near Norwich, 1788-1847
- Essays on the Evidences of Christianity, 1827
- Notes on Prison Discipline, 1819
- Observations on the Religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends 1824
- Winter in the West Indies 1840
- (His Life, by Braithwaite 1861)
- GURRIE (James Cargill), poet, born at Airnie fowl Farm, in Scotland, 1814-
- First False Step (The), 1854
- My Lost Love, etc., 1865
- Rowena (a semi-dramatic poem in blank verse), 1871
- Summer Flowers, 1867
- Vale of Stathmore (in prose), 1875
- Village Scenes (a descriptive poem), 1851
- (His first production)
- Wedded Love, 1859
- Woodland Echoes (poems and songs), 1878
- *. Several Scotch songs of great merit
- GUTHRIE, D.D. (Thomas), Presbyterian minister, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1803-1873
- Christ and the Inheritance of Saints, 1858
- City (The) its Sins and Sorrows, 1857
- Gospel in Lzchiel (The), 1855

- Plea for Drunkards etc., 1856
 Plea for Ragged Schools, 1847
 Seed time and Harvest of Ragged Schools 1862
 Way of Life (The), 1862
GUTHRIE (William), *historian*, born at Brechin in Scotland, 1703-1770
 Geographical Grammar, 1770
 History of England 1744-1750
 History of Scotland, 1767
 History of the World, 1784-67 (With John Gray)
GUYSE, D D (John), *Independent minister*, 1680-1761
 Practical Lxxpositor (of the New Testament), 1739-52
GWILLIM (Sir Henry), *-*
 Collection of Aets and Records, 1801 (Much esteemed)
GWILT (Joseph), *architect*, London 1784-1833
 Encyclopædia of Architecture, 1842
 Notitia Architectonica Italiana, 1818
 Rudiments of Architecture 1837
 Rudiments of Grammar of the Anglo Saxon Tongue, 1829
 Scicography or Rules for the Projection of Shadows, 1822
 Treatise on Arches, 1811
 (He also translated *Vitruvius* 1826)
HABBERTON (John), born at Brooklyn, U.S., 1842-
 Canoeing in Kannekia 1878 (With C L Norton)
 Helen's Babies, 1878 (Very large sale)
 Other People's Children, 1877
 Some Folks, 1877
HAININGTON (William), *poet and historian*, bishop of Worcestershire, 1605-1645
 Castara (love songs, in three parts), 1634
 History of Edward IV 1640
 Queen of Arragon (a trag-comedy) 1640
HACKET D D (John) bishop of Lichfield, etc., London, 1592-1670
 Century of Sermons 1675
 Christian Consolations 1671
 Life of Archbishp Williams, 1692 (Said to be "the worst written book in the language")
 (His Life, by T Plume D D, 1676)
HADDON LL D (Walter) of Buckinghamshire, 1516-1572
 Cantabrigienses, sive Exhortatio ad Literas, 1552
 Luenbrationes, 1567 (With sir John Cheke)
 Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticorum, 1567
HAGGARD LL D (John) *-*
 Reports in the High Court of Admiralty, 1822-38, in the Consistory Court 1823 in the Ecclesiastical Courts, 1827-32, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1820 (Very valuable)
HAINES (Sir David Dalrymple lord), *antiquary*, born at Edinburgh 1726-1792
 Annals of Scotland 1776-79 (His chief work)
 Canons of the Church of Scotland, etc., 1769
 David's Hmnel vita, 1787
 Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Church of Scotland 1769
 Life of John Barclay, Mark Alexander Boyd, George Leslie, John Hamilton, S r James Ramsay, and (in MS) of Montrose
 Remains of Christian Antiquity, 1776-80
HAKE (Edward) *poet*, about 1552-1612
 Pouchstone of Wittes (Tho), 1589
HAKEWELL (Rev George) 1679-1649
 Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, 1627
 Scutum Regum, 1612
HAKLUYT (Rev Richard) *historian*, of Herefordshire, 1553-1616
 Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America 1592
 Four Voyages to Florida, 1587
 Historic of the West Indies (in Latin), translated by Saunders, 1818
 Principal Navigations and Discoveries of the English Nation, 1689, supplement compiled from his MSS, 1812 (Very valuable)
HALDANE (Robert), of Aubrey, 1764-1842
 Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation 1816
 Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, 1835
 (His Life, by Alexander Haldane, the enlarged edition, 1852)
HALE (Edward Everett), *Unitarian minister*, U.S., 1822-
 Daily Bread, and other Stories, 1870
 Margaret Perceval in America, 1850
 Rosary (The), 1848
 Sketches of Christian History, 1850
HALF (Sir Matthew), born at Alderley, in Gloucestershire, 1609-1678
 Analysis of the Law, 1739
 Contemplations, 1676
 Historia Placitorum Coronæ, 1739
 History of the Common Law, 1713
 Pleas of the Crown, 1678
 (His Life by bishop Burnet, 1682, Rosecoe, 1830, Dr Williams, 1835)
HALF (Mrs), maiden name Sarah Josepha Buell *poetess and novelist*, born at Newport, in New Hampshire, U.S., 1785-1879
 Flora's Interpreter, 1830
 Genius of Oblivion (The), and other Poems, 1823 (Her first work)
 Northwood, a Tale of New England 1827
 Woman's Record 1854 (Sketches of distinguished women from the creation)
HALES (John), "The Ever-Memorable," born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1584-1656
 Golden Remains, 1659
 (His Life, by Des Maizeaux, 1719)
HALES, D D (Stephen), *natural philosopher*, born at Beekesbourn, in Kent, 1677-1761
 Hemmistics 1733
 Vegetable Staticks, 1727 (His best known work)
HALES (Dr William), *chronologist and mathematician* *-1831
 Analysis Aqutionnm, 1784
 Analysis Fluxionum 1800
 New Analysis of Chronology, 1809-14 (His best-known work)
 Sonorum Doctrina Rationalis et Experimentalis, 1778
HALIBURTON D C L (Thomas Chandler), *author*, born at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, 1796-1865
 Americans at Home (The), 1854

- Sketches of Irish Character, 1828 (Her first production)
 Stories of the Irish Peasantry, 1840
 Tales of Woman's Trials, 1834
 Uncle Horace (a novel), 1835
 Uncle Sam's Money-box (For the young)
 Union Jack, 1863
 White Boy (The), a novel, 1845
 Woman's Story (A), 1857
 HALL, D D (Thomas) *nonconformist* 1610-1605
 Loathsomeness of Long Hair, with an Appendix against Painting, Spots, Naked Backs, and Exposed Bosoms, 1656
 Funebria Florae 1660
 Vindictae Literarum, 1655
 HALLAM (Arthur Henry), London, 1811-1834
 Remains in Verse and Prose posthumous 1862 (This is the "A H H" of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*)
 HALLAM, D C L (Henry), *philosophic historian*, born at Windsor, 1777-1859
 Constitutional History of England, 1827
 History of the Middle Ages 1848
 Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries, 1837-39
 View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, 1818 (His chief work)
 HALLE (Edward) *chronicler*, contemporary with Henry VIII
 Chronicle from Henry IV to Henry VIII, 1548
 HALLUCK (Fitz Green), *poet*, born at Guildford, U S, 1795-1867
 Fanny (a satire in the metre of *Don Juan*), 1849 (His longest poem)
 Poems 1827, 1835
 Twilight, 1818 (His first poem)
 (His Life by F S Cozzens, 1868)
 HALLOCK (Henry Wager), born in New York State, U S, 1819-1872
 Elements of Military Art and Science, 1846
 International Law, 1861
 HALLER, L L D (Edmund) *astronomer*, born at Haggerston near London 1656-1742
 Catalogus Stellarum Australium, 1679
 Circulation of the Vapours of the Sea, 1691
 General Chart showing the Variation of the Compass, etc., 1692
 Tabulae Astronomicae, posthumous 1749
 HALLIDAY (Andrew) *dramatist*, etc., 1830-1877
 Everyday Papers, 1864
 Sunnyside Papers, 1866
 Town and Country, 1866
 * * For his plays see APPENDIX III
 HALLIDAY, M D (Sir Andrew), *historian*, born at Dunfermline, in Scotland 1810-1840
 Annals of the House of Brunswick, 1820
 Annals of the House of Hanover, 1826
 Memoir of the Campaign of 1815, published 1816
 Observations on Emphysema, 1807
 HALLIFAX, D D (Samuel), 1733-1790
 Analysis of Butler's Analogy
 Analysis of the Roman Civil Law, 1774 (Once a standard book in the University of Cambridge)
 HALLIWELL (James Orchard) *archaeologist*, Chelsea, 1820-
 Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 1817 (A standard work)
 Life and Works of Shakespeare, 1851-61
 Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales 1849
 HALY BURTON (Rev Thomas) called "The Holy Halyburton," of Scotland 1674-1712
 Great Concern of Salvation (The) posthumous 1821
 Natural Religion Insensible, etc., posthumous 1714
 Sermons (Ten) on the Lord's Supper, posthumous 1722
 (His Memoirs, by himself, 1715, by D Young 1824)
 HAMILTON (Phillip Gilbert), born at Lancashire in Lancashire, 1834-
 Contemporary French Painters, 1867
 Etching and Engraving, 1868
 Harry Blount (a story for boys), 1875
 Intellectual Life (The), 1872
 Isles of Loch Awe, and other Poems, 1855
 Life of Turner (the artist), 1878
 Modern Frenchmen, 1878
 Painter's Camp in the Highlands (A), 1862
 Rome in 1849 (a series of articles), 1849-50
 Round my House, 1876
 Sylvan Year (The), 1876
 Unknown River (The), 1871
 Wenderholme (a story of Lancashire, etc.) 1869
 HAMILTON (Alexander) *statesman*, born in the Island of Nevis, one of Lesser Antilles, 1757-1804
 Federalist (The), begun 1787
 Works (in 7 vols.), edited by his son, 1851
 HAMILTON (Anthony, count de), born in Ireland, 1646-1720
 Contes de Fée, posthumous 1805 (Charming tales)
 Memoires du Comte de Grammont (a faithful delineation of the court of Charles II)
 HAMILTON (Elizabeth), born at Belfast, in Ireland 1758-1816
 Agrippina, 1803
 Cottagers of Glenhurnie, 1808
 Letters of a Hindoo Rajah (a covert satire on English manners and customs) 1796
 Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education, 1801-2
 Memoirs of the Life of Agrippina, 1811
 Memoirs of Modern Philosophers, 1800
 (Her Life, by Miss Benger 1818)
 HAMILTON (Lady), maiden name Emma Hart, the favorite of Lord Nelson, 1761-1815
 Attitudes after the Antique, 1807
 Memoirs, with Illustrative Anecdotes of Contemporaries 1815
 HAMILTON (George Baillic), 1798-1850
 Codex Criticus of the Hebrew Bible, 1821
 Introduction to the Study of the Hebrew Scriptures, 1814 (A very learned work)
 Observations on the Roman Catholic English Bible, 1826
 HAMILTON (Hugh), bishop of Ossory, *mathematician*, 1729-1805
 De Sectionibus Conicis Tractatus Geometricus, 1758 (A valuable work)
 Existence and Attributes of the Supreme Being, 1792
 (Works, with Life, 1809)
 HAMILTON, D D (John), *secular priest*, about 1540-1610
 Ane Catholik and Faclic Traictise draulin out

- of the Halle Scriptures on the Real and Corporal Presence of Crysts Pretions Bodle and Blude in the Sacrament of the Alter, 1581
(His Life, by lord Halles, 1784)
HAMILTON (Captain Thomas) 1789-1842
Annals of the Peninsular Campaign, 1819
Cyril Thornton (a novel), 1827
Men and Manners in America, 1833
HAMILTON, K B (Sir William), of Scotland, 1730-1803
Antiquities Ltrusques, Greeques, et Romaines 1766 (A splendid work) A sequel, 1791-95
Campi Phlegreæ, 1776-77, supplement, 1779
Observations on Mount Vesuvius 1772
HAMILTON (Sir William), metaphysician, born at Glasgow, in Scotland, 1788-1856
Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, 1852
Lectures on Metaphysics, posthumous 1859-1861
HAMILTON (William Gerard) better known as "Single speech Hamilton," 1729-1796
Parliamentary Logick, 1803 (His famous speech is appended)
** Somo bavo fathered *Junius's Letters* on William Gerard Hamilton
HAMILTON, LL D (Sir William Rowan), *mathe-
matician*, Dublin, 1805-1865
Elements of Quaternions, 1866
General Method in Dynamics (A), 1834
Lectures on Quaternions, 1853
Theory of Systems of Rays, 1823
HAMMETT (Samuel), born at Jewett City, in Connecticut 1816-
Stray Yankee in Texas (A) 1853
Wonderful Adventures of Captain Priest (The), 1854
HAMMOND, D D (Henry), born at Chertsey, in Middlesex, 1605-1660
Paranasis, printed separate from his Works, 1841
Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament, 1653 (A celebrated work)
(His Life, by bishop Fell, 1661, R Fulman, 1684)
HAMMOND (James) poet, 1710-1742 (Son of Anthony Hammond also a poet, called the "Silver-tongued")
Love Elegies (once very popular, written between 1731 and his death, but first published by lord Chesterfield in 1743 They are contained in vol 49 of Johnson's *British Poets*)
HAMMOND (William Alexander), born at Anna-
polis, U S, 1828-
Insanity in its Relation to Crime, 1873
Medico legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland 1870
Military Hygiene, 1863
Over Mental Work, etc., 1878
Physics and Physiology of Sleep (The), 1870
Sleep and its Nervous Derangement, 1869
Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System, 1871
HAMPTON (Renn Dickson), bishop of Hereford, born in Barbadoes, 1793-1869
Fathers of Greek Philosophy, 1862
Lectures Introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy, 1835
Philosophical Evidence of Christianity, 1827
Scholastic Philosophy in its Relation to Christian Theology, 1833
HANNAFORD (Samuel), *botanist* 1828
Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns in the Neighbourhood of Totnes, in Devonshire, 1851
Jottings in Anstralias, or Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria, 1856
Wild Flowers of Tasmania, 1866
HANNAY (James), *novelist*, born at Dumfries, 1827-1873
Biscuits and Grog, 1848
Characters and Criticisms, 1845
Claret Cup (A) 1818
Course of English Literature, 1866
Lustace Conyers, 1855
Hearts are Trumps, 1849
King Dohls, 1848
Satire and Satirists, 1854
Singleton Fontenoy, 1850
Sketches in Ultramarine, 1853
Studies on Thackeray, 1869
Three Hundred Years of a Norman House, 1866
HANWAY (Jonas), *philanthropist*, born at Ports-
mouth, 1712-1786
Farmer Trueman
Journal, 1756-57
Historical Account of British Trade over the Caspian Sea, etc., 1753
Virtue in Humble Life, 1774
(His Life, by Pugh, 1787)
HARDIMAN (J—) **
History of the Town and County of Galway, 1820 (A valuable work He also published two volumes of "Irish Minstrelsy")
HARDING (James Duffield), born at Deptford, 1798-1863
Lessons on Art, 1849
Lessons on Trees, 1850
Park and Forest, 1841-
Principles and Practice of Art, 1845
HARDING (John), *historian*, 1378-1468
Chronicle in Metro for the Begynnyng of Englad unto yo Reigne of Edwarde IV, 1543
HARDY (Thomas), *novelist*, of Dorsetshire 1840-
Laodicean (A), 1881
Far from the Madding Crowd, 1874 (His best novel)
Hand of Ethelberta (The), 1876
Pair of Blue Eyes (A), 1873
Return of the Native, 1877
Under the Greenwood Tree (a rural tale), 1872 (His first novel)
HARDY (Sir Thomas Duffus), *antiquary*, 1804-1878
Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors, etc., 1843
Description of the Close Rolls in the Tower of London, 1833
** He edited several of the MS Records under the Master of the Rolls, the Introduction to the *Monumenta Historica Britanica*, 1848, and the *Willelmi Malmesburiensis Gesta*, 1840, for the "English Historical Society"
HARE (Augustus John Cuthbert), born at the Villa Strozzi, in Rome, 1834-
Cities of Northern and Central Italy, 1875
Days near Rome, 1874
Epitaphs for Country Churchyards, 1856

- Memorials of a Quiet Life, 1872
 Walks in London, 1877
 Walks in Rome 1870
 Wanderings in Spain 1872
 Winter in Mentone (A) 1861
 * * Also Murray's Handbooks for Berkshire, 1860, Buckinghamshire 1860, Durham, 1863, Northumberland, 1863, and Oxford, 1860
- HARE, D.D. (Francis), bishop of Chichester, 1665-1740 He is known as the opponent of Hoadly, bishop of Bangor in the famous Bangorian controversy 'My kingdom is not of this World' 1717 Hoadly maintained that Christ never delegated His authority to any man, and that "Apostolic succession is not scriptural The controversy is more distinguished for "shuffling" and ill temper than anything else
- HARE (Rev Julius Charles), born at Horstmonceur, in Sussex 1796-1855
 Guesses at Truth, 1827 (With A W Hare)
 Memoir of John Sterling 1848
 Mission of the Comforter, 1846
 Victory of Faith 1847
 Vindication of Luther 1851
- HARGRAVES (Edmund Hammond), born at Gosport, in Hampshire 1815—Australia and Its Gold fields, 1855
- HARRINGTON (Sir John), poet born at Kelston, near Bath, in Somersetshire, 1561-1612
 Apologie (An), 1596
 1 pigrams (in four books) posthumous 1616
 History of Polindor and Fiostella, with other Poems posthumous 1651
 Metamorphosis of Ajax 1596
 Nugæ Antiquæ (papers in prose and verse), posthumous 1769
 Schools of Salerno (The) in 10 line stanzas, 1609
 Translation into English verse of *Orlando Furioso* 1591
 Ulysses upon Ajax 1596
 View of the State of the Church of England, (an attack on the bishops) 1608
- HARRIS (Thomas) Oxford 1560-1621
 Artis Analytica Praxis, 1631
 Report of the New found Land of Virginia, 1693
- HARRIS (Rev Thomas) *Independent minister*, born at Norwich 1715-1788
 Observations on Various Passages of Scripture, 1764
 (His Memoir, by Dr A Clarke, 1816)
- HARRISS (Rev William), of Hampshire 1790-1869
 Boyle Lecture, 1822.
 Memoir of Mary R. Mitford, 1870
 Welcome and Farewell (a tragedy), 1837
- HARPSFELD LL.D. (Nicholas), *Roman Catholic priest*, *—1583
 Dialogi Sex contra Summi Pontificatus, 1566
 Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica, posthumous 1622
- HARRIES M.D. (Walter), born at Gloucester, 1647-1709
 De Morbis Acutis Infantum 1694
 Pharmacologia Anti Empirica, 1693
- HARRINGTON, M.D. (Henry), *musical composer*, 1729-1816
 Nugæ Antiquæ, 1769
- HARRINGTON (James) born at Upton in Northamptonshire 1611-1677
 Oceana (an ideal republic) 1556 (Dugald Stewart calls it "one of the boasts of English literature")
 Political Discourses, 1660
 (His Life by Toland, 1771)
- HARRIS (Benjamin) 18th century
 Ghost of Moll King, or a Night at Derry's, 1785
 List of Covent-Garden Ladies, or the New Atlantis (an annual), commenced in 1760, suppressed in 1793
- HARRIS, LL.D. (George), 1809—
 Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, 1847
 Philosophical Treatise on the Nature and Constitution of Man, 1870 (Highly esteemed.)
- HARRIS (James) born at Salisbury 1709-1780
 Hermes, 1751 (A learned work on language and grammar)
 Philological Inquiries, posthumous 1781
 Philosophical Arrangements 1775
 Treatises on (1) Art (2) Music, Poetry, and Painting, (3) Happiness 1765
 (His Life by his son, the earl of Malmesbury, 1801)
- HARRIS, D.D. (John), 1667-1719
 History of Kent 1719
 Lexicon Technicum, 1701-10 (His chief work.)
 Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca, 1705
- HARRIS D.D. (John) *Independent minister*, of Devonshire, 1802-1856
 Great Teacher (The) 1835
 Mammon, 1836
 Pre-Adamite Lark (The) 1847
- HARRIS (Moses), *naturalist*, 1735-1806
 Aurelian (The), 1768
 English Lepidoptera 1775
 Exposition of English Insects, 1776
- HARRIS D.D. (Thaddæus Mason) born in Boston, U.S. 1768-1842
 Natural History of the Bible, 1820 (A valuable work)
- HARRIS (Walter) 18th century
 Hibernica, 1770 (Interesting and valuable)
 History and Antiquities of Dublin 1766
 History of William Prince of Nassau and Orange (William III.) 1749
 Histiographarum Alforumque Scriptorum Hibernicæ Commentarium (Irish authors), 1736
 N.B.—His father, Walter Harris, M.D., lived 1647-1725, and wrote several medical works
- HARRIS, D.D. (William) *biographer* 1720-1770
 Life and Writings of Charles I., 1769
 Life of Charles II., 1766
 Life of Oliver Cromwell, 1762
 Life and Writings of James I of Great Britain, 1753
 Life of Hugh Peters 1751
- HARRIS (William), 1765-1829
 Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1809 (A most useful work)
- HARRISON (Frederic), London 1831—
 Meaning of History (The), 1862
 Order and Progress 1875

- HARRY called 'The Blind Harry,' *minstrel* about 1440-1493
 Life of Wallace (an historical rhyming epic, in 11 books) 1493
- HARRY, R.A. (Solomon Alexander), born at Plymouth in Devonshire, 1806—
 Cour de Lion et Saladin, 1835. Columbus when a boy conceives the idea of the New World. Pizarro sucking the poison from Edwards' Arm, 1838. The Election of the Law, 1839. English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion, 1871. Giacomo Gerinal refusing to enter into Compact with Bermondo Tiepolo 1832. Hannah the Mother of Samuel 1837. Harry receiving intelligence of his Son's Subversion 1839. The Hoarder, 1831. Inventions, 1824 (his first exhibit) The Introduction of St. John's Baptistry 1840. Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II. Isaac of York in the Dungeon of Front de Brant, 1830. Milton visiting Galileo in Prison, St. Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father 1835. The Three Inventors of Printing. Wolf and Buckingham 1834.
- HARRY (Francis Brett), poet and tale-writer, born at Albany U.S., 1839
 Condensed Novels, 1857
 Last and Worst Poems, 1871
 Gabriel Contoy (a novel), 1874
 Heathen China (The), a poem, 1867
 Histories of Red Dog (An), 1873
 Jeff Friggs a Love-story, 1870
 Luck of Roaring Camp and other Sketches, 1870 (Luck of Roaring Camp is by far his best sketch)
 Mrs. Shaggs a Husband, 1872.
 Poems 1870
 Poetical Works, 1871
 Songs of a Minstrel 1872
 Tuller of Table Mountain, 1879
- HARRY (Herbert Walter), 1700-1774
 Essay on Satire, 1730
 History of Gustavus Adolphus, 1759 (The best military biography in the language)
 Poems on several Occasions, 1727
- HATFIELD, M.D. (David), mental philosopher, born at Armley in York-shire 1705-1757
 Observations on Man 1749 (In high esteem) (His Life by his son, 1791)
- HATFIELD (Samuel), a naturalized Englishman, 1646-1670
 Compleat Husbandman (The) 1654
 Considerations concerning England and Reformation 1647
 Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders 1651
- HATFIELD (Peter Charles Henry), antiquary, born at Poxley in Shropshire, 1802-1865
 Ancient Metrical Tales 1829
 Lectures on Rarities in the University of Cambridge 1829
 Feudal and Military Antiquities of Northumbria and etc., 1854
 Historical Memorials of Northampton, 1843
 Home of the Working-Man, 1856
 Shropshire Antiquary, 1841
 Sepulchral Remains in Northamptonshire
- HATFIELD, R.A. (Sir George) born in the neighbourhood of Strirling, in Scotland, 1805-1876
- Battle of Brimlog, Columbus discovering America, Covenanters preaching, The Curriers, The First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's
- HATFIELD M.D. (Gideon) of Surrey, 1625-1700
 Ars Curandi Morbos Expectatione 1689
 De Vanitibus, Dolis, et Mendaciis Medicorum, 1693
- HATFIELD (Richard), astrologer, about 1510-1610
 Astrological Discourse on the Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, 1542 (This tract threw the whole Kingdom into a panic. All looked with consternation for the fatal Sunday, April 28 1583)
 Philadelphus, or a Defence of Brute, etc., 1593
- HATFIELD M.D. (William) born at Folkestone in Kent 1578-1657
 Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus 1623 (An immortal treatise on the Circulation of the Blood)
 Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium, 1631
 Exercitationes de Anatomia de Circulatione Sanguinis etc., 1619
 (His Life by Dr. Willis, 1647, Dr. Lawrence, 1766)
- HATFIELD D.D. (Edward) a Unitarian minister of Lancashire 1723-1794
 Biographica Classica, 1778
 Introduction to the Study of the New Testament, 1767-71
 Translation of the New Testament 1768
 View of Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics 1775
- HATFIELD (Edmund), born at Hawley, in Kent, 1732-1812
 History of Canterbury, 1801
 History of Kent, 1774-99
- HATFIELD (Warren) governor general of India, born at Daylesford, in Worcestershire, 1732-1819
 Narrative of the Insurrection in the Zemen-dary of Benares, 1782
 (His Life, by G. H. Glegg, 1811. Macaulay wrote an essay on him)
- HATTON (Sir Christopher), born at Holdenby, 1610-1691
 Treatise concerning Statutes etc., 1677
 (His Life by Sir N. H. Nicholas)
- HATTON (Joseph), novelist etc., born at Andover, in Hampshire, 1679—
 Against the Stream, 1866
 Bitter-Sweets (a love story), 1865
 Christopher Keurick (a novel), 1867
 Clyde (a novel, dramatized), 1874
 Cruel London 1878
 In the Lap of Fortune, 1872
 Pit and Pitmen in The Graphic, 1861
 Queen of Bohemia (The), 1877-78
 Tallants of Barton (The), 1867
 Valley of Apples (The), 1871
- HATTON (Joseph L.), musical composer, born at Liverpool, 1816—
 Pascal Bruno (an opera), 1844
 Rose, or Love's Ransom (an opera), 1864
 Queen of the Thames (The), an operetta, 1844
 *• About 200 songs, part-songs, glees, etc.

- HAUGHTON** (William), *dramatic writer*, about 1558-1610
 Englishmen for my Money (a comedy) 1596
 Pleasant Comedie of Patient Grissill, 1603
 (It seems that the former of these two comedies was by Thomas Haughton. There are three editions of it in the British Museum. Whether Thomas and William are the same person, or brothers, is uncertain.)
- HAUGSTEN** (P—), *poet*, 17th century
 Ad Populum (a poem), 1614
 Rival Friends (The), a comedy, 1632
 Senile Odium (a Latin comedy) 1633
- HARLOCK** (Sir Henry), born at Bishop-Wearmouth, in Durham, 179.-1857
 History of the Ava Campaigns 1827
 (His Life by J T Headley 1859, Dr W Brock, J C Marsham, 1860)
- HARRIS**, M D (Clifton), 17th century. He discovered the "Haversian Canals" in Bone Osteologia-Nova, 1691 (Long a standard work.)
- HAWTHORN** (Rev Hugh Reginald) born at Igham in Surrey, 1838-
 Amy Arnold, 1863
 Arrows in the Air, 1878
 Ashes to Ashes, 1875
 Current Coin (essays on current topics) 1876
 Music and Morals, 1871
 Pet (for children) 1874
 Poets in the Pulpit, 1886
 Shakespeare and the Stage, 1878
 Speech in Season, 1874
 Thoughts for the Times, 1872
 War (a sermon), 1878
 Worship and Praise (a sermon), 1872
 Unsectarian Family Prayers 1874
- HAWTHORN** (Mrs) maiden name Mary Eliza *
 Art of Beauty, 1877
 Art of Decoration, 1881
 Art of Dress 1879
 Chaucer for Children, 1876
 Chaucer for Schools, 1880
- HAWES** (Stephen) *poet*, 1483-1512
 Comfort of Lovers (printed by W de Worde)
 Conversion of Sewers (a poem in octave stanzas) 1509
 Example of Vertu (a poem), printed 1530
 Joyfull Medytacyon, etc (printed by Wynkyn de Worde)
 Passee-Tyme of Pleasure (The) an allegorical poem, printed 1517
 Temple of Glasse (The) a poem, also attributed to John Lydgate
- HAWKER**, D D (Robert), 1753-1827
 Commentary on the Bible 1808
 Poor Man's Commentary, 1822
 Poor Man's Commentary on the Psalms, 1846
 Portion (Morning and Evening), 1845 (His best known work.)
- HAWKESWORTH**, LL D (John), London, 1715-1773
 Adventurer (The) 1752-54
 Voyages of Byron Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, 1773 (He received £6000 for the copyright of this book.)
- HAWKINS** (Benjamin Waterhouse), *naturalist*, London, 1807-
 Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep 1865
 Atlas of Elementary Anatomy, 1865 (With Huxley)
- Elements of Form, 1842
 Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame 1860
 Popular Comparative Anatomy, 1840
- HAWKINS** (Sir John) *historian of music*, London, 1719-1789
 General History of Music, 1776 (Much esteemed.)
 Life of Dr Johnson, 1787
- HAWKS**, D D (Fraucls Lister), born at Newborn, U.S., 1798-1866
 Aurlenlar Confession in the Protestant Church, 1860
 Commodore Perry's Expedition to the China Sea and Japan, 1852-54
 Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States 1836-40
 Egypt and its Monuments, 1849
 History of North Carolina. (Unfinished at his death.)
 Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1823-28
- HAWORTH** (Adrian Hardy) *botanist and entomologist*, born at Chelsea, *-1833
 Genus Mesembryanthemum, 1794
 Lepidoptera Britannica, 1803-23 (Excellent)
 Saxifragarum Enumeratio, 1821
 Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum, 1812 supplement, 1819
- HAWTHORNE** (Julian), *novelist*, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, *-
 Bressant (a novel), 1873
 Ellice Quentlin, 1880
 Garth (a novel) 1877
 Idolatry (a novel), 1874
 Mrs Gainsborough's Diamonds, 1879
 Saxon Studies, 1875
 Sebastian Strome, 1880
 Septimus (a novel) 1871
- HAWTHORNE** (Nathaniel), *novelist*, born at Salem in Massachusetts, U.S., 1804-1864
 Blithedale Romance (The), 1852
 House of the Seven Gables (The), 1851
 Life of President Pierce 1852
 Mosses from an Old Manse, 1846
 Our Old Home, 1863
 Scarlet Letter (The), 1850 (An excellent romance.)
 Transformation, 1859 (His best work.)
 Twice-told Tales 1837 (So called because they had been published first in periodicals) (His Life by H James, junior)
- HAY** (William), 1695-1755
 Essay on Deformity, posthumous 1791
 Religio Philosophi, 1753
- HAYDON** (Benjamin Robert), *painter*, born at Plymouth, 1786-1846
 Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, 1820 (his best picture), Curtius leaping into the Gulf, 1844, Dentatus, 1809 Joseph and Mary resting on their Road to Egypt, 1807, Judgment of Solomon, 1814 (700 guineas), Lectures on Painting and Design, 1844-46, The Mock Election (painted in prison, and bought by George IV for 500 guineas), Napoleon missing at St Helena, 1834, Punch, 1829 (in the National Gallery), The Raising of Lazarus, 1823 (excellent) (His Life, by himself, Tom Taylor, 1853)
- HAYES** (Charles), 1678-1700
 Chronographia Asiatica et Egyptiaca Specimen, 1759

- Treatise on Fluxions, 1704
 Vindication of the History of the Septuagint, 1736
- HAYES M D** (Isaac Israel), born in Chester County, U.S., 1832—
 Arctic Boat Journey (An), 1860
 Cast away in the Cold 1863
 Land of Desolation (The), 1870
 Open Polar Sea (The), 1862
- HAYES M D** (Isaac T.) explorer, U.S., 1830—
 Open Polar Sea (The), etc., 1867
- HAYES** (William), naturalist, 19th century
 Natural History of British Birds, with their Portraits, 1775
 Portraits of Rare and Curious Birds 1794
- HAYLEY** (William), poet, born at Chichester, 1745-1820
 Ballads on Animals, 1805
 Essays in Verse, on Epic Poetry, 1782 His-
 tory, 1780 Painting 1778 Sculpture, 1800
 Odes, Elegies and Plays 1785
 Plays of Three Acts, 1784
 Plays with a Preface 1811
 Triumphs of Music, 1801
 Triumphs of Temper (six cantos) 1781
- Prize*
 Essay on Old Malts, 1785
 Life of Cowper 1803
 Life of Milton 1796
 Life of G. Romney 1807
 (His Life by himself was published 1823)
- HAYMAN, D D** (Henry), of Devonshire, 1823—
 Honorary Secretary, completed 1841
 On the Indwelling of the Holy Spirit 1875
- HAYMAN** (Robert), 17th century
 Quodlibets lately come from New Britannia, 1629
- HAYWARD** (Abraham), born at Wilsford, in
 Wiltshire 1803—
 Art of Dining, 1832
 Autobiography, etc., of Mrs Plozzi 1861
 Biographical and Critical Essays first series,
 1838 second, 1873 third, 1874
 Dialogues of a Lady of Quality 1864
 Gothic & Faust (a prose translation), 1833
 Juridical Tracts 1856
 Whist and Whist players, 1873
 * * * Established the *Quarterly Review*, etc.,
 1824
- HAYWARD** (Sir John) *historian*, *—1827
 Certain Years of Queen Elizabeth's Reign,
 1640
 History of Edward IV 1620
 Life of Henry IV 1620
 Lives of the Norman Kings of England 1613
- HAYWARD** (William Stephens), novelist, *—
 Barbara Home 1830
 Black Angel (The), 1870
 Caroline 1875
 Cloud King (The), 1865
 Demons of the Sea 1866
 Diamond Cross (The), 1875
 Ethel Gray, 1875
 Lullaby or the Red and White Rose, 1869
 Merry Cross (The), a tale of the great Ameri-
 can War, 1866
 High road to Ruin (The), 1876
 Hunted to Death, 1869
 John Hazel's Vengeance, 1870
 Lord Scatterbrain, or the Rough Diamond,
 1869
 Lost Lucy, 1881
- Love against the World, 1875
 Love's Treason, 1874
 Maud Luton, 1875
 Mutiny of the Thunderer, 1878
 Perils of a Pretty Girl, 1874
 Ran away from Home, 1875
 Rebel Privateer (The), 1873
 Rodney Bay, 1874
 Star of the South, 1871 (Sequel to "The
 Black Angel")
 Tales of the Wild and Wonderful, 1870
 Three Red Men, 1876
 Tom Holt's Log (a sea tale), 1868
- HAYWOOD** (Mrs Eliza) 1693-1766
 Court of Caramania (The), 1722 (This and
 "The New Utopia" gave her a place in the
Dunciad)
 Female Spectator (The) 1741
 New Utopia (The), 1723
 Spy on the Conjuror (A) a collection of
 stories, 1725
- HAZLITT** (William) born at Maidstone, 1778-
 1830
 Characteristics 1823
 Characters of Shakespeare's Plays, 1817
 Conversations of James Northcote 1840
 Dramatic Scorpion (The) a satire, 1818
 Essay on the Principles of Human Action, 1805
 Free Thoughts on Public Affairs 1806
 Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the
 Age of Elizabeth 1821
 Lectures on the English Comic Writers, 1810
 Lectures on the English Poets 1818
 Liber Amoris or the New Pygmalion, 1823
 Life of Napoleon 1825
 Life of Pitt 1830
 Memoirs of Holcroft, 1809
 Plain Speaker (The) etc 1826
 Political Essays, with Sketches of Public
 Characters, 1819
 Reply to Malthus 1807
 Round Table (The) 1817 (Essays on Men
 and Manners)
 Sketches of the Principal Picture Galleries of
 England 1824
 Spirit of the Age 1825
 Table Talk 1821-22
 View of the English Stage (A) 1818
 (His Life by Wilson, 1836, grandson, 1867)
- HAZLITT** (William Carriv) 1834—
 Bibliography of Old English Literature, 1867
 English Proverbs and Provincial Phrases,
 1869
 History of the Venetian Republic, 1860
 Memoirs of W Hazlitt, 1867
 Popular Antiquities of Great Britain, 1870
 Sophie Landre (a novel) 1865
- HEAD** (Sir Edmund Walker), born near Maid-
 stone, in Kent, 1805-1868
 Ballads and other Poems, 1868
 Chapters on Shall and Will 1856
 Handbook of Spanish Language, 1848
- HEAD** (Sir Francis Bond) born at Hermitage,
 near Rochester, in Northumberland 1803-
 1875
 Bubbles from the Brunnen, etc 1833
 Defenceless State of Britain, 1850
 Descriptive Essays, 1857
 Emigrant (The), 1846
 Fagot of French Sticks, 1851
 Fortnight in Ireland (A) 1852
 Life of Bruce the Traveller, 1830

- Horse and his Rider (The), 1860
 Rough Notes on the Pampas, 1826
 Royal Engineer (The), 1860
 Stokers and Pokers, 1856
HEAD (Sir George), *traveller*, born near Rochester, 1782-1855
 Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America 1829
 Home Four through the Manufacturing Districts 1836-37
 Rome, 1849
HEAD (Richard), pseudonym "Meriton Latroon" *dramatist*, etc *-1678
 Almanac or the Rhododendrodes of Sir Frederic Fightall 1672
 Canting Academy (The) 1671
 English Rogue (The), a Witty Extravagant, 1671
 Floating Island (The) 1673
 Jackson's Recantation, 1674
 Hic et Ubique (a comedy), 1663
 Madam Wheedle, 1678
 News from the Stars, 1673
 Nugæ Venales (jests, hulls, and witticisms) 1686
 Proteus Redivivus, or the Art of Wheedling, 1667
 Venn's Cabinet unlocked, 1671
HEARNE (Thomas) *antiquary* born at White Waltham, in Berkshire, 1678-1715
 Camden's Annals 1717
 De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea, 1715
 Ductor Historicus, 1704
 Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, 1722
 Leland's *Itinerary* 1710-12
 Life of Alfred the Great, 1709
 Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, 1703
 Reliquiæ Hearnianæ, 1857
 * * He edited a host of ancient authors so that his complete works occupy 100 volumes (His Life by Huddesford 1772, Henry Headley 1730, Kett, 1810)
HEATH, D C L (Benjamin), born at Exeter, *-1766
 Notæ ad Æschyli, Sophocli, et Euripidis Dramata, 1762 (A work of great merit)
 Proof of the Divine Existence and Unity, 1740
HEATH (Charles), *line engraver*, London, 1784-1848
 Book of Beauty, 1833-49
 Descriptive Account of Petersfield and Chertown, etc., 1793
 Excursion down the Wye etc, 1803
 Historical and Descriptive Account of Monmouth, 1804 Ragland Castle, 1801, Tintern Abbey, 1805
 Shakespeare Gallery (The), 1836
HEATH (Rev Dunbar Isidore), 1816-
 Exodus Papyri (The) 1855
 Future Kingdom of Christ (The), 1852-53
 Proverbs of Ahab (The) 1858 (These proverbs were supposed to exist b c 1900)
 Sermons on Important Subjects, 1859 (Condemned as unorthodox)
HEATH (Francis George), born at Totnes, in Devonshire, 1843-
 Au mine i caves, 1881
 English Peasantry (The) 974
 Fern Paradise (The), 1875
 Fern World (The) 1877
 My Garden Wild, 1881
 Our Woodland Trees, 1878
 Romance of Peasant Life (The), 1873
 Where to find Ferns, 1881
HEATH (James) *historian*, London 1629-1664
 Chronicle of the Late War in the Three Kingdoms (in four parts), 1661-63
 Elegy on Dr Thomas Fuller, 1661; Dr Sanderson, 1662
 Flagellum, 1663 (Oliver Cromwell, "The Usurper")
 Glorious Restitution of His Sacred Majesty Charles II, 1662
 History of Loyal English Martyrs, 1663
HEATHCOTE, D D (Ralph), of Leicestershire, 1721-1705
 Historia Astronomiæ, 1746
 Irenarch, with an Autobiography, 1771
 Sylva (a collection of anecdotes), 1786
HENR (Reginald), bishop of Calcutta *poet*, born at Malpas, in Cheshire, 1783-1826
 Hymns, 1812
 Hymns written and adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year, 1827
 Life of Jeremy Taylor, D.D., 1824
 Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1828 (Very interesting and valuable.
 Omnipotence of God (The), 1825
 Palestine (a prize poem), 1803
 Parish Sermons 1837
 Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter, 1815
 Poems and Translations, 1812
 Sermons preached in England, 1829
 Sermons preached in India, 1829
 (His Life, by his widow, 1830, Potter, Taylor)
HERFORD, M D (William) London, 1710-1801
 Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione, 1802 (A valuable work)
 Essay on Methridiatum Theriaca (An) 1745
HECKER (Rev Isaac Thomas), of New York, U S, 1819-
 Aspirations of Nature, 1857
 Catholicity in the United States 1859
 Questions of the Soul, 1855
HEDGE (Rev Frederick Henry), born in Cambridge Massachusetts U S, 1805-
 Prose Writers of Germany, 1848
HEFLEY (John Edward), bishop of Casaropolis, born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1837-
 I light of the Holy Spirit in the World, 1873
 Spirit of Faith (The), 1875
 Who is Jesus Christ? 1874
HELPS (Sir Arthur) 1817-1875
 Brevia or Short Essays and Aphorisms, 1870
 Casimir Maremma, 1870
 Catherine Douglas (a tragedy) 1813
 Claims of Labour (an essay), 1845
 Companions of my Solitude, 1851 (A sequel to 'Friends in Council')
 Conquerors of the New World, 1848
 Conversations on War, etc, 1871
 Essays 1811 (His first production)
 Friends in Council, 1847-49, second series, 1859
 History of the Spanish Conquests of America, 1855-61
 Ivan de Biron 1874
 King Henry II (an historic play) 1843.
 Life of Cortez, 1871

- Life of Pizarro 1869
On Organisation (an essay) 1860
Oulita the Serf (a play), 1858
Realism, 1869
Social Pressure 1874
Spanish Conquest in America (The) 1855-57
Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd, 1833
Thoughts upon Government, 1871
HERMAN (Mrs) maiden name Felicia Dorothea Browne, *poetess*, born at Liverpool, 1794-1835
Domestic Affections, and other Poems 1812
Early Blossoms, 1808
Forest Sanctuary (The) 1826
Hymns for Childhood 1834
Last Constantine (The), and other Poems 1927
Lays of Leisure Hours 1829
Records of Women, 1828
Sceptic (The) 1821
Siege of Valencia, and other Poems, 1823
Songs of the Affections, 1830
Vespers of Palermo (a tragedy), 1823
(Her Life by H T Chorley, 1837, Mrs Hughes, 1839)
HARRINGTON (Walter de), *historian*, born at Gisborough in Yorkshire, *-1347
Historia de Rebus Gestis Edwardi I, II et III printed by Bale 1548, reprinted 1731
HENDERSON (Rev Dr Ebenezer), *missionary*, 1784-1858
Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia, 1826 (A useful book)
Book of Isaiah translated from the Hebrew, 1840
Jeremiah, 1851, the Twelve Minor Prophets, 1845
Iceland or the Journal of a Resident, 1818
Vandols (The), 1845
(His Life by J S Henderson, 1859)
HENDER (Rev John) called 'Orator Henley', born at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, 1692-1756
Complete Linguist (The) a grammar of all the tongues in being, 1719-21
Primitivo Liturgy for the Use of Oratory, 1726
HENRY VIII, King of England, born at Greenwich, 1491-1547
On the Seven Sacraments, 1521 (Against Luther) For this book the pope gave him the title of "The Defender of the Faith"
HENRY of HUNTINGDON, *chronicler*, *-1160
Historia Anglorum 1135
HENRY (David), of Aberdeen, 1710-1792
Complete English Farmer 1772
Historical Account of Voyages round the World 1774
HENRY (Matthew), *nonconformist minister*, born at Broad Oak Farmhouse, in Wales, 1662-1714
Communicant's Companion (The), 1704
Direction for Daily Communion, 1712
Discourse against Vice and Immorality, 1705
Discourse concerning Meekness 1692
Exposition of the Old and New Testaments, 1704-10 (His great work)
Life of the Rev Philip Henry, 1698
Method of Prayer (A) 1710
Pleasantness of a Religious Life, 1714
(His Life, by W Tong 1716, Barber and Hughes, 1811, J B Williams, 1830)

- HENRY, D D (Robert), *historian* born at St Ninians, in Scotland, 1718-1790
History of Great Britain 1771-93
HENRY, M D (William), *chemist*, of Manchester 1775-1830
Elements of Experimental Chemistry, 1799
HENRIKSON (Robert), *Scottish poet*, *-1508
Bludy Serf (The) Printed in the *Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland*
Fables, printed 1621
Orphens kyng and how he zeld to Hewyn and Hel to seek his Quene, printed 1508
Tale of the Uplandis Mons and the Burges Mous, printed 1815
Testament of Faive Crescende, printed 1593
HILLSLOW (John Stevens) *botanist*, born at Rochester, in Northumberland, 1796-1861
Dictionary of Botanical Terms, 1849
Principles of Botany, 1836
(His Life, by Jennings, 1862)
HERBERT (James Buonaventura), *philologist*, of Scotland 1573-1620
Dictionarium Hebraicum et Chaldaicum, 1591
HERFORD (John Abraham) *poet*, London, 1799-Descent into Hell (The) a poem, 1830
Ingathering (a war epic) 1870
Judgment of the Flood (The) a poem, 1834
Legend of St Loy, 1821
Maceo de Lésdepart (an historical romance), 1878
Shakespeare, his Inner Life, etc., 1865
Tottenham (a poem) 1820
Uxmal (an antique love story), 1877
War of Ideas (The) a war epic 1871
** For his tragedies, see Appendix III
HERBERT (Edward lord) *philosopher*, of Cherbury born at Montgomery Castle, 1581-1648
De Causis Errorum 1645
De Religione Gentilium, posthumous 1663
De Veritate, 1624
De Vita Humana, 1647
Expeditio Buckinghami Duels in Ream Insulam, 1630
Life and Reign of King Henry VIII, posthumous 1649
Memoirs, posthumous 1764
Own Life, written by himself, posthumous 1764
HERBERT (Rev George), *poet*, born at Montgomery, 1593-1633
Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson (prose) 1652
Temple (The), or the Church (poetry) 1631
(His Life, by Isaac Walton 1670, Gillian, 1853, W Jordan, 1853, Dwyckinch, 1858, A B Grosart 1875)
HERBERT, R A (John Rogers), born at Maldon, in Essex, 1810-
The Appointed Hour, 1834, The Brides of Venice, 1840, Captives detained by Condotieri, 1836, Christ and the Woman of Samaria, 1843, Christ subject to his Parents at Nazareth, 1847, Christmas Eve at Bethlehem, 1880, Desdemona pleading for Cassio, 1837, Flight from Herod's Sword, 1881, Hailde, 1835, Illustrations of Justice on the Earth (for the Poor's robing room), 1864 (a masterly work), Introduction of Christianity into Britain, 1842, Joseph warned of Archelians, 1881, Lear disinherited

- ing Cordella, 1849, Love outwatched the Drowsy Guard, 1840, Moses with the Tables of the Law (in the committee-room of the House of Lords), Pirates of Istria hearing off a Venetian Bride, 1841, Prayer 1875, St Gregory teaching Boys to chant, 1845, The Signal (a prize picture) 1840, Sir Thomas More and his Daughter, etc., 1844 (In the Vernon Gallery)
- HERBERT (Sir Thomas), *traveller*, born at York, 1606-1682
- Charles I (Memoirs of the last two years), 1663
- Travels in Africa and Asia, etc., 1634
- Threnodia Carolina, 1678, published 1702
- HERON (Robert), born at New Galloway, in Scotland 1767-1807
- General History of Scotland, 1794-99
- HERRICK (Rev Robert), *poet*, London, 1591-1674
- Hesperides 1647-48
- Noble Numbers, or Plous Pieces, 1647
- HERRING (John Frederick), *painter*, of Surrey, 1795-1865
- Frugal Meal (Tho), 1847 (In the National Gallery)
- HIRSCHMEL (Sir John Frederick William), *astronomer*, born at Slough, near Windsor, 1790-1871
- Application of the Calculus of Finite Differences, 1820 (His first work)
- Essays, 1857
- 100 familiar Letters on Scientific Subjects, 1866
- Manual of Scientific Enquiry, 1849
- Outlines of Astronomy, 1850
- Physical Geography, 1861
- Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy, 1831
- Results of Astronomical Observation at the Cape of Good Hope, 1847
- Treatise of Astronomy 1836, on Sound, 1830, on the Theory of Light, 1831
- HERVEY (Mrs) maiden name Eleonora Louisa Montague *poetess* born at Liverpool, 1811-Double Claim (The) a tale, 1842
- Feasts of Camelot (The) 1863
- Landgrave (The), a dramatic poem, 1839
- Margaret Russell, 1840
- HERVEY (Rev James), born at Northamptonshire, 1714-1753
- Meditations, etc., among the Tombs 1746-47
- Reflections in a Flower Garden, 1750
- Theron and Aspasia, 1755
- (His Life by John Brown, 1822, John Cole 1822-26)
- HEYFRY (John lord) *statesman*, 1696-1743
- Memoirs of the Reign of George II, 1848
- HEYWISON (William) *naturalist*, born at New-castle upon Tyne, 1806-1878
- British Oology 1831
- Exotic Butterflies 1852
- Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera
- HEYWISON FRS (William), born at Hexham, in Northumberland, 1739-1774
- Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, 1771
- Lymphatic System (Tho) 1774
- HEYDON (Sir Christopher), *astrologer*, about 1568-1653
- Defence of Judicial Astrology (A) 1603 (A learned book)
- Validity of Astrology justified, 1650
- HEYDON (John), *rosicrucian* about 1616-1658
- Elihavareuna and Psionthonphancia, 1685
- Eugenius Theodidactus (in verse), 1655
- Harmony of the World (The), 1662
- Holy Guide (The) leading the Way to the Wonders of the World, 1662
- Idea of the Law Characterized, etc (The) 1063
- New Method of Rosicrucian Physick, 1658
- Ocia Imperialis, 1663
- Quintuple Rosicrucian Scourge, etc., 1665
- Rosicrucian Axiomata 1660
- Rosic cross uncovered, 1662
- Theomagia (in three parts), 1669
- Wise Man's Crown (The), or the Glory of the Rosic-cross, 1664
- HEYLIN, D D (Peter) born at Banford, in Oxfordshire, 1600-1662
- Ærius Redivivus, 1536-47
- Certainem Epistolare, 1659
- Cosmographie (in four books), 1622 (First called "Microcosmus")
- Cypranus Angheus, 1644 (That is, a Life of W Laud)
- Ecclesia Restaurata, 1661
- Ecclesia Vindicata, 1057 (Anti Puritan)
- Examen Historicum, 1659 (An attack on Fuller's Church History)
- Help to English History, 1641
- Historia Quinquagintalearia, 1660 (A defence of Arrianism)
- Historie of Episcopie, 1642
- Historie of St George of Cappadoeia 1631
- Historie of the Reformation of the Church of England, 1661
- Life, etc., of Charles II, 1658
- Parable of the Tares (in 10 sermons) 1659
- Theologia Veterum, posthumous 1673
- (His Life, by G Veron, 1681, Dr J Barnard, 1682)
- HEYWOOD (John) *dramatic writer*, *-1566
- Breefe Balet (A), 1557
- Dialogue of Wit and Folly, 1546
- Dialogue on Marriage, containing all the Proverbs in the Language, 1547
- Four Ps (The), i.e. Palmer, Pardoner, Pottery, Pedlar, 1530
- Merry Play between Johan Tyb and the Prester, 1533
- Merry Play between the Pardoner and the Frere, 1533
- Of Gentylens and Nohylyto (a dialogue), 1535
- Play of Love (The), 1533
- Spider and the Flea (a parable) 1558
- HEYWOOD (Thomas) *dramatic author* 1576-1645
- Wrote 220 plays, 28 of which are extant
- Dramas
- Brazen Age (The), 1603
- Challenge for Beautie (a tragical comedy), 1606
- Edward IV (in two parts) 1600
- English Traveller (The), a tragical comedy, 1633
- Fair Maid of the Exchange (The) 1007
- Fair Maid of the West (The) a comedy, 1611
- Fortuno by Land and Sea (a tragical comedy), 1655
- Four Prentises of London, 1615
- Golden Age (The) 1811
- Iron Age (The) in two parts 1632
- Lancashire Witches (a comedy) 1634
- Life and Death of Hector, 1614
- Love's Malstresse (a masque), 1636

- Maydenhead Well Lost (A) a comedy, 1634
 Queen Elizabeth's Troubles (two parts), 1606, 1609
 Rape of Lucrece (The), a tragedy 1608
 Royall King and Loyall Subject (A), a tragic-comedy, 1637
 Silver Age (Tho), 1613
 Wise Woman of Hogsdon (a comedy), 1638
 Woman Kilde by Kindnesse (A), before 1603, third edition 1617
Not dramas
 Apology for Actors (three treatises), 1612
 Description of H M S *The Great Harry*, 1637
 England's Elizabeth, from her Cradle to her Crown, 1631
 Epithalamium on the Marriage of Princess Elizabeth, 1613
 Funeral Elegie on Henry Prince of Wales 1613
 Funeral Elegie on James I., 1625
 Gnaikelon (in nine books, inscribed with the names of the nine Muses) 1624
 Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels (a poem in nine books) 1635
 Life of Merlin, etc., 1641
 Life of the Duchess of Suffolk, 1631
 Lives of the Nine Most Worthy Women of the World 1640
 Lives of the Most Famous and Infamous Women of all Ages, posthumous 1657
 Londini Artium, etc (a pageant), 1632
 Londini Speculum (a pageant), 1637
 Londini Status Pacatus (a pageant) 1639
 London's Harbour of Health and Happiness (a pageant), 1635
 London's Jus Honorarium (a pageant), 1631
 Porta Pietatis (a pageant), 1638
 Priest (A), a Judge, and a Patentee (i.e. Laud lord Finch, and alderman Abel) 1641
 Troia Britannica (a poem in 17 cantons), 1609
 (His Life, by J P Collier, 1856)
 HINNERT (Shirley) *horticulturist*, 19th century
 Epitome of the Russian War, 1857
 Fresh-water Aquaria, 1856
 Garden Favourites, 1858
 HINNERT, M D (Samuel) 19th century
 Description of the Shetland Islands, 1822 (A valuable work)
 History of the College and Collegiate Church of Manchester, 1828
 History of Extinct Volcanoes, etc., 1832
 Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions, 1824
 HICKES, D D (George) *Saxonist and antiquary*, born at Newsham, in Yorkshire, 1642-1715
 Devotions 1712 (A stock book)
 Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo Saxonicæ, 1699
 Thesaurus Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium 1703-5 (His great work)
 HIGDEN (Ralph) of Chester *chronicler*, *-1367
 Polyelironicon, 1357 (Printed by Caxton, 1482, and by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495)
 HIGGINS (Godfrey), *antiquary*, 1771-1833
 Anacalypsis, 1836
 Celtic Druids, 1827
 Horæ Sabbathicæ, 1826
 Mohammed, 1829
 HIGGINS (Rev John), 1544-1605
 Mirror for Magistrates, 1574
 HIGGINSON (Thomas Wentworth), born at Cambridge, U S 1823-
 Atlantic Essays, 1871
 Brief Biographies of European Statesmen, 1875
 Harvard Memorial Biographies, 1866
 Life in a Black Regiment 1870
 Malbone (an Oldport romance), 1869
 Oldport Days (i.e. Newport), 1874
 Outdoor Papers, 1863
 Young Folks History of the United States, 1875
 HIGGONS (Bevil) 1670-1735
 Generous Conqueror (The) 1702
 Historical and Critical Remarks on Burnet's *Own Times* 1725
 Short View of the English History, 1723
 HIGMORE (Anthony), *jurist*, London, 1758-1829
 History of the Artillery Company of London, 1804
 Pietas Londinensis, 1810
 Review of the History of Mortmain 1787
 Treatise of Idloey and Linnæy, 1807
 HIGMORE (Joseph), *painter*, London, 1692-1780
 Practice of Perspective 1763
 HILL (Aaron) *poet*, etc, London 1684-1749
 11rd or the Fair Inconstant (a drama), 1710
 History of the Ottoman Empire 1709
 Northern Star (The), a poem in praise of Peter the Great, 1718
 Rinaldo (an opera), 1711
 HILL, D D (George), of Scotland, 1748-1820
 Lectures in Divinity, posthumous 1821 (Much esteemed)
 Lectures to Illustrate Jewish History, 1812
 Theological Institutes (in three parts), 1803
 View of the Constitution of the Church of Scotland 1817
 HILL, M D (Sir John), *botanist*, born at Spalding in Lincolnshire, 1716-1775
 British Herbal (The), 1756
 Construction of Timber (The) in five books, 1770
 Eden or a Compleat Body of Gardening, 1773
 Exotic Botany, 1752
 Flora Britannica, 1760
 General Natural History (A), 1748
 Herbarum Britannicum, 1770
 History of the Materia Medica, 1751
 Hortus Kewensis, 1763
 Mrs Glasco's Cookery, 1749
 Review of the Works of the Royal Society, 1751
 Sleep of Plants (The) 1752
 Vegetable System (The) 1756-76
 * He also wrote some farces, which called forth from Garrick the following couplet —
 For physie and farces his equal there scarce is,
 His farces are physie, his physie a farce is
 HILL (Rev Rowland), born at Hawkestone near Shrewsbury, 1744-1833
 Villago Dialogues 1801
 (His Life, by W Jones, 1842, F Sidney, 1844)
 HILL (Rev Thomas), about 1530-1602
 Art of Physlognomy, 1571
 Contemplation of Mysteries (no date).
 Interpretation of Dreams, 1563

- Profitable Arte of Gardening, 1668
 Profitable Instruction for the Ordering of
 Bees, 1674
 Schoole of Skill (The), in two books, 1509
HILTON (John), *musical composer*, *—1655
 Ayres and Falas (for three voices), 1627
 Catch that catch can (a collection of catches,
 etc.), 1652 (In this collection "Non Nobis
 Domine," first appeared A great favourite
 with the royal family)
HILTON (Walter), monk of Sheen, contemporary
 with Henry VI
 Ladder of Perfection (The), 1494 (Printed by
 Wynkyn de Worde)
 Walter Hilton's "Devoute Boke," 1506
 (Printed by R. Pynson)
HILTON R.A. (William), born at Lineolf, 1786–
 1839
 Christ crowned with Thorns 1825
 Lalth and the Monks searching for the Body
 of Harold, 1834
 Infant Warrior (The), 1836
 Sir Calpeine rescuing Serena 1831
 Una entering the Cave of Corecca 1832
HINCKS (Edward), *philologist*, born at Cork,
 1792–1866
 Assyrio Babylonian Measures of Time, 1865
 Catalogue of Egyptian MSS in Trinity Col-
 lege, Dublin, 1843
 On Egyptian Steel 1842
HIND (John Russell), *astronomer and mathe-
 matician*, born at Nottingham, 1823–
 Astronomical Vocabulary, 1852
 Comets (The) 1852
 Elements of Algebra 1855
 Illustrated London Astronomy 1853
 Recent Comets and their Orbits 1815
 Solar System (The), 1846
 Unexpected Return of the Great Comet,
 1848
HINDS, D D (Samuel) bishop of Norwich born
 in Barbadoes, 1793–1872
 Nature and Extent of Inspiration, 1831
 Poems, 1834
 Rise and Early Progress of Christianity, 1828
HIRCHCOCK D D (Edward), *geologist*, born at
 Deerfield in Massachusetts, U S, 1793–1864
 Elementary Geology, 1810
 Fossil Footmarks in the United States, 1848
 Geology of the Connecticut Valley, 1824
 Ichology of New England, 1838
 Religion of Geology, 1851
 Report on the Geology of Massachusetts 1833–
 1841
HIRCHCOCK, D D (Roswell Dwight), born at
 Machias, U S, 1817–
 Complete Analysis of the Bible, 1869
 Hymns and [divine] Songs, 1874, 1875
HOADLY, D D (Benjamin) bishop of Winchester,
 born at Westerham, in Kent, 1676–1761
 "My kingdom is not of this World" 1717
 (A sermon which originated the famous
 Bangorian controversy. Hoarly main-
 tained that Christ did not delegate His au-
 thority to any human being and therefore
 denied the dogma of apostolic succession.
 His chief opponent was W Law. The
odium theologicum is the most striking
 feature of this battle of books)
 Plain Account of the Nature and End of the
 Lord's Supper, 1735
- Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church
 of England, 1703
 Sermons, 1754–55
HOADLY, M D (Benjamin), London, 1705–
 1757
 Suspicious Husband (The), a comedy, 1747
 Three Letters on the Organs of Respiration,
 1737
HOARE (Sir Richard Colt) *topographer and an-
 tiquary* born at Stourhead, in Worcester
 shire, 1758–1838
 Ancient History of Wiltshire, 1810–19
 British Antiquities in Dorsetshire (no date
 Chronicon Wiltodunense, 1830
 History of Modern Wiltshire, 1822–32
 Hungerfordiana, 1823
Itinerarium Cambriae, by Giraldus Cam-
 brensis, 1806
 Recollections of a Classical Tour, 1818
 Registrum Wiltunense, Saxonium et Lat-
 inum 1827
 Tour through the Isle of Elba, 1814
 Tumuli Wiltunenses, 1820 (Stonehenge)
HOBBS (Thomas) *one of the five great philoso-
 phers of Great Britain*, born at Malmes-
 bury, in Wiltshire 1588–1628
 Behemoth (The) 1679 (History of the Civil
 Wars)
 Decameron Physiologium, 1678
 De Corpore Politico, 1650
 Ecclesiastical History from Moses to Luther,
 posthumous 1688
 Elementa Philosophica de Cive, 1642
Homor translated into English Verse, 1675
 Human Nature, 1650
 Leviathan, 1651 (On forms of government
 His great work)
 Liberty and Necessity, 1654
 Life of himself, in Latin Verse 1672
 Wonders of the Peak (a poem), 1636
 (His Life, by R Blackburne, 1681)
HOBBS, M D (Nathaniel) 1630–1684
 Loimologia 1672 (The Plague of London)
HODGSON R A (John Evan) London, 1831–
 An Arab Patriarch, 1871, Arab Prisoners,
 1870, Arab Shepherds, 1870, An Arab
 Story-teller 1869, Army Reorganization in
 Morocco, 1872, Arrest of Poachers, 1857,
 A Barber's Shop in Tunis 1875, Bound for
 the Black Sea, 1881 Canvassing for a Vote,
 1858, Chinese Ladies, etc, 1868, Cock-
 fighting 1875 Commercial Activity in the
 East, 1877, The Eastern Question, 1878,
 Evensong 1867, First Sight of the Armada,
 1863, Following the Plough, 1876, Home-
 ward Bound, 1880, A Jewess accused of
 Witchcraft, 1866, Musical Rehearsal in a
 Farmhouse, 1860, A Needy Knife grinder,
 1874, Odd Fish 1874, The Outpost, 1871,
 Pampered Menials, 1877, The Pasha, 1878,
 The Patriot's Wife, 1859, Queen Elizabeth
 at Purfleet, 1864, Returning the Salute,
 1874, Return of Sir Francis Drake from
 Cadiz, 1862, Roman Trireme at Sea, 1868,
 A Shipwrecked Sailor looking out for a Sail,
 1881, Sir T More's Daughter in Holbein's
 Studio, 1861, The Snake charmer, 1872,
 Taking Home the Bride, 1865, The Talis-
 man 1873, The Temple of Diana, 1876,
 A Tunisian Bird seller, 1873, The Turn of
 the Tide, 1875

- HODY (D D (Humphrey), born at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, 1659-1706
Case of Sees vacant by Uncanonical Deprivation 1693
De Bihlorum Textibus Originalibus, 1705 (In high estimation)
De Græcis Illustribus Lingue Græcæ In stauratoribus, 1742
History of English Councils, etc., 1701
HOLLAND (Mrs.), born at Sheffield, 1770-1844
Decision, 1821
Poems, 1805
Son of a Genius, 1822
HOGARTH (William) *satiric artist*, etc., London, 1697-1764
Analysis of Beauty, 1753, The Distressed Poet, The Election (four engravings), 1755, The Enraged Musician, 1741 The Four Stages of Cruelty, 1750, The Harlot's Progress (In six pictures), 1733-34, Illustrations to *Hudibras*, 1726, The Industrious and Idle Apprentice (In 12 engravings) 1748, Lord Lovat 1746, The March to Finchley 1748, Marriage à la Mode (In six pictures) 1745 (In the National Gallery), Modern Midnight Conversation 1732, The Rake's Progress (In eight engravings), 1735-1736, Sigismunda, 1759 Southwark Fair, The Strolling Players, The Times (a satire on W Pitt), 1762
(His Life, by J Nichols, 1761, T Clerk 1810, Sala, in *Cornhill Magazine* Anecdotes of Hogarth, by J B Nichols 1823)
HOGG (James) "The Ettrick Shepherd," poet, born at Ettrick, in Scotland, 1772-1835
Forest Minstrel (The), 1810
Madrigal of the Moor (In Spenserian stanzas), 1816
Mistakes of a Night, 1794
Mountain Bard (The) 1807 (The "Shepherd" is beyond all praise)
Pilgrims of the Sun (The), a poem 1815
Poetic Mirror (The), 1814
Queen Hynde (a poem in six books) 1825
Queen's Wake (The), 1813 (His best) The story of kilmory is admirable
Scottish Pastorals, Poems and Songs, 1801
Prose
Altrive Tales (The), 1832
Brownie of Bodsbeck (The), a tale of the Covenanters, 1818
Lay Sermons, 1834
Life of Sir Walter Scott.
Montrose Tales, 1835
Shepherd's Guide (The), 1807
Three Perils of Man (The) 1822
Three Perils of Woman (The), Love Teasing and Jealousy, 1823.
Winter Evening Tales 1820
(His Life in Wilson's Edition, 1834)
HOGE LL.D (Robert), *botanist*, etc., born at Dunse in Scotland 1818-
British Pomology 1851
Dabilia (The), 1852
Fruit Manual (The), 1869
Gardener's Year book (an annual).
Handbook of Hardy Annuals (A), 1837
Manual of Fruits, 1848
Vegetable Kingdom and its Products (The), 1858
Wild Flowers of Great Britain (The), 1865

- HOLCROFT (Thomas), *dramatist*, London 1745-1809
Travels through Westmorland, etc., 1804
** For his dramas see APPENDIX III
(His Life, by Hazlitt, 1816).
HOLDEN (Prof Henry), of Lancashire, 1822-1865
Discourse concerning Time 1694
Divine Fidelity Analysis 1652
Marginal Notes on the New Testament 1669
HOLDEN, D D (William), born in Nottinghamshire 1614-1697
Elements of Speech, 1669
Treatise on the Principles of Harmony 1694
HOLDSWORTH (Edward), born at North Stoneham in Hampshire, 1688-1746
Muscipula, or the Mouse trap (a poem), 1729
HOLE (Rev Richard) poet, born at Exeter, 1700-1803
Arthur (a poetical romance in seven books), 1789 (Translated by Dr Drake)
Remarks on Sindbad's Voyages, 1797 (Good)
HOLMES (Raphael) *chronicler*, born of a Cheshire family 1550
Chronicles of Inglaunde Scotlande, and Irelande 1577-57
HOLT, A R.A. (Frank), born in Kentish Town, 1815-
Deserted, 1874, Going Home 1877, Her Firstborn, 1876, Home Again, 1881, Newgate, etc., 1878, The Ordeal, 1866 Ordered to the Front, 1880, A Seat in a Railway Station, 1873 The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, 1868-69, A Village Funeral 1872
HOLLAND (Henry), 17th century
Basilologia, 1611 (Portraits of the British sovereigns)
Herologia Anglica, 1620 (Portraits of famous Englishmen)
HOLLAND M D (Sir Henry) 1768-1873
Medical Notes, etc., 1833
Mental Physiology, 1853
Travels in the Ionian Isles etc. 1815
HOLLAND (Henry Richard Vassall Fox) 1st Earl born in Wiltshire, 1773-1840
Foreign Peminiscences posthumous 1840
History of the Whig Party
Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio 1817
Memoirs of the Whig Party, 1852
HOLLAND M D (Sir Henry), born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, 1768-1873
Chapters on Mental Physiology 1852.
Essays on Scientific Subjects 1852
Medical Notes and Reflections 1840
Travels in Albania, The city, etc., 1815
HOLLAND M D (Josiah Gilbert), *novelist* and poet, born at Belberrtown, U S, 1819-
Arthur Bonnicastle, 1873
Ray Path (The) 1857 (His first novel)
Bitter Sweet (a dramatic poem) 1858
History of Western Massachusetts, 1853
Kathrina (a poem), 1863
Marble Prophecy (The), and other Poems 1872
Witness of the Marston (The), a novel, 1874
Nicholas Maturin, 1877
Seven Oaks 1876
Titcomb Papers (The), begun 1859
HOLLINGSHEAD (John), London, 1627-
Grasshopper (The) 1877 (An edifying allegory)
La Gigante

- Rubbing the Gilt off 1860
 Stories and Essays, 1874
 To-day, 1864
 Under Bow Bells, 1859 (From *Household Words*)
 Underground London, 1862
 HOLMAN (Lieutenant James) "The Blind Traveller," 1791-1857
 Narrative of a Journey in 1819, 1820, 1821, published 1822
 Travels through Russia, Siberia, etc., 1825
 Voyage Round the World, 1834
 HOLME (Randle), *herald*, about 1629-1692
 Academy of Armory etc., 1688
 HOLMES D D (Ah!el), born at Cambridge, U.S., 1763-1830
 American Annals from its First Discovery, 1805 (A very valuable work)
 HOLMES, D D (Nathaniel) ejected nonconformist, *Hebraist*, 1610-1678
 Resurrection Revealed (The), 1653 (A very learned work)
 HOLMES, M D (Oliver Wendell), *poet*, etc., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S. 1809-
 Autocrat of the Breakfast Table (prose) 1857
 Elsie Venner (a romance of destiny) 1861
 Guardian Angel (The) 1863
 Mechanism in Thought and Morals 1870
 Poet at the Breakfast Table (The) 1872
 Professor at the Breakfast Table
 Report on Medical Literature, 1848
 Songs in Many Keys 1864
 Soundings from the Atlantic, 1864
 HOLZ (Emily Sarah) See APPENDIX
 HOLWELL, M D (John Zephaniah), of Dublin, 1711-1798
 Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings, 1788
 Historical Events relating to Bengal, etc., 1765-71
 Narrative of the Deaths of those suffocated in the Black Hole of Calcutta, 1758
 India Tracts, 1774
 HOLYDAY, D D (Barton) *poet*, 1593-1661
 Shoemaker's Holiday (The) a comedy, 1600
 Survey of the World (in 10 books) 1661
 Technogamia or the Marriage of the Arts (a comedy) 1630
 HOLYOAKE (Francis), of Warwickshire 1567-1653
 Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words, 1606 (Thomas Holyoake published a Latin Dictionary, 1677)
 HOUR (Daniel Douglas), *spiritualist*, 1833-
 Incidents of my Life 1863
 HOME (Sir Everard), of Edinburgh, 1756-1832
 Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, 1814-23
 HOME (Henry) lord Kames, born at Kames, in Scotland, 1696-1782
 Decisions of the Court of Session, 1741-80
 Elements of Criticism 1762 (His chief work)
 Essays on Natural Religion, 1751 (Celebrated)
 Essays upon Several Subjects concerning British Antiquities, 1747
 Gentleman Farmer (The) 1776
 Historical Law Tracts 1758
 Introduction to the Art of Thinking, 1761
 Loose Thoughts on Education, 1781
 Principles of Equity, 1760

- Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1754
 Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Session, 1716-28
 Sketches of the History of Man 1774 (His Life, by lord Woodhouselee, 1807)
 HOME (James) 18th century
 Scripture History of the Jews, etc., 1737 (Recommended by bishop Tomline)
 HOME (Rev John), *dramatist*, born at Leith, in Scotland 1722-1803
 History of the Rebellion 1802
 ** For his dramas, see APPENDIX III (His Life, by Mackenzie, 1822)
 HOME (William), born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1770-1842
 Ancient Mysteries 1823
 Apocryphal New Testament, 1820
 Bullet *Il Deum* (The), 1817
 Everyday Book, 1825-27
 Facetiae and Miscellanies, 1827
 Memoirs of Sheridan, 1817
 Political Honso that Jack built, 1816
 Table book, 1827-28
 Year-book, 1832
 HOOD (Rev Edwin Paxton) *Independent minister*, born at Westminster, 1820-
 Age and Its Architects (The)
 Christmas Evans, the Preacher of Wild Wales 1881
 Day, the Book, and the Teacher (The), 1890 (A centenary memorial)
 Genins and Industry
 Lamps Pitchers, and Trumpets
 Life of Swedenborg
 Mental and Moral Philosophy of Laughter
 Romance of Biography (The)
 Self formation
 Thomas Carlyle, Philosophic Thinker, Theologian Historian and Poet, 1881
 Vignettes of the Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century, 1881
 World of Anecdote (The)
 World of Moral and Religious Anecdote 1870
 HOOD (Thomas) *poet and humorist*, London, 1798-1845
 Comic Annual, 1829-39
 Dream of Eugene Aram, 1845
 Epping Hunt, 1829
 Hood's Own 1838-39
 National Tales 1827
 Odes and Addresses to Great People 1825 (With J H Reynolds)
 Plea for the Midsummer Fairies and other Poems 1827
 Poems Eugene Aram's Dream, Song of the Shirt 1843, Bridge of Sighs etc
 Poems of Wit and Humour 1847
 Tyney Hall (a novel) 1831
 Up the Rhine, 1840
 Whims and Oddities 1826-27
 Whimsicalities, 1843-44
 (His Life, by his son and daughter, 1860)
 HOOK D D (James), dean of Worcester, 1763-1828
 Angels in Herba, 1802
 HOOK, R A (James Clarke) 1819-
 Breton Fishwives, 1864 Diamond Merchants, Cornwall, 1881, Finding the Body of Harold, 1846 (gold medal) "King Baby," the White Sands of Iona, 1880, Mussel Gardens, 1880, Luff, Boy! (a marine picture),

- 1859, *Past Work* (a landscape), 1881,
Times of the Persecution of the Reformers
 in Paris 1854, *The Trawlers* (a marine
 picture), 1862, *The Nearest Way to School*,
 1881, *Venetian Pictures* (a series), 1849-54
- Hook (Theodoro Edward), *novelist*, London,
 1788-1811
- Adventures of an Actor*, 1842
All in the Wrong (a novel), 1839
Births Deaths and Marriages 1839
Cousin Geoffrey, the Old Bachelor, 1840
Fathers and Sons, 1841
Gilbert Gurney, 1835 (An autobiography
 worked into a novel)
Gurney Married (a novel), 1837
Jack Brag (a novel), 1837
Killing no Murder (a drama) 1811
Life of Sir David Baird, 1832
Love and Pride (a novel) 1833
Man of Sorrow (The), 1809 (His first novel)
Maxwell (a novel), 1830
Parson's Daughter (The), 1835
Pascal Bruno (a Scilian story) 1837
Pen Owen 1855
Percy Mallory, 1824
Perigrine Bunce, or Settled at Last, 1842
Peter and Paul (a drama) 1815
Precept and Practice, 1840
Reminiscences of Michael Ke'ly, 1826
Sayings and Doings, 1824, 1825, 1828
Soldier's Return (The) an operative farce, 1805
 (His *Life* by R H D Barham, 1818)
- Hook, D D (Walter Farquhar) dean of Chichester,
 born at Worcester, 1798-1875
Church Dictionary, 1835
Ecclesiastical Biography, 1815-52
Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, 1801-
 1875 (His chief work)
Sermons suggested by the Miracles of Christ,
 1847
 (His *Life* by the Rev W R W Stephens,
 his son in law, 1881)
- Hooke, D.D (Luko Joseph), of Dublin, 1716-
 1796
Religionis Naturalis Revelatio et Catholicæ
Principia 1754
- Hooker (Nathaniel) *historian*, 1690-1763
Roman History, 1757-71
- Hooker (John), *antiquary*, born at Exeter,
 1524-1601
Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter, 1584
Order and Usage of keeping the Parliaments
in England, 1572
- Hooker, M D (Joseph Dalton), *botanist*, born
 at Glasgow, 1816-
Botany of Sir James Ross's Antarctic Voyage
 (In three parts) —I *The Flora of New Zea-*
land, of Tasmania of Lord Auckland's
Islands, II Illustrations of Sikhim-Hima-
layan Plants, III The Rhododendrons of
Sikhim Himalaya
Flora of British India (The), 1874
Himalayan Journals, 1852
Student's Flora of the British Islands (Tho),
 1870
- Hooker, D D (Rileard,) born at Heavystee, near
 Exeter 1554-1600
Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, first four books,
 1594, fifth book, 1597, last two, posthu-
 mons 1604
 (His *Life*, by Walton, 1665)
- Hooker, F.R.S (Sir William Jackson), *botanist*,
 born at Norwich, 1786-1865
Botanical Miscellany, 1830-33
Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyages to the
Pacific 1831-41 (With Dr W Arnott)
British Ferns, 1862
British Flora (The), 1830
Century of Ferns, 1851
Century of Orchidaceous Plants (A), 1848
Exotic Flora, 1823-27
Flora Boreali-Americana, 1829-40
Flora Scotica, 1821
Garden Ferns, 1862
Icones Filicum, 1829-31 (With Dr Greville)
Icones Plantarum, 1837-60
Illustrations of the Genera of Ferns, 1838-42
Journal of Botany, 1834-42 1842-51, 1849-55
Journal of a Tour in Iceland, 1811 (His
 first)
Monograph of the British Jungermanniæ,
 1812-16
Musci Exotici, 1818-20
Muscologia Britannica, 1818 (With Taylor
Species Filicum 1846-51
Victoria Regia (The) 1851
- Hooker (John) *poet*, born at Tenterden, in Kent,
 1727-1803
Cleomeia (a tragedy) 1775
Cyrus (a tragedy), 1768
Tymantes (a tragedy), 1770
Translations in English verse of Ariosto's
Orlando Furioso, 1773-83, *Tasso's Jeru-*
salem delivered, 1762
- Hooker (John), bishop of Gloucester, born in
 Somersetshire, 1493-1555 (This is the
 Hooper who was burnt alive)
Answer unto my Lord of Winchester's Booke,
The Devils Sophistrie, 1547
Declaration of Christe and of his Offyce (A),
 1547
Exposition of Psalms, 1562, 1580
Generall Oratyon (A), 1549
Godley Annotations on "Romaynes Chaptyer
XIII." 1551
Godley Protestacion of the Christian Fayth,
 1550
Homelye in Tyme of Pestylence, 1553
Lesson of the Incarnation (A), 1549
Prophete Jonas (The), in seven sermons 1550
- Hooker, M.D (William), *-
Medical Dictionary, 1825
Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain, 1826
Morbid Anatomy of the Human Uterus, 1832
- Hoar (Thomas), 1774-1831
Anastæsius 1819 (His master work)
Costume of the Ancients, 1809 (Much es-
 teemed)
Designs of Modern Costumes, 1812
Origin and Prospects of Man 1821
- Horkins, D D (Mark), born at Stockbridge,
 U.S., 1802-
Law of Love, and Love as a Law (The), 1869
Lectures on Moral Philosophy, 1858
Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Chris-
tianity, 1846
Miscellaneous Essays, etc., 1847
Outline Study of Man (An), 1873
Strength and Beauty 1874
- Horkins (Matthew) "The Witch finder," about
 1610-1660
Discovery of Witches (The), 1647

HORTON (Arthur), "The Miracle of his age,"
mathematician, 1589-1614
Baculum Geodeticum, 1610
Concordancy of Yeares (A), 1615
Speculum Topographicum, 1611
HORN, D D (George), bishop of Norwich, born
at Otham, in Kent, 1730-1792
Commentary on the Psalms 1776
Letters on Infidelity, 1781
(His Life, by Jones of Nayland 1795)
HORN (Richard Hengist), poet and dramatist,
London, 1803-
Ballads and Romances, 1846
Cosmo de Medici (a drama), 1837
Death Fetch (The), 1839
Death of Marlowe (a drama), 1838
Dreamer and Worker (The), 1851
Exposition of the Barriers to Men of
Genius, etc., 1838
Gregory VII (a tragedy), 1840
Judas Iscariot (a miracle play), 1848
Laura Dibalzo 1880
Life of Napoleon 1841
New Spirit of the Age, 1844
Orion (an epic poem, price one farthing) 1843
Undeveloped Characters of Shakespeare, 1880
HORN, D D (Thomas Hartwell) London, 1730-
1862
Bibliographical Notes on the "Book of
Jasher," 1833
Deism refuted, 1826
Introduction to a Critical Study of the Holy
Scriptures, 1818 (Unrivalled)
Life of Bishop Beveridge, 1824
Manual of Biblical Bibliography, 1839
Mariolatry, 1841
Protestant Memorial (A), 1850
Romanism Contradictory to Scripture, 1827
Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, 1820
(His Life, by Cheyne)
HORNBY (Leonard), born at Edinburgh 1785-
1864
Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis
Hornor, 1843
Translation of Villari's Life of Saronarola,
1862
HORSLEY (Rev John), antiquary, Scotland,
1685-1731
Britannia Romana, 1732 (An admirable
work)
HORSLEY, R A. (John Callcott), London, 1817-
Chateau Gardens of Fontainebleau 1831, *The*
Father's Grave, 1843 *Henry V fitting on*
the Crown (a colossal painting), 1847,
Leading strings, 1880, *Leaving the Ball*,
1841 *Religion*, 1845 (for the House of
Lords), *Rent-day at Haddon Hall (his first*
exhibit) *St Augustine preaching (a prize*
cartoon) 1844, *Satan surprised at the Ear*
of Eve (Poets Hall in the Palace of West-
minster), *Youth and Age*, 1840, *Winning*
Gloves, 1842
HORSLEY (Samuel), bishop of St. Asaph born
in London 1733-1806
Biblical Criticism, posthumous 1820
Theological Works, posthumous 1823
Tracts in Controversy with Dr Priestley 1783,
1784, 1786 (*The Quarterly Review* calls
them "models of clear and powerful
reasoning" Many consider them rude
unmannerly, and unseemly)

HOSMER (Harriet), sculptor, born at Watertown,
U S, 1831-
Hesper, 1851 (Her first production)
Zenobia in Chains, 1859 (Her best.)
** Besides these, Beatrice Cenci, Daphne,
Medusa, Cenone, Puck and several others
HOUGHTON (Richard Monckton Milnes, lord),
poet, born at Great Houghton, in York
shire, 1809-
Events of 1848 (especially in relation to Great
Britain) 1849
Good Night and Good Morning, 1859
Life, etc., of Keats 1848
Memorials of a Residence on the Continent,
1838
Memorials of a Tour in Parts of Greece,
1834
Memorials of Many Scenes, 1844
Monographs, Personal and Social, 1873
Palm Leaves, 1844
Poems Legendary and Historical 1844
Poems of Many Years 1838
Poetry for the People, 1840
HOUGHTON (Thomas) 1630-1715
Ancient Laws Customs, and Orders of the
Miners in Mendipp Forest, 1637
Compleat Miner (The) 1683
Laws and Customs of the Miners in the
Forest of Dean 1687
HOVENY (Roger de) *chronicler*, born at Howden,
in Yorkshire, 12th century
Annals, printed 1596 in a compilation called
Rerum Angliarum Scriptores post Bedam
HOWARD (John), philanthropist born at
Hackney, near London 1726-1790
Account of the Lazarettos in Europe 1789
State of the Prisons in Great Britain, etc.,
1777
(His Life by John Atkin 1792, J B
Brown 1818 Thomas Taylor, 1836, W H
Dixon, 1848, J Field, 1850)
HOWARD (Henry) earl of Surrey 1518-1547
Poems, posthumous 1557
(His Life by Nott, 1815
HOWARD (Sir Robert), historian and poet, 1626-
1698
Historical Observations upon the Reigns of
Edward I, II, III, and Richard II, their
Favourites and Counsellors, 1689
History of Religion, 1694
Poems, 1660
** For his 10 dramas, see APPENDIX III
HOWE (Rev John), "The Platonic Puritan,"
was born at Loughborough, in Leicester
shire, 1630-1706
Blessedness of the Righteous, 1700
Calm Inquiry concerning the Trinity,
1695
Carnality of Religious Contentment 1693
Living Temple of God (The), 1678-1702 (His
great work)
Patience in Expectation, etc., 1705
Reconcilableness of God's Prescience of Sin
with His Wisdom, etc., 1677
Redeemer's Dominion, etc. (The), 1699
Redeemer's Tears (The), 1688
Self-dedication, 1682
Thoughtfulness for the Morrow, 1681
Union among Protestants, 1683
(His Life by Calamy, 1703, Hunt, 1823;
Rogers, 1836)

- HOWELL (Pev. Lawrence), 1660-1720
 Compleat History of the Bible, posthumous 1729
 Synopsis Canonum, etc., 1710-15
 View of the Pontificate, etc., 1712
 HOWELL (James) of Wales 1596-1668
 Ah! Hal Tumulus Thalamos (two poems), 1633
 Bella Scoto-Anglica, 1648
 Discourses between Patrieus and Peregrine, 1643
 Dodona's Grove, 1640
 England's Teares for the Present Wars, 1644
 Epistola Ho-Eliaze, 1645-55
 Instructions for Forreine Travell, 1642
 Lexicon Tetraglotton (English, French, Italian, and Spanish), 1660
 Londinopolis, 1657
 Lustra Ludovici (Life of Louis XIV.), 1646
 Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis (a masque and comedy), 1654
 Parley of Beasts, or Morphandra, Queen of the Enchanted Island 1660
 People of Scotland (The), 1649 (Scurrilous)
 Poems on Divers Occasions, 1664
 Precedency of Kings, 1664
 Preheminence and Pedigree of Parliament (The) 1644
 Vision (The), a Dialogue between Soule and Bodie, 1651
 HOWELL (Lawrence) See HOWELL.
 HOWELL (Thomas) poet, 16th century
 Arbor of Amitie (poems and posies), 1562
 Delightful Discourses, etc., 1580
 Devices for [my] own Exercise, and Friends Pleasure, 1681
 Table of Narcissus (in English metre) 1560
 HOWELL, LL.D. (William), historian 1630-1683
 History from the Beginning of the World to the Conquest, 1662-80 (Praised by Gibbon)
 Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ, continued after his death 1712 (An excellent epitome)
 HOWELLS (William Dean), born at Martinville, U.S., 1837-
 Chance Acquaintance (A) 1873
 Counterfeit Presentment (a comedy), 1876
 Foregone Conclusions, 1874
 Italian Journeys, 1867
 Life of R. B. Hayes, 1877
 No Love Lost, 1868
 Poem 1860 1875
 Suburban Sketches, 1870
 Their Wedding Journey, 1872
 Venetian Life, 1866
 HOWES (Rev. Thomas), of Norwich, called "The Learned" by Dr Farr, 18th century
 Critical Observations on Books, Ancient and Modern, 1776
 HOWIE (John), biographer, of Scotland, about 1730-1790
 Biographia Scoticana, 1781
 HOWITT (Samuel), engraver, *
 British Sportsman (The), 1812
 Field Sports, 1807
 Foreign Field Sports, 1814
 New Work of Animals for Aëtop, Gay and Phædrus 1811
 HOWITT (William), born at Heanor, in Derbyshire, 1795-1879
 Aristocracy of England (The), 1846
 Colonization and Christianity, 1837
 Book of the Seasons (The) 1831
 Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia, 1833
 Boys Country Book (The) 1839
 Hamlet and Hamlet (The) 1847
 Haunts and Homes of the British Poets 1847
 History of Priestcraft, 1833
 History of the Supernatural 1863
 Illustrated History of England (called "Casell's History of England"), 1854-61
 Land, Labour, and Gold 1856
 Mad War Planet (The), and other Poems, 1871
 Madame Dorrington of the Dene (a novel), 1851
 Man of the People (The), 1860
 Ruined Castles and Abbeys of England 1861
 Rural and Domestic Life of Germany, 1842
 Rural Life of England, 1837
 Student Life in Germany, 1841
 Talangetta, or the Squatter's Home, 1857
 Tales of the Pantufa, 1836
 Visits to Remarkable Places, 1840
 Year book of the Country 1849
 HOWITT (Mrs.), maiden name Mary Botham of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire 1800-
 Ballads and other Poems, 1847
 Coat of Caerwynn, 1864
 Dial of Love (The)
 Heir of West Wayland (a novel)
 Improvisatore (The), 1857 (Andersen's novel)
 Seven Temptations (The), 1830
 Sketches of Natural History in Verse
 Stories of Stapleford 1863
 Wood Leighton (a novel), 1835
 With William Howitt, her husband
 Desolation of Lyam, 1827
 Forest Minstrel (The), 1823
 History of Scandinavian Literature, 1852
 Literature and Romance of Northern Europe
 HOWITT (Sir Francis) poet 17th century
 Egypt a Favourite (a poem) 1631
 History of Edward II., etc. (an epic poem) 1629 (Not without merit both in plan and execution)
 HUPPESBOND (Rev. George), burlesque poet, about 1760-1810
 Bubble and Squeal. (a poem), 1801
 Champignons du Diable (I a), a mock heroic poem, 1805
 Salmagundi (an olio of original poetry), 1791
 Topsy turvy, with Anecdotes, 1793
 Wiccamical Chuplet (The), original poetry 1804
 HUNDO, D.D. (John), philologist, born in Cumberland 1662-1719
 Introductio ad Chronographiam, 1691
 HUNDO, (William) botanist, of Westmoreland, 1730-1793
 Flora Anglica, 1762
 HUGHES (John), poet, 1677-1720
 Ode on the Peace of Ryswick (An) 1697
 Siege of Damascus (The), a tragedy, 1720
 HUGHES (Thomas), born at Uffington, in Berkshire, 1823-
 Alfred the Great, 1869
 Manliness of Christ (The), 1879
 Memoirs of a Brother, 1873
 Our Old Church, 1878
 Scouring the White Horse, 1858

- Tom Brown's School days, 1856 (His best production)
- Tom Brown at Oxford, 1861
- HULL (Edward), *geologist*, born at Antrim, in Ireland, 1820—
Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, 1860-62
History, Structure, and Resources of the Coal-fields of Great Britain, 1870
On the Geology of the Leicestershire Coal field, 1860, Country round Cheltenham, 1857, Country round Oldham and Manchester, 1863
On the Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Midland Counties of England 1869
Physical Geology and Geography of Ireland, 1878
- HUMF, LL.D (Rev Abraham), of Scotland, 1815—
Geographical Terms as an Addition to the Language, 1859
Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom, 1847
Philosophy of Geographical Names 1851
Sir Hugh of Lincoln (the tradition investigated) 1849
- HUME (Alexander) *poet*, born in Edinburgh, 1569-1640
Flying betwixt Montgomery and Powert, 1629
Hymnes 1599
Triumphs of Love, Chastity, and Death, posthumous 1644
- Prose*
- Catholic Meaning of the Words, 'This is my Body,' 1602
Elementa Grammatica 1612
Rejoinder to Dr A. Hill concerning the Descent into Hell 1593
Treatise of Conscience, quhairin Divers Secrets are discovered, 1594
- HUME (David), *historian and philosopher*, Edinburgh, 1711-1776
Dialogues concerning Natural Religion, 1779
Essays, 1741-52 (His essay *On Miracles* is the most noted)
History of England, 1754-61
History of the Stuarts 1754
Inquiry concerning Human Understanding, 1748
Inquiry into the Principles of Morals 1751
Natural History of Religion, of the Passions, of Tragedy, of the Standard of Taste, 1757
Political Discourses, 1752
Treatise of Human Nature, 1739
(His Life, by himself, 1777, Pratt, 1777, David Dalrymple, 1787 Adam Smith 1789, T E Ritchie, 1807, J H Burton, 1847)
- HUME (David), Scotland, 1756-1838
Commentaries on the Law of Scotland Relative to the Punishment of Crimes, 1797
- HUMPHRY, D D (Lawrence), born at Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire, 1527-1590
Jesuitism (in two parts), Latin, 1852-54
Life of Bishop Jewell (Joannis Juellii vita), 1573
Nobles (The) in three books, 1563
Oratio ad Regnam Elizabetham, 1575
(7) Sermons against Treason, 1558
- HUMPHREYS (Henry Noel), born at Birmingham 1810-1878
- Ancient Coins and Medals 1850
Art of Illumination (The) 1819
British Butterflies and their Transformations, 1840
British Moths and their Transformations, 1844
Butterfly Vivarium (The) 1858
Coinage of the British Empire (The), 1854.
Collector's Manual (The), 1853
Goethe in Strasburg (a dramatic novelette), 1860
History of the Art of Printing, 1867
Holbein and his "Dance of Death" 1868
Masterpieces of the Early Painters and Engravers, 1870
Ocean Gardens, 1857
Rembrandt and his Etchings, 1871
Stories by an Archaeologist and his Friends, 1856
- HUMPHRY (Rev William Gilson) 1815—
Doctrine of a Future State (The), 1849 (A Hulsean Lecture)
Early Progress of the Gospel (The), 1850 (A Hulsean Lecture)
Historical Treatise of the Book of Common Prayer, 1853
Miracles (The), 1857 (A Boyle Lecture)
- HUNT, Ph D (James), *anthropologist*, born at Swanage, in Dorsetshire, 1833-1869
Philosophy of Voice and Speech, 1869
Stammering and Stuttering, 1861
- HUNT (James Henry Leigh), *poet and essayist*, London 1784-1859 (Imprisoned two years for calling George IV "a fat Adonis of fifty")
Autobiography and Reminiscences 1850
Amyntas (a tale of the woods), 1820
Bacchus in Tuscany, 1816
Book for a Corner (A) 1849
Captain Sword and Captain Pen (a poem) 1835
Christianism, 1846
Companion (The), a sequel to the *Indicator*, 1828
Descent of Liberty (a masque) 1815
Feast of the Poets, and other Pieces in Verse, 1814
Follage (poems) 1818
Hero and Leander 1816
Imagination and Fancy, 1844
Indicator (The), a periodical, 1819-21
Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla (A) 1847
Legend of Florence (A) a play, 1840
Liberal (The), verse and prose, 1822
Men, Women, and Books 1847
Old Court Suburbs (Tho) i.e Kensington, topographical etc, 1855
One Hundred Romances of Real Life, 1843
Palfrey (The), 1842 (A love story of olden times in verse, well told)
Reading for Railways, 1850
Recollections of Lord Byron and his Contemporaries, 1828
Religion of the Heart (The), 1853
Secr (The), 1840-41
Sir Ralph Esher (a novel in the time of Charles II.), 1832
Stories in Verse, 1855
Stories from the Italian Poets, 1816.
Story of Rimini (in poetry) 1816 (An excellent narrative, composed in prison)

- Table Talk, 1850
 Town (The), a description of London, with its noted characters, 1818
 Ultra-Crepidarius (a satire on W. Gifford), 1819
 Wit and Humour, 1846
 Hunter (Robert) born at Devonport, 1807—
 Elementary Physics, 1851
 Manual of Photography, 1842
 Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature, 1849
 Poetry of Science, 1845
 Popular Romances of the West of England, 1831
 Researches on Light, 1811
 Treatise on Physics
 Hunter D. D. (Thomas), *orientalist*, 1696–1774
 De Antiquitate, Elegantiâ, et Utilitate I in
 gâ Arabicâ, 1739
 De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium, 1748
 On the Book of Proverbs, posthumous 1775
 Hunter (William Holman), *pre-laphadite*
 printer, London, 1827—
 The Awakening Conscience, 1854 Claudio
 and Isabella, 1853, Converted British
 Family sheltering a Christian Missionary
 from the Druids, 1850, Dr Rochecliffe per-
 forming Divine Service in the Cottage of
 Joceline Jolliffe, 1847, Festival of St
 Swithin, 1860, Finding of the Saviour in
 the Temple 1860 (no modern picture has
 excited so much notice. It was his first
 pre-Raphaelite picture), Light of Made-
 laine and Porphyro 1848, Mark 1 1827 (his
 first exhibit), The Hiring Shepherd, 1852,
 The Light of the World, 1854 (celebrated),
 Our English Coasts (Hastings) 1853, Rienzi
 vowing Vengeance, etc., 1849 The Scape-
 goat, 1850 (one of his best) The Shadow of
 Death 1873 (his largest picture), Valentine
 receiving Sylvia from Proteus, 1851
 Hunter, D. D. (Henry), of Perthshire, in Scot-
 land 1741–1802
 History of London and its Environs (in parts),
 part I 1776
 Sacred Biography, 1783–91 (Much esteemed)
 Hunter (John), *physiologist and surgeon*, born
 at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, 1728–
 1703
 Natural History of the Human Teeth, part I
 1771, part II 1778
 Observations on Certain Parts of Animal
 Economy, 1786
 Treatise on the Blood Inflammation, and
 Gunshot Wounds, posthumous 1794
 Treatise on the Venereal Disease, 1786
 (Mrs John Hunter wrote the popular song,
 "My Mother bids me bind my Hair")
 (His Life, by Everard Home, 1794, Jesse
 Foot, 1791, Joseph Adams, 1816, Drewry
 Oloof, 1835)
 Hunter (Rev Joseph), *antiquary*, 1783–1861
 Agincourt, 1850
 Connection of Bath with Literature, etc., 1827
 Gens Sylvestrina, 1846
 Golden Sentences, 1820
 Hallamshire, 1816 (A first-class antiquarian
 history)
 Hallamshire Glossary, 1829
 Life of Oliver Heywood, 1842
 Robin Hood, his Period and Character, 1852
 South Yorkshire, 1828–31
 Hunter M. D. (William), born at Long Calder-
 wood, near Glasgow, 1718–1783
 Anatomia Uteri Humani Gravidi, 1774 (A
 superb work)
 Medical Commentaries, with Supplement,
 1762–64
 (His Life by Simmons, 1783)
 Hunter M. D. (William) *orientalist*, born at
 Montrose, in Scotland, 1760–1815
 Concise Account of Pegu, 1784
 Hindostanee English Dictionary, 1805
 Hunterford (George Isaac), bishop of Here-
 ford, 1748–1832
 (21) Discourses 1795–97
 Introduction to the Writing of Greek, 1782
 (Incomparable)
 Metrica quædam Monostrophica, 1781, Apo-
 logy for the Monostrophics, 1784
 Thoughts on the Trinity (enlarged), 1832
 Hunterford, D. D. (Frederic Daniel), bishop of
 the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central
 New York, born at Hadley, U.S., 1819—
 Christian Living and Believing (sermons),
 1860
 Helps to a Holy Lent, 1872
 Helps to a Living Faith, 1873
 Lessons on the Parables, 1805
 Sermons for the People, 1856
 Hunterford (Rev William) "S.S.," born near
 Cranbrook in Dorsetshire, 1714–1813
 Bank of Faith (The)
 Hunter (Rev Philip) *nonconformist* *—1682
 Treatise of Monarchy, 1643–44 (The best
 ever written)
 Hunt, D. D. (Richard) bishop of Worcester,
 born at Congreve, in Staffordshire, 1720–
 1809
 Commentary on the *Ars Poetica* of Horace,
 1749
 Dialogues, 1759
 Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies,
 1772
 Letters on Chivalry and Romance, 1762
 Life of Warburton, 1705
 (His Life, by himself, Kiltvert)
 Hunt, D. D. (James) *poet* born at Bishop
 stone in Sussex, 1763–1801
 Favourite Village (The) a poem, 1800
 Sir Thomas More (a tragedy) 1792
 Villa, a Curate (The) a poem 1788
 Hutchison, LL.D. (Francis) *metaphysician*
 "Father of the Scotch School," born in
 Ireland 1694–1717
 Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of
 Beauty and Virtue, 1720
 Nature and Conduct of the Passions, etc., 1728
 Philosophia Moralis Institutio 1742
 Reflections on Laughter, posthumous 1750
 System of Moral Philosophy, posthumous
 1755 (His largest and chief work)
 (His Life, by Leechman, 1755)
 Hutchins (Rev John), *topographical anti-*
quary, born at Bradford Peverel, 1698–
 1773
 History and Antiquities of the County of
 Dorset, 1774
 Hutchinson (Benjamin) 1729–1810
 Biographica Medica, 1799
 Hutchinson (Francis), bishop of Down and
 Connor, 1670–1729
 Historical Essay on Witchcraft, 1718 (Crd

- tain tables of the persons burnt for "witchcraft")
 Life of Archbishop Tillotson, 1718
HUTCHINSON (Rev John) *natural philosopher*, born at Spennithorne, in Yorkshire, 1674-1737
 Confusion of Tongues, 1731
 Moses's Principia, 1724-27 (In defence of Gen 1, and an attack on Newton's *Theory of Gravitation*)
 Moses sine Principio 1729
 Works, including *Hutchinsonianism*, posthumous 1748
HUTCHINSON (Mrs) maiden name Lucy Apsley, born in the Tower, 1620-1664
 Life of Colonel Hutchinson, posthumous 1806 (Interesting)
 (Her Life, by herself 1806)
HUTCHINSON (Thomas), born at Boston, U.S., 1711-1780
 Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts, 1769
 History of the Colony of Massachusetts 1760-1767
HUTCHINSON, M.D. (Thomas Joseph), born at Stonyford, in Ireland 1820-
 Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings, 1865
 Impressions of Western Africa, 1858
 Narrative of Niger Tshadda Binuo Exploration, 1855
 Parana and South America Recollections, 1868
 Ten Years Wanderings among the Ethiopians, 1861
 Two Years in Peru, 1874
HUTCHINSON (William), *topographical antiquary* 1732-1814
 History and Antiquities of Durham, 1785-1794
 History of Cumberland 1794-98
 View of Northumberland, 1778-80
HUTTON LL.D. (Charles) *mathematician*, born at Newcastle-upon Tyne 1737-1823
 Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, 1809
 Course of Mathematics 1798-1801 (With Pearson and Shaw)
 Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary 1795
 Mathematical Recreations (4 vols), 1803 (His most popular production)
 Mathematical Tables, 1785
 Principles of Bridges and the Laws of Arches, 1772
 Tables of Products and the Powers of Numbers, 1781
 Tracts Mathematical and Philosophical, 1786, 1812
 Treatise on Arithmetic and Book-keeping, 1764
 Treatise on Mensuration, 1771
 (His Life, by Dr Olinthus Gregory, 1824)
HUTTON, M.D. (James), *natural philosopher*, born at Edinburgh, 1726-1797
 Dissertation on Natural Philosophy, 1792
 Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, 1794
 Theory of the Earth, 1796 (Advocating the *Huttonian System*, or central heat opposed by Werner, who advocated the *Neptunian System*, or aqueous agency)
- HUTTON** (William) born at Derby, 1723-1815
 Autobiography, 1816
 Court of Requests, 1784
 History of Birmingham, 1781
 History of Derby, 1790
 Roman Wall (The) 1861
HUXHAM, M.D. (John), born at Halberton, in Devonshire, 1694-1768
 Antimony, 1766
 Essay on Fevers, 1739
 Observations de Aëre et Morbis Epidemicis, 1739-71
 Ulcerous Sore Throat, 1750
HUXLEY, LL.D. (Thomas Henry), *naturalist*, born at Ealing, in Middlesex, 1825-
 American Addresses, with a Lecture on Biology, 1877
 Critiques and Addresses, 1873
 Elementary Biology, 1875
 Hume, 1879
 Introduction to the Classification of Animals, 1869
 Lay Sermons, etc., 1870
 Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, 1864
 Lessons in Elementary Physiology, 1866
 Man's Place in Nature, 1863
 Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals, 1871
 Observations on the Glaciers, 1857 (With Dr Tyndall)
 Oceanic Hydrozoa, 1859 (His great work)
 On the Theory of the Vertebrate Skull, 1853 (A Croonian Lecture)
 Physiology, etc., 1877
HYDE, D.D. (Thomas) *orientalist*, born at Billingsley, in Yorkshire, 1636-1703
 De Ludis Orientalibus, 1694
 Tabulæ Stellarum Fixarum, etc., 1665
 Veterum Persarum et Magorum Religiones Historiæ, 1700 (His chief Work)
HYDE See CLARENDON
- IMLAY** (G), *-*
 Adventures of Colonel David Boone, 1792
 Topographical Dictionary of the Western Territory of North America 1793
ISCHARD (Mrs) maiden name Elizabeth Simpson *dramatist and novelist*, born near Bryn St Edmunds, in Suffolk 1753-1821
 Nature and Art (a novel) 1796
 Simple Story (a novel), 1791
 - For her plays see **APPELBY** III
 (Her Life, by J. Bowden, 1832)
INGELOW (Jean) *poetess and novelist* born at Boston, 1830-
 Allerton and Dreux (a novel), 1851
 Deborah's Book, etc., 1867
 Don John (a tale), 1881
 Fated to be Free, 1875
 Golden Opportunity (The), 1867
 Grandmother's Shoe (The), 1867
 Life of John Smith, 1867
 Little Wonder born (The), 1872
 Minnows with Silver Tails 1867
 Moorish Gold and the One-eyed Servant 1867
 Mopsy the Fairy, 1869
 Off the Skelligs (a novel), 1873
 Poems, 1863, 1867 1880
 Rhyming Chronicle of Incidents and Feelings, 1850
 Round of Days (The), 1861

- Sarah de Berenger (a novel), 1879
 Sister's Bye hours (A), 1868
 Stories told to a Child, 1865
 Story of Doom, and other Poems, 1867
 Studies for Stories, 1872
 Suspicious Jackdaw (The), 1867
 Tales of Orris, 1860
 Two Ways of telling a Story, 1867
 Wild Duck Shooter (The), etc., 1867
 INGERSOLL (Charles Jared), born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1782-1862
 Clusmaria, 1800
 Julian, 1831
 Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain, 1845
 History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States, 1852
 INGLESBY, L.L.D. (Clement Mansfield) *metaphysician* etc., born at Edghaston, in Warwickshire, 1823-
 Introduction to Metaphysics, 1869
 Outlines of Theoretical Logic, 1856
 Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge, 1870
 Shakspeare Controversy (The), 1861
 Shakspeare Fabrications (The), 1859
 Shakspeare Hermeneutics, 1875
 Shakspeare the Man and the Book, 1877
 Still Lion (The), 1867, 1874
 Theoretical Logic, 1856
 Was T. Lodge an Actor? 1867
 INGOLDSBY (Thomas) See BURHAM, R. H.
 INGRAM (John H.), London, 1849-
 Flora Symbolica, 1868
 Memoirs of [Edgar] Poe, 1874, 1877
 INGULPHUS abbot of Croyland, *chronicler*, 1030-1109
 Ingulphi Croylandensis Historia, edited by Gulo and Feli, 1684
 INNES (Thomas), *antiquary*, born at Drumgash, in Scotland, 1662-1744
 Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Scotland (incomplete) published 1853
 Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland 1729 (A work of great merit.)
 IRELAND (John) 1720-1808
 Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, 1794-99
 Life and Letters of John Henderson 1786
 IRELAND, D.D. (John), dean of Westminster, born at Ashburton, 1761-1842
 Nuptial Sacra, 1821
 Paganism and Christianity compared, 1809
 Vindicta Regia, 1797
 IRELAND (Samuel) *novelist*, London, 1750-1800
 Picturesque Tour through Holland 1790
 Picturesque Views of the Medway, 1793
 Picturesque Views of the River Thames, 1792.
 Picturesque Views of the River Wye, 1797
 Picturesque Views on the Upper Avon, 1795
 IRELAND (William Henry) *literary forger*, son of the above, 1777-1835
 Authentic Account of the Shakesperian MSS., 1796
 Catholic (The) a romance, 1807
 Chalcographomania (a satirical poem) 1814
 Confessions relative to the Shakspeare Papers, 1805
 Gandez the Monk (a romance) 1804
 Henry II (an historical drama) 1799
 Miscellaneous Papers under the Hand and Seal of W. Shakspeare, including the Tragedy of King Lear, etc., 1796

- Modern "Ship of Fools" (The), a poem 1807
 Mutius Scavola (an historic drama), 1801
 Vertigern (an historical play) attributed by him to Shal espeare) 1796, printed 1832
 Woman of Feeling (The) a novel, 1803
 IRONS, D.D. (William Josiah), 1812-
 Athanasius contra Mundum 1872
 Apostolical Succession, 1837
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction (On) 1847
 Holy Catholic Church (The), 1838
 Indifference (On), 1871
 IRVING, L.L.D. (David), *biographer*, about 1770-1820
 Elements of English Composition, 1801
 Lives of Scottish Authors, 1801
 Lives of the Scottish Poets, 1810
 Memoirs of George Buchanan, 1807
 Memorial of Anne Margaret Anderson, 1815
 IRVING (Rev. Edward), born at Annan, in Scotland, 1792-1834
 Babylon and Infidelity foredoomed of God, 1826
 Church and State, 1829
 Exposition of the Book of Revelation 1831
 Homilies on the Sacraments, 1828
 Judgment to Come, 1823
 Last Days (The) 1828
 Lectures on Baptism, 1823
 Missionary Sermon 1824
 Orations for the Oracles of God, 1823
 Sermons on the Trinity 1828
 (His Life, by W. Wilks, 1854, Mrs. Oliphant, 1862)
 IRVING, L.L.D. (Theodore), United States, 1810-
 Conquest of Florida, 1835
 Fountain of Living Waters (The), 1849
 More than Conqueror, 1873
 Tiny Footfall 1869
 IRVING L.L.D. (Washington), born at New York, U.S. 1783-1859
 Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey, 1835
 Adventures of Captain Bonneville, 1837
 Astoria, 1836
 Bracebridge Hall 1822
 Companions of Columbus (The), 1831
 Conquest of Florida, 1838
 Conquest of Granada, 1829
 Crayon Miscellany, 1835
 History of New York, by Diedrick Knickerbocker, 1809 (A burlesque chronicle)
 Legends of the Conquest of Spain, 1835
 Life and Voyages of Columbus 1828
 Life of Margaret Davidson, 1841
 Life of Oliver Goldsmith, 1849
 Life of Washington, 1855-59 (His great work, in 15 vols.)
 Mahomet and his Successors, 1849-50
 Salmagundi, 1807-8
 Sketch book (The) 1820 (This was refused by Murray and Constable)
 Tales of the Alhambra, 1832
 Tales of a Traveller, 1824
 Tour on the Prairies, 1835
 Voyages of the Companions of Columbus, 1831
 Wolfert's Roost (stories contributed to the Knickerbocker Magazine), 1839-40
 IVIMET (Joseph) *-*
 History of the English Baptists, 1811-23.
 (Much esteemed)
 Life of John Bunyan, 1809
 Life of Milton, 1833

- JACK (Richard) *mathematician*, 1706-1760
Existence of God Geometrically Demonstrated, 1747 (A curious and excellent treatise)
- JACKSON (Arthur) an *ejected nonconformist*, 1593-1666
Annotations upon the Historical Part of the Old Testament, 1643-46 (Excellent.)
Annotations upon Isaiah posthumous 1682
Annotations on Job the Psalms, etc 1658
- JACKSON (James Grey) about 1761-1830
Account of the Empire of Morocco, etc., 1809 (Valuable and Interesting)
Account of Timbuctoo and Honsa, 1820
- JACKSON (Rev John), *chronologist*, Yorkshire, 1686-1763
Chronological Antiquities, 1752 (Highly recommended by bishop Watson)
Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, 1714 (His Life, by Dr Sutton 1764)
- JACKSON, D D (Thomas), born at Durham 1579-1640
Works posthumous 1673 (His great work is "On the Creed")
(His Life, by E Vanghan, 1673, J H Todd, 1838)
- JACON (Giles) *biographer* 1686-1744
Lives, etc., of all the English Dramatic Poets, 1719-20
** His Law Dictionary was greatly enlarged and improved by J E Tomlins 1820
(Giles Jacob figures in the *Dunciad* as "the scourge of grammar")
- JACON (Rev Henry), *Independent minister*, 1561-1626
Institution of Christ's Visible Church, 1610
Reasons for reforming our Churches of England, 1604
Sufferings and Victories of Christ 1598
Survey of Christ's Sufferings etc, 1604
- JAMES I, of Scotland, *poet*, 1394-1437
Christis Kirk of the Groene (a poem of 23 stanzas), printed 1783
King's Quair (The), a poem in six cantos, in which he celebrates his lady love, lady Jane Beaufort, printed in 1783
Peebles at the Play (a humorous poem on the festival called "Bettane Day," held at Peebles) printed 1783
- JAMES I, king of England born in Edinburgh Castle, 1566-1625 (Called by Sully 'the wisest fool in Christendom')
Anagrammata 1613
Apothegmes, or Table Talk, posthumous 1643
Basiliikon Doron (In three books) 1599
Counterblaste to Tobacco 1604
Demonologie (In three books) 1599
Discourse of the Gowrie Conspiracie, 1600
Essays of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie, 1584
Lepanto, or Heroicall Song, 1603
Maine and Facill Exposition of Chap xx Revelationn, 1599
Poetical Exercises, 1591
Remonition to all Most Mighty Monarchies, 1608
Prince's Looking glass (A), 1603
Prose Works, 1616
Remonstrance for the Right of Kings, 1615
Triplix Nodus Triplex Cuneus, 1605
- True Law of Free Monarchies (Tho), 1598
(His Life, by Arthur Wilson 1653, W Sanderson, 1656, William Harris, 1753, Laing 1804, Thomas Thomson, 1823)
- JAMES (George Payne Rainsford), *novelist* and *biographer*, London, 1801-1860
Agincourt (an historical romance), 1844
Agnes Sorrel (a novel), 1853
Arabella Stuart (a romance) 1844
Arrah Nell, or Times of Old, 1815
Attila (an historical romance) 1837
Beauchamp or the Error (a novel) 1848
Blanche of Navarre (a play) 1839
Brigand (The), a romance, 1841
Camerluzaman (a fairy drama) 1848
Castelneau (a tale) 1811
Castle of Ehrenstein (The), a novel, 1847
Charles Tyrel (a novel) 1839
Convict (The) a tale 1847
Darnley (a novel), 1830
Delaware, or Thirty Years Since, 1848
De L Orme (a novel), 1830
De Linnatic Inquendo, 1842
Desultory Man (The) 1836
Lya St Clare, and other Tales 1843
False Heir (The), a novel, 1843
Fate (a novel), 1851
Fight of the Fiddlers (The), 1848
Forest Days 1843
Forgery, or Best Intentions, 1848
Gentleman of the Old School (The), 1831
Gowrie, or the King's Plot, 1847
Heidelberg (a romance) 1840
Henry Masterton (a novel) 1832
Henry of Guise (a novel), 1830
Henry Smeaton, 1850
Huguenot (The), a novel 1839
Jacquerie (The) an historical romance, 1841
John Jones's Tales from English History 1819
John Marston Hall 1831
King's Highway (The) 1840
Last of the Fairies (Tho), a tale 1847
Lord Montagu's Page, 1858 (His last novel)
Man at Arms (The) a romance, 1840
Margaret Graham 1847
Mary of Burgundy (an historical novel) 1833
Morley Earnstein (a novel) 1812
Old Dominion, or the Southampton Massacre, 1850
One in a Thousand (Henri IV), 1835
Pequinillo 1852
Philip Augustus (an historical novel), 1831
Prince Life, 1855
Revenge, 1851
Richellen (an historical novel), 1828
Robber (The) a tale 1839
Rose d Albret (a romance), 1810
Russell, a tale (time, Charles II), 1817
Sir Theodore Broughton 1847
Smuggler (The), a novel, 1845
Stepmother (The) a novel 1846
Story without a Name (A) 1852
String of Pearls (seven Eastern tales), 1849
Ticonderaga, or the Black Eagle, 1854
Whim (The), and its Consequences, 1847
Woodman (Tho), a novel, 1849
Poems, Biographies, etc
Adra, or the Peruvians (a poem.)
City of the Silent (The), a poem
Book of the Passions (The), 1839

- History of Charlemagne 1832
 History of Chivalry 1849
 Life and Times of Louis XIV., 1838
 Life of the Black Prince, 1822
 Life of Richard Cœur de Lion, 1841-42
 Lives of Eminent Foreign Statesmen 1832-38
 Memoirs of Celebrated Women, 1837
 Memoirs of Great Commanders, 1832
JAMES (Rev John Angell), *Independent minister* born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1785-1859)
Anonymous Inquirer, 1834 (*Enormous sale*)
 (His Life, by R. W. Dale 1862)
JAMES, M. D. (Robert), of Staffordshire, 1703-1776 (Inventor of 'James's Powders')
 Dissertation upon Fevers, 1751
 Medicinal Dictionary, 1743-45
 Vindication of the Fever Powders, 1778
JAMES, D. D. (Thomas) *antiquary*, born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, 1571-1629
 Apology for J. Wicliffe (An) 1603
 Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecae Publicae, etc., 1605
 Catalogus Librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana, 1605
 Corruption of the Scripture, Councils, and Fathers, 1611 (*His best work*)
 Ecloga Oxonio Cantabrigiensis, 1600
 Index Librorum Prohibitorum Pontificis in usum Bibliothecae Bodleianae Desigatus, etc., 1627
JAMES (William), *historian*, *-1827
 Naval History of Great Britain, 1822
JAMES, (Mrs.), maiden name Anna Murphy, born in Dublin, 1797-1860
 Beauties of the Court of Charles II., 1833
 Celebrated Female Sovereigns, 1831
 Characteristics of Shakespeare's Women, 1832
 commonplace Book, etc., 1854
 Diary of an Ennuyee, 1826
 Early Italian Painters (The) 1845
 Handbook of the Public Galleries of Art in and near London, 1842
 History of our Lord, etc., as represented in Art 1860
 Legends of the Madonna, 1852
 Legends of the Monastic Orders 1850
 Lives of Female Sovereigns, 1831
 Loves of the Poets, 1829
 Memoirs and Essays, 1816
 Pictures of Social Life in Germany, etc. 1810
 Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art 1848
 Rubens, his Life and Genius, 1840
 Sacred and Legendary Art 1818
 Scriptural and Legendary History of Our Lord as represented in Christian Art, 1860
 Sketches of Germany, 1837
 Visits and Sketches, etc., 1831
 Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada, 1833
 (Her Life 1878)
JAMESON, D. D. (John), born in Glasgow, Scotland 1759-1838
Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language 1808-9, supplement, 1825 (*His chief work*)
 Hermes Scythicus etc 1814
 Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, 1811
 Historical Account of the Royal Palaces of Scotland 35
JAMESONE (Robert), *naturalist*, born at Leith, in Scotland, 1774-1851
 Characters of Minerals, 1805
 Elements of Geognosy, 1809
 Elements of Mineralogy, 1837
 Geology of the Arran and Shetland Isles, 1800
 Manual of Minerals and Mountain Rocks, etc., 1821
 Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumbarton 1805
Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, 1800
 Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, 1798
 System of Mineralogy, 1820 (*Excellent*)
JAMISON, D. D. (John), born at Glasgow, 1759-1838
 Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, 1808 (*A standard work*)
 Hermes Scythicus, 1814 (*Excellent*)
 History of the Culdees of Iona, 1811
 Use of Sacred History [to] Pervelation 1802 (*Of great merit*)
 Vindication of the Deity of Christ, 1791
JARDINE (George), of Glasgow, 1743-1827
 Outlines of Philosophical Education, 1818 (*Valuable*)
JARDINE (Sir William), *naturalist*, of Scotland, 1800-1874
 British Salmonidae, 1839-41
 Contributions to Ornithology 1848-52
 Ichthyology of Annandale, etc., 1851
 Naturalist's Library (40 vols.), 1844-55
JARROLD, M. D. (Thomas), *-
 Anthropologia (on the form and colour of man) 1808
 Dissertations on Man etc. 1806 (*Much praised by the Quarterly Review*)
JAY (Rev William) *Independent minister* born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire (generally called the Rev William Jay of Bath) 1769-1853
 Autobiography posthumous 1851
 Essay on Marriage, 1845
 Lectures on Female Scripture Characters, 1847
 Life of John Jay, 1832
 Morning and Evening Exercises, 1829-32.
 Prayers for the Use of Families 1821
 Sermons, 1802
 Works (in 12 vols.) 1811-47
 (His Life, by G. Winter, 1808, Redford and James, 1854)
JEAFFRESON (John Cordy), *novelist*, born at Framlingham in Suffolk, 1831-
 Crews Rise, 1854 (*His first novel*)
 Isabel, the Young Wife, etc., 1856
 Live it Down, 1863
 Lottie Darling, 1873
 Miriam Copley, 1859
 Noble Woman (A), 1868
 Not Dead Yet, 1864
 Olive Blake's Good Work 1862
 Sir Everard's Daughter, 1863
 Woman in Spite of Herself (A), 1872.
Not Novels
 Annals of Oxford, 1871
 Book about the Clergy (A), 1870
 Book about Doctors (A), 1860
 Book about Lawyers (A), 1866
 Book about the Table (A), 1874
 Brides and Bridals, 1872

- Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria, 1858
 Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century (A), 1877
- JEBB, M D (John) of London, 1736-1786
 Works, Theological, Medical, Political, etc., posthumous 1878
 (His Memoirs by Dr J Disney, 1787)
- JEBB, D D (John) bishop of Limerick, born at Drogheda in Ireland 1776-1833
 Essay on Sacred Literature (An), 1820 (One of the best in the language)
 Practical Theology, 1830
 Sermons chiefly Practical, 1816
 (His Life etc., by G Forster, 1836)
- JEBB, M D (Samuel) *-1772
 Bibliotheca Literaria from 1722
 Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 1725
- JELFFERSON (Thomas), born in Virginia, U S, 1743-1820
 Notes on Virginia, 1782
 (His Life, by T J Randolph, 1829, G Tucker, 1836)
- JELFFRIS (Thomas), geographer to the king, 1720-1780
 Dresses of Different Nations, Ancient and Modern, 1757-79
 Probability of a North west Passage, 1763
- JEFFREY of MOMMOUTH See GEOFFREY
- JEFF, D D (Richard William) 1798-1871
 Evidence of Unsoundness, in *Essays and Reviews*, 1861
 Means of Grace (a Bampton Lecture), 1844
 Sermons, 1835
- JERKIN, D D (Robert), a nonjuror, 1656-1727
 Reasonableness of the Christian Religion (The) 1721 (A learned work)
- JERKINS (David) born in Wales 1586-1667
 Light Centuries of Reports, 1777 (A standard work)
- JERMONS (Edward), born at Bangalore, in India, 1838-
 Captain's Cabin (The) 1872
 Coolie, her Rights and Wrongs (The) 1861
 Devil's Chain (The), 1868
 Fatal Days 1874
 Ginx's Baby, 1860
 Jobson's Lactmies, 1880-81
 Lisa Leus 1880
 Little Hodge, 1866
 Lord Pantam 1864
 Lutchmee and Dilloo, 1870
- JERRER M D (Edward), born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, 1749-1823
 Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, 1798
 Natural History of the Cuckoo, 1788 (Good)
 New Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ, 1709
 (His Life by Dr J Baron, 1827, J C Lettsom)
- JERMS (Same), poet, etc., London 1704-1787
 Art of Dancing (The) a poem 1761
 Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, 1756
 Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion, 1876
 (His Life, by C N Cole, 1790)
- JERMON (Robert) dramatic author, etc., 1736-1803
 Braganza (a tragedy), 1775
- Conspiracy (Tho), a tragedy, 1796
 Court of Narbonne (The), a drama, 1781
 Hotel (The) a drama 1763
 Julia (a tragedy) 1787
 Law of Lombardy (The) a tragedy, 1779
 Roman Portraits (a poem in heroic verse) 1794
 Two Strings to your Bow (a farce), 1791
- JERROLD (Douglas William), dramatist, wit, etc., London, 1803-1857
 Black eyed Susan (a nautical play), 1829
 Bubbles of the Day (a comedy), 1842
 Cakes and Ale, 1841
 Catspaw (The), 1850
 Candle Lectures (contributed to *Punch*), 1845
 Chronicles of Clovernook, 1846 (His best novel.)
 Heart of Gold, 1854
 Housekeeper (The), a play, 1835
 Man made of Money (A), a novel 1819
 Men of Character, 1838
 Nell Gwynne (a play), 1832
 Prisoner of War (The) a play, 1837
 Punch's Letters to his Son (contributed to *Punch*) 1846
 Rent-day (The) a play, 1830
 Retired from Business, 1851
 St Giles and St James, 1851 (His most elaborate novel)
 Story of a Feather (a novel) 1843
 Time works Wonders (a comedy) 1815
 (His Life, by W B Jerrold 1858)
- JERROLD (William Blanchard) London, 1826-
 At Home in Paris, 1864, 1870
 Beau Brummel (a comedy), 1858
 Chatterbox (The), a comedy, 1857
 Children of Lutetia, 1863
 Christian Vagabond (The), 1871
 Chronicles of a Crutch 1860
 Cockaignes (The), 1871
 Cool as a Cucumber (a farce) 1851
 Cupboard Papers, (The) in *All the Year Round*, 1873, as a vol 1881
 Cupid in Waiting (a comedy), 1871
 Disgrace to the Family (The) a novel, 1847
 Epicure's Year book, by Elia Bee, 1867-68
 French under Arms (The), 1860
 Imperial Paris, 1855
 Life of George Cruikshank, 1892
 Life of Douglas Jerrold (his father), 1858
 Life of Napoleon III, 1874-82
 London a Pilgrimage, 1872
 Old Woman who lived in a Shoe (An), a series of papers on emigration
 On the Boulevards (sketches), 1853-66
 Passing the Time, 1865
 Progress of a Bill (a tale), 1848
 Story of Madge and the Fairy Content, 1871
 Swedish Sketches, 1852
 Trip through the Vineyards of Spain, 1864
 Trips to Normandy etc 1867
 Two Lives (a novel), 1865
 Up and Down in the World (a novel) 1866
- JESSE (Edward), naturalist, born near Halifax, 1780-1868
 Anecdotes of Dogs, 1846
 Angler's Rambles (An) 1836
 Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies, 1847
 Gleanings in Natural History, 1832-35
 Handbook to Hampton Court, 1841
 Scenes and Tales of Conotry Life, 1844
 Summer's Day at Hampton Court (A), 1839

- Summer's Day at Windsor (A), and a Visit to
 I ton, 1841
 Windsor Castle and Its Environs 1848
 JESSE (John Heneage), *historian* 1815-
 London and Its Celebrities 1847-50
 Memoirs of the Court of England (Stuarts),
 1839
 Memoirs of King Richard III
 Memoirs of the Pretender, etc., 1845
 LWELL, D.D. (John) bishop of Salisbury, born
 in Devonshire, 1622-1871
 Apology for the Church of England 1862
 Defence of the "Apology," 1867 1869
 (His Life, by Dr Humphrey, 1873, Fentley,
 1645, E. Bohm, 1685, C W L. Bas,
 Isaacson, 1823)
 JEWELL (Geraldine Endors), *novelist*, born at
 Measham in Warwickshire 1820-1880
 Constance Herbert 1845
 Half-Sisters (The), 1848
 Marian Withers, 1851
 Right and Wrong, 1859
 Zee, or the History of Two Lives, 1815
 JEWELL (Maria Jane) Mrs Fletcher, *poetess*,
 etc., 1800-1833
 Life and Literature, 1825
 JOHNSON, D C L (Richard Paul) 1745-1831
 Illustrations of Euripides, 1781-90
 Knight and Friars (The), 1785
 Seeing is Believing, 1786
 JOHN OF OXFORD, *chronicler*, in the reign of
 Edward I
 Chronicle from 449 to 1222 (This is the
 Chronicle of Wendover supplemented)
 JOHN OF SALISBURY (Joannes Sarisburiensis),
 bishop of Chartres, 1110-1182
 Opera Omnia, first compiled and sent to press
 by J. A. Giles 1848
 Polycratice do Angis Curialium, etc., 1156
 JOHNSON (Charles), *dramatic author*, 1679-1748
 Gentleman Cully (The) a play 1702
 History of the Most Famous Highwaymen and
 Murderers 1731
 History of the Most Notorious Pirates 1724
 Life and Intrigues of Elizabeth Mann 1724
 JOHNSON (Eastman), a *genre painter*, born at
 Lovel, U.S., 1824-
 The Barefoot Boy 1868 The Boyhood of
 Abraham Lincoln, 1867 Dropping off, 1873,
 The Farmer's Sunday Morning 1860, Fid-
 dling his Way 1865, Mating, 1860, The
 Old Kentucky House 1859 The Old Stago
 Coxen, 1871, The Pedlar, 1873 The Village
 Blacksmith, 1854, The Wounded Drummer,
 1872
 JOHNSON (George William), *horticulturist*, born
 at Bromley, in Kent, 1802-
 British Ferns
 Cottage Gardener's Dictionary, 1860
 Dictionary of Modern Gardening, 1846
 History of Gardening, 1865
 Science and Practice of Gardening, 1862
 JOHNSON (James) *-*
 Scot's Musical Museum (The), 1787-1803 (A
 very valuable work.)
 JOHNSON (Richard), 1560-1627
 Anglorum Lacrimae 1603
 Crown Garland of Golden Roses 1612
 Dainty Conceits, 1630
 Golden Garland of Princely Pleasures, etc.,
 1629
 Life of Robert Cecil 1612
 Nine Worthies of London (The) 1592
 Pleasant Walks of Moorfields (The), 1607
 Seven Champions of Christendom (The), 1595
 Tom a-Lincoln (History of) 1599
 JOHNSON (Rev Samuel), born in Staffordshire,
 in Warwickshire, 1649-1703
 Julian the Apostate, 1682 (This book was
 burnt by the common hangman 1684)
 JOHNSON (Samuel) *dramatist and humorist*,
 1705-1773
 Harlequinade (an extravaganza) 1759
 - For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 JOHNSON, LL.D. (Samuel) *lexicographer*, etc.,
 born at Lichfield in Hampshire, 1709-1781
 Dictionary of the English Language, 1755
 Idler (The), a periodical, 1758-60
 Ireno (a tragedy) 1749
 Journey to the West Islands of Scotland, 1775
 Life of Dr Isaac Watts, posthumous 1785
 Life of Richard Savage, 1744 (Interesting)
 Lives of the Poets, 1779-81
 London (a satire in verse), 1738
 Miscellaneous Observations on Hamlet, 1715
 Rambler (The) a periodical 1750-52
 Rasselas (a tale) 1759 (Written in a week.)
 Taxation no Tyranny, 1775
 Vanity of Human Wishes (a satire in verse),
 1749 (His best poetical work)
 Visit to the Hebrides, 1773
 Voyage to Abyssinia 1735
 (His Life, by T. Trotter 1785, J. Walker,
 1785, Tyers, 1786, Sir J. H. Hawkins, 1787,
 Boswell 1791, Dr Robert Anderson, 1795,
 J. F. Russell, 1847, J. F. Hewitt, 1851,
 Thomas Carlyle 1853)
 JOHNSON, M.D. (Thomas) *botanist*, 1561-1644
 Descriptio Plantarum in Agram Cantabrigiæ,
 1632
 Iter Cantabrigiæ et Elicetum Hamstedianum,
 1629
 Mercurius Botanicus, etc., 1631
 Edits Gerard's *Herbal*, 1633
 JOHNSON (Alexander), *artist*, born at Edin-
 burgh, 1816-
 The Covenantant's Burial 1852, The Cove-
 nant's Marriage, 1842, Family Worship
 in a Scotch Cottage, 1851, The Gentle Shep-
 herd, 1810, Lord and Lady Russell etc.,
 1846, Melancthon rocking a Cradle
 1854, Sunday Morning 1841 (Burns),
 Tyndale translating the Bible, 1855
 JOHNSON (Alexander Keith) *cartographer*,
 born at Airlie hill, near Edinburgh, 1804-
 1871
 Astronomy, 1855
 Chart of the Distribution of Health and Disease,
 1852
 Classical Geography, 1853
 Dictionary of Geography, 1850
 General Geography, 1852
 National Atlas 1843
 Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, 1848
 (A splendid work.)
 Royal Atlas, 1861 (His greatest work.)
 School Atlases of Physical Geography
 JOHNSON, M.D. (Arthur) *poet*, of Aberdeen
 shire 1587-1641
 Delitæ Poetarum Scotorum 1637
 Elegia, 1628
 Epigrammata, 1637

- Musæ Anlicæ, 1635
 Vinsæ Querulæ 1633
 Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorum Davidis, 1637
 Parerga, 1632
 Poetarum Scotticorum Deliciae, 1637
JOHNSTON (Charles) *novelist* *—1800
 Chrysal, or Adventures of a Guinea, 1760–61
 History of Arsaces, 1774
 History of John Juniper, Esq., 1781
 Pilgrims (The), 1775
 Reverie (The), 1762
JOHNSTON M.D (George) *naturalist*, 1798–1855
 Introduction to Conchology, 1850
 History of British Sponges and Lithophytes, 1842
 History of British Zoophytes, 1838
JOHNSTON (James F Weir), *chemist*, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1796–1855
 Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1844
 Chemistry of Common Life, 1853–55
 Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1842
 Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1844
 Notes on America, 1851
JOHNSTON, LL.D (Robert), *historian*, 1612–1680
 Historia Rerum Britannicarum, 1655 (A work of great merit)
 History of Scotland during the Minority of King James 1644
JOHNSTON (William) *novelist*, born at Downpatrick, in Ireland, 1829
 Freshfield (a novel) 1870
 Nightshade (a novel), 1857
 Under which King? (a novel) 1872
JOHNSTONE, D.D (Bryce) born at Annan in Scotland 1747–1805
 Commentary on Revelation, 1794 (Good)
 Influence of Religion on Civil Society, 1801
JOHNSTONE (Chevalier de), *Jacobite*, born in Edinburgh, 1720–1795
 Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745–46, posthumous 1820
JOHNSTONE (James), *Scotch historian*, about 1730–1795
 Anecdotes of Olave the Black, King of Man, 1780
 Antiquitates Celto-Normannicæ 1786
 Antiquitates Celto-Scaudicæ, etc., 1785 (Interesting)
 Lodbrokar-Quida, or the Death-Song of Lodbroc, 1782
 Norwegian Account of Haco's Expedition against Scotland, 1782
JOHNSTONE, M.D (John) 1769–1835
 Life and Works of Parr, 1828
 Medical Jurisprudence, 1800
JONES (Ernest Charles), *poet*, etc., 1814–1859
 Battle-day, 1855
 Songs of Democracy, 1855–57
 Wood-spirit (The) 1841
JONES, R.A. (George), 1786–1859
 Life of Chantrey, 1849
JONES (Henry), pseudonym "Cavendish," London, 1831–
 Laws of Ecarté 1878
 Laws of Piquet, 1873
 Principles of Whist, 1852
 * * Also edited Bennett's Billiards, 1873
- JONES** (Inigo), *architect*, London, 1572–1652
 He built the Banqueting House, Whitehall, 1619–22, the Piazza and Church, Covent Garden, 1631–38 etc
 Journal and Sketch-book, 1611
 Stonehenge restored posthumously 1655
 (His Life, by Peter Cunningham, 1819)
JONES (Jeremiah), *dissenting minister*, 1593–1724
 Gospel of St Matthew (The), 1719
 Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament, 1726–27 (Esteemed)
JONES, LL.D (Rev John) *philologist* 1765–1827
 Ecclesiastical Researches, 1812
 Greek and English Lexicon, 1823
JONES (Owen) *antiquary*, 1740–1814
 Myvrian Archeology of Wales, 1801–7
JONES (Theophylus), *antiquary* *—
 History of Brecknockshire, 1805–9 (A work of great merit)
JONES (Thomas Rymer), *anatomist*, 1809–1874
 General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, 1838
JONES (Thomas Wharton) *physiologist* born at St Andrews in Scotland, 1808–
 Essay on Inflammation, 1850 (Sir Astley Cooper's prize)
 Failure of Sight from Spinal Disturbance 1869
 Physiology, etc., of Body, Sense, and Mind 1869
 Wisdom and Beneficence of [God, shewn] in the Sense of Vision, 1851 (Actonian prize)
 * * He pooh poohs Dr Darwin's doctrine of Evolution as 'wholly unsupported by sound science' See MIVART
JONES (Rev William) generally called "Jones of Nayland," born in Northamptonshire, 1726–1800
 Art of Music, 1784
 Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity 1756
 Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John, 1792
 Life of Bishop Horne, 1795
 Physiological Disquisitions, 1781
 Scholar Armed, etc (The), 1792
 (His Life, by W Stevens, 1810)
JONES (Sir William), *orientalist*, London, 1746–1784
 Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, 1774
 Enchanted Fruit, or the Hindu Wife (a story in verse)
 Hitopadesa (translated)
 Institutes of Hindu Law, 1794
 Laws of Mann, 1794
 Life of Nadir Shah 1773
 Meallakat (seven Arabic poems), 1782
 Persian Grammar, 1771
 Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentariorum, libri vi 1774
 Principles of Government (The) posthumous 1797
 Sacotala, or the Fatal Ring (an Indian drama translated)
 (His Life by lord Teignmouth 1799)
JONES, D.D (William Basil Tickell) bishop of St David's, born in Wales, 1822–
 History and Antiquities of St David's, 1856
 (With Dr Freeman)

- New Testament with Commentary, 1861
 Peace of God (Tho), sermon 1869
 Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd 1851
JOHNSON (Benjamin) *dramatist and poet laureate* born at Westminster, 1574-1637
 Execution against Vulcan, with Divers Epigrams, posthumous 1610
 Jest, or the Wit's Pocket Companion 1731
 Last Legacy to the Sons of Mirth, etc., posthumous 1756
 * * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life by Chetwood 1756, Gifford 1816, Barry Cornwall i.e. B W Procter, 1833, Cunningham and Bell 1870)
JORDAN (Thomas) *poet laureate for the city* London 1611-1683
 Box of Spikenard newly broken, etc., 1661-62
 Cabinet of Mirth (Tho), in two parts, 1674
 Divine Raptures 1616
 Divinity and Morality in Robes of Poetry, 1651
 Fancie's Festival (a masque), 1657
 Goldsmith's Jubilee (Tho) 1674
 Jewels of Ingenuity in a Coronet of Poetry (no date)
 London in Lustre (November 9), 1679 London in Splendour, 1673 London's Frimphant, 1672 London's Glory 1670 London's Joy, 1631 London's Joyful Gratulation etc., 1612, London's Resurrection to Joy, 1671, London's Triumphs, 1653, 1675 1676 1677 1678, 1684
 Lord Mayor's Show etc. (Tho), November 9 1632
 Money is an Ass (a comedy) 1663
 Muses Melody (Tho), no date
 New Droll (A), 1660
 Pictures of Passion, etc (no date)
 Poetical Varieties 1637
 Rosty of Rantles (A) 1659
 Royal Arbor of Loyall Poetrie 1663
 Rules to know a Royall King etc., 1642
 Tricks of Youth, etc., 1657
 Wit in a Wilderness (promiscuous pieces of poetry) 1650-67
JORDAN M D (Edward), 1569-1632
 Discourse of Natural Baths and Mineral Waters, 1631 (A learned treatise)
 Suffocation of the Matrix (on possession of evil spirits), 1603 (Very scarce indeed)
JORDAN D D (John) London, 1623-1770
 Life of Erasmus 1758-60
 Ius Poeticus 1748
 Observations on Authors, Ancient and Modern 1741-32
 On the Truth of the Christian Religion 1748
 Remarks on Ecclesiastical History 1751-54
 Remarks on Spencer and Milton, 1731
 Truth of the Christian Religion (Tho), 1732 (His Life by Dr J Disney 1792)
JORCE (Jeremiah), 1764-1816
 Arithmetic, 1808
 Dialogues on Chemistry 1807
 Scientific Dialogues, 1807
JOHNSON D D (Adoniram), Massachusetts, U S, 1788-1850
 Burmese and English Dictionary, 1852
 Burmese Biblio (i.e. the Biblio in Burmese), 1835
 (His Life by Wayland, 1853, Mrs H C Conant, 1856, Clements, Gillette)

- JUKES** (Joseph Baete), *geologist*, born near Birmingham 1811-1859
 Excursions in Newfoundland, 1842
 Physical Structure of Australia, 1850
 Student's Manual of Geology, 1858
JUNIUS, Letters of, 1769-72 compiled 1783, 1796 1800 etc Woodfall's edition 1812
 N B—The original "Junius" ceased in the spring of 1772
 The Author of these Letters
 Barre Col Isaac ("Authorship of the Letters of Junius, by John Britton"), 1818
 Doyd, Hugh ("Author of Junius ascertained by George Chalmers") 1817
 Burke Edmund ("Inquiry into the Author of Junius, by John Poche"), 1813 ("Junius proved to be Burke" no name) 1826 Prior, in his Life of Burke takes the same view, 1839
 Burke William ("The Author of Junius, by J C Symonds"), 1859
 Chatham, William Pitt lord ("Another Guess at Junius" by (?) Fitzgerald), 1809, Earl Chatham "proved to be Junius" by John Swinden 1833 by W Dowe, U S, 1857 ("Who was Junius?" no name), 1837
 Also an essay to prove this by Dr B Waterhouse of Boston, U.S., 1831
 Chesterfield, earl of ("Author of Junius discovered, by W Cramp), 1821, 1851
 De Lolme John Lewis ("Arguments and Facts demonstrating" this, by Dr Thomas Bnsby) 1816
 Francis (Dr) and his son Sir Philip (Discovery of the Author of Junius, by John Taylor) 1813
 Francis Sir Philip (Identity of Junius established by John Taylor) 1816 Sir F Dwarries 1850, and Lord Campbell in his Lives of the Chancellors take the same view ("Handwriting of Junius professionally investigated by Charles Chabot"), 1871 Macaulay espoused this 'identity'
 Glover, Richard ("An Inquiry into the Author of the Letters of Junius," no name), 1814
 Gibbon ("Junius unmasked," no name) 1819
 Lee, major-general Charles (proved 'from facts to be Junius by Dr T Girdlestone), 1813
 M Lean Laughlin (said to be Junius in Galt's Life of West pp 57-69) Sir David Brewster takes the same view
 Portland, duke of ("Letters to a Nobleman proving" this by A G Johnston) 1816
 Pownall, governor ("Junius discovered, by F Griffin Boston, U S"), 1854
 Rich, Sir R ("The Ghost of Junius, by F Aylmer"), 1853
 Sackville, viscount ("The Real Author of the Letters of Junius, by George Coventry"), 1825 ("Junius unmasked," no name), 1770 The same proved by John Jaques, 1843
 Snett the comedian ("Junius with his Visor up," a skit, no name) 1819
 Temple, R Grenville, earl ("Letters on Junius showing this, by Isaac Newhall, Boston U S), 1831
 Tooke John Horne ("Junius discovered, by P[hilip] T[hickness]"), 1789 The same

- "proved" by J B Blakoway, 1813, and Dr A Graham 1828
- Wright, Daniel ("The Secret revealed, by James Falconar"), 1830
- Wilmot, James D L., proved to be "Junius" by O W Serres, 1813
- N B—To these add Mr Sergeant Adair Gerard Hamilton, called "Single-Speech," lord Lyttelton, and John Wilks
- * * Other pamphlets or books have been published to disprove all these "proofs" Byron, in his *Vision of Judgment*, refers to "Junius."
- KAMES (Henry Home, lord) *metaphysician*, born at Kames, in Berwickshire, 1696—1782
- Decisions of the Court of Sessions 1741, 1766, 1780 (Very valuable work)
- Elements of Criticism, 1762 (His best-known work)
- Gentleman Farmer (The), 1777
- Hints on Education, 1781
- Historical Law Tracts, 1758
- Introduction to the Art of Thinking 1761
- Principles of Equity 1760
- Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1754
- Principles of Morality and Natural Religion (The), 1761
- Sketches of the History of Man, 1774
- (His Life, by W Smellie 1800, lord Woodhouselee, 1807)
- KANE (Ellisha Kent) an *arctic explorer*, born at Philadelphia, U S, 1820—1857
- Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, 1856
- (His Life by Dr W Elder, 1857)
- KANE (Sir Robert), of Dublin 1810—
- Elements of Chemistry, 1841—42
- Industrial Resources of Ireland 1844
- KAVANAGH (Julia), *novelist*, etc., born at Thurles in Ireland, 1824—1877
- Adele, 1858
- Beatrice, 1865
- Bessie 1872
- Daisy Burns, 1853
- Dora, 1869
- English Women of Letters, 1862
- Forget me nots 1878
- French Women of Letters 1861
- Grace Lee, 1855
- John Dorrien, 1874
- Madeleine 1848
- Nathalie, 1851
- Pearl Fountain (The), 1876
- Queen Mab 1863
- Rachel Gray, 1856
- Seven Years, and other Tales, 1860
- Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies (A), 1858
- Sybil's Second Love, 1867
- Sylvia, 1870
- Three Paths (The) 1847
- Two Lilies, 1877
- Women in France during the Eighteenth Century, 1850
- Women of Christianity, 1852
- KAYE D D (John) bishop of Lincoln born at Hammersmith, 1783—1853
- Council of Nicea in Connection with Athanasius, 1857
- Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries, 1826
- External Government, etc., of the Church in the First Three Centuries, 1855
- Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria, 1835
- KAYE (Sir John William) London, 1814—1886
- Administration of the East India Company (The) 1853
- Biographies of Sir John Malcolm, 1856 Lord Metcalfe, 1854, Sir George Luckier, 1854
- Christianity in India, 1859
- Essays of the Optimist, 1870
- History of the Sepoy War, 1864—76
- History of the War in Afghanistan, 1851
- Lives of Indian Officers, 1867
- KEACH (Rev Benjamin), *Baptist minister*, 1644—1704
- Banqueting House (The) 1692
- Breach repaired (The), 1661 (By singing, Grand Impostor discovered (The) a poem, 1675 (Against the Quaker sect)
- Parables explained 1701 (Much esteemed)
- Scripture Metaphors opened, 1631 (His chief work)
- Spiritual Songs, 1700
- Trumpet blown in Zion, 1694
- KEATS (John) *poet* London, 1796—1821
- Endymion (a poetic romance), 1818
- Eve of St. Agnes (Spenserian stanza), 1820
- Hyperion (ballad verse) 1820
- Isabella 1820
- Lamia, and other Poems 1820
- Ode to the Nightingale, 1820
- Poems, 1817
- (His Life, by M Milnes 1845 lord Houghton, 1848)
- KEBLE (Rev John), *poet*, born at Fairford in Gloucestershire 1792—1866
- Christian Year (The) 1827
- De Poetice VI Medice, 1844
- Letters of Spiritual Guidance, 1870
- Life of Bishop Wilson 1863
- Lyra Innocentium, 1846
- Sermons, 1848
- (His Life, by Sir J T Coleridge)
- KEIGHTLEY (Thomas) born in Dublin 1789—1872
- Crusaders (The) 1833
- Fairy Mythology, 1828 enlarged 1850
- History of England 1837
- History of Greece 1836
- History of India, 1847
- History of Rome 1835
- Life of Milton 1855
- Mythology of Greece and Italy, 1831
- Tales and Popular Fictions, 1834
- KEILL M D (John), *mathematician*, born at Edinburgh, 1671—1721
- Examination of Dr Burnet's Theory of the Earth, 1693
- Introductio ad veram Astronomiam, 1718
- Introductio ad veram Physicam 1702
- KEITH, D D (Alexander) born at Keithhall, in Scotland, 1791—1880
- Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1838
- Evidences of Religion from the Fulfilment of Prophecy, 1823 (A text book)
- Harmony of Prophecy (The), 1831
- History and Destiny of the World and of the Church, according to Scripture, part I 1851

- Land of Israel (The) 1843
 Narrative of the Mission to the Jews
 Signs of the Times 1832
KERR (Thomas) born in Yorkshire, 1759-1824
 Practical Arithmetician (The), 1789
 Use of the Globes, 1804
KELLY (Hugh), *dramatic author*, etc., 1739-1777
 False Delicacy (a comedy), 1763.
 Theatricals, 1762.
 Word to the Wise (A), 1765
 Works, with a life, 1778
KELLY, LL.D (Rev John) born at Douglas in the Isle of Man 1750-1809
 Gaelic Grammar, 1803
 A Man's Translation of the Bible, 1772
KELLY (Michael), *musical composer*, Ireland, 1762-1826
 Reminiscences etc., 1820 (The best addition to our theatrical literature since Cibber's *Apology*)
KELLY, LL.D (Patrick) Ireland *.
 Universal Cambist (The) 1811 (Excellent)
KELTON (Arthur) *chronicler*, in the reign of Edward VI
 Cronycle declaring that Britons and Welshmen are lineally descended from Brute (In verse), printed 1547
KEMBLER (Francis Anne) Mrs Butler, born in London, 1809-
 Francis I (a drama), 1830
 Poems, 1842
 Star of Seville (The) a drama, 1837
Not in verse.
 Journal of a Residence in America, 1833
 Record of a Girlhood, 1878
 Records of Later Life 1882
 Residence in a Georgian Plantation, 1863
 Year of Consolation (A) 1847
KEMMEL (John Mitchell), *Saxonist*, London 1807-1857
 Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf 1833
 Codex Diplomaticus Æli Saxonici 1839-40
 History of the English Language (first period), 1834
 Saxons in England, 1849 (His chief work.)
KEMM, Mrs D (Joseph) born at Exeter, in Devonshire, 1778-1824
 System of Musical Education 1819
KEN, D.D (Thomas), *poet*, bishop of Bath and Wells born at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire 1637-1711
 Edmund (an epic poem)
 Morning Evening and Midnight Hymns, 1674
 Works collected and published 1721
 (His Life by W Hawkins 1713, canon W L Bowles 1830, a Layman, i.e. J L Anderson, 1853)
KENDALL (George Wilkins), born at Vermont, U.S., 1810-
 History of the War between the United States and Mexico 1850
 Narrative of the Texan Expedition, 1844
KENDRY (John), *chronicler*, born at Bradley, in Derbyshire, 1700-1770
 Scripture Chronology, 1752
KENFET (John Pendleton), *novelist*, born at Bathurst U.S. 1795-1870
 Anna of Quodlibet, 1840
 Horee-sue Robinson, 1835
 Life of William Wirt, 1849
 Red Book (The) 1817-19
KENNER, D.D (White) bishop of Peterborough, born at Dover, 1660-1728
 Complete History of England, 1706 (Composed by different authors, the third vol by himself)
 Family of Cavendish (The), 1707
 Parochial Antiquities of Ambrosden, Burcester, etc., 1695 (A valuable work.)
 Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil 1728
 (His Life, by Newton, 1730)
KENNEY (James), *dramatic author*, Ireland 1780-1849
 Ella Rosenberg, 1807
 False Alarms 1807
 Mysterious Stranger (The), a comedy 1827
 Love, Law, and Physic (a comedy), Masaniello, 1829
 Matrimony (a comedy) 1804
 Raising the Wind (a farce), 1803 (His first and best)
 Sicilian Vespers (The), 1840
 Spring and Autumn (a comedy), 1827
 World (The), a comedy, 1808
KENNICOTT, D.D (Benjamin), *Hebraist*, born at Totnes, in Devonshire, 1718-1783
 Dissertation on the 'Tree of Life' the Creation and Fall, 1747
 Hebrew Biblio, 1776-80
 On the State of the Printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, 1753-59 (Valuable)
 Variorum Lectiones Veteris Testamenti 1784-88
KENRICK (Francis Patrick), archbishop of Baltimore U.S., born in Dublin, 1797-
 Theologia Dogmatica, 1839-40
 Vindication of the Catholic Church (A) 1856
KENRICK, LL.D (William) born at Watford in Hertfordshire, 1720-1779
 English Dictionary 1773
 Jingles (in verso) 1759
 Falstaff's Wedding (a comedy), 1766
 Immortality of the Soul (The) 1751
 Pasquinade (The) 1753
KENT (James), *musical composer* born at Winchester, 1700-1771
 Twelve Anthems, 1773
KENT (James) born at Fredericksburg New York U.S., 1763-1847
 Commentaries on American Law, 1826-30
KENT (William Charles Mark), *poet* etc., London, 1823-
 Aletheia, and other Poems 1850
 Camel-driver's Turban (The) 1842
 Charles Dickens as a Reader, 1872
 Dreamland, and other Poems 1862
 Footprints on the Road (in prose), 1864
 Napoleon a Silpners 1842
 Poems (collected, etc.) 1870
 Seagulls of Iona (a tale of the escape of the Young Pretender) 1842
 Shakespeare's Frolic on the Thames 1842
KFR (John Bellenden) *.
 Archæology of our Popular Phrases and Nursery Rhymes 1834 (To prove they are perversions of Dutch words mainly anti-monkish)
KFR (Robert), *historian*, Scotland 1750-1814
 Collection of Voyages and Travels, 1811-17 (A valuable work.)

- History of Scotland (Robert the Bruce), 1811
(A good epitome)
- Life of William Smellie, 1811
- KFTT (Rev Henry), 1761-1825
- Elements of General Knowledge, with
Lists of the most approved Authors, 1812
- Emily (a moral tale), 1809
- History the Interpreter of Prophecy, 1799
(An excellent work)
- Juvenile Poems, 1793
- KIDD, M D (John), 1775-1861
- Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical
Condition of Man, 1837 (A Bridgewater
treatise)
- Outlines of Mineralogy, 1809 (Good)
- KIDD (William) *naturalist*, born at flammer
smith, 1803-1867
- British Song-birds 1866
- KIDDER D D (Richard), bishop of Bath and
Wells, born in Sussex 1635-1703 (He and
his wife were killed in bed during the storm
of November 26)
- Commentary on the Pentateuch, 1694
- Demonstration of the Messias 1694-1700
- KILLIGREW (Thomas), 'King Charles's Jester,
dramatist, born in Middlesex, 1611-1632
- Plays, 1664
- KILLIGREW (Sir William) vice-chamberlain to
queen Henrietta *poet*, 1605-1693
- Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at
Court, 1684
- Imperial Tragedy (The), 1669
- Love and Friendship (a play), 1666
- Midnight and Daily Thoughts, 1694
- Ormasdes (a play) 1665
- Pandora (a play), 1664
- Selindra (a play) 1665
- Siege of Urbin (a play) 1666
- KIMBALL (Richard) *novelist*, born at Lebanon
in New Hampshire, U S, 1815-
Juba and the Cubans, 1849
- St Leger, or the Threads of Life 1849
- Student Life Abroad, 1853
- KING, F R S (Edward), *antiquary*, Norfolk,
1735-1807
- Essay on the English Government, 1767
- Morsels of Criticism, 1788
- Monumenta Antiqua, 1799-1805
- KING (Gregory) *herald*, born at Lichfield in
Hampshire 1648-1712
- Observations on the State of England, 1800
- KING (Henry), bishop of Chichester, *poet*, etc.,
1691-1669
- Deep Groan fetched at the Funerals of
Charles I, 1649
- Poems, Elegies and Paradoxes, 1657
- Psalms (The) in metre 1657
- KING (Peter lord) born at Exeter, 1669-1731
- History of the Apostles Creed, 1702
- Inquiry into the Constitution, etc., of the
Primitive Church, 1691
- KING, D D (William), archbishop of Dublin,
born at Antrim, in Ireland, 1650-1729
- State of the Protestants in Ireland, 1691
- Do Origino Mahi 1702
- KING, L L D (William), *satirist*, London 1663-
1712
- Animadversions on the Pretended Account of
Ireland, 1694
- Art of Cookery (in imitation of Horace), no
date
- Art of Love (in imitation of Ovid) no date
- Dialogues of the Dead, 1699
- Joan of Hedington (a tragi-comedy) 1712
- Journey to London (A), 1098 (Excellent
piece of irony)
- Transactioner (The), two satires on the Royal
Society, 1700
- Vindication of Dr Sacheverell, 1710
- KINGLAKE (Alexander William) born near
Taunton, in Somersetshire, 1811-
Eothen, 1844 (A model book of travels)
- History of the Crimean War, 1863-75
- KINGSLEY (Rev Charles), *novelist*, etc., born at
Holne, in Devonshire, 1819-1875
- Anclen Regime (The) 1867
- Andromeda (a poem), 1868
- Alexandra and her Schools, 1867
- Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet (a novel on the
social anarchy of the day), 1849 (This is
his best work of fiction)
- At Last, 1871
- Cheap Clothes and Nasty, 1850 (By Parson
Lot)
- Glancus or the Wonders of the Shore 1855
- Health and Education, 1874
- Hereward the Wake (a novel), 1866
- Hermits (The), 1868
- Heroes (The), Greek fairy tales 1856
- Hypatia (a novel to show the struggle of
Christianity with Gothic paganism and
Greek philosophy of the fifth century),
1853
- Limits of Exact Science as applied to History,
1860
- Madam How and Lady Why, 1870
- Miscellanies 1859
- Phaeton (a dialogue against the Emersonian
school) 1852.
- Plays and Puritans, 1873
- Prose Idylls, 1873
- Roman (The) and the Tenton (lectures), 1864
- Saints' Tragedy (The) a dramatic poem, 1846
(Elizabeth of Hungary)
- Sermons of the Times, 1855
- Sermons on National Subjects, 1854
- Two Years Ago (a novel), 1857
- Village Sermons, 1849
- Water Babies (The) 1863
- Westward Ho! (voyages and adventures of
sir Amyas Leigh in the reign of queen
Elizabeth) 1855 (This and "Alton Locke"
are his two best)
- What then does Dr Newman mean? 1864
- Yeast (a philosophical novel) 1848
(His Life by his widow, 1876)
- KINGSLEY (Henry), *novelist* born at Holne, in
Devonshire, brother of the above, 1830-
1876
- Austin Elliot, 1863
- Boy in Grey (The) 1870
- Iresido Studies 1876
- Geoffrey Hamlyn (Recollections of), 1859
- Grange Garden, 1876
- Harveys (The), 1872
- Hetty, and other Stories, 1871
- Hillyars and the Burtons (The), 1865
- Hornby Mills, and other Stories, 1872
- Leighton Court, 1866
- Lost Child (The) 1864
- Mademoiselle Mathilde, 1868
- Mystery of the Island, 1877

- Number Seventeen, 1875
 Oakshott Castle, 1873
 Old Margaret, 1871
 Ravenshoe, 1861 (His best novel)
 Reginald Hetheredge, 1874
 Silcote of Silcotes, 1867
 Stretton, 1869
 Tales of Old Travel 1869
 Valentin (a story of Sedan) 1872
 Kir (William), bishop of California, born at New York, U.S., 1811
 Catacombs of Rome (The) 1851
 Double Witness of the Church, 1844
 History of the Early Jesuits 1840
 Kirriss, R.S. (Andrew), Nottingham, 1725-1795
 Life of Captain Cook 1788
 Kirby (Rev. William), *entomologist*, born at Winesham Hall, in Suffolk, 1759-1850
 Habits and Instincts of Animals (a Bridge water treatise) 1830
 Introduction to Entomology 1817-26
 Monographia Apum Angliæ, 1802 (With Spence)
 (His Life, by Freeman, 1852)
 Kirkwood, L.L.D. (Daniel) *astronomer*, born in Maryland, U.S., 1814-
 Comets and Meteors, 1878 (A masterly work.)
 Kirwan (Andrew Valentine), 1804-
 Army and Garrisons of France, 1841
 Modern France, its Journalism and Literature, 1863
 Ports, Arsenals, and Dockyards of France 1839
 Kirwan, L.L.D. (Richard), *chemist*, born in Ireland 1750-1812
 Elements of Mineralogy, 1791
 Essay on the Constitution of Acids 1787
 Kirwan, M.D. (William), *astronomer*, 1775-1827
 Apuleius Redivivus, 1817
 Art of Prolonging Life (Tho), 1822.
 Cook's Oracle (The), 1821
 Economy of the Eyes, 1824
 Health without Physic, 1830
 Housekeeper's Ledger, etc., 1825
 Peptic Precepts 1824
 Pleasure of making a Will 1822
 Practical Observations on Telescopes, 1814
 Traveller's Oracle (The), 1822
 Kirro, D.D. (John), born at Plymouth, 1804-1850
 Daily Bible Readings 1851
 History of Palestine 1843
 Journal of Sacred Literature, 1848-53
 Lost Senses (Tho), deafness and blindness, 1846
 Pictorial Bible, 1838
 Pictorial History of Palestine, 1839-40
 Thoughts among Flowers, 1843
 (His Life, by J. E. Pyland, 1856)
 Knatchbull-Hugessen (Edward Hugessen), born at Mersham Hatch, in Kent, 1829-
 Crackers for Christmas 1870
 Higgledy Piggledy, or Stories for Everybody's Children, 1875
 Moonshine, 1871
 Quaker Folks, 1873
 River Legends 1874
 Stories for my Children, 1869
 Tales for Tea time, 1872
 Uncle Joe's Stories, 1878
 Whispers from Fairyland, 1874
 Kneller (Sir Godfrey) *court painter to Charles II*, etc., born at Lillbeck, 1648-1725
 Beauties of Hampton Court (divers dates)
 Kit-cat Club Portraits (divers dates)
 Knight (Charles), born at Windsor, in Berkshire 1791-1873
 British Almanac and Companion to the Almanac, 1832, continued still
 Cyclopædia of the Industry of all Nations 1851
 English Cyclopædia, 1854-61
 Half hours with the Best Authors, 1847-48
 Knowledge is Power, 1855
 Land we live in (The), 1848
 Library of Entertaining Knowledge (The) 1831
 Life of Caxton, 1844
 London Pictorially Illustrated 1811-44
 Old England (Illustrated), 1845
 Old Painter (The) and the Modern Press, 1854
 Once upon a Time, 1853
 Penny Magazine (The), 1832-45
 Pictorial Book of Common Prayer, 1838
 Pictorial Bible (The), 1838
 Pictorial History of England (The) 1841
 Pictorial Shakespeare (The), 1839-41
 Plays and Poems 1857
 Popular History of England 1856-62
 Remits of Machinery, 1831
 Rights of Capital and Labour (The), 1839
 Shakespeare a biography) 1839
 * On these books he was either the author or editor or publisher
 Knight (E. Jernell), 1757-1837
 Autobiography, 1861
 Description of Latium (La Campagna di Roma), 1805 (Interesting)
 Dinarbas (Continuation of *Rasselas*), 1770
 Marcus Maximus, 1790-92
 Knight (Henry Galley), *treasurer anti-quary*, 1786-1846
 Architectural Tour in Normandy 1836
 Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 1842-44
 Normans in Sicily, 1838
 Knight (Richard Payne), of Herefordshire, 1750-1824
 Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste, 1805
 Inquiry into the Symbolical Language of Ancient Art and Mythology, 1818
 Landscape (The), a didactic poem in three books, 1794
 Nummi Veteres, 1830
 Progress of Civil Society (a didactic poem in six books) 1796
 Worship of Priapus 1786
 Knight, D.D. (Samuel) *biographer*, 1674-1746
 Life of Dr John Colet, 1724
 Life of Erasmus, 1726
 Knighton (Henry) *chronicler*, time Richard II
 Compilatio de Eventibus Angliæ a Tempore Regis Edgari usque Mortem Regis Ricardi Secundi, 1400
 Knolles (Richard) *historian*, 1640-1610
 History of the Turks, 1603, continued by Sir Paul Rycaut 1697-1700 (Much lauded by Dr Johnson)

- KNOLLIS (Sir Francis) *statesman*, born at Grays, in Oxfordshire, 1530-1596
Treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops posthumous 1608
- KNOTT (Edward) pseudonym "Matthias Wilson" born in Northumberland, 1580-1656
Charity mistaken, 1630
Infidelity unmasked, 1652
- KNOWLES (James Sheridan) *dramatist*, born at Cork, in Ireland, 1784-1862
Idol demolished by its own Priest (Tho), a reply to cardinal Wiseman on *transubstantiation*, 1851
Rock of Romo (The), or the Arch Heresy, 1849
* * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
- KNOX (John), born at Gifford Gate, in Scotland, 1505-1572
Admonition (An) 1554
Faithfull Admonition 1554
First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, 1558
Fort for the Afflicted, etc., 1556
History of the Reformation in Scotland, posthumous 1584
What True Praler is, 1534
(His Life, by Smeaton, 1570, McCrie, 1812, Niemeyer, 1824, Laing, 1847, T Brandes, 1863)
- KNOX (Robert), *traveller*, 1641-
Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon, 1681 (A standard work)
- KNOX, M D (Robert), of Edinburgh, 1791-1862
Manual of Artistic Anatomy, 1852
Manual of Human Anatomy, 1853
Races of Men 1850
- KNOX, D D (Vicesimus), London, 1752-1821
Christian Philosophy, 1795
Family Lectures, 1791
Liberal Education, etc., 1781
Moral and Literary Essays, 1778-79
Winter Evenings, 1788
- KYNASTON (Sir Francis), *poet*, of Shropshire, 1687-1642
Corona Minerva (a masquo), 1635
Leoline and Sydanis (a poetical romance), 1642
Muses Complaint (The), 1533
- LAINO (Alexander) *poet*, born at Brechin, in Scotland 1787-1857
Archie Allan, 1827
Thistle of Scotland (Tho), ancient ballads, 1823
Wayside Flowers 1846
- LAINO (Alexander Gordon) *African traveller*, of Edinburgh, 1794-1826
Travels posthumous 1825
- LAINO (David) * *
Larly Metrical Tales, 1825
Fugitive Scottish Poetry (17th century), 1823-1825 1853.
Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland, 1822
- LAINO (Malcolm) *historian*, born in the Orkneys, 1762-1818
History of Scotland, with Critical Dissertation on Ossian, 1800
- LAMB (Lady Caroline), maiden name Capllino Ponsonby, *novelist*, 1786-1828
Ada Reis

- Glenarvon, 1816, a new canto, 1819
Graham Hamilton (a novel) 1822
- LAMB (Charles), *poet and essayist*, London, 1775-1834
Adventures of Ulysses, 1807
Essay on the Genius of Hogarth (His best work)
Essays of Elia (a volume of essays under the pseudonym of "Elia"), 1st series 1820-1822, 2nd series, 1823-25, last, 1833 (His most popular production)
John Woodvill (a tragedy), 1802
Last Essays, and Popular Fallacies, 1833
Mrs. Leicester's School (With his sister Mary)
Old Blind Margaret (a tale), 1798
Poems, 1707 (With Coleridge)
Poems, posthumous 1836
Poetry for Children 1809
Rosamond Gray (a tale), 1798
Tales from Shakespeare (i.e. the tales of Shakespeare's chief dramas), 1807
(His Life, by Talfourd, 1836)
- LAMBARDE (William) *topographical antiquary* London, 1536-1601
Archæionomia (ancient laws, books, and customs of the English) 1568
College of the Poor (i.e. Greenwich) 1576
Dictionarium Angliæ Topographiceum et Historiæ, posthumous 1730
Duties of Constables, etc., 1852
Eirenachra in two books (office of J P., 1581)
Pandecta Rotulorum 1501
Perambulation of Kent, 1570 1576 (The first county history, and still a model of the class)
(His Life added to the edition of his works, Chatham, 1826)
- LAMBERT (Aymer Bourke), *botanist*, 1761-1812.
Description of the Genus Pinus 1803-37
Illustration of the Genus Cinehona 1797
- LANKSTER (Edwin Ray), *naturalist*, London, 1847-
Comparative Longevity, 1871
Developmental History of the Mollusca, 1875
Monograph of the Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone of Great Britain, 1870
- LANDEN (John) *mathematician*, born at Pea kirk, near Peterborough 1719-1790
Mathematical Lneubrations, 1755
Mathematical Memoirs, 1780 1790
Residual Analysis, 1758, 1764
- LANDER (Richard) *African traveller*, born at Truro in Cornwall, 1804-1834
Journal of an Expedition to explore the Niger, 1832
Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition in Africa, 1830
- LANDON (Letitia Elizabeth), Mrs Maclean *poetess*, under the initials "L E L" born in London, 1802-1838
Duty and Inclination 1838
Ethel Churchill (a novel), 1834
Fate of Adelaide (The), a Swiss tale in verse, 1821
Francisca Carrara (a romance) 1834.
Golden Violet (Tho), and other Poems, 1827
Improvisatrice (The), and other Poems, 1824
Lady Anno Granard (a novel), posthumous 1841

- Lost Pleiad (The), 1829
 Romance and Reality (a novel), 1832
 Traits and Trials of Early Life (tales) 1836
 Troubadour (The), and other Poems, 1825
 Venetian Bracelet (The), and other Poems 1829
 Vow of the Peacock (The) 1835
 Zenana (The), and minor Poems, posthumous 1839
 (Her Life, by Miss Roberts, 1839, L. Blanchard, 1841)
LARDON (Walter Savage) poet, etc., born at Ipsley Court, in Warwickshire, 1775-1864
 Admonition to Detractors, 1837
 Andrea of Hungary (a drama), 1839
 Count Julian, 1812
 Dry Sticks fagoted 1857
 Examination of William Shakespeare (The), 1831
 Fra Ruperto, 1541
 Gehir (a poem), 1798, translated into Latin, 1813
 Giovanni of Naples (a drama), 1839
 Hellenics (The), 1847
 Idylls Heroica (in Latin), 1820
 Imaginary Conversations of Greeks and Romans, 1853
 Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men, 1824-28, second series, 1829
 Imaginary Conversations on Italian Affairs, 1848
 Last Fruit off an Old Tree, 1853
 Latin Poems, 1824
 Letters of an American (under the pseudonym of "Pottinger") 1854
 Letters of a Conservative, 1836
 Pentameron and Pentalogia (The), 1837
 Pericles and Aspasia, 1836
 Poems, 1795
 Poems from the Arabic, etc., 1800
 Popery British and Foreign, 1851
 Simoniac (a poem), 1806
 Satire on Satirists, 1836
 (His Life, by Foster, 1876, Sidney Colvin, 1881)
LARDNER, R. A. (Charles), elder brother of Sir Edwin 1799-1879
 Clarissa Harlowe (in the Vernon Gallery), Departure of Charles II in Disguise 1842, Dorothea, 1828, The Monks of Melrose, 1843, Return of the Dove to the Ark 1844 (Art Union prize picture)
LARDNER, R. A. (Sir Edwin) animal painter, London 1813-1873
 Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, Children of the Mist, Collie Dogs 1867, Deer stalking, 1861, Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society, The Dog and the Shadow, 1826, Dogs fighting 1819, Dogs of St Gothard, 1819, Donbiful Crumbs, 1859, The Drover's Departure, The Dying Stag Evening Scene in the Highlands, 1868, Food in the Highlands, 1861, Highland Breakfast, 1831, Highland Music Highland Nurses, Highland Whisky Still 1830, High Life, Lady Emily Peel and her Favourite Dog, 1857, A Laesie herding Sheep 1832, The Lion and the Lamb, 1853, Four Bronze Lions cast for Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square, London, 1867, Low Life, Man proposes and God disposes, 1854, Morning, Night, The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner, 1837, Peace, The Piper and Pair of Nutcrackers 1852, Queen Victoria meeting Prince Albert on his Return from Deerstalking 1860 The Random Shot, Ibo Return from Deerstalking 1860, The Return from Hawking, Rough and Ready, 1870, Saved, Shooting Deer on a Pass, The Shrew tamed, 1863, The Stag at Bay, The Trackers 1849
LARDNER, Sir Richard, *-1650
 Reports in the Court of Exchequer in the Reign of King James, posthumous 1657
LARDNER, archbishop of Canterbury, born at Pavla, in Italy, 1005-1089
 De Corpore et Sanguine Domini Nostri, 1080
 Opera Omnia, ex editione L. Dacherii, 1648
LARDNER, (Gerard) born at Oxford 1656-1692
 Account of the English Dramatic Poets, 1691
 Lives etc., of the English Dramatic Poets, 1699
 Momus Triumphans, or the Plagiaries of the English Stage exposed 1698
 New Catalogue of English Plays, 1698 (The only catalogue to be relied on)
LARDNER, L. D. (John Alfred), poet etc. born at Birmingham, in Warwickshire, 1823-
 Century of Birmingham Life (A), 1869
 Drama of Life (A), 1852
 English Democracy, 1855
 Lamp of Life (The) a poem, 1856
 Modern Birmingham, 1874-77
 Pleasant Spots etc., 1862
 Poems of the Fields etc., 1860
 Prison Books and their Authors, 1861
 Religion and Education 1852
 Staffordshire and Warwickshire 1874
LARDNER, D. D. (John), born in Westmoreland, 1735-1779
 Translation of Plutarch's Lives, 1771
 Poetical Works 1766
LANGLAND (William) poet, born at Cleobury Mortimer, in Cheshire, 1332-1400
 Vision of Piers Plowman (a satirical poem in alliterative verse), 1362
LANGRISH, L. D. (Dionysius), born in Dublin, 1793-1859
 Cabinet Cyclopædia (62 treatises by different authors) 1829-46
 Cabinet Library (The) 1830-32
 Discourse on the Advantages of Natural Philosophy, 1823
 Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, 1851-53
 Lectures on the Steam Engine, 1828
 Museum of Science and Art, 1853-56
 Treatise on Algebraic Geometry, 1825
 Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus, 1825
LARDNER, D. D. (Nathaniel), born at Hawkhurst in Kent, 1634-1768
 Creditability of the Gospel History, 1727-57, supplement, 1756-57 (Invaluable)
 Demoniacs of the New Testament (The), 1758
 Jewish and Heathen Testimonies, 1761-67
 Histories of the Apostles and Evangelists 1760
 * Paley's Evidences are borrowed whole sale from these books
 (His Life, by Kippis, 1788)

- LATHAM, M.D. (John) *ornithologist*, born at
 Eltham in Kent 1740-1837
 General History of Birds 1821-24
 General Synopsis of Birds, 1781-87 (Good)
 Index Ornithologicus 1791
- LATHAM, M.D. (Robert Gordon), *ethnologist*,
 born at Billingborough, in Lincolnshire,
 1812-
 Descriptive Ethnology, 1859
 English Grammar, 1843
 English Language (The) 1855
 Ethnology of Europe, 1852
 Ethnology of the British Colonies, 1851
 History and Etymology of the English Lan-
 guage
 Man and his Migrations, 1851
 Nationalities of Europe, 1863
 Natural History of the Varieties of Man,
 1850
 Norway and the Norwegians, 1840 (His
 first work)
 Outlines of General Philology, 1878
 Russian and Turk. (The) 1878
- LATIMER (Hugh), bishop of Worcester, born at
 Threaston, in Leicestershire 1490-1555
 Seven Sermons before Edward VI, posthu-
 mous 1562
 Seven Sermons preached in Lincolnshire, post-
 humous 1571
 Seven Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, posthu-
 mous 1562
 Sermons on the Poughers, 1519
 (His Life, by Gulpin, 1780, Watkins,
 1824)
- LAUD, D.D. (William), archbishop of Canter-
 bury, born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1573-
 1645
 Autobiography, posthumous 1839
 Diary, posthumous 1694
 History of his Troubles and Trials posthu-
 mous 1695-1700
 (His Life by Prynn, 1644 Heylyn, 1663,
 C W Lebas, J Parker, 1829, Lawson, 1829,
 Baines 1855)
- LAUDER (George), *poet*, called the 'Scottish
 Souldier,' 17th century
 Arcophel (an elegy on Walter, earl of Buc-
 cleugh) 1634
 Broda Exultans (a poem on the Peace), 1667
 Caledonia's Covenant 1641
 Souldier's Wish (The) 1628
 Sunt Artibus Arma Decor, 1629
 Pears on the Death of Evander, 1630
 Tweed's Tears of Joy to King Charles, 1639
- LAUDER (Sir Thomas Dick), born near Edin-
 burgh 1734-1848
 Great Floods in Moray, 1829
 Highland Rambles, 1837
 Legendary Tales of the Highlands, 1841
 Lochaunder (a romance), 1825
 Tour round the Coast of Scotland, 1842
 Wolf of Badenoch (The) 1827
- LAUDER (William), *literary impostor*, born in
 Scotland, 1710-1771
 Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the
 Moderns, 1750 (This essay contains false
 quotations from Masenius Taubmann, and
 Staphtotius with intent of proving Milton
 a plagiarist.)
 Grand Impostor detected (The) 1754 (The
 confession of his imposition)

- LAURENCE (Richard), archbishop of Cashel,
 1761-1838
 Dissertation on the "Logos" of St John,
 1808
 Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration (The),
 1815
 Efficacy of Baptism 1816
 Tracts Theological and Critical, 1819 (Ad-
 mirable)
- LAVINGTON (George), bishop of Exeter, 1603-
 1762
 Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists com-
 pared (in three parts), 1749-51 (Much
 esteemed)
- LAW, D.D. (Edmund) bishop of Carlisle, born
 at Cartmel, in Lancashire 1703-1787
 Considerations on the Theory of Religion,
 1745 (Very valuable work)
 Enquiry into the Ideas of Space and Time,
 1785
 Translation of King's Essay on the *Origin of
 Evil* 1731
 (His Life, by Dr Paley, 1820)
- LAW (Rev William), born at Kingscliffe in
 Northamptonshire, 1686-1761
 Remarks on the Fable of the Bees, 1724
 (One of the best essays in the language)
 Serious Call 1729 (His chief work)
 Way to Divine Knowledge, 1752
 (His Life by R Tighe 1813)
- LAWES (Henry) *musical composer*, 1600-1662
 Ayres and Dialogues 1653, 1655, 1698
 Choro Psalms put into Musick for Three
 Voices, 1648
 Music to Milton's *Comus*, 1634
- LAWES (William) *musical composer*, 1693-1615
 Psalms for Three Voices, 1648
- LAWRENCE (Frederick) born at Bisham, in
 Berkshire, 1821-1867
 Life of Fielding, 1855
- LAWRENCE (Sir William), *surgeon*, born at
 Cirencester, in Gloucestershire 1783-1867
 Comparative Anatomy, etc., 1819
 Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and
 Natural History of Man, 1819 (His book
 was suppressed, and is scarce)
 Treatise on Hernia 1807
 Treatise on Venereal Diseases of the Lye, 1830
 (Very valuable)
- LATAMON, *poet*, priest of Ernely, in Worcester-
 shire, 13th century
 Brut d'Angleterre (The) a translation of
 Wace's *Brut* in French
- * * Sir Frederick Madden edited the entire
 chronicle for the Society of Antiquaries, 1847
 It is probably the oldest specimen of native
 verse extant The lines are in six or seven
 syllables, sometimes they rhyme, but gener-
 ally the metre is alliterative only thus—
 He gef seolver, he gef gold,
 He gef hors, he gef lond,
 Castles and cluthes eke
- LAYARD (Austin Henry), born in Paris of Eng-
 lish parents, 1817-
 Monuments of Nineveh 1853
 Nineveh and its Remains, 1848-49 (A stan-
 dard work)
- LEACH (Thomas), *-*
 Cases of Crown-Law determined by the Twelve
 Judges in the Court of King's Bench, 1730-
 1755, 1815 (Highly esteemed)

- LEACH M D (William Elford), *naturalist*, born at Plymouth, 1790-1836
 History of the British Crustacea, 1815
 Malacostraca Podophthalma Britannica, 1817-1821
 Mollusca of Great Britain arranged (The), 1832
 Systematic Catalogue of the Mammalia and Birds in the British Museum 1816
 Zoological Miscellany (The) 1814-17
 LEADE (Jane), *mythic*, 1623-1701
 Fountain of Gardens, etc. (The), 1678-86
 Heavenly Cloud now breaking (The) 1681
 Revelation of God and His glory, 1665
 Tree of Faith (The) 1696
 Revelation of Revelations, 1633.
 Wars of King David, etc, 1680
 Wonders of God's Creation manifested 1695
 LEARE (Stephen Martin), *herald and antiquary* 1702-1774
 Life of Sir John Leake (admiral) 1750
 Nummi Britannici Historia 1726
 Statutes of the Order of the Garter, 1766
 Statutes of the Order of St George 1766
 LEAR (William Martin) 1777-1860
 Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, etc 1824
 Historical Outline of the Greek Revolution 1826
 Nummi-mata Hellenica, 1854 (Valuable)
 Peloponnesiaca, 1844 (Supplement to "Travels in the Morea")
 Recherches in Greece, etc 1814
 Topography of Athens (The) 1821
 Travels in Northern Greece, 1835-1841
 Travels in the Morea, 1830
 LEARNES (Rev Stanley), born at Heshborough in Buckinghamshire, 1830-
 Christian Creed (The), its Theory and Practice 1878
 Gospel its own Witness (The) 1871 (A Hulsean Lecture)
 Religion of Christ (The) 1874 (A Bampton Lecture)
 Structure of the Old Testament (The), 1873
 Truth and Life 1872
 Witness of St Paul to Christ 1870
 Witness of the Old Testament to Christ, 1863 (A Boyle Lecture)
 LECKY (William Edward Hartpole), of Dublin 1834-
 History of England in the Eighteenth Century, 1878
 History of European Morals, 1869
 History of Rationalism, 1863
 History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism etc, 1865
 Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland 1861
 LEDWICH (Edward) *antiquary*, Ireland, 1739-1823
 Antiquities of Ireland, 1793 (Valuable)
 LEE D C L (Rev Frederick George), poet, etc born at Stantonbury, in Buckinghamshire, 1832-
 Beauty of Holiness (The), 1860
 Bells of Botolph Claydon, and other Poems, 1871
 Book of the Epistles, 1867, of the Gospels, 1867
 Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Deported, 1872
 Church under Queen Elizabeth (The) 1880
 Communion of the Church of Scotland, 1869
 Death, Judgment, Hell, and Heaven (in four sermons), 1858
 Dictionary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms 1871
 Directorium Anglicanum, 1865
 Glimpses of the Supernatural 1874, 1878
 Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms, 1876
 Historical Sketch of the Reformation, 1879
 Gospel Message (The) 1860
 King's Highway (The) and other Poems, 1866
 Lyrics of Life and Light, 1874
 Manual of Devotion for the Blessed Sacrament, 1866
 Manuals Clericorum, 1874
 Martyrs of Vienne and Lyons (The), 1861
 Memorials of R. S. Hawker 1876
 Message of Reconciliation 1859
 Paraphrastica Expositio Articulorum Confessionis Anglicane, 1865
 Petrouilla and other Poems, 1858
 Poems, 1854
 Rest in Death, 1872
 Truth as it is in Jesus, 1863
 Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England, 1863
 Words from the Cross, 1856
 LEE, R A (Frederic Richard) born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, 1793-
 Avenue in Shobrook Park, The Bay of Biscay, The Broken Bridge, Cressingham, The Cover Side, A Devonshire Lane, A Devonshire Village A Fisherman's Haunt, A Harvest Field, The Land we live in, 1867, The Mill, Penshurst Avenue, The Ploughed Field, Plymouth Breakwater, The Signal Station at Gibraltar The Silver Pool View of Garibaldi's Residence, A View of Gibraltar, A Village Green, A Watering Place
 LEE (Harriet), novelist, London 1756-1851
 Canterbury Tales, 1797-1805 (With her sister Sophia)
 LEE (Henry) of Virginia, U.S., 1756-1816
 Memoirs of the War in the Southern States, 1809 (An excellent work)
 LEE (James) *botanist* Hammersmith, 1730-1795
 Introduction to the Linnæan System of Botany 1760 (Much esteemed)
 LEE (John Edward) *geologist*, born at Newland near Hull, 1803-
 Ica Siltum, 1862
 Roman Imperial Photographs, 1874, and 160 Profiles, 1874
 Translations of Dr Keller's *Lake Dwellings*, 1866, and C Merks *Excavations at the Kesselloch* 1876
 LEE (Nathaniel), *dramatist*, born at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, 1637-1691
 * For his 15 dramas, see APPENDIX III
 LEE, D D (Samuel) *orientalist*, born at Longnor, in Shropshire, 1783-1852
 Book of Job 1837
 Events and Times of the Visions of Daniel, etc, 1851 (Well esteemed)
 Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon 1844
 Hebrew Grammar, 1827
 Sermons on the Study of the Holy Scriptures 1830

- Travels of Ibn Batuta 1833
 Visions of Daniel, 1851
IRF (Sophia), *novelist*, London, 1750-1821
 Chapter of Accidents, 1780
(Canterbury Tales with her sister Harriet)
IRIS D.D. (William), born in Ireland 1815-
 Inspiration of Holy Scripture, 1852 (Don-
 nelan Lectures)
 Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical His-
 tory, 1868
IRICH (John) *artist*, London, 1817-1861,
 known by his contributions to *Punch*
 Pictures of Life and Character 1851
 Rising Generation (The) 1848
IRIS (Edwin), *botanist and naturalist*, born at
 Worcester, 1800-
 Affinities of Plants and Animals
 Botany of Worcestershire, 1868
 Forest and Chase of Malvern, etc., 1877
IRIS Phil Doe (Frederic Richard), born at
 Meanwood Hall, near Leeds 1815-
 Argument for the Suppression of the Liquor
 Traffic, 1866 (100 guinea prize.)
 Metaphysics of Owenism dissected (The)
 1837
 Science of Symbolism etc., 1845
 Temperance Bible Commentary (The) 1866
 (With D. Burns)
 Text-book of Temperance (The) 1863
 Truth seeker in Literature, etc. (The), 1845-
 1850
IRISH L.L.D. (Joseph) *naturalist*, born in
 Philadelphia U.S., 1823-
 Extinct Mammalian Fauna of the Dakota,
 etc. (The) 1870
 Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western
 Territories 1873
IRISH (Charles), *naturalist*, of Lancashire,
 1650-1710
 Natural History of Lancashire Cheshire, and
 the Peak in Derbyshire 1700
 Phthisiologia Lancastriensis 1694
IRISH (Sir Edward), of Leicestershire, 1602-
 1671
 Annotations on the Poetical Books of the Old
 Testament, 1657
 Critica Sacra, 1639 (An excellent work)
 Observations Concerning the Twelve Cæsars,
 1635
 Observations on all the Kings of England,
 1662
 Treatise of Religion and Learning 1656
IRISHTON, R.A. (Sir Frederick) president of
 the Royal Academy, born at Scarborough,
 1830-
 Aeneas and Septimius, 1868, Actæa, 1868,
 After Vespers 1872, Antique Juggling
 Girl, 1874, Ariadne abandoned by Theseus,
 1868, Cadiz, 1867, Capri (Paganos), 1861,
 Capri (Sunrise), 1860, Cimabue, 1855
 (bought by the queen), Cleobulus instruct-
 ing his Daughter, 1871, Clytemnestra
 watching for Agamemnon's Return 1874
 Condotiere, 1872, Dædalus and Icarus,
 1869, Dante in Exile, 1864, The Daph-
 nephoria, 1876, David, 1865, A Dream
 1861, The Duet, 1862, An Eastern
 Slinger scaring Birds, 1875, Electra at
 the Tomb of Agamemnon, 1869, Elshu,
 1881, Elshu raising the Shunammite's
 Son, 1881, The Fisherman and the Syren,
 1858, A Girl feeding Peacocks, 1863,
 A Girl with a Basket of Fruit, 1863,
 Golden Hours, 1864, Greek Girls picking
 up Pebbles, 1871, Helen of Troy, 1865,
 Helios and Rhodos, 1869, Hercules wres-
 tling with Death 1871, Idyll, 1881, Indus-
 trial Arts of Peace 1873, Iosephane, 1880,
 An Italian Crossbowman, 1863, Jezebel
 and Ahab, 1863, Jonathan's Token to
 David, 1868, The Knucklebone Player
 1867, La Vanna 1859, The Light of the
 Harcourt, 1880, Little Fatima, 1875, Mi-
 chael Angelo nursing his Dying Servant,
 1862, A Moorish Garden 1874, Mother
 and Child, 1860, The Music Lesson, 1877,
 Nausicaa, 1878, A Nile Woman, 1878,
 Odalique, 1862, Old Damascus 1874 Or-
 pheus and Eurydice, 1864, The Painter's
 Honeymoon, 1866, A Pastoral 1867 Sa-
 vonia, 1859, Psamathe, 1880, A Roman
 Mother, 1867, Romeo and Juliet 1858 Sea
 Echoes 1862 Sister's 1862, A Sister's Kiss,
 1880, Spanish Dancing Girls, 1867, The Star
 of Bethlehem, 1862, St Jerome 1869, Sum-
 mer Moon 1872, Sunny Hours - 1859,
 Syraensan Bride, 1866, The Triumph of
 Music, 1856, A Venetian Girl, 1875, Venus
 unrobing 1867, Weaving the Wreath,
 1873, Whispers, 1881, The Widow's
 Prayer 1865, Winding the Skeln, 1878
LEIGHTON (Robert) archbishop of Glasgow, 1611-
 1684-
 Commentary of the First Epistle of St Peter,
 posthumous 1693
 Posthumous Tracts 1708
 Prelections Theologicae, posthumous 1693
 Rules for a Holy Life, posthumous 1708
 Sermons posthumous 1692
 (His Life, by W. Wilson D.D. 1746, G.
 Jerment, 1808, Pearson, 1825, Barnett)
LELAND (Charles Godfrey), of Philadelphia,
 U.S., 1821-
 Egyptian Sketch book (The) 1873
 English Gipsies and their Language (The),
 1873
 English Gipsy Songs 1875
 Fu-Sang or the Discovery of America by
 Buddhist Priests, 1876
 Haus Breitmann's Ballads, 1867, 1870
 Legends of Birds 1864
 Meister Karl's Sketch book, 1855
 Music Lessons of Confucius (The), and other
 Poems, 1870
 Poetry and Mystery of Dreams (The), 1865
 Sunshine in Thought, 1862
LELAND (John), *antiquary*, 1606-1552
 Assertio Inelytissimi Arturii Regis Britanniae,
 posthumous 1554
 Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, post-
 humous 1709
 De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea, posthu-
 mous 1716
 Genethliacon Illustrissimæ Ednardi Principis
 Cambriae, 1543
 Itinerary of England, posthumous 1710-12
 Landatio Paels, 1646
 Næmîn in Mortem Henrici Duddolegi Lqui-
 tatis, 1644, Thomæ Viri Equitatis, 1542
 Principum ac Illustrum Aliquot in
 Anglia Virorum Encomia, posthumous
 1589

- berche for Englands Antiquities, 1549
(His life by Huddesford, 1772)
LELAND, D.D. (John), dissenting minister,
born at Wigan in Lancashire, 1691-1766
Advantage and Necessity of the Christian
Religion (The), 1761
Christianity as Old as Creation, 1773
Defense of Christianity 1780
Divine Authority of the Bible 1779-80
Views of the Principal Theological Writers, 1781
LELAND D.D. (Thomas) of Dublin 1722-1785
History of Ireland 1753 (Much praised)
History of Philip of Macedon 1759
Fiction (Mark) London, 1803-1870
Christmas Hamper (A), a novel, 1859
Enchanted Doll (The) a novel 1819
Falkner Lyle (a novel) 1866
Her Book (a compilation of anecdotes), 1861
Loved at Last (a novel) 1861
Wait for the Lord (a novel) 1863
(And 60 dramatic pieces)
LEMERIE, D.D. (John), born at Jersey, a
Channel Islet 1760-1824
Classical Dictionary, 1732 (Once a standard
work)
Universal Biography 1805
LE NEVE, (John), London 1679-1741
Israel Ecclesiastical and Political, 1716
Lives etc., of the Protestant Bishops of the
Church of England 1720
Monumenta Anglicana 1717-19
LE NOX (Charlotte), novelist, born in New
York U.S., 1790-1891
Novels and Histories on which the Plays of
Shakespeare are founded 1753-54
LE NOX (Lord William Pitt) 1799-1831
Adventures of a Man of Family, 1864
Compton Adley 1841
Drafts on my Memory 1865
Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences,
1871
Merrill England, its Sports and Pastimes, 1857,
1873
Percy Hamilton 1862
Phillip Courtenay 1857
Pictures of Sporting Life and Character, 1899
Recreations of a Sportsman 1862
Story of my Life (The), 1857
Tut Hunt 1843
LEITCH (John), bishop of Ross, born in Scot-
land, 1527-1606
Defence of Mary Queen of Scotland 1569
De Origine Noribus et Rebus Gestis Scotorum,
1578
De Titulo et Jure Maris Scotorum Igitur,
1580
LESLIE (Rev Charles), of Ireland 1650-1722
Short and Easy Method with Devils, 1691
LESLIE, P.A. (Charles Robert) London, 1794-
1853
Anne Page and Master Slender, 1819 May-
day in the Reign of Elizabeth, 1821 Sancho
Panza and the Duchess 1824 (his best pic-
ture) Sir Roger de Coverley going to
Church 1819; Uncle Toby and the Widow,
1821
Autobiographical Recollections (edited by
Tom Taylor), 1866
Handbook for Young Painters 1815
Life of Constable, 1815 (A first-class bio-
graphy)

- LESLIE, R.A.** (George Dunlop) born at St
John's Wood 1830-
All is not Gold that Glitters, 1889, Bethle-
hem, 1860 Cella's Harbour, 1869 Cla-
rissa, 1866, The Country Cousins, 1867,
Cupid's Curse, 1869 The Defence of La-
tham House 1865 Ilopement (14th cent)
1872, The Empty Sleeve 1865, The Last
day at the Convent, 1861, Live a clock
1871 The Lower and the Leaf 1861 The
Fountain 1871 The Hen and Chickens,
1841 Home News 1868, Home, Sweet
Home, 1874, The Lass of Richmond Hill,
1877, Lavender 1876, Lavina 1872 The
Lost Caranet 1863, Matilda, 1860, My
Duty towards my Neighbour, 1856 Nan-
sena and her Maidens 1871, The Outbrown
Maid 1874 On the Banks of the Plana
1874 The Path from the River, 1875 Pot
Pourri, 1874, The Rore Harvest 1867,
Roses, 1876, Say Pal 1864, School Pe-
vished 1815, A Summer Song 1862, Ten
Minutes to decide, 1867 Violet 1876,
The War Simmons, 1867, Willow, Willow
1867
LESLIE (Sir John), born at Largo, in Ileshire,
Scotland 1766-1832
Elements of Geometry, 1809
Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of
Heat, 1804 (Valuable)
Philosophy of Arithmetic, 1817
(His life by Macvey Napier 1834)
LESTRANGE (Sir Roger) born in Norfolk, 1616-
1701
Brief History of the Times (A), 1687
Memento, 1662
Public Intelligence 1665
Translation of Aesop's Fables, 1692, and of
Josephus, 1702
LEITCH, M.D. (John Corkley), born in the
West Indies, 1744-1816
Life of Fothergill 1783
Natural History of the Tea Tree 1772
Naturalist and Traveller's Companion, 1772
(His life by J. J. Pettigrew, 1817)
LEITCH (William Nason) 1766-1865
Translated in English verse the Aibelungen
lied (called the German Thid) 1830
LEITCH (Charles James), novelist, born in Dub-
lin 1809-1872
Barrington, 1863
Brambleigh of Bishop's Folly (The), 1869
Charles O Malley, 1811
Con Grogan, or the Irish Gill Blas, 1850
Duttons (The) 1852
Davenport Dunn, 1850
Dy's Ride (A), 1863
Diary of Horace Templeton, 1801
Dodd Family Abroad (The) 1871
Fortunes of Glencore (The), 1857
Harry Lorrequer 1839
Jack Hinton, 1842
Knight of Gwynne (The) 1817
Lord Kilgobbin, 1872
Luttrell of Arran, 1865
Martin of Cro Martin, 1856
O'Donoghue (The) 1845
Paul Gossett's Confession, 1871
Loland (Ashel) 1819
Sir Brooke Losbrooke 1860
That Boy of Horcott's, 1869

- Tom Burke of Ours, 1814
 Tony Butler, 1865
LEVI (David), *Hebraist*, London, 1710-1799
 Defence of the Old Testament, 1797
 Dissertation on the Prophecies of the Old Testament, 1703
 Lingua Sacra, 1785-89 (Valuable.)
 Pentateuch in Hebrew and English, 1789
 Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews 1783
LEWIS (George Henry), London, 1817-1878
 Aristotle 1861
 Biographical History of Philosophy, 1817
 Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences, 1859
 Life of Goethe, 1859 (The best "Life")
 Life of Robespierre, 1850
 Noble Heart (The), a tragedy, 1850
 Physical Basis of Mind, 1877
 Physiology of Common Life 1860
 Problems of Life and Mind, 1873-76
 Ranthorpe (a tale) 1847
 Rose Blanche, and Violet, 1848
 Seaside Studies, 1859
 Spanish Drama (The), 1846 (Lopo de Vega and Calderon)
 Studies in Animal Life, 1861
LEWIS (Thomas), 1805-1877
 Caesar's Invasion of Britain 1862
 Jerusalem, a Sketch of the City and Temple 1861
 Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 1851
LEWIS (Sir George Cornewall) *historian*, etc.
 born in Radnorshire 1806-1863
 Astronomy of the Ancients, 1861
 Dialogue on the Best Form of Government, 1863
 Glossary of Herefordshire Provincial Words, 1839
 Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, 1849
 Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History, 1855
 On Local Disturbances in Ireland, etc., 1836
 On the Government of Dependencies, 1841
 Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages, 1835
 Remarks on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms 1832
 Treatise on the Method of Observation, etc., in Politics 1852
LEWIS (Rev. John), 'of Margate,' *antiquary*, born at Bristol 1675-1746
 Antiquity and Use of Seals in England 1730
 Apology for the Church of England, 1714
 Complete History of the Several Translations of the Bible into English, 1739
 History and Antiquities of Faversham Church, Kent, 1727
 History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet, in Kent, 1723
 History of Anabaptism, 1738
 Life and Sufferings of Wickliffe, 1720
 Life of Bishop Pecocke, 1744
 Life of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, 1737
 Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament, 1731
LEWIS (Matthew Gregory) called "Monk Lewis," *novelist and playwright*, London, 1775-1818
 Alphonso King of Castle, 1801
 Captive (The), a melodrama posthumous 1829
 Castle Spectro (The), a dramatic romance, 1797
 Monk (The), a romance, 1795
 Tales of Terror 1709
 Tales of Wonder, 1801
 Timour the Tartar (a melodrama), 1812
LEWIS (Mrs.), maiden name Estelle Anna Del monte-Robinson, pseudonym "Stella" *poetess*, etc., born at Baltimore, U.S., 1834-
 Heleamar (a tragedy) 1860
 King's Stratagem (The) a tragedy, 1873
 Sappho (a tragedy) 1875
LEWIS (Samuel) *topographer*, 1799-1851
 Topographical Dictionary of England, 1831-1833
 Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837
 Topographical Dictionary of Scotland 1846
 Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1833
LEWIS (Taylor), born at Northumberland, in the State of New York, U.S., 1802-1877
 Science and the Bible, 1856
 Six Days of Creation, etc (The), 1855
LEWIS (Lady Theresa), 1803-1865
 Clarendon and his Contemporaries 1852
 Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry, 1865
LEWIS (Thomas) *Hebraist* 1681-1730
 History of the Parthian Empire, 1728
 Origines Hebraeae, 1724-25
 Scourge (The) 1717 1720
LEWIS M.D. (William) *-1781
 Experimental History of the Materia Medica 1768
LEXBOURN (William), *-1890
 Art of Dyalling posthumous 1700
 Cursus Mathematicus, 1690
 Panarithmologia, 1693
LFYDEN M.D. (John) *poet*, etc., born in Scotland, 1775-1811
 Discoveries and Travels in Africa, 1799 (A valuable work)
 Poems and Ballads, posthumous 1853
 Poetical Remains, posthumous 1819
 Scottish Descriptive Poems, 1803
 (His Life, by Rev J. Morton, 1819, sir Walter Scott, 1858)
LIDDEL M.D. (Duncan) of Aberdeen, 1501-1613
 Artis Conservandi Sanitatem, posthumous 1651
 (His Life, by J. Stuart, 1790)
LIDDELL D.D. (Henry George), 1811-
 Greek Lexicon, 1843 (With Scott)
 History of Rome 1855
LIDDOX D.D. (Henry Parry), born at Stoneham, in Hampshire, 1829-
 Divinity of Jesus Christ (The), 1866 (A Bampton Lecture)
 Lenten Sermons 1858
LIGHTFOOT D.D. (John), born at Stoke, in Staffordshire, 1602-1675
 Battell with a Wasp's Nest, 1049
 Description of the Temple Service in the Days of Christ, 1650
 Eurubhim, 1629
 Harmony of the Gospels, 1644-50
 Horae Hebraicae et Talmudicae, 1648 (His chief work, but all of his works are admirable)
LIGHTFOOT (John) *botanist*, born in Gloucestershire 1735-1788
 Florae Scoticae, 1775 (Valuable)

- LIGHTFOOT, D D (Joseph Barber) bishop of Durham, born at Liverpool, 1824—
St Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, 1875,
Corinthians 1869, Galatians, 1865, Philipp
ians, 1864
- LILLY (John) born in Durham 1618-1657
England's New Chains discovered 1619
Truth's Victory over Tyrants, 1619
- LILLO (George), dramatic author London,
1693-1739
* * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
(His life, by Thomas Davies)
- LILLY (John) called 'The Euphuist' dramatic
author, born in Kent, 1543-1601
Alexander and Campaspe (a play), 1584
(c) Court Comedies 1632
Endymion, the Man in the Moone (a play)
1591
Euphuism (a description of character), 1581
Euphuism and his England 1582.
Euphuism Shroud, 1592 (Ascribed to T
Lodge &c)
- Euphuism and Lucilla, published 1716
Gallathea (a play) 1592
Love's Metamorphosis (a pastoral), 1601
Midas's Metamorphosis (The) 1600
Midas (a play) 1592
Mother Bombie (a play), 1594
Sappho and Phao (a play) 1591
Woman in the Moone (The), a mythological
drama, 1597
- LILLY (William) astrologer, born in Leicester
shire 1602-1641
Christian Astrology (in three books) 1649
Collection of the Prophecies which concern
these times 1615
Compleat Book of Fortune (The), posthumous
1724
Merlinus Anglicus Junior 1611
Monarchy and no Monarchy in England, 1651
Starre Messenger (The), 1615
World's Catastrophe (The) 1617
(His life by himself, published 1715)
- LILLY (William) grammarian, born in Hamp
shire, 1466-1523
Antiboscicon, 1521
Brevisima Institutio (Lily's Grammar) 1513
Fastest Learning (The) posthumous 1776
- LINCOLN, M D (Thomas), born at Canterbury,
1460-1524
De Frenedista Structura Latini Sermone (six
books), 1524
De Temperamentis, 1521
Methodus Medendi 1519
Translation of Galen's *De Sanitate*, 1517
(His life by J N Johnson, 1801)
- LINDLEY, Ph D (John), botanist born at Catton,
near Norwich, 1793-1865
Collectanea Botanica, 1821
Descriptive Botany, 1829
Digitalium Monographia, 1821
First Principles of Botany, 1836
First Principles of Horticulture, 1832
Flora Medica, 1839
Folia Orchidacea, 1852-55
Fossil Flora of Great Britain, 1831-37 (With
Hutton)
Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants
1837-39
Icones Plantarum Sponte China Nascentium,
1821
- Introduction to Botany, 1835
Introduction to the Natural System of Botany,
1830
Introduction to the Structure and Physiology
of Plants, 1832
Ladies Botany, 1848
Medical Botany 1849
Pomologia Britannica, 1811
Pteridium Monographia, 1820
School Botany, 1849
Synopsis of British Flora, 1829
Theory, etc of Horticulture, 1840
Vegetable Kingdom (The) 1846 (A standard
work)
- LINDSAY (Sir David), called "Lindsay of the
Mount" poet born at Garmynton, in Scot
land, 1490-1554
Booke of Armes 1542
Complaynt of the King's Papynge 1679
Deploiment of Queen Magdalene, 1536
Dialog betwix Experience and ane Courtourer,
1644
Dreme (The) 1528
Historie of Squyer William Wieldrum, 1670
Monarchie (The), 1553
Pleasant Satyre of the Three Estates 1540
Testament of the Papynge (The) 1530
Tragedie of Fader David (Beaton) 1558
(His life by Chalmers, 1816)
- LINDSAY (Alexander William Crawford lord),
1812-
Edom and the Holy Land 1838
Lives of the Lindays, 1849
Sketches of the History of Christian Art, 1847
- LINDLEY (Rev Theophilus), of Cheshire, 1723-
1809
Apology for resigning the Cure of Catterick,
1774 the sequel, 1776
Historical View of the State of the Unitarian
Doctrine and Worship, 1793
Indicere Priestelium 1788
(His life by T Walsham 1812)
- LINGARD, D D (John), born at Winchester,
1771-1851
Antiquities of the Saxon Church, 1806
History of England (from Canute to William
and Mary) 1819-70
(His Memoirs by canon Tierney 1855)
- LINTON (Mrs) maiden name Liza Lynn wife
of W J Linton, novelist, born at Keswick,
in Cumberland, 1822-
Amyone, a romance (time, Pericles) 1818
Atonement of Leam Dundas 186
Azul the Egyptian, 1846 (Her first novel)
Grasp your Nettle, 1866
Lake Country (The) 1861
Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg 1866
Mad Wroughbys (The) 1876
'My Love' 1881
Ourselves, 1867
Patricia Kemball, 1874
Realities (a story of modern times), 1851
Rebel of the Family, 1880
Sowing the Wind, 1866
True History of Joshua Davidson (The) 1872
Under which Lord? 1879
Witch Stories, 1861
With a Silken Thread 1880
World Well Lost (The) 1877
- LINTON, (William James) London, 1812-
Claribel, and other Poems 1865

- ' *Story of Wood Engraving*, 1858
 Life of Paine, 1866
 Works of Deceased British Artists, 1869
LIPPINCOTT (Mrs.), maiden name Sara Jane Clarke, pseudonym 'Grace Greenwood', born at Pompey, 1823—
 Forest Tragedy, and other Tales, 1856
 Greenwood Leaves, 1850-52
 Haps and Mishaps, etc., 1858
 History of my Pets, 1850
 Merric England 1855
 New Life in New Lands, 1873
 Poems, 1851
 Recollections of my Childhood, 1851
 Stories and Legends of Travel 1853
 Stories and Slights in France etc., 1867
 Stories from Famous Ballads 1860
 Stories of Many Lands 1867
LIRSCOMB, M D (George), *antiquary*, *—*
 History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham, 1831-43
 Journey into Cornwall (A), 1799
 Journey into South Wales, 1799
LISTER, M D (Martin), *naturalist*, born in Buckinghamshire, 1638-1684
 De Cochleis, etc., 1685
 De Fontibus Medicatis 1682
 Historia sive Synopsis Conchyliorum, 1685-93 (A standard work)
 Historiæ Animalium Angliæ Tres Tractatus 1678
LISTRON, M R C S (Robert) born at Ecclesmachan, in Scotland 1794-1848
 Elements of Surgery, 1831
 Practical Surgery, 1837
LITHGOW (William) *foot traveller* born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1533-1640
 Adventures 1632
 Pilgrimes Farewell to Scotland (a poem), 1618
 Scotland's Teares (for James I), 1625
 Scotland's Welcome to King Charles, 1633
LITTLE (William), called "William of Newbury, *chronicler*, 1128-1198
 History of England from the Conquest to his own Times (One of the best of the chronicles. He rejects the fable of Brutus and the Trojan descent of our race)
LITTLETON, D D (Adam), born in Shropshire, 1627-1694
 Latin and English Dictionary, 1678 (Noted for the blunder "concorro, to condog a pun between *cur* and *dog*)
LITTLETON (Sir Thomas) See **LITTLETON**
LIVINGSTONE (Dr David) *African traveller*, born at Blantyre, in Scotland 1817-1873
 Exploration of the Zambesi, 1865
 Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, 1857
 (His Life, by W G Blake, 1881)
LJRWELLYN, M D (Martin) *poet* 1616-1680
 Elegy on the Death of Henry, Duke of Gloucester, 1660
 Marrow of the Muses (The), 1661
 Men Miracles, and other Poems, 1656
 Wickham Wakened 1672
LLOYD (Rev David) of Wales 1625-1691
 Countess of Bridgewater's Ghost (The), 1663 (He was imprisoned for this)
 History of Plots and Conspiracies, 1664
 Legend of Captain Jones, 1636 (A capital burlesque)
 Life of General Monk, 1660
 Memoires of those who Suffered for the Protestant Faith, 1627-66
 Statesmen and Favourites of England, 1665
 Wonders no Miracles, 1666
LLOYD (Henry Humphrey Evans), *military historian*, of Wales, 1729-1783
 Introduction to the History of the War in Germany, 1781 (The war referred to is that of 1756)
 Memoir on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain, 1798
LLOYD, D D (Humphrey) Dublin 1800—
 Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1865-69
 Magnetical Observatory of Dublin, 1842
 Miscellaneous Papers on Physical Science, 1877
 Power of the Keys (The) 1873
 Treatise on Light and Vision, 1831
 Treatise on Magnetism, 1874
 Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light, 1870
LLOYD (Rev Nicholas), born in Flintshire, North Wales, 1631-1699
 Dictionary Historicum, etc., 1670
LLOYD (Edward), *antiquary*, of Wales, 1660-1709
 Archaeologia Britannica, 1707
 Lithophylaciæ Britannicæ Iconographia, 1699
LLOYD (Humphrey), *antiquary*, of Wales, *—1570
 Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum, 1572
LOCK (Matthew), *musical composer*, born at Exeter, 1635-1677
 Music in *Macbeth*, 1672
LOCKER (Frederick), 1821—
 London Lyrics, 1857
 Patchwork, 1879
LOCKE (John), *philosopher*, born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, 1632-1704
 Adversariorum Methodus, 1686
 Essay on the Human Understanding (to prove there are no innate ideas) 1670-87, printed 1690 (A book of profound thought)
 Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures (I ho) 1690
 (3) Letters on Toleration, 1667 1689 1692
 Method of a Commonplace Book, 1685
 Of the Conduct of the Understanding, 1706
 On Education, 1693
 On the Reasonableness of Christianity, 1695
 On Toleration 1689
 Thoughts on Education, 1693
 Treatise on Civil Government, 1690
 (His Life by F o Clerc, 1713, Lord King, 1829, Fox Bourne, 1876, T Lowler, 1881)
LOCKER (Arthur) born in Greenwich Hospital, 1828—
 On a Coral Reef, 1869
 Sir Godwin's Folly, 1864
 Stephen Sendamore, 1868
 Sweet Seventeen, 1866
 Village Surgeon (The), 1871
 — Editor of *The Graphic*
LOCKHART (John Gibson), born at Cambusnethan, in Scotland, 1794-1854
 Adam Blair (a story of Scottish life), 1822
 Essay on Cervantes, 1822
 Life of Burns, 1828
 Life of Napoleon, 1830
 Life of Scott, 1837-39
 Matthew Wald (a novel), 1824

- Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 1819 (With Wilson)
- Peginaid Dalton (a tale of University life), 1821
- Spanish Ballads, 1823 (Very popular)
- Valerius (a Roman story) 1821
- (His Memoirs, by Dr R S Mackenzie, 1855)
- LOCKYER (Joseph Norman) *astronomer*, born at Rugby, in Warwickshire, 1836—
- Contributions to Solar Physics, 1873.
- Elementary Astronomy, 1871
- Primer of Astronomy, 1874
- Solar Physics 1873
- Spectroscopic and its Applications (The) 1873
- Studies in Spectrum Analysis 1878
- Star gazing, Past and Present 1878
- LONG, F S A, (Edmund), *antiquary*, London, 1756-1839
- Illustrations of British History, 1798
- Life of Sir Julius Caesar 1810
- Portraits of Illustrious Personages in Great Britain 1821-34 (His chief work)
- LONGF (Thomas), *poet*, 1655-1625
- Alarum against Usurers (An), 1581
- Cathartes, 1591
- Defence of Stage Plays (in reply to Gosson's *School of Abuse*) 1579
- Diuel conjured (The) 1596
- Euphues Shadow, 1592 See GILBERT
- Fig for Momus (A), satires eclogues, etc., 1591
- Glauens and Scylla, 1589
- Life of W Longbeard, 1593
- Looking glasse for London, etc (a comedy), 1591 (With Greene)
- Margarete of America (A) 1596
- Paradoyes for Young Wittes 1602
- Phillis (sonnets, elegies etc.) 1593
- Rosalynde or Euphues Golden Legacie (a novel to which Shakespeare owes his *As You Like It*) 1590
- Scille's Metamorphosis, 1589
- Seneca's Works translated 1614
- Spider's Webbe (A) no date
- Treatise on the Plague (A) 1603
- William Longbeard 1593
- Wit's Miserie, and the World's Madness, 1596
- Works of Josephus translated 1602
- Wounds of Civil War (two tragedies, 1 Marcus, 2 Sylla), 1591 (Probably with Greene)
- LOGAN (Rev John) *poet*, etc., of Scotland, 1748-1788
- Poems 1781
- Sermons 1790-91
- View of Ancient History, 1788
- LONG (George), *historian*, born at Poulton, in Lancashire 1800-1879
- Decline of the Pontian Republic, 1864-74
- History of France and its Revolutions 1849
- LONGFELLOW (Henry Wadsworth), *poet* born at Portland, in Maine, U S, 1807-1882
- Aftermath, 1873
- Ballads, etc and other Poems, 1842
- Belfry of Bruges and other Poems, 1846
- Dante translated, 1868
- Divine Tragedy (The), 1872
- Evangeline (in two parts, English hexameters), 1847
- Flower de Luce, 1866
- Golden Legend (The), a dramatic poem, based on the German story of *Poor Henry*, 1851
- Hanging of the Crane (The) 1874
- Hiawatha (in 22 staves) 1855 (The most original poem of the century)
- Hyperion (a romance) 1839
- Kavanagh (a poetico-philosophical tale) 1849
- Keramos, 1878
- Masque of Pandora (The) 1875
- Miles Standish (in English hexameters), 1853
- New England Tragedies 1808
- Outre mer, 1835 (His first work in prose)
- Poems on Slavery, 1842
- Poets and Poetry of Europe (The) 1845
- Seaside (The) and the Fireside 1850
- Spanish Student (The), a dramatic poem in three acts, 1843
- Tales of a Wayside Inn (in verse), 1863
- Three Books of Song, 1872
- To a Child 1848
- Voices of the Night 1841
- LOOMIS I L D (Elias) *mathematician*, born at Folland, U S, 1811—
- Analytical Geometry, etc., 1851
- Descendants of Joseph Loomis (The) 1870
- Elements of Algebra 1861 of Arithmetic, 1863 of Astronomy, 1869, of Geometry and Conic Sections, 1851
- Natural Philosophy, 1858
- Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 1845
- Practical Astronomy, 1855
- Progress of Astronomy (The), 1850, 1856
- Tables of Logarithms 1855
- Treatise on Meteorology 1868
- LOWE (Sir John George Edward Henry Campbell, called complimentarily the marquis of) born at Stafford House London, 1845—
- Guido and Lita (a tale in verse) 1875
- Palms (The) versified, 1877
- LOSSING, L L D (Benson) born at Beekman in New York U S 1819—
- Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans 1851
- Illustrated History of the United States 1854-1856
- Life etc of P Schuyler, 1860
- Life of Washington, 1860
- Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1848
- Mount Vernon and its Associations 1859
- Outline History of the Fine Arts (An) 1841
- Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution, 1848
- Pictorial History of the Civil War 1866-69
- Seventeen Hundred and Seventy Six 1847
- LOUDON (John Claudius) *botanist and land scape gardener* born at Cambuslang in Scotland, 1783-1843
- Arboretum etc Britannicum 1838
- Architectural Magazine 1839
- Cultivation of the Pine Apple, 1823
- Derby Arboretum (The) 1841
- Designs for Farms and Farm Buildings 1812
- Encyclopedia of Agriculture 1825, of Cottage Farm, and Villa Architecture, 1812 of Gardening, 1822, of Plants 1829 (supplement, 1833), of Trees and Shrubs, 1842
- Formation and Management of Country Plantations 1806, of Plantations, 1804
- Gardener's Magazine, 1826-34, new series 1835-43

- Greenhouse Companion (The), 1824
 Horticulturist (The) 1819
Hortus Britannicus, 1830
Hortus Ilgnotus Londinensis, 1838
 Illustrations of Landscape Gardening, etc., 1830-33
 Magazine of Natural History, 1829-36
 On laying out Cemeteries, 1843
 Paper Roofs used at Faw Lodge, 1811
 Self-instruction to Young Gardeners, 1845
 Suburban Gardener (The) 1836-38
 Suburban Horticulture, 1842
- LOUDON** (Mrs.) wife of J C Loudon, maiden name Jane Webb *botanist*, born near Birmingham in Warwickshire 1800-1858
 Amateur Gardener's Monthly Calendar (The), 1847
 Botany for Ladies, 1849
 British Wild Flowers 1844-46
 Entertaining Naturalist (The), 1850
 Flower Garden of Annuals, 1840, of Bulbous Plants, 1841, of Perennials, 1843
 Gardening for Ladies, 1840
 Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1841
 Ladies Country Companion, 1845
 Ladies Flower Garden, 1843
 Mummy (The) 1826
- LOVFLACE** (Richard), *poet*, born in Kent 1618-1658
 Iucasta (odes songs, sonnets etc.), 1649
 Scholar (The) a comedy, 1649
 Soldier (The), a tragedy, 1649
- LOVEN** (Samuel), *poet and novelist*, of Dublin, 1797-1868
 Angels Whispers (a song)
 Handy Andy (a novel) 1842 (It first appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* 1833)
 Four leaved Shamrock (The) a song, 1839
 Happy Man (The) an opera
 Irish Sketches 1837
 Legends and Stories of Ireland, 1832-31
 Low backed Car (The) 1838
 Lyrics of Ireland (a compilation) 1838
 May Dew (The) a song 1839
 Metrical Tales, and other Poems, 1860
 Molly Bawn (a song) 1839
 Molly Carrer (a song) 1839
 Pory O More (a romance 1837, a song, 1838, and an opera)
 Songs and Ballads, 1839
 Treasure Trove (a novel about Irish helms), 1841 (First published as 'LSD')
 True Love can never forget (a song)
 White Horse of the Peppers (The) an opera (His Life by B Bernard 1874)
- LOWE** (Edward Joseph), *meteorologist and botanist* born at Highfield in Nottingham, 1825-
 Atmospheric Phenomena, 1817
 Beautiful Leaved Plants, 1861 (With Howard.)
 British Grasses 1858
 Chronology of the Seasons (The) not complete in 1882.
 Climate of Nottinghamshire (The) 1853 (Valuable)
 Corology of Nottinghamshire (The), 1853 (Valuable)
 Ferns, British and Exotic, 1867 (A standard work.)
- Natural History of British and Exotic Ferns, 1856-62
 New and Rare Ferns 1862
 Prognostications of the Weather 1840
LOWE (Rev Richard Thomas), *naturalist*, 1801-
 Fishes of Madeira, 1843
 Manual of the Flora of Madeira
LOWELL (James Russell), born at Boston U S, 1819-
 Among my Books 1870
 Biglow Papers (The) political poems 1848, second series, 1862
 Conversations on Some of the Old Poets, 1845
 Fable for Critics (A) in verse, 1848
 Fireside Francis 1864
 Legend of Brittany 1844
 My Study, Windows, 1871
 Poems, 1844, 1848
 Prometheus 1844
 Under the Willows 1869
 Vision of Sir Launfal 1848
 Year's Life (A) poems, 1841
- LOWEY** (Mark Antony) *antiquary*, born at Chiddingley in Sussex, 1813-1876
 Curiosities of Heraldry 1815
 English Surnames, etc., 1842
 Patronymica Britannica 1860
- LOWEY** (Sir William) *dramatic author*, 17th century
 Amorous Fantasmis (a tragical comedy) 1660
 Inehunted Lovers (The) a pastoral 1663
 Noble Ingratitude (The) a pastoral tragedy, 1659
 Phoenix in the Flames (The) a tragedy, 1639
- LOWMAN** (Rev Moses) of Clapham, *Biblical commentator*, 1680-1752
 Argument from Prophecy that Jesus is the Messiah, 1733
 Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews, 1740
 Three Tracts (1 Were the "appearances" mentioned in the Bible really God? 2 the Shechinah, 3 the Logos), posthumous 1736
- LOWTH D D** (Robert), bishop of London born at Winchester 1710-1787
 De Sacra Poese Hebraeorum, 1753
 Introduction to English Grammar, 1762
 Life of William of Wykeham 1758 (A model biography—*Quarterly Review*)
 Translation of Isaiah with Prolegomena 1778 (His chief work.)
 (His Life by P Hall 1834)
- LOWTH D D** (William), London, 1661-1732
 Commentaries on the Prophets, 1714-23
- LOWEY** (Rev Henry Richard) 1825-
 Annales Monastiel 1864
- LUNNICK** (Sir John William), *astronomer*, London, 1803-1865
 Classification of Different Branches of Human Knowledge, 1833
 Researches on Physical Astronomy, 1820
 Theory of the Moon and Perturbations of the Planets 1833
 Treatise on the Tides, 1831-37
- LUCAS** (Samuel) born at Bristol, 1818-1863.
 Biography and Criticism 1860
 Eminent Men and Popular Books, 1859
 Mornings of the Recess, 1861

- LUKIS (Rev William Collings) *antiquary*, 1817—
 Danish Cromlechs, etc., compared with those of Great Britain, etc. 1861
 Specimens of Ancient Church Plate 1845
 LUTTON (Donald) *biographer*, about 1500-1600
 Description of Flanders 1658
 Emblems of Larities 1635
 England's Command of the Seas, 1653
 Jesuit turned Quaker (The), 1655
 Ills of Moderne Protestant Divines, 1637
 Lives of the Primitive Fathers 1610
 London and the Country carbonadoed 1632
 Objectorum Reductio, 1634
 LUTTON (Thomas) 16th century
 All for Money, 1577
 Christian (The) v the Jesuit, 1582
 Dream of the Devil etc. 1580
 Thousand Notable Things (A) 1576
 Too Good to be True, 1591
 LUTGATE (John) *poet*, monk of Bury, about 1366-1450
 Charle and the Byrd. (The), printed by Wynkyn de Worde
 Chronicle of the Kynges of England printed 1533 by Wynkyn de Worde
 Dance of Machabre (The), printed 1504
 Falle of Prences (The), printed 1494
 Life and Death of Hector, printed 1614
 Lytell Traills of the Horse Shepe and Goos (A), printed by Wynkyn de Worde
 Lof of our Ladye (The), printed by Caxton
 Lys of S. Edmund
 Maidens Cross. Peter (The)
 [Pro]verbs of Lydgate printed by Wynkyn de Worde no date
 begg and Destruction of Troye printed 1513 by Wynkyn
 S. report of Davylton (The) printed 1500
 Temple of Glas (The) printed by Wynkyn de Worde
 Testament of John Lydgate, whiche he made hymselfe by his Lyfe Days printed by Richard Pyn
 Werke of Sapience, printed by Caxton
 LUTYAT (Thomas) *chronologist*, Oxfordshire 1572-1616
 Canones Chronologici posthumous 1675
 Tractatus de Variis Antiquorum Formis 1695
 LYE (Edward) born at Totnes, in Devonshire, 1704-1767
 Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary posthumous 1772 (A valued work)
 LYTTEL (Sir Charles) *geologist* born in Lincolnshire Scotland 1797-1875
 Antiquity of Man (The), etc., 1863
 Atheisms of Geology 1867
 Elements of Geology, 1839
 Manual of Elementary Geology, 1863
 Principles of Geology, 1830-31 (His great work)
 Travels in North America, 1845
 (His Life, by Mrs. Lyell his sister in law, 1881)
 LYLE (John) the *euphuist* See LILLY
 LYNN (Rev Thomas Toke) *poet* born at Dunmow, in Essex, 1818-1871
 Lectures on Some Forms of Literature, 1853
 Lectures to Young Men, 1853
 Memorials of Theophilus Prim 1, 1800

- Mornlugton Lectures 1870
 Sermons for my Curates 1871
 LYNDSEY See LYNDSEY
 LYO S (Israel), *botanist*, etc., born at Cambridge, 1739-1775
 Iasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium, 1763
 Treatise on Fluxions, 1758
 LYONS (Rev Daniel) *topographer*, born at Rodmarton in Gloucestershire 1760-18.
 Environs of London, 1792-96 supplement 1800 1811
 Magna Britannia, 1800-22 (With S. LYONS)
 LYONS (Samuel), *antiquary*, born at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, 1763-1819
 Britannia Depicta, 1806
 Collection of Gloucester Antiquities 1804
 Magna Britannia, 1806-22 (With S. LYONS)
 Mosaic Pavements, 1801, 1803
 Roman Remains discovered 1797 1817-17 (Splendid works.)
 LYTTELTON (George lord), *historian* born at Hagley in Worcestershire 1709-1775
 Dialogues of the Dead 1769, 1765
 History of Henry II., 1764-67
 Miscellaneous Works, posthumous 1774
 Nymphod (A), a Pindaric ode, 1747
 Observations on the Conversion etc., of St Paul 1747
 Poetical Works posthumous 1787
 Progress of Love (four eclogues) 1732 (His Life, by R. Phillimore 1845)
 LYTTELTON (Sir Thomas) *jurist*, of Frankley in Cheshire 1421-1431
 Treatise on Tenures 1481 (Invaluable)
 * * * This is the Lyttelton so well known in his connection with the ghost story
 LYTTON (Edward George Earl) *Lytton Bulwer-Lytton* (born) *novelist* and *poet*, born at Woodalling in Norfolk 1803-1873 He published first under the name of Lytton Bulwer
 Alice, or the Mysteries 1833
 Arthur (King) an epic in 6 line stanzas, 1818
 Athens Its Rise and Fall 1836
 Caxtonia (a novel), 1863
 Caxtons (The) a domestic novel, 1849
 Devereux (a novel), 1829
 Disowned (The) a novel, 1828
 England and the English 1833
 Ernest Maltravers (a novel) 1837
 Eugene Aram (a novel) 1831
 Eva (a poem) 1842
 Falkland 1827 (His first novel)
 Goldolphin (a novel), 1833
 Harold (an historical novel) 1840
 Ismael, an Oriental tale 1820
 Kenelm Chillingly (a novel), 1873
 Last Days of Pompeii (an historic novel) 1834
 Last of the Barons (The) an historical novel, 1843
 Lilla and Calderon, 1833
 Lost Tales of Milletus (The), 1806
 Lucretia (a novel) 1847
 My Novel (a novel), 1853
 New Timon 1846
 Night and Morning (a novel), 1811
 O Nell, or the Pebel (a tale in verse), 1827
 Parisians (The) a novel 1873
 Paul Clifford (a novel), 1839

- Pelham, 1827 (His second novel)
 Pilgrims of the Rhino (a novel), 1834
 Rlenzi (an historic novel) 1835
 St Stephen's (a poem), 1861
 Sculpture 1825
 Strange Story (A), a novel, 1862
 Weeds and Wild flowers (in verse), 1826
 (His first production)
 What Will he do With It? (a novel) 1858
 Zanoni (a novel) 1842
 ** For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (His Memoirs, by his son Edward Robert,
 1874)
 LYTTON (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, lord),
 poet pseudonym "Owen Meredith" 1831-
 Clytemnestra, and other Poems 1855
 Chronicles and Characters, 1868
 Fables in Song, 1874
 Julian Fane (a memoir) 1871
 Life of Lord Lytton (his father), 1874
 I uclie (a novel in verse) 1860
 Or a or the Fool of Time (a dramatic poem)
 1869
 Poetical Works of Owen Meredith, 1867
 Ring of Amasis (The), a romance 1863
 Sorbski Pesme (national Servian songs), 1861
 Tannhauser or the Battle of the Bards 1861
 (With Julian Fane)
 Wanderer (The) a collection of poems 1859
 MACADAM (John Loudon), of Scotland, 1756-
 1836
 Practical Essay on the Repair etc., of
 Public Roads 1819
 Remarks on the Present State of Road making,
 1820
 MACARTHY (Denis Florence), poet, Ireland,
 1820-
 Ballads, Poems and Lyrics 1850
 Bell founder (The) and other Poems, 1857
 Shelley's Early Life, 1872
 Under glimpses, and other Poems, 1857
 MACARTNEY (George Macartney earl of) born
 near Belfast, in Ireland, 1737-1806
 Journal of the Embassy to the Emperor of
 China in 1792-94 posthumous 1807
 MACAULAY (Mrs) maiden name Catherine Saw
 bridge, historian, born at Olantigh, in Kent,
 1733-1791
 History of England from James I to the
 House of Hanover, 1763-83
 Immutability of Moral Truth (The), 1733
 Letters on Education 1790
 MACAULAY (Thomas Babington Macaulay lord),
 historian poet statesman, born at Rothley
 Temple, in Leicestershire, 1800-1859
 LOWE (Edward The), a fragment in Alexandrine
 botanist born 1825 (Edinburgh Review)
 1825-
 Atmospheric Phenonls , 1843
 Beautiful Leaved Phocellors medal)
 Howard) James II 1849-61
 British Grasses 1858 iots, in Alexandrine
 Chronology of the Seasons (i , 1842
 in 1892
 Climate of Nottingham's medal)
 (Valuable)
 Colchology of Nottingham's medal Piv F
 (Valuable) evelyau 1876)
 Ferns British and Exotic, born in Antrim, Ire-
 noth)
- Experimental Essays 1764
 Introduction to the Theory and Practice of
 Medicine 1772
 MACCABE (William Bernard), of Dublin 1801-
 Agnes Arnold (a novel) 1860
 Bertha, a Romance of the Dark Ages, 1851
 Catholic History of England (A) 1848-54
 True History of the Hungarian Revolution
 (A) 1851
 MACCARTHY (Justin), novelist born in Cork
 Ireland, 1830-
 Comet of the Season (The) 1881
 Con Amore (critical essays), 1880
 Dear Lady Disdain 1875
 Donna Quixote 1879
 Fair Saxon (A) 1873
 History of our own Times, 1878-80
 Lady Judith 1871
 Inley Rochford 1874
 Miss Misanthrope 1877
 My I nemy s Daughter, 1869
 Waterdale Neighbours (The) 1867
 MACCAUL (Rev Joseph Benjamin), poet etc.,
 born at War-aw 1827-
 Dark Sayings of Old 1873
 Last Plague of Egypt (The), and other Poems
 1880
 Paraphrastic Commentary on the Epistle to
 the Hebrews 1871
 Sunday Reflections, 1872
 MACCONNELL (John), novelist, born at Illinois,
 U S, 1826-
 Gleens (The) a family history, 1851
 Talbot Vernon, 1850
 Western Characters 1858
 MACCOSIN D D (James), born in Ayrshire, Scot-
 land 1811-
 Christianity and Positivism 1871
 Intuitions of the Mind, 1860
 Method of Divine Government etc., 1850
 Scottish Philosophy (The) 1874
 Supernatural in Relation to the Natural (The)
 1862
 Typical Forms, etc., in Creation, 1856
 MACCRAE, D D (Thomas) historian, born at
 Dunse in Berwick 1772-1835
 History of the Progress and Suppression of
 the Reformation in Italy 1827
 History of the Progress and Suppression of
 the Reformation in Spain 1820
 Life of Andrew Melville, 1819
 Life of John Knox 1912
 (His Life, by Thomas MacCrie, 1840)
 MACCULLOCH, M D (John) geologist, born in
 Guernsey, a Channel Island 1773-1835
 Description of the Western Isles of Scotland,
 1819 (His chief work)
 Essay on the Remittent and Intermittent
 Diseases 1828
 Geological Classification of Rocks etc., 1821
 Highlands, etc. of Scotland (The), 1821
 Malaria (on the propagation thereof) 1827
 Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of
 God, 1837
 Remarks on the Art of making Wine 181
 System of Geology (A) etc. 1831
 MACCULLOCH (John Ramsay), political econo-
 mist born at Whithorn in Scotland, 1742-
 1864
 Dictionary of Commerce, 1832
 Geographical Dictionary, 1812

- Literature of Political Economy, 1845
Principles of Political Economy, 1825
Rise and Progress of Political Economy 1824
Statistical Account of the British Empire, 1837
- MACCUBTIN** (Hugh), *Irish lexicographer*, 18th century
Anglo Irish Dictionary 1732
Elements of the Irish Language, 1729
- MACFARLANE** (John), born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1779-1808
Inquiry into the System of National Defence, 1805
Lives of British Statesmen 1807 (In esteem)
- MACDONALD** (George), *poet and novelist*, born at Huntly, in Scotland 1824-
Adela Cathcart (a novel) 1864
Alec Forbes of Howglen (a novel), 1865
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood 1866
At the Back of the North Wind, 1870
Castle Warlock, 1882
David Elginbrod (a novel), 1862
Dealings with the Fairies, 1867
Disciple (The) and other Poems, 1865
Englands Antiphon, 1868
Exotics (a e translations), 1876
Guild Court, 1867
Gutta Percha Willie 1873
Hidden Life, and other Poems 1864
Malcolm (a novel), 1874
Marquis of Lossie (The) 1877
Mary Marston 1879 (His best novel)
Miracles of Our Lord, 1870
Paul Labor, Surgeon, 1878
Phantastes (a fairy romance) 1853
Poems 1857
Portent (The) a story of second sight, 1864
Princess and the Goblin (The) 1871
Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood 1869
Robert Falconer, 1869 (His second best novel)
St George and St Michael 1875
Seaboard Parish (The), 1868 (Sequel to *Robert Falconer*)
Sir Gibble (a novel) 1875
Thomas Wingfield, Curate, 1876
Unspoken Sermons 1866
Vicar's Daughter (The), 1872
Wilfred Combermede (a novel), 1871
Wise Woman (The), 1875
Within and Without (a dramatic poem), 1856 (His first publication)
Wow O (Rloven Riwen), or the Idiot's Home, 1868
- MACDONALD** (John), born at Kingsborough, 1759-1831
Telegraphic Dictionary, 1816
Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, etc 1808
- MACF** (Rev Thomas), *musical composer*, 1613-1709
Musicks Monument, 1676 ("A most delectable book" —Burney)
- MACFARLANE** (William), a *Scottish dissenter*, 1734-1762
Grace and Truth, 1763 (Highly esteemed)
- MACFARLANE**, Mus D (George Alexander), London, 1813-
Christmas (a cantata), 1859
Devils Opera (The), an opera, 1838
Don Quixote (an opera), 1846
- Emblematical Tribute, 1841
Frayas Gift 1863
Helvellyn (an opera) 1864
Jessy Lee (an opera di camera) 1863
King Charles II (an opera) 1849
(L) Lectures on Harmony, 1867
Lenore (a cantata) 1851
May-day (a cantata), 1856
Robin Hood (an opera) 1860 (His best)
Rudiments of Harmony, 1860 (In repute)
St John the Baptist (an oratorio), 1866
She Stoops to Conquer (an opera), 1864
Sleepers awakened (The) a cantata, 1850
Soldier's Legacy (The) 1864
Songs in a Cornfield, 1869
** With hundreds of smaller pieces
- MACGILLIVRAY**, J.L.D (William), *naturalist*, *-1852
History of British Birds, 1848
History of the Molluscous Animals of Aberdeen etc, 1843
Lives of Zoologists, 1834
- MACGILLIVRAY** (John), of Scotland, 1797-1857
British America, 1832
Commercial Statistics, 1842
History of the British Empire from James I 1852
Maritime Colonies of British America (The) 1828
My Note book, 1835
Progress of America, 1847
- MACINTOSH** (Maria), born at Sunbury, in Georgia, U.S. 1802-
Aunt Kitty's Tales 1837
Conquest and Self-conquest, 1844
Violet, or the Cross and Crown, 1846
- MACRAE** (Andrew) *mathematician*, *-1809
Complete Navigator (The) 1804
Mathematical Tables, 1804
- MACRAE**, L.D (Charles), *poet*, born at Perth in Scotland, 1814-
Fgeria 1850
Forty Years Recollections 1876
Hope of the World (The) and other Poems 1837
Legends of the Isles, and other Poems 1845
Jest Beauties of the English Language 1874
Jump of Gold (The) 1855
Man's Heart (A) 1860
Memoirs of Popular Delusions (prose), 1841
Poems, 1834
Sa'amandruic (The) 1842
Studies from the Antique, 1864
Town Lyrics, 1847
Under Green Leaves, 1857
Under the Blue Sky, 1871
Voices from the Crowd 1844
Voices from the Mountains 1846
- MACKENZIE** (Sir Alexander) *traveller*, 1760-1820
Journeys from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, 1801
- MACKENZIE**, M.D (George) *Scottish biographer*, 18th century
Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation, 1703-22
- MACKENZIE** (Sir George), born at Dundee in Scotland 1636-1691
Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, 1683
Aretina (a serious romance), 1661,

- Cælia's Counting House and Closet (a poem), 1664
 Discourse on the Laws and Customs of Scotland in Matters Criminal, 1678
 Essay in Praise of Solitude, 1665
 Institutions of the Laws of Scotland, 1684
 Jus Regium, 1684
 Moral Gallantry, 1667
 Moral History of Frugality, 1691
 Moral Paradox (A) 1667
 Reason (an essay), 1690
 Religio Stoici, 1663
 Science of Heraldry, 1680
MACKENZIE, M D (Henry), *novelist*, born at Edinburgh 1745-1831
 Julia de Roubigné, 1777
Edith's the Lounger (a periodical) 1785-87
 Life of Blacklock, 1793
 Life of John Home, 1812
 Man of Feeling (The) 1771 (His best novel)
 Man of the World (The) 1783
MACKIE (John Milton) born at Wareham, in Massachusetts, U S, 1813-
 Going to Spain 1855
 Life of Samuel Gorton, 1848
 Life of Leibnitz, 1845
MACINTOSH (Sir James) *historian* etc, born at Aldourie, in Inverness, Scotland, 1765-1832
 Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy 1830
 History of England 1830-32 1838
 History of the Revolution (in 1698) in England posthumous 1834
 Life of Sir Thomas More, 1844
 On the Study of the Laws of Nature and Nations 1799
 Regency Question (The), 1788
 Trial of John Peltier 1803 (Very eloquent)
 View of the Reign of James II, 1835
 Vindictæ Gallicæ, 1791 (In reply to Burke) (His Memoirs, by his son, Robert Mackenzie 1835)
MACLEAN (Charles) of Ireland 1690-1797 (His real name was MacLaughlin)
 Love à la Mode (a farce), 1759
 Man of the World (a comedy) 1781 (His Life by J I Kirkman, 1799)
MACLEOD, D D (James) of Scotland, 1721-1800
 Harmony of the Four Gospels, 1756 (A standard work based on Oslander)
 New Translation of the Apostolic Epistles (A), 1793
 Truth of the Gospel History, 1763
MACLAINE, D D (Archibald) of Ireland, 1722-1804
 Discourses, 1799 (In high estimation)
 Letters to Soame Jenyns 1777
 Translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History 1765
MACLAURIN (Collin), *mathematician*, born at Kilmodan, in Scotland, 1698-1746
 Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, 1748 (Incomplete, posthumous)
 Geometria Organica, 1720
 On the Impact of Bodies (a prize dissertation), 1724
 System of Fluxions 1742 (His chief work)
 Treatise on Algebra, 1748 (Incomplete)
 (His Life, by himself, P Murdoch, 1748)
MACLAURIN (John) *Scotch judge* 1731-1797
 Essay on the Prophecies relating to the Messiah, 1773 (Praised by Orme)
MACLEAN (Archibald) *
 Paraphrase, etc of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1811-17 (Highly praised by Orme)
 (His Life, by Jones 1823)
MACLEOD, M D (John) 1782-1820
 Voyage in *Il M S Alceste*, 1817 (Very interesting)
MACLISE, R A (Daniel) born at Cork, in Ireland, 1811-1870
 Banquet Scene in "Macbeth," 1840, Bohemian Gipsies 1837, Caxton's Printing Office, 1851, Chivalry in the reign of Henry VIII, 1848, Death of Nelson (for the Palace of Westminster), 1863-66, Lords of Desmond and Ormond, 1870, the Cross of Green Spectacles, 1850, Hunt the Slipper, 1841, King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid, 1869, Marriage of Strongbow, 1851, Meeting of Wellington and Blücher (for the Palace of Westminster), 1863, Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall, 1838, Moheanna unweaving Zella, 1833, Ordeal by Touch, 1816, Play Scene in "Hamlet" (in the National Gallery) 1842, Robin Hood and Cœur de Lion, 1838, The Sacrifice of Noah, 1847, Sabrina releasing the Ladye, 1844, Scene from "Twelfth Night" 1840, Shakespeare's "Sexu Ages," 1848, The Sleeping Beauty, 1841, Story of the Norman Conquest 1857, Strongbow and Fia, 1851, Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock, 1835
MACPHEE (William), *American geologist*, 1763-1840
 Geology of the United States of America, 1817 (Very valuable)
MACPHERSON (Rev Dr Donald) *Celtic antiquary*, 1735-1802
 Remarks on Dr Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides 1779 (Highly esteemed)
MACPHERSON, M D (Robert) called the "Modern Pythagorean" born at Glasgow, 1802-1837
 Anatomy of Drunkenness, 1827
 Book of Aphorisms 1833
 Fables Essays, and Sketches, posthumous 1839
 Philosophy of Sleep, 1830 (His chief work)
MACPHERSON (James) born at Ruthven in Scotland, 1738-1796
 Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland 1760
 Highlander (The), a poem 1758
 History of Great Britain from the Pestoration, 1776
 Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, 1771
 Original Papers containing the History of Great Britain (1688-1714), with extracts from the Autobiography of James II 175
 Poems of Ossian (in poetic prose), 1762-63
MADDER, D D (Martin), 1726-1790
 Telyphthora, 1781 (To prove that polygamy was a Mosaic law)
MADDER (Sir Frederick) *antiquary*, 1801-1873
 Wrote numerous historical, literary and genealogical works
 Edited *Historia Anglorum* of Matthew Paris, 1866-69, *Layamon's Brut*, 1847, and

- other metrical romances, the Wycliffite version of the Bible etc.
- TRANSLATED and abridged SILVESTER'S *Universal Palæography*
- MADDOX (Richard Robert), of Dublin, 1798-1873
- Constitution of Ireland with the Crown of England, 1845
- Egypt and Mahommed Ali 1841
- History of Irish Periodical Literature, 1867
- History of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, 1847
- Infirmities of Genius (The) 1833
- Island of Cuba, its Resources, etc., 1849
- Life of Savonarola 1851
- Lives and Times of the United Irishmen, 1863 (His chief work)
- Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington 1855
- Musulman (The), 1830
- Phantasms, 1857
- Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World, 1851
- Travels in the West Indies, 1838 1840
- Travels in Turkey and Egypt 1829
- Turkish Empire in Relation to Christianity, etc., 1860
- MADDOX (Isaac), bishop of Worcester, born in London, 1697-1759
- Vindication of the Church of England 1733
- MADDOX (Thomas), legal antiquary *-1730
- Baronia Anglica, posthumous 1736
- Firma Burgi 1726
- Formulaire Anglicanum, 1702
- History and Antiquities of the Exchequer, etc., 1711
- MADGE D D (William) archbishop of Dublin, 1765-1831
- Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement, etc., 1801 (In high estimation)
- (His Memoir by Dr Kenney 1842)
- MADGE, D D (William Connor) bishop of Peterborough, born at Corl, in Ireland 1821-
- Sermons, the most important being "Christ the Light of All Scripture," 1860 "The Gospel of the Age," 1860 "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," 1861, "The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life" 1868, "The Breaking Net" 1868, "The Defence, etc. of the Faith," etc.
- MAGUIRE (John Francis) 1815-
- Father Mathew 1863
- Rome and its Rulers, 1857
- MAGUIRE (Rev Robert) of Dublin, 1826-
- Lectures on *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1859
- Miracles of Christ (The), 1863
- Mottoes for the Million, 1866
- Perversion and Conversion, 1854
- St Peter non Roman, 1871
- Self, its Dangers and Duties, 1862
- Seven Churches of Asia (The), 1857
- Things Present and Things to Come 1860
- MAITLAND D D (Samuel Roffey), historian, London, 1792-1866
- Attempt to elucidate the Prophecies concerning Antichrist (An) 1830
- Chatterton (an essay), 1857
- Dark Ages (The), 1844
- Erwin, 1850
- Essays on the Reformation in England 1849
- Facts, etc., [about] the Albigenes and Waldenses 1832
- MAITLAND (William), antiquary, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1693-1757
- History and Antiquities of Scotland, 1757
- History of Edinburgh, 1753
- History of London, 1739
- MAJOR D D (John) of Scotland 1470-1550
- De Historia Gentis Scotorum 1521
- MAJOR (Richard Henry), antiquary, London, 1818-
- Life of Prince Henry the Navigator, 1863
- MALAN (Lev Solomon Cassar), 1812-
- Catalogue of the Eggs of British Birds (A), 1848
- Coast of Tyre and Sidon (The) 1857
- Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, 1847
- On Ritualism, 1867
- Philosophy or Truth, 1865
- Three Months in the Holy Land 1843
- Threefold San toze King (The) 1856
- Who is God in China, etc? 1855
- * * Numerous translations
- MALCOLM (James Peller) antiquary, 1760-1815
- Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, 1808 1811
- Excursions into the Counties of Kent, etc., 1807
- Lives of Topographers and Antiquaries, 1815
- Londinum Redivivum, 1803-7
- Miscellaneous Anecdotes of the Manners, etc., of Europe 1811
- MALCOLM (Sir John) historian, born at Westerkirk, in Scotland 1769-1833
- History of Persia, 1815 (Highly valued)
- Life of Lord Clive, 1836
- Memoir of Central India 1823 (Esteemed)
- Political History of India 1826 (Esteemed)
- Skerch of the Sikhs 1812
- (His Life by J W Kaye 1856)
- MALIND (David) poet, born in Perthshire, Scotland 1700-1765
- Amyntor and Theodora (a tale in blank verse) 1747
- Edwin and Emma (a ballad), 1760
- Elvira, 1763
- Excursion (The) a descriptive poem, 1728
- Luridice, 1731
- Life of Lord Bacon, 1740
- Mustapha, 1739
- Truth in Rhyme, 1761
- Verbal Criticism (a satire in verse) 1733
- William and Margaret (a ballad) 1727
- MALMESBURY (William of), chronicler, Somersetshire 1095-1143
- De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesie (Gale's edition 1691)
- De Gestis Regum Anglorum (in five books, 1127 continued in the Historie Novella (in three books) 1142, translated 1815
- De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum (in four books) 1124
- Life of Alsbelt 1126 (Gale's edition, 1691)
- Life of Wulstan (Wharton's edition 1691)
- MALONE (Edmond) born in Dublin, 1741-1812
- Life of W Wycham 1810
- Rise and Progress of the English Stage, 1800
- Edits *Shakespeare*, with numerous notes, 1790-1821
- (His Life, by sir J Prior, 1860)

MALORY (Sir Thomas) 1430-*

Morte d Arthur (History of Prince Arthur), in 3 parts 1465-70, printed by Caxton 1485

MALTRUR D D (Edward), Bishop of Durham, 1770-1859

Greek Gradus 1830

Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion 1802 (Recommended by bishop Foulke)

MALTHUS (Rev Thomas Robert), *political economist*, born near Dorking in Surrey, 1766-1834

Crisis (The) 1792 (Not published)

Definitions in Political Economy 1827

Essay on the Principle of Population, 1798, 1803 (His best-known work)

Inquiry into the Nature etc of Rent, 1815

Measure of Value etc (The), 1823

Principles of Political Economy, 1820

(His Life, by bishop Otter, 1866)

MALTON (Thomas) 1750-1804

Treatise on Perspective, 1776-83

MANN (Captain George William), born at Millsey in Suffolk, 1765-1851

Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Persons etc, 1812

Practical Observations on the Preservation of Mariners from Stranded Vessels, etc, 1827

MANDIVILLI, M D (Bernard de) 1660-1733 (He must have been born before 1670 or else would be only 15 years old when he made his *Oratio de Medicina*)

Leop dressed, 1701

Fable of the Bees 1708 (A philosophical poem of some 400 lines, to which in 1714, were added prose notes. The object is to show the *benefits* of vices such as gluttony, drinking etc. In 1729 a second part in six dialogues, was added)

Grumbling Hive (The) 1714

Oratio de Medicina, 1685

Planter's Charity (The) a poem 1701

Lyphon in Verse 1701

Virgin unmasked, 1709

World unmasked (The) 1736

MANDEVILLE (Sir John de) *traveller* born at St Albans, in Hertfordshire, 1300-1372

Voyage and Frivall 1356 (A book of marvels connected with Jerusalem the East Indies and Islands of the Indian Ocean)

MANNEX (Mary de la Rivière), of Guernsey, a Channel Island, 1672-1721

Adventures of Melville

Court Intrigues 1711

Lost Lover (The) a comedy

Laelus (a tragedy) 1717

Memoirs of Europe towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century

New Atlantis (love scandals of distinguished contemporaries) 1709

Power of Love (The) in seven novels 1720

Loyal Mistress (The) a tragedy 1696

Secret Memoirs, etc., of Several Persons of Quality, 1736 (A satire for which the publisher was arrested)

MANNERS (Lord John James Robert) born at Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire 1818- (One of the "Young Englishmen")

England's Frust and other Poems 1841 (In which occurs the couplet

I et wealth and commerce, laws and learning die
But leave us still our old nobility)

English Ballads and other Poems 1850

Importance of Literature to Men of Business 1852

Plan for National Holy days, 1843

MANNING (Anne) *novelist* 1807-

Belforest (a tale of English life) 1861

Cherry and Violet 1853

Chronicles of Merrie England 1854

Claude, the Colporteur 1847

Duchess of Trajetto (The)

Good Old Times, 1856

Household of Sir Thomas More, 1851

Mary Powell 1850

Miss Biddy Frobisher, 1866

Noble Purposo nobly won (A)

Poplar House Academy, 1859

Royal Mischief

Isasso and Leonora

MANNING (Charlotte), *-1871

Ancient and Medieval India, 1856

MANNING D D (Henry Edward) *canon*, *priest* born at Fotheridge, in Hertfordshire, 1803-

Blessed Sacrament, etc. (The) 1861

Calicism and Ultramontaniam 1872

Dramon of Socrates (The), 1872

England and Christendom 1867

Fourfold Sovereignty of God (The) 1871

Four Great Vials of the Day (The), 1870

Grounds of Faith (The), 1852

Holy Baptism 1842

Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost, 1875

La Gloria of the Holy See greater than the first, 1861

Oecumenical Council (The) and Infallibility of the Poman Pontiff 1869

Oxford University Sermons, 1845

Petri Privilegium 1871

Present Crisis of the Holy See tested by prophecy 1861

Reunion of Christendom (The) 1866

Rule of Faith (The), 1839

Sin and its Consequences 1876

Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost 1865

Temporal Power of the Pope (The) 1866

Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes (The), 1860

Thoughts for those that mourn 1850

Unity of the Church (The) 1815

Vatican Council (The), 1870

Vatican Decrees (The) 1875

Working of the Holy Spirit, 1864

MANNING (Rev Owen), *antiquary*, etc born in Northamptonshire 1721-1801

History and Antiquities of Surrey, 1801

MANNING, D D (Henry Longueville) dean of St Paul's, born at Cosgrove, in Northamptonshire 1820-1871

Demons of the Winds, and other Poems 1833

Lectures on History 1861-62

Immits of Religious Thought (a Bampton Lecture) 1858

Metaphysics 1800

Philosophy of Kant, 1856

Philosophy of the Conditioned 1866 (With Veitch)

Prolegomena Logica, 1851

Witness of the Church 1864

MANT, D D (Richard) bishop of Dromore, born at Southampton, in Hampshire, 1476-1548

Bible with Notes and Commentaries, 1817

(With D Oyle)

- Biographical Notices of the Apostles, etc., 1823
 British Months, 1835
 Christian Sabbath (The) 1830
 Gospel Miracles, 1832
 History of the Church of Ireland, 1840
 Life of Christ, 1840
 Metrical Version of the Psalms 1824
 Poems 1806-7
 Simplicity (The), 1809
 (His Life by Berens, 1849)
MANTELL, J. L. D. (Gideon Algermon), *geologist*,
 born at Lewes in Sussex, 1790-1872
 Atlas of Fossil Remains 1850
 Fossils of the South Downs, 1822
 Fossils of the Pilgrimage Forest 1836
 Geological Excursions in the Isle of Wight,
 etc., 1847
 Geology of the South Coast of England (The),
 1873
 Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex, 1822
 Medals of Creation 1844
 Petrifications and their Teachings, 1851
 Thoughts on Animalcules 1846
 Thoughts on a Pebble 1840
 Wonders of Geology, 1838 (His most popular
 work)
MANTON, D. D. (Thomas), *ejected nonconformist*,
 1620-1677
 Exposition of the Epistle of St. James, 1653,
 of the Epistle of St. Jude, 1658, of the
 Lord's Prayer, posthumous 1684, of Psalm
 cxix 1681
 (His Life, by Harris, 1725)
MAPES (Walter), archdeacon of Oxford, *poet*,
 etc. 1143-1210
 (Author of the famous drinking song
 "Memento est propositum in taberna mori")
 De Nugis Curialium (satires and songs)
 printed 1850 (There was a *De Nugis Cu-*
riale by John of Salisbury, 1156, printed
 1475)
 * * Mapes wrote in French (then the vernacular
 tongue) the *Mort Artus*, *Lancelot of the Lake*
 and the *Quest of the St. Graal*
MARSHNER, M. D. (Edward Dillon) born at Fair-
 view, in Ireland 1835-
 Lectures on Public Health 1869
 Manual of Physiology, 1871
MARSHNER (John), *musical composer*, *—1585
 Booke of Common Prayer with Notes, 1550
 Booke of Notes and Common Places 1581
 Concordance of the Bible, 1600 (The first
 ever compiled in English)
 Dialog between Youth and Olde Age 1584
 Historie of King David in Metre, 1579
 Lives of the Saints etc., 1574
 Ripping up the Pope's Fardel, 1581
MARSHALL (Mrs.), *educational writer*, 1769-1858
 Conversations on Chemistry, 1809
 Natural Philosophy, 1819
 Political Economy, 1816
MARSH, J. L. D. (Francis Andrew) *Saxonist*
 born at Millbury, U.S., 1825-
 Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 1870
 Introduction to Anglo-Saxon 1871
 Method of Philological Study of the English
 Language (A) 1865
MARSHALL, J. L. D. (Rev. Moses), a *Jewish*
convert, 1820-1881
 Abyssinia Its Past, Present, and Future, 1866
 Anglo-Hebrews (The), their Wrongs, etc.,
 1866
 Apostolic Triple Benediction (An), 1853
 England's "Crown of Rejoicing" 1853
 Essay on the Poetry of the Pentateuch, 1871
 Exposition of Isaiah, 1846
 Gospel (The) and its Mission, 1860
 Hallel (The), 1864
 History of the Jews of Great Britain, 1851
 Israel's Ordinance examined, 1844
 Jews of Great Britain (The) 1846
 Lord's Prayer no Adaptation, etc. (The), 1876
 Oracles of God (The) 1870
 Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers, 1850
 Principles of Modern Judaism 1843
 Quarrel of God's Covenant (The) 1857
 Sacred Minstrelsy, 1853
 Sermons, 1851, 1861, 1874
 Spirit of Prophecy (The), 1864
 True Light (The) 1862
 Vestiges of Historic Anglo-Hebrews 1869
MARINI (William), *—
 Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands,
 1818 (Excellent)
MARKHAM (Clement Robert), born at Stilling-
 fleet, in Yorkshire, 1830-
 Cnzee and Ima, 1856
 Franklin's Footsteps, 1852
 History of the Abyssinian Expedition, 1869
 History of Persia 1873
 Life of Lord Dalrymple, 1870
 Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon, 1875
 Ollanta (a Quichua drama) 1871
 Quichua Grammar and Dictionary, 1863
 Spanish Irrigation, 1867
 Threshold of the Unknown Region (The),
 1874
 Travels in Peru and India, 1856
MARKHAM (Gervase), *miscellaneous writer*,
 1570-1635
 Art of Archerie, 1634
 Cavalier or the English Horseman 1607
 Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1614
 Countrey Contentment 1611
 Countrey Farmer (The), 1616
 Cure for Diseases in Horses, 1610
 Discourse of Horsemanship 1593
 Dumb Knight (The), a comedy, 1608 (Also
 attributed to Marbin)
 English Arcadia (The), 1607, 1613
 English Housewife, 1615
 English Husbandman, 1613-14
 Farewell to Husbandry, 1620
 Gentleman's Academy (The), 1595
 Herod Antipater (a tragedy) 1622
 Honour in Perfection 1604
 How to chuse, etc., Horses, 1596
 How to train Horses, 1605
 Pleasures of Princes (fishing and cock fight-
 ing), 1615
 Poem of Poems (The) eight eclogues 1596
 Sir Richard Grimble (a tragedy) 1599
 Souldier's Accidence (The), 1625 Grammar,
 1639, Exercise, 1643
 Tears of the Beloved, 1600 (The lament of
 John on the death of Christ)
 Vox Militis (in two parts), 1625
 Way to get Wealth (The), 1625 (By mar-
 ining)
 Young Sportsman's Instructor (The) no
 date

MARKS, R A (Henry Strev) London 1829—
The Apothecary, 1876 Author and Critics,
1881, The Bookworm 1871, Capital and
Labour, 1874 Convocation, 1878, Dog
berry's Charge to the Watch 1859, An
Episcopal Visitation, 1881, Experimental
Gunnery in the Middle Ages, 1863, The
Franciscan Sculptor 1861, Jolly Postboys,
1875, The Man of Law, 1881, The Ornithologist,
1873 The Princess and the Pelican
1870, St Francis preaching to the
Birds, 1870 The Spider and the Fly, 1877,
Toothache in the Middle Ages, 1856, What
is it? 1873

MARLOWE (Christopher), dramatist born at
Canterbury, 1565-1593
Ovid's *Eleges*, 1597
* * For his nine dramas, see APPENDIX III
(His Life by Cunningham, Dyce 1850)

MARNOX (Shackerley) poet and dramatic
author, 1602-1639
Antiquary (The) a comedy, 1633
Cupid and Psyche (an epic poem) 1637
Fine Companion (A), a play 1633
Holland's Leaguer (a comedy) 1632 (Ex-
cellent)

MARPLETT (Wharton Booth) 1823-1871
Vestibulum Christianum, 1867

MARLYN (Captain Frederick), naval novelist
London, 1792-1848
Children of the New Forest (The), 1847
Code of Signals for the Merchant Service
1837
Diary in America (A) two series, 1839
Frank Wildmar, or the Naval Officer, 1829
Jacob Faithful, 1835
Japhet in Search of a Father 1836
Joseph Rushbrook, 1841
King's Own (The) 1830
Little Savage (The) 1847
Masterman Ready, 1841 (His best)
Mission (The), or Scenes in Africa, 1845
Mr Midshipman Easy, 1836
Monsieur Violet, 1843
Newton Forster 1832
Olla Podrida, 1840
Pacha of Many Tales (The) 1835
Percival Keene 1842
Peter Simple, 1833
Phantom Ship (The), 1839
Pirate and the Three Cutters (The) 1836
Poor Jack, 1840
Privateer's Man (The) 1844
Settlers in Canada (The), 1844
Sparley-Yow, or the Dog Fiend, 1837
Valerie (an autobiography), 1849
(His Life by his daughter Florence, 1872)

MARRYAT (Florence) subsequently Mrs Ross-
Church novelist daughter of Captain Mar-
ryat, the sea novelist, born at Brighton,
1837—
Broken Blossom (A) 1879
Confessions of Gerald Estcourt, 1867
Fair haired Alda, 1880
Fighting the Air, 1875
For Ever and Ever, 1866
Girls of Feversham, 1868
Gyp (sketches of Anglo-Indian life) 1868
Harvest of Wild Oats (A), 1877
Her Father's Name, 1876
Her Lord and Master, 1870

Her Own
Her Word against a Lie, 1878,
Hidden Chains, 1876
Life and Letters of Captain F Marryat, 1872
Little Stepson (A) 1877
Love's Conflict, 1865
Mad Dmmaresq 1873
My Own Child 1876
My Sister, the Actress, 1891
Nelly Brooke, 1867
No Intentions, 1874
No Valentines 1873
Open Sesame, 1875
Petronel 1869
Prey of the Gods (The), 1871
Root of All Evil (The), 1879
Sybil's Friend etc 1873
Too Good for him 1865
Verdique, 1868
Veronique (a romance) 1869
With Cupid's Eyes 1880
Woman against Woman, 1866
Written in Fire 1878

MARSDEN, D C L (William), orientalist Dublin
1754-1836
Catalogue of Dictionaries, etc 1796
Essays, 1832
Grammar and Dictionary of the Malayan
Language, 1812
History of Samatra, 1782 (A model work)
Memoirs of a Malayan Family, 1830
Numismata Orientalia, 1823-25
Travels of Marco Polo, 1817
(His Memoir by himself printed by his
widow 1838)

MARSH CALDWELL (Anne) novelist 1796-1874
Evelyn Marston, 1853
Norman's Bridge, 1847
Rose of Ashurst (The), 1855
Time, the Avenger, 1849
Triumphs of Time (The) 1836
Two Old Men's Tales, 1834

MARSH, LL D (George Perkins), philologist,
born at Woodstock U S 1801—
Camel (The) his Habits and Uses, 1856
Grammar of the Icelandic Language 1838
Lectures on the English Language, 1861
Origin and History of the English Language
1862, now called "The Earth as Modified
by Human Action" 1874

MARSH D D (Herbert), bishop of Peterborough
born in London 1756-1839
Authenticity of the Pentateuch, 1792
Course of Lectures on Divinity, 1809-23
(Most valuable)
Dissertation on the First Three Gospels,
1801
History of the Politics of Great Britain and
France, 1800
History of the Translations of the Holy Scrip-
tures 1812
Hore Pelasgica, 1815
National Religion 1811
Translation of Michaelis's *Introduction to the
New Testament*, 1792-1801

MARSH (John B), born at Chester, 1835—
Dick Whittington, 1874
For Liberty's Sake, 1873
Robin Hood, 1865
Sayings of Shakespeare, 1863
Story of Harecourt (The), 1871

- Venice and the Venetians, 1873
 The Sayings of the Great and Good, 1861
MARSH D D (Naresius) archbishop of Armagh born in Wiltshire, 1678-1713
 Introductory Essay to the Doctrine of Sounds, 1693
 Manductio ad Logicam, 1678
MASSELL (Francis Albert), *dramatic author*, London, 1840-
 Brighton (a comedy), 1874
 Corrupt Practices (a drama), 1870
 False Shame (a comedy), 1872 (His best)
 Family Honours, 1878
 Mud as a Matter (a farce) 1863
 Study of Hamlet (A) 1875
 Q L D (a comedietta), 1871
MARSHALL (John) *biographer*, born in Virginia, U S 1755-1835
 Life of Washington, 1804-7
 Royal Naval Biography (12 vols.), 1823-35
MARSHALL D D (Thomas) born in Leicester shire, 1621-1685
 Observations on Evangelicorum Versiones, 1665
MARSHALL, R A (William Calder), *sculptor*, born in Edinburgh 1813-
 The Broken Pitcher, 1812, The Dancing Girl reposing 1846 Equestrian Statue of Lord Napier of Magdala, 1890, The First Whisper of Love 1815 Miranda 1830, Sabrina, 1847, Sabrina thrown into the Severn 1881
MARSHALL (William Humphrey), *agricultural writer* 1745-1818
 Inclosed Property of England (The), 1804
 Management of Landed Estates (The), 1806
 Minutes of Agriculture, 1778
 Observations on Agriculture and the Weather, 1779
 Planting and Ornamental Gardening 1785
 Rural Economy of Norfolk 1787, Gloucestershire, etc., 1789, the Midland Counties, 1790, the Southern Counties 1793, the West of England 1796, Yorkshire 1788
MARSHAM (Sir John), *chronologist*, London, 1602-1685
 Canon Chronicus Aegyptiacus Ebraeus, Græcus, 1672 (A learned work)
MARSHMAN, D D (Joshua) *Baptist missionary*, born at Westbury Leigh, in Wiltshire, 1767-1837
 Bengalee and English Dictionary, 1825
 Clavis Sinica, 1814 (An excellent work)
 Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language, 1800
 Sanskrit Grammar, 1816
 Works of Confucius, with a Translation, 1811
MARSTON (John) *dramatist*, 1575-1634
 Metamorphosis of Pigmaliion's Image (satires), 1698
 Scourge of Villanie (The), three books of satires, 1598
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III (His Life by Halliwell, 1856)
MARSTON (Philip Bourke), *poet*, son of Dr Westland Marston, *-
 All in All (poems and sonnets), 1874
 Songtide, and other Poems, 1871
MARSTON, L L D (Westland) *poet*, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, 1820-
 Ann Blake (a play) 1952
 Death ride at Balacra, 1855
 Dramatic and Poetic Works, 1876
 Family Credit and other Tales, 1861
 Favourite of Fortune (The) a comedy, 1858
 Gerald, and other Poems 1842
 Heart and the World (The), a play, 1847
 Hero of Romance (A), 1867 (From the French)
 Lady in her Own Right (A), a novel, 1860
 Life for Life (a play), 1868
 Life's Ransom (A), 1853
 Patrician's Daughter (The), a tragedy, 1841
 Strathmore (a tragedy) 1819
MARTIN (Benjamin), *mathematician* etc 1701-1782
 Bibliotheca Technologica, 1776
 Description and Use of the Air Pump, 1766
 Description of Use of both the Gloves, etc., 1736
 Institutions of Astronomical Calculations, 1765
 Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy, 1766
 Mathematical Institutions 1764
 Memoirs of the Academy of Paris, 1740
 Natural Hist of England, with Maps 1759-63
 New System of Decimal Arithmetic, 1735
 New Elements of Optics, 1759
 Philology and Philosophical Geography, 1769
 Philosophic Grammar 1735
 Philosophica Britannica, 1753
 System of the Newtonian Philosophy 1759
MARTIN (John), *painter* born near Hexham in Northumberland, 1789-1854
 Belshazzar's Feast 1821, Canute rebuking his Courtiers, 1843, Christ stilling the Tempest, 1843, Creation, 1824, Death of Jacob, 1838, Death of Moses, 1838, The Deluge 1826, Destruction of Herculaneum 1822, The Expulsion from the Garden 1813 The Fall of Babylon, 1819, The Fall of Nineveh, 1828, The Flight into Egypt, 1828, Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still, 1814 The Last Judgment, 1851 (unfinished), The Last Man, 1850, Macbeth, 1820, Morning and Evening 1844 Pandemonium 1811, The Paphian Bower, 1823 Paradise 1813, Sadka in Search of the Waters of Oblivion, 1812, The Seventh Plague 1823, Twilight, 1852, Valley of the Thames, 1851
 (His Autobiography, 1854)
MARTIN (Robert Montgomery) *historical writer*, born at Tyrone in Ireland, 1803-1870
 British Colonial Library (The), 1843
 China, Political Commercial, and Social, 1847
 History of the British Colonies, 1834-38
 History, Antiquities, etc., of Eastern India, 1833
MARTIN (Sir Theodore), born at Edinburgh, 1816-
 Aladdin (a play), 1857 (From the German)
 Bon Gaultier Ballads, 1854 (With Aytoun)
 Correggio (a play), 1851 (From the German)
 Life of Aytoun, 1867
 Life of the Prince Consort (five vols.), 1874-79 (His chief work)
 Odes of Horace, 1860
 Poems, 1863
 (With Aytoun several translations from Catullus, Goethe, Schiller, and Uhland)

MARTINAU (Harriet), born at Norwich, 1802-1876
 Autobiography posthumous 1877
 Willow and the Rock (The), 1846
 Biographical Sketches, 1872
 British Rule in India 1857
 Christmas Day (a tale) 1824 (Its sequel is called 'The Friend')
 Complete Guide to the Lakes 1854
 Corporate Traditional, and Natural Rights, 1857
 Crofton Boys (The) 1840
 Deerbrook 1839
 Devotional Exercises for the Young, 1823
 Eastern Life, etc., 1848
 Endowed Schools in Ireland, 1859
 England and her Soldiers, 1859
 Factory Controversy (The), 1855
 Fats of the Fjord 1840
 Forest and Game Law Tales, 1845
 Friend (The), 1825
 Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft, 1861
 History of England during the Thirty Years Peace, 1816-46, 1849-50, Introduction, 1851 (Her chief work)
 History of the American Compromise, 1850
 Hour and the Man (The) 1840
 Household Education 1851
 Illustrations of Political Economy (a series of tales), 1833
 Illustrations of Taxation (a series of tales) 1834
 Laws of Man's Nature, etc., 1851 (With Atkinson)
 Letter on Mesmerism, 1845
 Life in the Sick-Room, 1843
 Poor Laws and Paupers (a series of tales), 1831
 Principle and Practice, 1826
 (3) Prize Essays, 1830
 Prospect of Western Travel, 1838
 Rioters, 1826
 Society in America, 1837
 Traditions of Palestine, 1830
 Turn-out (The), 1827
 MARTINEAU, L.L.D. (James) Unitarian minister, born at Norwich 1805-1859
 Endeavours after the Christian Life, 1843-47
 Essays 1859
 Hours of Thought, 1876
 Hymns, 1840, 1874
 Ideal Substitutes for God 1878
 Miscellanies, 1852
 Rationale of Religions Inquiry 1837
 Religion and Modern Materialism, 1874
 Studies of Christianity 1858
 MARTIN, F.R.S. (John) botanist, London, 1699-1768
 Edited Virgil's *Bucolics*, 1749, *Georgics*, 1741 (With botanical notes and plates)
 MARTIN (Thomas), naturalist born at Chelsea, 1735-1825
 Araneæ 1793
 English Entomologist, 1792
 Flora Rustica, 1792-94
 Universal Conchologist, 1784
 MARVELL (Andrew), born at Kingstons-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, 1620-1678
 Account of the Growth of Popery, etc., posthumous 1678
 Flagellum Parliamentarium, 1661

Miscellaneous Poems, posthumous 1681
 Mr Smirke, 1674
 Rehearsal transposed (The), 1672
 Seasonable Argument (A), posthumous 1681 (His Life, by Cooke, 1772, Thompson, 1776)
 MASKELL (William) born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1814-
 Ancient and Medieval Stories, 1872
 Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England, 1844
 History of the "Martin Marprelate" Controversy, 1845
 Monumenta Ritania Ecclesie Anglicane, 1846-47
 Odds and Ends, 1872
 MASKELL, D.D. (Nevil), astronomer, London, 1732-1811
 Astronomical Observations, 1776
 British Mariner's Guide (The), 1763
 Catalogue of the Stars, 1790
 Nautical Almanac, 1767-1811
 Tables for computing the Places of the First Stars, 1774
 MASON (Rev John) called "Mason of Stratford," with the exception of George Withers, the earliest writer of English hymns Dr Watts has borrowed largely from him
 Angel's Oath, "Time is no longer (The), a prophecy, 1694
 Midnight Cry (The), the parable of the Ten Virgins, 1694
 Songs of Praise, 1683
 MASON (Rev John), dissenting minister called "Mason of Dorking," born at Dunmow, in Essex, 1706-1763
 Christian Morals 1761
 Lord's Day Evening Entertainment (The), 1751
 Self-Knowledge 1745 (Excellent)
 MASON (Rev John Mitchell) American divine, 1770-1829
 Sermons etc., with a Memoir by Dr Eadie, 1860
 MASON (Rev William) poet, born at Hull, in Yorkshire, 1725-1797
 Caractacus (a dramatic poem), 1759
 Elfrida (a dramatic poem) 1753
 English Garden (The), a poem in four books, blank verse, 1772-82
 Fall of Tyranny (The) 1756
 Heroic Epistle (An), 1773
 Isis (a poetical attack on Oxford), 1748
 Life of Gray (the poet), 1775
 Melancholy, 1756
 Memory, 1756
 Odes on Independence, 1756
 Religio Clerici (a poem in two parts), 1810
 MASON (William Monk) antiquary, Dublin, about 1780-1830
 History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of St Patrick, near Dublin, 1820
 MASSEY (Gerald) poet, born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, 1828-
 Ballad of Babe Christabel, and other Poems, 1855
 Craigcrook Castle, and other Poems, 1856
 Haydock's March, and other Poems, 1861
 Poems and Chansons, 1846 (His first work)
 Shakespeare's Sonnets and his Private Friends, 1866

- Tale of Eternity (A), and other Poems 1859
Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love, 1849
- MASSIE (Rev James William) 1799-1869
America, 1861
Continental India, 1840
Evangelical Alliance 1847
Revivals in Ireland 1859-60
- MASSINGER (Phillip) *dramatist* born at Salisbury, 1584-1640
* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.
(His Life, by F Davies, 1789, H Coleridge, 1839)
- MASSON (David), of Aberdeen, 1822-
British Novelists, etc., 1859
Critical Sketch of British Prose Fiction, 1859
Drummond of Hawthornden, 1873
Essays: Biographical and Critical, etc., 1856
Life of John Milton 1833-1879
Recent British Philosopher, 1865
Three Divs (The), Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's
- MATHER, D D (Cotton), born at Boston, U.S., 1663-1728
Christian Philosopher (The)
Curiosa Americana, 1712
Ecclesiastical History of New England
Magnalia Christi Americana, 1702
Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft, 1695 (An Investigation into the famous "Salem Witchcraft")
Wonders of the Invisible World, 1692 (Trials of witches)
(His Life by his son Samuel, who also wrote the life of Dr Nathaniel Mather under the title of 'Early Piety Exemplified' 1699)
- MATHEW, D D (Increase), born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, U.S., 1639-1723
Pernarkable Providences, 1691, and above 90 other works
- MATHEWS (Cornelius), *novelist*, born at Port Chester in New York U.S., 1817-
Bchemoth 1839
Money Penny, or the Heart of the World 1850
Poems on Man in the Republic, 1843
Politicians (The), 1840
- MATTHIAS (Thomas James) *satirist*, 1757-1835
Odes 1798
Political Dramatist, 1795
Pursuits of Literature, 1794-95 (His chief work)
Works of Thomas Gray, 1814
- MATTHEW OF PARIS, or MATTHEW PARIS, monk of St Albans, 13th century
Historia Major (1067-1273) This history up to 1235 is ascribed to Roger of Wendover, and only the supplement (1235-1273) is attributed to Matthew Paris See MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER
Lives of the kings of Mercia and Abbots of St Albans
- MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, *chronicler*, 14th century
Flores Historiarum (This is for the most part drawn from the "Flowers of History" by Roger of Wendover but the reigns of John Henry III and Edward I are original. It brings the history to 1307. First printed in 1667) See MATTHEW OF PARIS
- MATTHEW (Rev Robert Charles), *dramatist*, etc. born at Dublin, 1782-1824.
Albigenses (The), 1814
Bertram (a tragedy), 1816
Controversial Sermons 1824
Fatal Revenge (a tragedy), 1807
Manuel (a tragedy), 1817
Melmoth, the Wanderer (a novel), 1820
Women or 'Pour et Contre' (a novel) 1818
- MATTHEW, M D (Matthew), born in Holland, but settled in England, 1718-1776
Journal Britannique, 1750-57
Memoirs of Richard Mead, D D., 1755
- MAUNDER (Samuel), born at Islington, 1790-1849
Biographical Treasury, 1838
Treasury of Knowledge, 1830
Treasury of Literature and Science, 1810
Treasury of Natural History, 1848
- MAUNDRELL (Rev Henry) *traveller*, 1650-1710
Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem 1697
- MAURICE (Rev John Frederick Denison) 1805-1872
Bible and Science (The), 1863
Christian Ethics, 1867
Commandments (The) 1866
Conflict of Good and Evil (The) 1865
Conscience (The) 1869
Doctrine of Sacrifice (The), 1851
Eutace Conyers (a novel) 1831
Friendship of Books (The) 1873
History of Moral and Physical Philosophy, 1853-62
Kingdom of Christ, 1842
Kingdom of Heaven, 1864
Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, 1854
On the Lord's Prayer 1848
Patriarchs and Lawgivers of the Old Testament 1855
Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, 1853
Religions of the World 1847
Social Morality, 1869
Theological Essays 1854
The word 'Eternal', and the Punishment of the Wicked, 1853
- MAURICE (Rev Thomas) *historian and orientalist* etc born at Hertford 1755-1824
History of Hindostan 1795-98
Indian Antiquities, 1793-1800 (Highly commended by bishop Tomline)
Memoirs, 1819-22
Modern History of Hindostan, 1802-10
Poems Sermons etc
Richmond Hill (a poem) 1807
Westminster Abbey, and other Poems 1784
- MAURY (Matthew) *hydrographer*, born in Spottsylvania County, U.S. 1806-1873
Physical Geography of the Sea, 1854
- MAVON, LL D (Rev William) of Aberdeen shire, Scotland 1758-1837
British Tourist (The) 1807
Spelling Book (The) of almost unprecedented sale
Universal History (In 25 vols.), 1802-13
Voyages, Travels etc (In 25 vols.), 1796-1802
- MAWE (John), 1764-1829
Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology 1799
Innman System of Concho'ogy (The), 1823
Mineralogy of Derbyshire, 1802

- Shell Collector's Pilot, 1825
 Travels in Brazil, 1812 (His chief work)
 Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones, 1813
- MAXWELL (James), *poet*, 17th century
 Carolana (a poem), 1614
 Golden Legend (The), 1611 (Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob with their wives)
 Notable Prophecies, 1615
 Prince Henry and other Poems 1612
 Queen Elizabeth's Looking glass 1612
- MAXWELL (William Hamilton), *novelist*, 1795-1850
 Stories of Waterloo 1829
- MAXWELL (Sir William Stirling), born at Kilmure in Scotland, 1818-1878
 Annals of the Artists of Spain, 1848
 Cloister Life of Charles V (The) 1852
 Solomon the Magnificent, 1877
 Songs of the Holy Land, 1847
 Velasquez, 1855
- MAY (Thomas) *poet and historian*, born at Mayfield in Sussex, 1595-1650
 Antigone (a classical play) 1631
 Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England 1650
 Cleopatra (a tragedy) 1630
 Heir (The) a play, 1622
 History of the Parliament of England etc., 1613-47 (Praised by bishop Warburton)
 Julia Agrippina Empress of Rome (an historic play) 1630
 Life of the Satirical Puppy, called Nim, 1657
 Old Couple (The) a comedy 1658
 Reigne of King Henry II (an historic poem, in seven books), 1633
 Supplementum Lucani, 1640
 Victorious Reigne of King Edward III (an historic poem, in seven books) 1635
 * * Translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, Virgil's *Georgics* etc
- MAX (Sir Thomas Erskine) 1815-
 Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III 1861-63 1871
 Democracy in Europe (a history) 1877
 Treatise on the Law, etc., of Parliament, 1844
- MAYR (Brantz) born at Baltimore, U S, 1809-
 Mexico as it was, and as it is 1844
 Mexico Aztec, Spanish, and Republican 1851
- MAYNEW (Henry) 1812-
 Great World of London (The) 1856
 London Labour and London Poor 1851
 Mormons or Latter-day Saints (The) 1852
 Rhine (The) and its Scenery, 1856-58
 Wandering Minstrel (The), a farce 1811 (With Beckett)
 Wonders of Science (The) 1855
- MAYNE D D (Jasper), *dramatist* of Devonshire, 1604-1672
 Amorous Warre (a trag comedy to satirize the Puritans) 1648
 City Match (The) a comedy, 1633
- MAYNE (John), *poet*, 1759-1836
 Halloween, 1780
 Logan Braes (a ballad) 1781 (From this Burns borrowed)
 Silver Gun (The), first in 12 stanzas 1777 afterwards expanded into four canto 1898
- MAYO (Herbert), *hydropathic doctor*, *—1852
 Letters on the Truths contained in Popular Superstitions, 1849
 Outlines of Human Physiology, 1827
 Philosophy of Living 1837
- MAYO, M D (Thomas) London, 1790-1871
 Elements of the Pathology of the Mind 1833
 Outlines of Medical Proof revised, 1850
- MAYO, M D (William Starbuck), *novelist*, born at Ogdensburg, U S, 1812-
 Berber (The), or the Mountaineer of the Atlas 1850
 Kaloolah, or Journeyings to the Djebel Kumri, 1848
- MELAD M D (Richard), born near London, 1675-1754
 Dissertation on the Scurvy 1749
 Mechanical Account of Poisons, 1702
 Medica Sacra, 1748
 Moneta et Præcepta Medica, 1751
 (His Life by Matthew Maty, 1755)
- MEDR (Rev Joseph), of Essex, 1586-1638
 Clavis Apocalyptica, 1627
- MEDWIN (Captain Thomas), 19th century
 Angler in Wales (The) 1834
 Conversations of Lord Byron 1824
 Lady Singleton (a novel) 1842
 Shelley Papers (The), 1833
- MELMOTH (William), called "Melmoth of Lincoln's Inn," 1710-1799
 Importance of a Religious Life 1711
 (His Life by his son William 1796)
- MELMOTH (William) called 'Melmoth of Bath,' son of the above 1710-1799
 Letters (at one time immensely admired) called Fitzosborne's Letters, 1742
 Life of William Melmoth, K C, 1796
 Translation of Pliny's *Letters*, 1746, parts of Cicero 1753 1773 1777 (Considered models of translation)
- MELVILLE (Andrew), a reformer, Scotland, 1545-1622
 Gathelus, sive de Origine Gentis Scottorum, 1602
 Melvil Musæ, etc 1620
 Satyra Menippæa 1619 (Supposed to be by Scippius and not Melville)
 Stephaniskion 1590
 (His Life by MacCrie 1819)
- MELVILLE (George John White) *novelist*, 1821-1878
 Black but Comely, posthumous 1879
 Bones and I 1863
 Brookes of Bridlemere (The) 1864
 Cerise, 1865
 Contraband, 1870
 Digby Grand, 1853
 General Bonnce, 1854
 Gladiators (The) 1863 (His best novel,)
 Good for Nothing, 1861
 Holmby House, 1860
 Interpreter (The), 1858
 Kate Coventry, 1856
 Katerfelto 1875
 M or N, 1869
 Market Harborough, 1861
 Queen's Manes (The), 1864
 Rosine, 1876
 Roy's Wife 1878
 Sarchedon, 1871
 Satanclia, 1872

- Sister Lonic, 1875
 Ilbury Vogo 1861
 True Cross (The) 1873
 Uncle John, 1874
 White Rose (The) 1869
MELVILLE (Herman), novelist, born at New York U.S., 1819—
 Confidence Man (The) 1857
 Israel Potter, 1860
 Mardi (a philosophical romance) 1819
 Moby Dick, or the White Whale, 1851
 Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas, 1817
 Piazza Tales (The) 1856
 Pierre, or the Ambiguities, 1852
 Redburn, 1849
 Typee 1846 (His first literary work)
 White-Jacket, or the World in a Man of war, 1850
MELVILLE (Sir James) historian, 1635-1617
 Memoirs, first printed 1643 (It is an account of the most remarkable affairs of state not mentioned by other historians)
MELNICHAM (Joseph) 19th century
 Account of the 'Indices', 1826
 Clavis Apostolica, 1821
 Index Librorum Prohibitorum by Gregory XVI., 1835 by Sextus V., 1835
 Life of Pius V., 1832
 Memoirs of the Council of Trent, 1831
 Venial Indulgences 1839
MILNERS, or MILNERS (Sir John) traveller and poet, 1591-1671
 Milner's Delicacy, 1656 (Here may be found the famous lines, imitated in *Hudibras*—
 He that fights and runs away
 May live to fight another day,
 But he that is in battle slain
 Can never rise to fight again)
MILNERS (Lieutenant Colonel William) poet 17th century
 Anglia Speculum (part I a long poem, part II short poems) 1616
 Edinburgh Vertues, and other Poems, 1632
 Elegy on the Earl of Essex, 1616
 Moderate Cavalier (The) in verse 1675
 News from Parrissus 1642
 Welcome to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1669
MILNETH (George) poet and novelist, born in Hampshire 1828—
 Adventures of Harry Richmond, 1871
 Beauchamp's Career, 1875
 Ego t (The), 1879
 In Ha in England, 1864
 Ivan Harrington (a novel of modern life), 1861
 Farina (a legend of Cologne) 1857
 Harry Richmond, 1871
 Mary Bertrand, 1860
 Modern Love (poems and ballads), 1862
 Ordeal of Richard Everil (The), a novel, 1869
 Poems, 1851
 Poems and Ballads, 1862
 Rhoda Fleming 1865
 Shaving of Shagpat (The), a burlesque prose poem 1855
 Utoria, 1866
MILFORTH (Mrs C), maiden name Louisa Twam
 born at Birmingham 1812—
 Autumn Lion on the Wye, 1838
 Loved and Lost (in verse) 1860
 Notes and Sketches of New South Wales, 1812
 Our Wild Flowers described, 1839
 Over the Straits, 1856
 Poems 1832
 Some of my Bush Friends, 1859
MILFORTH (Owen) See LARON
MILFES (Francis), 1669-1646
 God's Arithmetic, 1597
 Granada's Devotion, 1698
 Palladis Pania 1598
 Sinner's Guldo (The), 1596
 Wilt's Commonwealth, 1597
MILFORTH, D.D. (Charles) son of John II, 1808—
 Boyle Lectures, 1864-65
 General History of Rome, 1875
 History of the Romans under the Empire, 1850-62
 * * He also translated Homer's *Iliad* 1869
MILFORTH (Herman), political economist
 brother of Charles 1805-1874
 Lectures on the Colonies and Colonization, 1841
MILFORTH (John Herman), poet, born at Exeter, 1779-1871
 Beattie's *Unstret* continued 1836
 Orlando in Roncesvalles (a poem in five cantos), 1814
 Poem, Original and Translated, 1836-44
MILFORTH (Rev James) poet born at Reading, in Berkshire 1700-1769
 Meeslah (The), a divine comedy, 1774
 Metrical Version of the Psalms 1765
 Poems on Sacred Subjects, 1763
MILFORTH (Rev Frederick) 1817—
 History of German Literature, 1858
MILFORTH (Eliza), pseudonym "Silverpen," 1801—
 Ancient London 1861
 Doctor's Little Daughter (The), 1859
 Dr Oliver's Maid 1867
 Group of Englishmen (A), 1811
 Hallowed Spots of London (The), 1861
 Industrial and Household Tales, 1872
 Juvenile Depravity (a prize essay), 1849
 Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman 1862
 Life of Josiah Wedgwood 1865-66
 Eliza's Golden Hours 1856
 Little Museum keepers (The) 1863
 Maldstone's Housekeeper, 1860
 Struggles for Fame 1845 (His first work)
MILFORTH (Sir Samuel Rush), antiquary, London, 1783-1848
 Antiquities of Cardigan, 1810
 Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour 1824
 (Sir W. Scott calls it "an incomparable armory")
 Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands 1816
 Illustrations of Ancient Arms etc., 1830
MILFORTH (Edward), a dissenter, born at Portsmouth 1809—
 Bases of Belief, 1853
 British Churches [&] the British People, 1849
 Editor of the *Lino* (An), 1865
 Ethics of Nonconformity 1848
 Politics of Christianity (The) 1863
 The deeds of the Church of England 1861
 Views of the Voluntary Principle 1846
 Voluntary Principle (The), 1816
 * * He established the *Nonconformist*, 1841

- MICKLE** (William Julius), *poet*, of Scotland,
1734-1789
Almada Hill 1781
Concubine (The) 1767
Eskdale Braes 1738
Mary Queen of Scots, 1770
Pollio 1765
Prophecy of Queen Emma (The), 1782
Providence, 1762
Translations into English verse Camoen's
Iusiad 1775
(His Life by J. Sim, 1806)
- MIDDLETON** D. D. (Conyers) born at Richmond,
in Yorkshire 1683-1750
Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in Eng-
land, 1735
Free Inquiry Into the Miraculous Powers
of the Christian Church, 1749
Letter from Rome, 1729
Letters of Cicero to Brutus, and *vice versa*
1743
Life of M. Tullius Cicero 1741 (Esteemed)
Method for the Management of a Library,
1729
- MIDDLETON** (Thomas) *dramatist*, *—1626
Account of Sir Robert Sherley 1609
Wisdom of Solomon paraphrased 1597
* * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
(His Life by Dyce 1840)
- MIDDLETON**, D. D. (Thomas Fanshawe) bishop of
Calcutta, born in Derbyshire 1769-1822
Greek Article (The) 1808 (Profound)
(His Life by Bouney, 1823 C. W. Lehas,
1831)
- MILER** (Rev John) *historian*, of Ireland 1805-
History of the Papal States, from their Origin
to the Present Day, 1850
Rome under Paganism and the Popes 1832-
1834
- MILL** (James) *political economist* born at Mont-
rose, in Scotland 1773-1836
Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human
Mind, 1829
Elements of Political Economy 1821-22
Essay on the Impolicy of exporting Grain,
1804
History of British India 1817-18 (His chief
work)
Principles of Toleration (The) 1837
- MILL**, D. D. (John), *hellénist*, born at Shap in
Westmoreland, 1645-1707
Novum Testamentum Græcum, cum Lectioni-
bus Variantibus, 1707
- MILL** (John Stuart) London, 1806-1873
Address to the Students of St Andrew's 1867
Auguste Comte and "Positivism", 1865
Autobiography, posthumous 1873
Dissertations and Discussions, 1859-67
England and Ireland, 1868
Essay on Liberty, 1858
Essays on Political Economy, 1844
Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philo-
sophy 1865
Irish Land Question (The) 1870
Nature, and other Essays 1874
Principles of Political Economy 1848 (His
chief work)
Subjection of Women (The) 1867
System of Logic, 1843
Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, 1859
Utilitarianism 1862

- MILLAR** R. A. (John Everett), born at South
ampton, 1829-
Autumn Leaves 1856 The Black Bruns-
wick, 1861, The Boyhood of Raleigh 1870,
Charley is my Darling 1861, Chill October,
1870, Cinderella, 1881, The Crown of Love
1875, The Cuckoo 1880, A Day dream 1874
A Dream of Dawn, 1869, Dunstan's Emis-
saries seizing Queen Elgiva, 1847, Early
Days, 1873, The End of the Chapter 1859,
Ferdinand lured by Ariel, 1850 A Flood,
1870, Flowing to the Sea, 1872 Forbidden
Fruit, 1876, The Fringe of the Forest, 1875,
The Gambler's Wife 1869, The Heretic,
1858 The Huguenot 1852, Isabella (from
Keats), 1849, Jephthah 1867, Joan of Arc,
1865, Joshua fighting with Amalek 1871,
The Knight Errant 1870 Ialla Rookh,
1872, L'Enfant du Regiment, 1856, Mariana
in the Moated Grange, 1851, My first Ser-
mon 1863, My Second Sermon 1864, New-
laid Eggs, 1873, No! 1875 The North west
Passage, 1874, Ophelia, 1852, The Order
of Release, 1853, Our Saviour 1850, Over the
Hills and Far Away 1876 Peace concluded
1856, A Picture of Health, 1874 Pizarro
seizing the Inca of Peru, 1846, The Princes
in the Power, 1878 The Proscribed Royalist,
1853 The Rescue, 1855, The Romans Leav-
ing Britain, 1865, St Martin's Summer
1878, Scotch Firs 1874 Sir Isumbras at the
Ford, 1857, The Sisters (Rosalind and Celia)
1865, Sleeping, 1867, The Sonnambulist,
1871, The Souvenir of Valasquez, 1868,
The Sound of Many Waters, 1877, Spring
Flowers, 1860, Stella 1863, Still for a
Moment, 1874, The Tribe of Benjamin
seizing the Daughters of Shiloh, 1848 The
Vale of Rest, 1860, Vanessa, 1869, Wal-
ling 1867 The Widow's Mite (a cartoon)
1847 (a painting) 1870, Winter kiel 1874,
The Woodman's Daughter, 1851, A Yeoman
of the Guard, 1877, Yes 1877, Yes or No,
1871
- MILLAR** (John), born at Shotts in Scotland,
1735-1801
Origin and Distinction of Ranks in Society,
1771
View of the English Government, 1787
(His Life by Craig, 1806)
- MILLER** Mus. D. (Edward) *antiquary* etc, born
at Doncaster, in Yorkshire 1731-1807
History of Doncaster 1791
Institutes of Music, 1771
Selection of Psalms, 1774
Thorough Bass and Composition, 1787
- MILLER** (Hugh) *geologist*, born at Cromarty, in
Scotland 1802-1856
Cruise of the *Betsy*, 1858
First Impressions of England etc, 1847
Footprints of the Creator, 1850
My Schools and Schoolmasters, 1854
Old Red Sandstone (The), 1841
Poems, 1829
Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland,
1834
Testimony of the Rocks 1857
(His Life, by Peter Bayne, 1870)
- MILLER** (Joachim), real name Cincinnati-Hume
Miller, *poet*, born in Indiana, U S, 1841-
Chicago, 1876

- First Fam'lies in the Sierras (a tale), 1875
 I life among the Widoes, 1873
 One Fair Woman (The), a novel, 1876
 Pacific Poems, 1861
 Ship in the Desert (The), a poem, 1875
 Songs of Far away Lands, 1878
 Songs of the Sierras, 1861
 Songs of the Sun Lands 1873
 Unwritten History, 1873
- MILLER (John) *botanist* 18th century
 Sexual System of Plants, 1777 (Praised by Linnaeus)
- MILLER (Phillip), *botanist*, of Scotland, 1691-1771
 Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, etc., near London, 1730
 Catalogus Plantarum quæ in Chel-
 selano Aluntur, 1730
 Gardener's Dictionary, 1731 (His chief work)
- MILLER (Thomas), the "Basket-maker," *poet*
tale-writer, etc., born at Gainsborough, in
 Lincolnshire, 1807-1874
 Beauties of Country Life, 1839
 Boys' own Country Book, 1867
 Boys own Library, 1856
 Brampton among the Roses, 1863
 British Wolf hunters 1859
 Common Wayside Flowers, 1841
 Country Year book (The), 1847
 Day in the Woods (A), 1836 (His first prose
 work)
 Dorothy Dovedale's Trials, 1864
 English Country Life, 1858
 Fair Rosamond 1839
 Fortune and Fortitude, 1848
 Fred and the Gorillas, 1869
 Fred Holdersworth, etc., 1862
 Gaboon (The), 1868
 Geoffrey Malvern, 1847
 Gideon Giles, the Roper, 1841
 Goody Plats and her Two Cats 1864
 History of the Anglo-Saxons, 1856
 Jack of all-Trades 1867
 Lady Jane Grey, 1840
 Langley on the Sea 1858
 Life and Adventures of a Dog 1856
 Lights and Shadows of London Life
 Little Blue hood 1863
 My Father's Garden, 1866
 No-man's Land 1863
 Old Fountain (The) in verse
 Old Park Road, 1876
 Original Poems for my Children, 1850
 Our Old Town, 1857
 Pictorial Sketch book of London (The), 1852
 Poacher (The) and other Tales, 1853
 Poems, 1856
 Poetical Language of Flowers, 1847
 Royston Gover, 1838
 Rural Sketches, 1839
 Sketches of English Country Life
 Song of the Sea Nymphs, 1857 (His first
 volume of poetry)
 Songs for British Riflemen, 1860
 Songs of the Season, 1865
 Sports and Pastimes of Merry England, 1856
 Spring Summer, Autumn, and Winter, 1847
 Tales of Old England 1849
- MILLER (William Allen), *chemist* born at
 Ipswich, 1817-1870
 Elements of Chemistry, 1855-57
- MILLES, D D (Jeremiah), *antiquary*, 1713-1784
 Powley's Poems, 1782
- MILLES (Thomas), *antiquary* 17th century
 Catalogue of Honor, 1610 (A judicious work)
 Nobilitas Politica vel Civilis 1609
 History of the Holy War (the first crusade),
 1601
 Mysterie of Iniquitie, 1615
- MILLING (James) *archæologist*, London,
 1774-1845
 Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings 1821
 Ancient Unedited Monuments of Grecian Art,
 1822-26
 Considerations sur la Numismatique de
 l'Ancienne Italie, 1841
 Medallic History of Napoleon [I] 1810
 Peintures Antiques Inedites de Vases Grecs
 1813-17
 Recueil de quelques Medailles Grecques Iné-
 dites, 1812
 * * All the works of this author are ad-
 mirable
- MILLS (Charles), *historian*, born at Greenwich,
 1788-1825
 History of Chivalry, 1825
 History of the Crusades, 1818 (His chief
 work)
 History of Mohammedanism 1817
 Travels of Theodore Ducas 1822
- MILMAN, D D (Henry Hart), dean of St Paul's,
poet and *historian* London, 1791-1859
 Alexander Tumulus Achilles Invisens, 1813
 Anne Boleyn (a dramatic poem), 1826
 Apollo Belvidere (a Newdegate prize poem),
 1812
 Bampton Lectures 1827
 Belshazzar (a classical drama) 1822
 Character and Conduct of the Apostles as
 Evidence of Christianity 1827
 Comparative View of Sculpture and Painting
 (a prize essay), 1816
 Fall of Jerusalem (a dramatic poem), 1820
 Fazio (a tragedy) 1815
 History of Christianity, 1840
 History of Latin Christianity, 1854-55 (His
 master work, and a first class history)
 History of the Jews, 1829-30
 Life of E Gibbon, 1839
 Life of Horace 1849
 Martyr of Antioch (a dramatic poem), 1822
 Nala and Damayanti, with other Poems, 1834
 Poems, 1821
 Samor (an heroic poem), 1818
 Translations from the Sanskrit, 1834
- MILNE (Rev Collin), *botanist*, born at Aberdeen,
 1744-1815
 Botanical Dictionary, 1770 (With A Gordon)
 Indigenous Botany, 1793
 Institutes of Botany, 1770-72
- MILNE (Joshua), *actuary* 1773-1851
 Treatise on Annuities, 1815
- MILNER, D D (John), *antiquary*, London, 1752-
 1826
 Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, 1811
 End of Religions Controversy, 1818
 History and Antiquities of Winchester, 1738
- MILNER (Rev Joseph), *ecclesiastical historian*,
 born near Leeds, 1744-1797
 History of the Church of Christ, 1794-1812
 (From a Calvinistic standpoint)
 (His Life, by Dr Isaac Milner, 1799)

MILTON (John), *poet*, London, 1608-1674*Poetry*

Arcades (an entertainment in rhyming verse), 1633

Comus (a masque), 1634, published 1637

Death of an Infant, 1625

L'Allegro (trochaic, 7 feet, rhymes), 1645

Icydas (a monody) 1637

May Morning (a song), 1630

Morning of Christ's Nativity, 1629

Paradise Lost (an epic in 12 books), 1667

Paradise Regained (an epic in 4 books), 1671

Penseroso (II), trochaic, 7 feet, rhymes, 1645

Psalms, 1648, 1653

Samson Agonistes (a sacred drama), 1671

Sonnet on Reaching the Age of Twenty three Years, 1631

University Carrier (The), two poems on Hobson 1631

Vacation Exercise, 1623

Prose

Areopagitica, 1644 (His best prose work)

Christian Doctrine, posthumous 1823

Colasterion, 1645

Considerations for removing Hirelings from the Church 1659

Defence of the Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes 1659

Defensio Populi Anglicani 1650-51 (Burnt by the public hangman)

Doctrine, etc., of Divorce 1644

Likonoklastes, 1649 (Burnt by the public hangman)

History of Britain, 1670

Judgment of Bucer touching Divorce, 1644

Latin Letters, 1674

Observations on the Articles of Peace, 1649

On Shakespeare, 1630

Prelatical Episcopacy, 1641

Reasons of Church Government against Prelacy 1641-42

Reformation in England (The), 1641

Tenure of Kings etc (The) 1643-49

(His Life, by Phillips, 1694 Toland, 1699, J Richardson, 1734, Rev F Peck, 1740,

Newton 1749, Birch, 1753, Dr Johnson 1779, W Hayley, 1794, Mosneron, 1803,

Mortimer, 1805, Dr C Symmons, 1806, H T Todd, 1809, Byerley 1822 Ivimey, 1833,

Brydges, 1833, Stebbing 1840, Montgomery, 1843, Hunter, 1850, Edmonds, 1851, Hood,

1851 J Mitford 1853 Cleveland 1855, Knightley, 1855, Masson, 1858, J W Morris,

1862)

MITCHELL (Donald Grant), pseudonym Ik Marvel, born at Norwich, in Connecticut,

U.S., 1822-

About Old Story-Tellers, 1878

Battle Summer (The), 1849

Dr John's, 1866

Dream Life, 1851

Fresh Gleanings etc., 1847

Judge's Doings (The) 1854

Lorgnette (The), satirical sketches, 1856

My Farm at Edgewood, 1863

Pictures of Edgewood, 1869

Reveries of a Bachelor, 1850

Rural Studies, 1867

Seven Storeys Basement, and Attic, 1864

Wet Days at Edgewood, 1864

MITCHELL (John), born in Stirlingshire, Scotland 1785-1859

Biographies of Eminent Soldiers, 1865

Fall of Napoleon, 1845

Life of Wallenstein, 1837

Thoughts on Tactics, 1833

MITCHELL (Joseph), *poet*, 1684-1738

Fatal Extravagance (a tragedy), 1721

Highland Fair (The), a ballad opera, 1729

Poems, 1729

Three Poetical Epistles, etc., 1731

MITCHELL (Thomas), London, 1783-1845

Translated into English verse *Aristophanes*, 1820-22, 1834-38MITCHELL (Sir Thomas Livingstone), *traveller*, born in Stirlingshire Scotland 1792-1855

Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, 1848

Origin etc. of the Boomerang 1853

Outlines of Military Surveying 1827

Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia, 1838

MITFORD (Rev John) *poet*, 1782-1859

Agnes the Indian Captive (a poem) 1811

Christina Maid of the South Seas 1811

Correspondence of Walpole and Mason, 1851

Life of Gray 1814

Memoirs of Butler, Dryden, Milton, Spenser, etc., 1830

Narrative Poems on the Female Character in Different Relations of Life, 1812

Poems, 1810 1858

MITFORD (Mary Russell), *poetess and novelist*, born at Alresford, in Hampshire, 1786-1855

American Stories for the Young 1832

Atherton and other Tales 1854

Belford Regis (sketches of a country town), 1835

Charles I (an historical play), 1830

Christine (a novel), 1811

Country Stories, 1837

Dramatic Works, 1854

Foscari (an historical play), 1826

Julian (a tragedy), 1823

Letters, etc., posthumous 1870

Lights and Shadows of American Life, 1832

Our Village, 1824-32 (Her best work)

Poems on the Female Character 1812

Recollections of a Literary Life, 1851

Rienzi (an historical play), 1823

Watlington Hill (a poem) 1812

MITFORD (William), *historian*, London, 1744-1827

History and Doctrine of Christianity 1823

History of Greece, 1784-1818 (His chief work.)

Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Languages, etc 1774

Mechanism of Verse, Ancient and Modern, 1774

On the Military Force of the Kingdom, 1774

(His Life, by Lord Redesdale, 1829)

MIVART (St. George) *naturalist*, London, 1827-

Contemporary Evolution, 1876

Genesis of Species (The), 1871 (Opposed to Darwin See JONES, T W)

Lessons from Nature, 1876 (Showing the gulf between man and other animals)

Lessons in Elementary Anatomy, 1872

Man and Apes, 1872

- Life of Lord Bacon 1834
 Thoughts on Laughter, 1830
 MONTAGU (Edward Wortley), of Yorkshire, 1713-1776
 Memorial 1752
 Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics, 1759
 MONTAGU (Lady Mary Wortley) maiden name Mary Pierrepont (daughter of the duke of Kingston) born at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire, 1690-1762
 Letters, posthumous 1763
 Pown Eclogues, 1716
 (Her Life, by Dallaway, 1803, Lord Wharncliffe, 1836, Moly Thomas, 1861)
 MONTAGU (Lord Robert) 1825-
 Mirror in America, 1861
 Naval Architecture, etc 1852
 Some Popular Errors, 1871
 MONTAGU (Mrs Elizabeth), born at York, 1720-1800
 Essay on Shal espeare, 1769
 MONTAGU (George), *naturalist*, of Devonshire, 1747-1815
 Ornithological Dictionary, 1802 (Esteemed)
 Festacea Britannica, 1813, supplement, 1823
 MONTAGU, D.D. (Richard de) bishop of Norwich born in Buckinghamshire 1578-1641
 Apparatus ad Origines Ecclesiasticas, 1635
 Origines Ecclesiasticas, 1636-40
 MONTGOMERIE (Alexander) *poet* 1610-1607
 Cherrie and the Siae (The), 1597
 Flying betwixt Montgomerie and Polwart (The) a poem, posthumous 1629 (Flying" means a contention between two poets Virgil's *Eclogue* iii is a Flying")
 Minds Melody (The), 1605
 (His Life, by David Irving LL.D., 1821)
 MONTGOMERY (James), *poet*, born at Irvine, in Scotland 1771-1854
 Christian Poet (The) 1825
 Christian Psalmist (The), 1852
 Climbing Boy's Soliloquy (The), 1824
 Greenland (in five cantos) 1819
 Hymns, 1853
 Lectures on Poetry, etc., 1833
 Miscellaneous Poems, 1803-20
 Ocean (The) 1805
 Pelican Island (The) a dramatic poem, 1827
 Poet's Portfolio (A), 1835
 Prison Amusements, 1795-96
 * * He was imprisoned for publishing in a periodical called the *Iris* an article upon the demolition of the Bastille
 Songs of Zion, 1822
 Thoughts on Wheels, 1817
 Wanderer of Switzerland (The), in six parts, 1806
 West Indies (The) in four parts, 1810 (A poem on the abolition of the slave trade The verses on 'Home, at the beginning of part iii are by far his best)
 World before the Flood (The), in 10 cantos, 1813
 (His Life, by Holland and Everett 1856, King 1858)
 MONTGOMERY (Rev Robert) *poet*, born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1807-1855
 Christ our All in All, 1845
 Church of the Invisible (The), 1851
 Death 1828
 Gospel in Advance of the Age (The), 1844
 Ideal of the Christian Church, 1845
 Luther (a poem), 1842
 Messiah (The), a poem, 1832
 Omnipresence of the Deity (The), a poem, 1828
 Oxford (a poem), 1831
 Religion and Poetry, 1847
 Sacred Gift (The), 1842
 Sacred Meditations, 1847
 Sanctuary (The) 1855
 Satan 1830 (A poem whence the author was nicknamed 'Satan Montgomery')
 Scarborough (a poetic glance), 1846
 Vision of Heaven, 1828
 Vision of Hell, 1828
 Woman, the Angel of Life (a poem), 1833
 World of Spirits (The), 1847
 MOORE (Edward) *poet*, born at Abingdon in Berkshire, 1712-1757
 Fables for the Female Sex, 1744
 Gamester (The) a tragedy, 1753
 Gil Blas (a comedy) 1750
 Trial of Selim the Persian (an ironical poem in defence of Lord Lyttelton), 1748
 MOORE (Thomas), *poet*, born in Dublin, 1779 1852
 Anacreon translated into English verse, 1800
 Ballads and Songs, from 1806
 Epicurean (The), a poetical prose romance, 1827
 (6) Fables of the Holy Alliance 1820
 Fudge Family in Paris (The), twelve letters in verse 1818
 History of Ireland 1827
 Intolerance, 1803
 Irish Melodies (in nine numbers), 1807-34
 Lalla Rookh (an Oriental poetical romance, in four tales), 1817
 Life of Lord Byron 1830
 Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 1831
 Life of Sheridan 1825
 Loves of the Angels (in three stories, poetry), 1823
 Memoirs of Captain Rock, 1824
 National Airs (in three numbers), 1815
 Ode to Nothing, 1809
 Odes, etc 1806
 Odes upon Cash, Corn, and Catholics, 1828
 Rhymes on the Road (in eight extracts), 1820
 Sacred Songs (in two numbers), 1816
 Septic (The) 1809
 Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress (in five numbers) 1819
 Tom Little's Poems (chiefly amatory), 1802 (The pseudonym of Tom Moore)
 Torch of Liberty (The), 1814
 Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion 1827
 Twopenny Post bag (eight intercepted letters, in verse) 1811 (One of his best)
 World of Westminster (The) 1816
 (His Life, by R. H. Montgomery, 1850, Earl Russell, 1855)
 MOORE (Thomas), *pteridologist*, etc born at Stoke next-Guildford, in Surrey 1821-
 Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon, 1844
 Elements of Botany 1865
 Ferns and the Allied Plants, 1851
 Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland, 1856
 Field Botanist's Companion 1862
 Handbook of British Ferns (The), 1848

- Index Filicum 1857
 Nature printed ferns 1859-60
 Orchidaceous Plants, 1857
MORANT (Philip), antiquary born at Jersey, & Channel Island, 1700-1770
 History and Antiquities of Colchester, 1749.
 History of Essex, 1760-68
MORAN (Hannah), *poetess*, etc., born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire 1745-1833
 Blue Glen (a satire, in verse, against the Blue Stocking Club) 1786
 Bible Rhymes 1821
 Bleeding Rock (The), a poem, 1778
 Christian Morals, 1813
 Carl be in Search of a Wife (a novel), 1809
 Essay on St. Paul 1816
 Essays for Young Ladies 1789
 Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World 1790
 Fatal Falshood (a tragedy), 1770
 Florio (a satire in verse on the "exquisites" of the day), 1786
 Inflexible Captive (The), a tragedy, 1774
 Modern System of Female Education, 1799
 Moral Sketches etc., 1819
 Percy (a tragedy), 1777
 Poems on the Slave Trade, 1789
 Practical Piety 1811
 Regulus (a tragedy), 1774
 Sacred Dramas 1782
 Search after Happiness (a pastoral drama), 1773
 Sensibility (a poem), 1782
 Shepherd of Salisbury Plain 1809
 Sir Eldred of the Boire (a poem), 1776
 Stories for the Middle Banks, 1818
 Tales for the Common People 1818
 Thoughts on the Manners of the Great, 1789
 Village Pollies, 1793
 (Her Life by Shaw, 1802 W. Roberts 1831 Rev H. Thompson 1832 Smith 1814, A. Roberts 1809)
MORF D D (Henry), philosopher, born at Grantham 1614-1687
 Divine Dialogues posthumous 1743
 Enchiridion Ethicum 1608
 Enchiridion Metaphysicum, 1671
 Opera Philo sophica, 1652 1679
 Philo sophical Poems 1647
 Psychodia (a Platonic song of the soul) 1642
 Theological Works posthumous 1709
 (His Life by L. Ward, 1710)
MORF (Sir Thomas), London, 1480-1533
 Apology, 1533
 Confutation of Tyndale's Answers 1532-33
 Debellacion of Saracens and Piranes 1532.
 Dyalog of Comfort agayn Tribulacion, posthumous 1553
 Dyalog touching the Pestilent Sect of Luther 1529
 Ill storie of Edward V and his Brother posthumous 1557
 (His Works by Fryth, 1533-34 1514
 " against [that] of Beggars (no date)
 Utopia 1516, translated into English 1551
 (His Life by F. de Herrera, 1617, C. More, 1626 J. Hodgeson, 1632, Stapleton 1599, W. Roper, 1716 F. Warner, 1708, Cayley, 1605, Dr F. F. Dibdin, 1808, T. More 1823;
Emily Saylor 1834 W. Rastall, Sir James Mackintosh, 1844, (Campbell 1848)
MOONHOLTER, D.D. (James) bishop of Melburne, born at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, 1826-
 Jacob (three sermons)
 Nature and Revelation (four sermons) 1861
 Our Lord the subject of 'Growth in Wisdom' (a Hulsean lecture), 1865
MORELL, D.D. (Thomas), born at Lton, in Buckinghamshire 1703-1784
 Thesaurus Græcæ Poesios, 1762 (Excellent)
MOURS (Isaiah Royce), antiquary, 1770-1778
 English Typographical Founders and Foundries, 1778 (Valuable)
 Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium 1749
MORGAN (Augustus de) See Dr MORGAN
MORGAN (Lady), maiden name Sydney Owen son poet and novelist, born at Dublin, 1783-1859
 Absenteeism 1825
 Book of the Boudoir, 1829
 Book without a Name (The), 1841 (With Sir T. C. Morgan)
 Dramatic Scenes from Real Life 1833
 Florence MacCarthy (an Irish tale), 1818
 France (on its social state) 1817 1830 (The period of the first was 1816, of the second, 1829-30)
 Italy 1821
 Lay of an Irish Harp 1807
 Life and Times of Salvator Rosa, 1821
 Luxuria the Prophetess, 1859
 Monarchy (The) 1811
 Notice of St. Dominick (The) 1806
 O Prison (The) and the O Liberty, 1827 (Her best work)
 O Donnell (a national tale), 1814
 Passages from Mr. Autobiography 1859
 Patriotic Sketches of Ireland 1807
 Poems, 1797
 Princess (The), 1835
 St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond 1810
 Wild Irish Girl (The), a novel, 1801
 Woman and her Master, 1840
 Women or Ida of Athens, 1809
 (Her Memoirs, by J. Fitzpatrick 1860)
MORGAN (Sylvanus) heraldic antiquary *-1693
 Armilogia sive Ars Chromocritica, 1666
 Horologographia Optica, 1652
 Sphere of Gentry (in four books), 1661
 Treatise of Honor 1612
MORGAN (Dr Thomas), deistical writer *-1741
 Moral Philosopher (The), a dialogue between a Deist and a Jew against revelation 1738
MORIAN (Maurice) *-
 On the Dramatic Character of Falstaff 1777
 (Dr Symonds says it is "the most honourable monument reared to the genius of Shakespeare")
MORICE (James), novelist etc., 1780-1849
 Abel Allinutt (a novel), 1837
 Adventures of Hajji Baba (a novel) 1821
 Ayesha the Maid of Mars (a tale), 1831
 Banished (The) a Swabian tale, 1839
 Journey through Persia, etc., 1812, 1818
 Martin Toulrond (a Frenchman in London), 1849
 Mirza (The) 1841
 Zohrab, the Hostage (a novel), 1832.

- MORISON, M D (Robert), *botanist*, of Aberdeenshire, 1620-1683
Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis, 1680 (A valuable work)
Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio Nova, 1672
- MORLAND (Sir Samuel), *mechanician*, born near Reading, in Berkshire, 1625-1695
 Description and Use of Two Arithmetical Machines, 1673
 Description of the Tube Stentorophonia, 1671
 History of the Churches in the Valleys of Piedmont, 1658 (A religious butchery)
 (His Life, by J O Halliwell, 1838)
- MORLEY (Henry), *biographer*, etc., London, 1822-
 Defence of Ignorance (A) 1851
 English Writers before Chaucer, 1864, from Chaucer to Dunbar, 1867
 Fairy Tales, 1859, 1860
 First Sketch of English Literature (A), 1873
 How to Make Home Unhealthy, 1860
 Journal of a London Playgoer, 1866
 Life of Clement Marot, 1870
 Life of Cornelius Agrippa, 1856
 Life of Jerome Cardan, 1854
 Life of Palissy the Potter, 1852
 Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair, 1857
 Sketches of Longer Works, in English Verse and Prose, 1881
 Sunrise in Italy, and other Poems 1848
 Tables of English Literature, 1870
 (F Martin *Contemporary Biography*)
- MORRIS (John) born at Blackburn in Lancashire 1839-
 Critical Miscellanies 1871, 1877
 Diderot and the Encyclopedists, 1878
 Edmund Burke, 1867
 Life of Cobden, 1881
 On Compromise, 1874
 Rousseau 1873
 Stetch, 1879
 Struggle of National Education, 1873
 Voltaire, 1871
- MORLEY (Thomas), *musical composer*, 1550-1604
 Book of Ballets to Five Voices 1595
 Canzonets for Three Voices 1598
 Madrigalles for Four Voices 1594
 Plaine and easie Introduction to Practicall Musike, 1597
 Triumphe of Oriana (an opera) 1601
- MORRIS (Rev Francis Orpen), *naturalist*, born in Yorkshire, 1810-
 All the Articles of the Darwin Faith, 1877
 Anecdotes of Natural History, 1859
 Bible Natural History (A), 1852
 Book of Natural History (A), 1852
 Difficulties of Darwinism, 1870
 Dogs and their Doings, 1871
 Essay on the Eternal Duration of the Earth (An)
 History of British Birds (in six vols.), 1851-57
 Natural History of British Butterflies, 1853
 Natural History of British Moths, 1859-71
 Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds, 1853
 Records of Animal Sagacity, 1861
- MORRIS (George P.), *poet*, born at Philadelphia, U S, 1802-1864.
 Complete Poetical Works, 1853

- Mald of Saxony (The), 1842
 "Woodman, spare that Tree" (a song), 1853
- MORRIS (Lewis), *poet*, born at Carmarthen, in Wales, 1833-
 Epile of Hades (The), 1876-77
 Given (a monologue in six acts), 1879
 Songs of Two Worlds 1872, 1874, 1875
- MORRIS, L L D (Rev Richard), born at Southwark, 1833
 Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar, 1874
 Etymology of Local Names, 1857
 Historical Antecedents of English Accidence 1872
- MORRIS (William), *poet*, born near London, 1834-
 Defence of Guinevere, 1858
 Earthly Paradise (a poem in four parts), 1868-70 (So called because the 24 tales are told in verse by travellers in search of the Earthly Paradise)
 Life and Death of Jason (a narrative poem), 1865
 Love is Enough (a morality) 1872
 Story of Sigurd (The) etc 1876
 Translations from the Icelandic, 1869, from Virgil's *Æneid*, 1876
- MORRISON, D D (Robert) *missionary to China*, born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1782-1831
 Chinese Dictionary, 1822
 Chinese Grammar, 1815
 Chinese Miscellany, 1825
 Chinese Translation of the Bible, 1810-18
 Horae Sinice, 1812
 (His Life, by his widow, 1839)
- MORROU (Ann, countess of) 17th century
 Devotions 1665, 14th edition, 1689 (From this book Horace Walpole quotes the words, 'Lord wilt Thou hunt after a flea?')
- MORRONS M D (Samuel George) *ethnologist*, born at Philadelphia, U S 1799-1851
 Crania Americana, 1839
 Crania Egyptiaca, 1844 (His great work)
 Illustrated System of Human Anatomy 1849
 (His memoir, prefixed to Nott and Giddons *Types of Mankind* 1854)
- MORTON (Thomas), *dramatist*, born in Durham, 1764-1834
 ** For his plays, see APPENDIX III
- MORRISOV (Fynes) *traveller*, born in Lincolnshire, 1555-1614
 History of Ireland, 1735
 Itinerary of Travels through Germany, etc 1617 (Much esteemed)
- MOSELEY (Henry), *mathematician*, 1802-1872
 Lectures on Astronomy, 1836
 Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture, 1842
- MOSER (Joseph), *writer of tales*, about 1760-1810
 Adventures of Timothy Twig, Esq (in poetical epistles) 1784
 Tales and Romances of Ancient and Modern Times, 1800
 Turkish Tales, 1794
- MOSS (Thomas), *poet*, Trentham, in Staffordshire 1740-1808
 Imperfections of Human Enjoyments, 1783
 Poems 1769 (Containing "Pluck the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man")

- Vanity of Human Wishes (in blank verse), 1783
- MOTHERWELL (William), *poet*, born at Glasgow, 1797–1835
- Harp of Renfrewshire, 1819
- Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern, 1827
- Poems, Narrative and Lyrical, 1832
- (His Life, by Dr J M Conechly, 1849)
- MOTLEY, LL D (John Lothrop) *historian*, born at Dorchester, U.S., 1814–1877
- History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic, 1856 (His best work.)
- History of the United Netherlands, etc., 1860–1865
- Merry Mount (a romance), 1849
- Morton's Hope (a novel), 1839
- (His Life, by Holmes, 1878)
- MORTLEY (John) *historian*, etc., 1692–1750
- Catherine, Empress of Russia, 1744
- Peter I Emperor of Russia, 1739
- MOULLE (Thomas) *antiquary*, 1784–1851
- Antiquities of Westminster Abbey
- Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniae, 1822 (Accurate and valuable)
- Heraldry of Fish 1842
- Roman Villas of the Augustan Age 1833
- Topographical Description of Engiand, 1837
- MOULTRE (Rev John), *poet*, 1804–1874
- Altars, Hearths, and Graves, 1853
- Dream of Life (The), 1843
- Lays of the English Church
- My Brother's Grave, and other Poems, 1837
- (Memoirs, by prebendary Coleridge, 1876)
- MOZZER, D D (James Bowling), born in Lincolnshire, 1813–1878
- Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration (The), 1856
- Essays, 1878
- On Miracles 1865
- Review of the Baptismal Question, 1862
- Sermons, 1876
- Subscription to the Articles, 1863
- Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination, 1855
- MURIE (Robert), born in Forfarshire, Scotland, 1777–1842
- Air (The) 1835
- Autumn, 1837
- British Birds, 1835
- Chanuel Islands, 1840
- China and its Resources, 1840
- Domesticated Animals, 1839
- Earth (The), 1837
- First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 1832
- First Lessons in Zoölogy, 1831
- Gleanings from Nature 1838
- Guide to the Observations of Nature, 1832
- Heavens (The), 1835
- History of Hampshire, 1840
- Isle of Wight, 1840
- Lessons in Astronomy, 1841
- Man as a Moral and Accountable Being 1840
- Man in his Intellectual Faculties, 1839
- Man in his Physical Structure, 1838
- Man in his Relations to Society, 1840
- Mental Philosophy, 1838
- Sea (The) 1835
- Spring, 1837
- Summer, 1837
- Winter, 1837
- World ascribed (The) 1840

* * These are called Mudie's books, but were written by divers persons under his direction

- MUM, D C L (John), *orientalist*, born at Glasgow, in Scotland, 1810–1882
- Comparison of the Vedic with Later Representations of the Indian Deities, 1863
- Contributions to the Cosmogony, Mythology, etc., in the Vedic Age, 1870
- Mythical, etc., Accounts of Caste 1866
- Origin of the People of India 1858
- Trans Himalayan Origin of the Hindus, 1860
- Vedas (The) 1861
- MÜLLER (Frederick Max) a German by birth, but a writer in English, 1823–
- Chips from a German Workshop, 1868–70
- Essay on Bengali (An), 1847
- German Classics 1858
- History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, 1859
- Introduction to the Science of Religion, 1873
- Lectures on the Science of Language, 1859
- Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet, 1854
- Survey of Languages (A), 1855
- MULOCK (Dinah Maria) See GRAIR (Mrs)
- MULREADY R A (William), born at Ennis, in Ireland, 1786–1863
- The Barber's Shop, 1812, Boys fishing, 1812, Choosing the Wedding Gown, 1845, First Love, 1840, The Flight Interrupted, 1815, Horse baiting, 1812, Idle Boys 1815, Illustrations to the "Vicar of Wakefield" 1840, Last In, or the Truant Boy, 1835, Punch, 1812 The Roadside Inn, 1812, Shooting a Cherry, 1848, The Sonnet (one of his best), 1839, The Toy seller, 1861, The Wolf and the Lamb, 1820, Women bathing, 1849
- * * He devised a very "shoppy" government envelope, which happily was soon abandoned, 1840
- MUNDAY (Anthony) *poet*, etc., 1554–1633
- Archaeopliutos, or the Riches of Elder Ages, 1592
- Banquet of Daintie Conceits (A), 1588
- Breefe Chronicle from Creation to this Instant, 1611
- Breefe Disconrse of the taking [of] Edmond Campion and other Papists 1581
- Defence of Contraries (A), 1593
- Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, 1601 (Robin Hood)
- English Romayne Life (The), 1582
- Falschood in Friendship, 1605
- Fountaine of Fame, etc (The), 1580
- Godly Exercise 1586
- Life of Sir John Oldcastle, 1600
- Mirror of Mutability (The), 1579
- Palno of Pleasure (The), 1580
- Strangest Adventure that ever happened (The), 1601
- Union's Vizard, or Wolves in Lambskins, 1605
- Watchword to Englande (A), 1584
- Inauguration of Lord Mayors
- Chrysanaleia, or the Golden Fishing, 1616 (The Lord Mayor was of the Fishmongers' Company)
- Chryso thriambos, or the Triumph of Golde, 1611 (The Lord Mayor was of the Goldsmiths' Company)

- Metropolis Coronata 1616
Triumphs of Old Drapers, 1614 (The Lord Mayor was of the Drapers' Company)
Triumphs of Reunited Britannia, 1605 (James I. dined with the Lord Mayor)
MUNDY (George Rodney), London, 1805—*Hannibal* (The), at Palermo etc 1859-61
Narrative of the Events in Borneo, 1848
MURCHISOV (Sir Rodrick Impey) *geologist*, born in Ross-shire, Scotland, 1792-1871
Geological Atlas of Europe, 1856
Geology of Cheltenham 1834
Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains, 1845
Geology of Scotland, 1860
Siluria, 1854
Silurian System (The), 1839
Tertiary Deposits of Lower Styria, etc., 1830
MURPHY (Arthur), *dramatist*, etc., of Ireland, 1727-1805
Essay on Dr Johnson, 1786
Life of Fielding 1802
Life of Garrick 1801
Life of Miss Ann Lilliot, 1769
Translation of *Tuculus*, 1793
* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III
(His Life by Jesse Foote, 1811)
MURPHY (James Cavanah), 1760-1816
Arabian Antiquities of Spain, 1813-15 (A splendid work)
General View of the State of Portugal 1798
History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain 1816
Travels in Portugal 1795
Views, etc., of the Church of Batalha, in Portugal 1796
MURF (William), *historian*, 1799-1860
Calendar of the Egyptian Zodiac, 1832
Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece, 1850-57
Journal of a Tour in Greece, 1838
On the Chronology of the Egyptian Dynasties 1829
MURPHY (Robert), *mathematician*, Ireland, 1806-1843
Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations, 1839
MURRAY, D D (Alexander), *philologist*, of Scotland, 1775-1813
History of the European Languages, 1823
MURRAY (Sir Charles Augustus) 1806—*Hasoon*, or the Child of the Pyramids, 1857
Prairie Bird (The), an Indian story 1814
Travels in North America, 1854
MURRAY (Hugh), *geographer*, etc., born at North Berwick in Scotland, 1779-1846
Character of Nations (The) 1808
Discoveries and Travels in Africa, 1818, British America, 1848, North America, 1829, Asia, 1820, the Polar Seas
Encyclopædia of Geography, 1834
History of British India, 1823
History of the United States of America, 1844
MURRAY (Rev James), *Scotch dissenting minister* *-1782
Advice to Bishops, with a Discourse on Ridicule, 1774
Essay on Redemption 1768
History of the Churches of England and Scotland 1771
History of the American War
History of Religion, 1761
Lectures on the Lives of the Patriarchs, 1777
Sermons on the Revelation, 1778
Sermons to Asses, 1768 1773
Sermons to Doctors of Divinity (part II of Sermons to Asses), 1775
Sermons to Ministers of State, 1781
Travels of the Imagination, 1773
MURRAY (Lindley), *grammarian*, born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1745-1826
English Grammar, 1795
Luglish Lxerclses, etc., 1797
Power of Religion on the Mind, 1787
(His Life, by himself and Elizabeth Frank, 1826)
MURRAY (Rev Nicholas) pseudonym "Kilwan" of Ireland, 1802-1861
Decline of Popery and its Cause, 1850
Letters to the Catholic Archbishop of New York, 1847
Men and Things in Europe, 1853
Parish Pencilings, 1854
Romanism at Home, 1852
MUSGRAVE (Rev George), born in London, 1798—
Hebrew Psalter in Blank Verse (The) 1833
Nooks and Corners of Old France 1867
Parson, Pen, and Pencil (The) 1847
Pilgrimage into Dauphiné 1857
Ramble in Brittany (A), 1870
Ramble in Normandy (A), 1855
Ten Days in a French Parsonage, 1863
Translation into blank verse of Homer's *Odyssey* (A), 1865
NABBS (Thomas) *dramatic author*, 1600-1643
Bride (The), a comedy, 1640
Covent Garden (a comedy), 1639
Entertainment on the Prince's Birthday, 1639
Hannibal and Selpio (a tragedy), 1637
Microcosmus (a masque), 1637
Spring's Glory (The), a masque 1638
Tottenham Court (a comedy) 1638
Unfortunate Mother (The) 1610
NADEN (Constance C W) *poetess* born at Edghaston, in Warwickshire 1858—
Songs and Sonnets of Spring-time, 1881
NALSON, LL D (Rev John), *historian*, etc., 1638-1688
Common Interest of King and People, 1678
Countermeine 1677
Foxes and Firebrands, 1682
Impartial Collection of Great Affairs of State, 1682-83
Journal of the High Court of Justice, 1684
Translation of Maimbourg's *History of the Crusade*, 1685
NAPIER (John), lord of Merchiston *mathematician*, born at Merchiston, in Scotland, 1650-1617
Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Constructio, posthumous 1619
Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio, 1614
Plaine Discovery of the Revelation of St John, 1593
Rabdologin, seu Numerationis per Virgulas, 1617 (Called "Napier's Bones")
(His Life by the earl of Buchan 1778;
Mark Napier, 1831,

- NATIERE** (Merk), *biographer*, 1798—
Life and Times of Montrose 1810
Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose 1856
Memoirs of Napier of Merchiston, 1834
Memoirs of Graham of Claverhouse, 1859
Memoirs of Montrose, etc., 1848-50
Montrose and the Covenanters, 1834
- NATHAL** (Sir William Francis Patrick), *historian*, born at Castle-town, in Ireland, 1784-1860
Conquest of Sluade, 1815
History of General Sir C. Napier's Administration of Sluade 1851
History of the Continental War, 1823-40
- NATHAN** (Edwards), 1762-1841
Elements of General History 1822
Evilness of Christianity, 1817
Heretical Anomalies, 1824
Memoirs of William Cecil Lord Burghley 1824-31
Plurality of Worlds (sent to the Scriptures)
Remarks on the Version of the New Testament edited by the Unitarians 1810-1814
Thanks I to Myself (a novel), 1811 (His best known work)
- NATHAN** (James) born at Sawwell in Middlesex, 1715-1784
Anthems, 1775-1778
- NATHAN** (Rev. Robert) born at York, 1753-1833
Elements of Orthodoxy 1784
Glossary of Words and Phrases in the Time of Elizabeth 1822 (Facsimile)
Views of Prophecy relating to the Christian Church, 1787
- NATHAN** (Thomas) an Irish Catholic priest born in Kildare 1660-1723
New History of the World (A) 1723
New Testament newly translated from the Original Greek (The) 1718
- NATHAN** (Joseph), *painter in water-colours* 1812-
The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey 1866, Charles A. Wilson Francis I. in Confinement, 1865, Interior View of the Great Exhibition, 1861, Louis Philippe's Bedroom at Claremont 1867 The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall 1846
Also Architecture in the Middle Ages, 1833
Mansions of England in the Olden Time, 1812 1849
- NATHAN** (Thomas) *satirist and dramatic author*, born at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, 1664-1691
Almond for a Parrot (An), a satire on the Puritans 1693
Anecdote of Abundant 1580
Apologie of Pierce Puffles (a pamphlet on his own poverty) 1592
Christ's Tears over Jerusalem 1593
Counterfeits to Martin Junior (A), a satire on the Puritans, 1697
Dido (a tragedy), 1634 (With Marlowe)
Have with you to Basson Waldron (a pamphlet in ridicule of Dr Gabriel Harvey) 1597
Ile of Dogs (The), a satirical play, 1597
Martin's Monthly Munde (a satire on the Puritans) no date about 1599
Nathans Laid in Snuff, 1599
Pappe with a Hatchet (a satire on the Puritans) 1582
- Pasquill's Apologie, 1599
Pierce Puffles his Supplication to the Devil (a pamphlet on his own poverty), 1592
Plaine Percevall the Peace maker of Eng-land, no date about 1589
Returne of the Knight of the Poste from Hill with the Devil's Answers 1606
Return of the Renowned Cavallero Pasquill of England 1589
Strange News etc (a pamphlet in ridicule of Dr Gabriel Harvey), 1592
Summers Last Will and Testament (a comedy) 1605
Terrors of the Night, 1591 (Apparitions)
Unfortunate Traveller (The), 1591 (J. Wilton)
Wonderful Astrological Prognostication, 1591
(His Life, by Collier, 1812)
- NASH** D.D. (Frederick Russell), *antiquary* 1721-1811
Collections for a History of Worcestershire, 1781-82
- NASTON** (Sir Robert) *diplomatist*, Suffolk, 1663-1693
Fragments Regalia, 1641 enlarged by J. Canfield and called The Court of Queen Elizabeth 1814
(His Memoirs by J. Canfield 1811)
- NATHAN** (Rev. Daniel) *dissenting minister and historian* London, 1678-1743
History of New England 1729
History of the Puritans, 1732-34
- NATHAN** (John), *novelist* nicknamed 'Jehin O'Clairat' born at Portland, in Alderney, U.S., 1703-1876
Down casters, 1831
Errata (a novel) 1823
Keep Cool (a novel), 1817
Logan (a novel), 1833
One Word More 1854
Otho (a tragedy), 1819
Poems 1818
Pachel Dyer 1828
Randolph (a novel), 1823
Ruth Elder, 1833
Seventy-six, 1822
True Womanhood (a novel) 1839
- NATHAN** D.D. John Mason, *historian and hymnologist* London 1818-1866
Agnes de Tracy, 1843.
Commentary on the Psalms 1865
Lessons on Liturgiology and Church History 1863
History of Pews 1841
History of the Eastern Church 1860-61
Hymns of the Eastern Church 1862
Hymns 1865
Phyllon of Bernard of Morlaix, 1859
Sententious Poems 1864
Triumphs of the Cross, 1845-46
- NATHAN** (Charles) *political economist* born at Adstock in Buckinghamsire 1807-1879
Lectures on the Currency 1859
Three Lectures on Taxation 1861
- NATHAN** (John Ingham) *naturalist*, London, 1713-1781
New Microscopical Discoveries 1745
On Microscopical and Generation of Organized Bodies, 1769

- NEEDHAM (Marchamont), born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1620-1678
Digitus Dei 1649
Mercurius Britannicus, 1643
Mercurius Politicus 1649-60
Mercurius Pragmaticus (The Levellers levelled), 1647
- NEELSON (Robert) 1659-1715
Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 1704 (The sale almost unparalleled)
Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice (The) 1714
Life of Bishop Bull, 1714
Practice of True Devotion, 1703
Whole Duty of a Christian (The), 1727 (His Life by Secretan, 1716)
- NETTLETON, M D (Thomas) 1633-1742
Treatise on Virtue and Happiness, 1751
- NEUBURGENSES (Guilielmus) See below
- NEWBURGH (William of) *chronicler* 1136-1208
Historia, sive Chronica Rerum Anglicarum (from 1066 to 1197) printed 1657
- NEWCASTLE (Margaret Lucas Cavendish, duchess of), *poet*, etc., born in Essex 1625-1673
Comedies, 1662, 1663
Grounds of Natural Philosophy, 1663
Nature's Picture drawn by Fancy's Pencil, 1656
Oration of Divers Sorts, 1662
Philosophical Fancies, 1653
Life of William Duke of Newcastle, 1667
Philosophical Letters 1664
Philosophical Opinions, etc., 1655
Poems and Fancies 1653
World's Olio (The) 1655
(Her Life, by herself, published by sir Egerton Brydges 1814)
- NEWCASTLE (William Cavendish, duke of), *writer on horses*, etc. 1592-1676
General System of Horsemanship, posthumous 1743
La Methode Nouvelle de Dresser les Chevaux, 1657, 1671
New Method to dress Horses, 1667 (Not identical with the above)
Comedies
Country Captain (The) 1649
Humorous Lovers (The) 1677
Triumphant Widow (The) 1677
Vaulty (The) 1649
- NEWCOMB, LL D (Simon) *astronomer*, born at Wallace in Nova Scotia 1835-
A B C of Finance (The) 1877
Investigation of the Solar Parallax 1867
On the Action of the Planets on the Moon 1871
On the Secular Variations of the Asteroids, 1860
Our Financial Policy during the Southern Rebellion, 1865
Popular Astronomy, 1878
Tables of the Planet Neptune, 1865
Tables of the Planet Uranus, 1873
- NEWCOMB (Rev Thomas) *poet*, 1675-1766
Last Judgment, 1723
Library (The), 1718
Odes and Epigrams, 1743
Poems Odes Epistles etc., 1756
- NEWCOMB, D D (William) *archbishop of Armagh* born in Bedfordshire, 1729 1800
Attempt towards revising the Translation of the Greek Scripture, 1880
- Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to our Lord's Resurrection, 1791
Duration of our Lord's Ministry 1780
Harmony of the Gospels, 1778 (Good)
Historical View of English Biblical Translations 1792
New Version of Ezekiel, 1788
New Version of the Twelve Minor Prophets, 1785
Our Lord's Conduct as a Divine Instructor, 1782
- NEWMAN (Edward) *naturalist*, 1801-1876
History of British Ferns
Letters on the Natural History of Godalming, 1849
List of British Ornithology
Natural History of British Butterflies
- NEWMAN (Francis William) brother of John Henry, London, 1805-
Catholic Union 1854
Contrasts of Ancient and Modern History, 1847
Crimes of the House of Hapsburg 1853
Essays towards a Church of the future, 1854
History of the Hebrew Monarchy 1847
Introduction to Roman History, 1852
Lectures on Ancient and Modern History, 1851
Lectures on Logic 1838
Lectures on Political Economy, 1851
National Debt (The), 1849
Passages from My Own Creed 1850
Phases of Faith, etc., 1850 (His best-known work)
Radical Reforms, etc., 1848
Regal Rome, 1852
Soul (The), her Sorrows and Aspirations, 1849
State Church not defensible (A), 1846
Theism, or Didactic Religious Utterances, 1858
- NEWMAN, D D (John Henry), *cardinal*, London, 1801-
Apologia pro Vita Sua, 1864
Arians of the Fourth Century, 1833
Callista (a third-century sketch) 1852
Church of the Fathers 1842
Development of Christian Doctrine, 1846 (His chief work)
Essay on Assent, 1870
Grammar of Assent (The) 1870
Lectures on Justification, 1838
Lectures on Romanism, etc. 1837
Life of Apollonius Tyaneus, 1824
Lives of the English Saints, 1844
Loss and Gain (the story of a convert), 1843
Miracles of the Middle Ages (The) 1843
Office and Work of Universities (The), 1854-56
Poems, 1858
Prophetic Office of the Church, etc., 1837
Sermons, 1838-44, 1844, 1857
Theory of Religious Belief (The) 1844
Tracts for the Times (No 90), 1840
Turks (The) and Christianity, 1854 (His Life by H J Jennings 1881)
- NEWMARCH (William), *statistician*, born in Yorkshire 1820-
Loans raised (1793-1807) by Mr Pitt, etc., 1855
New Supplies of Gold, 1853

- Newton** (Sir Isaac) *natural philosopher*, born at Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, 1642-1727
Analysis per Quantitatum Series, 1711
Arithmetica Universalis 1707
Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms, posthumous 1728
De Mundi Systemate, posthumous 1728
Letters on Disputed Texts, posthumous 1754
Letters to Bentley, 1693
Method of Fluxions, etc., 1669, published 1711
Optical Lectures, posthumous 1728
Opticks 1704
Observations on Daniel and the Apocalypse, posthumous 1733
Principia Philosophiæ Naturalis Mathematicæ, 1684, published 1687-1726 (His great work.)
Quadrature of Curves, 1700
 (His Life, by Fontenelle 1728 Friel 1778, Blot, 1822 De Morgan 1833, Dr Whewell, 1836, Sir David Brewster, 1853 1855, Conduitt)
Newton D D (John) London 1725-1807
Card phonis, or Utterance of the Heart 1781
Messiah (The) in 50 sermons 17c5
Narrative of his own Life, 1764
Olney Hymns 1779 (With Cowper)
Omnicron's Letters 1762
Review of Ecclesiastical History 1770
Newton D D (Thomas) bishop of Bristol born at Lichfield in Hampshire, 1701-17c2
Dissertation on the Prophecies 1754-53
Edited Milton's Paradise Lost with Notes and a Memoir of the poet 1749
 (His Life by himself, posthumous 1782)
Nicolas (Pichard), poet 1594-
Cuckow (The), 1607
Beggar's Ape (The) no date
England's Eliza, 1610
Furcs (The) 1614
London's Artillerie, 1616
Monodia, 1615
Sir Thomas Overberris Vision, 1616
Three Sisters Tears (The), 1613
Twynnes Tragedye (The), 1611
Virtue's Encomium, 1614
Nichol, LL D (John) born at Montrose, in Scotland 1833-
Fragments of Criticism 1863
Hannibal (a poetical drama) 1872
Tables of English Literature 1877
Nichol, LL D (John Pringle), astronomer, born at Montrose in Scotland, 1804-1859
Architecture of the Heavens, 1838
Cyclopædia of Physical Sciences, 1857
Planet Neptune (The), 1848
Planetary system (The), 1851
Stellar Universe (The), 1846
Nicholls, M D (Frank) London, 1699-1776
De Anima Medica, 1748
De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis 1772
Nicholls (Sir George), born in Cornwall, 1786-1851
History of the English Poor Law, 1856
Irish Poor Law (The) 1856
Scotch Poor Law (The), 1856
Nicholls, D D (William), born at Donnington, in Buckinghamshire, 1664-1712
Comment on the Book of Common Prayer, 1710
Conference with a Theist, 1703

- Nichols** (James), *-1861
Calvinism and Arminianism compared, 1824.
 (Much praised by the *Quarterly Review*)
Nichols (John) born at Islington, 1745-1826
Anecdotes of Bowyer etc 1782
Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, 1780 90
 (With Gough)
Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1781, continued by his son (see below)
History and Antiquities of Hinckley, in Leicestershire 1813
History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, 1795-1815
Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, 1795-1811, continued by his son (see below) to 1858
Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times in England, 1797
Memoirs of Mr Bowyer, 1778
Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 1812-15
Origin of Printing 1774 (With Bowyer)
Progresses and Processions of Queen Elizabeth, 17c8-1807
Progresses and Processions of James I., posthumous 1828
 (Memoir by Alexander Chalmers 1826)
Nichols (John Bowyer), antiquary, London, 1779-1863
Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1833
Collectanea Topographica, etc 1834-43
Fontwell and its Abbey 1836
Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, continued and completed 1848-53 (see above)
London Pageants, 1831
Nicholson, M D (Henry Allevne) geologist, etc., born at Penrith in Cumberland, 1844-
Fossil Corals of the State of Ohio 1875
Geology of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 1866
Monograph of the British Graptolittida, 1872
Palæontology of Ontario, 1874-75
Nicholson (William), chemist, London, 1753-1815
Dictionary of Chemistry 1795
Nicol, A P A (Erskine) born at Leith, in Scotland 1825-
Always tell the Truth, 1875, *Among the Old Masters* 1864, *The Ba beas*, 1872, *Both Pizzled* 1866, *Bothered* 1872, *The Children's Fairing* 1871, *A China Merchant*, 1863 *A Colorado Beetle*, 1878, *A Country Booking Office*, 1867, *A Dander after the Rain*, 1874, *A Deposition*, 1865 *A Disputed Boundary* 1869, *The Fisher's Knot*, 1871, *His Legal Adviser*, 1877, *How it was She was Delayed*, 1871, *The Lonely Tenant of the Glen*, 1878, *Looking out for a Safe Investment*, 1876 *Missed it*, 1866, *Missing the Boat*, 1878, *The New Vintage*, 1875, *Notice to Quit*, 1862, *On the Look-out*, 1871, *Past Work*, 1873, *Paying the Rent*, 1866, *The Play-hour*, 1872, *Pro Bono Publico*, 1873, *Renewal of the Lease Refused*, 1863, *The Sabbath Day*, 1875, *Steady Johnnie*, 1873, *A Storm at Sea*, 1876 *Treason*, 1867, *Under a Cloud*, 1878, *Unwillingly to School* 1877, *Waiting at the Cross* 1868, *Waiting for the Train*, 1864, *When there is Nothing Else to Do*, 1874.

NICOLAS (Sir Nicholas Harris) *chronologist and antiquary*, born in Cornwall 1799-1848
 Alphabetical Lists of the Knights, 1725
 Catalogue of Heralds' Visitations, 1823
 Chronology of History, 1835
 Despatches and Letters of Nelson, 1811-46
 History of the Battle of Agincourt, 1827
 Life of William Davison, 1823
 Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, 1847
 Lives of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton, 1837
 Memoirs of Augustus Vincent 1827
 History of the British Navy, 1847 (Left unfinished)
 History of Rugby, 1827
 History of the Orders of Knighthood in the British Empire, 1841-42
 Notitia Historica, 1824
 Roll of Arms etc., 1829 1829
 Siege of Carlaverock (The) 1823
 Statutes of the Order of the Thistle and Catalogue of the Knights 1828
 Synopsis of the Peerage of England 1825
 Testamenta Vetusta 1826
NICOLSON (William) archbishop of Cashel, born in Cumberland, 1655-1727
 English Historical Library 1696-99
 Irish Historical Library, 1724
 Leges Marchiarum or Border Laws 1705
 Scottish Historical Library 1702
NIGHTINGALE (Florence), born at Florence, 1820-
 Hints on Hospitals, 1859
 Notes on Lying in Institutions 1871
 Notes on Nursing, 1860
 On the Sanitary State of the Army in India, 1863
NISBET (Alexander), *antiquary and heraldic writer*, 1672-1725
 Additional Figures and Marks of Cadency, 1702
 Ancient and Modern Use of Armories, 1718
 System of Heraldry (A) 1722-42 (valuable)
NIXON (Anthony) about 1666-1622
 Blacke Year (The) 1606
 Cheshire Prophecy (The) posthumous 1719
 Christian Navy (The) the Course to sayle to the Haven of Happiness, 1602
 Dignitie of Man (The) 1612
 Eliza a Memoriall, 1603
 Ground of the Wars of Swetheland, 1609
 London's Dove (i.e. Robert Dove) 1612
 Oxford's Triumph, 1605 (List of the queen and prince)
 Scourge of Corruption or a Crafty knave needs no Brother, 1615
 Strange Foot post (A) 1613
NOBLE (Rev. Mark) *biographer*, *-1827
 Genealogical History of the Royal Families of Europe 1781
 Historical Genealogy of the House of Stuart, 1795
 History of the College of Arms, 1801
 Lives of English Regicides 1798
 Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, 1784
 Memoirs of the Medici 1797
NOBLE (Rev. Samuel) London 1779-1853
 Appeal in Behalf of Certain Doctrines of the New Church, 1826
 Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1824

NOEL (Hou and Rev Baptist Wriothlesley), 1799-1873
 Essay on the External Act of Baptism, 1850
 Essay on the Union of Church and State, 1848
 Protestant Thoughts in Rhyme
NOLAN (Captain Lewis Edward), 1817-1854
 Organization, Drill, etc., of Cavalry Corps, 1853
NORDEN (John) *topographer*, born in Wiltshire, 1548-1625
 Antithesis or Contrarietie between the Wicked and Godly, set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for Every Man to wear, 1590
 England or a Guide for Travellers, 1621
 Eye to Heaven and Earth (An), 1619
 Labyrinth of Man's Life (The) a poem 1614
 Loadstone to a Spiritual Life, 1611
 Mirror for the Multitude (A), 1586
 Mirror of Honour (The), 1697
 Pathway to Patience 1626
 Pensive Man's Practice (A) 1535
 Pensive Soules Delight (A), 1615
 Poor Man's Rest, 1620
 Progress of Pietie 1596
 Reforming Glass (A) 1696
 Sinful Man's Solace (The) 1592
 Speculum Britannia, 1593-1620
 Surveyor's Dialogue (The) 1607
 Vicissitudo Rerum (a poem) 1600
NORMANBY (Constantine Henry Phipps, marquis of) 1797-1863
 Congress (The) and the Cabinet, 1859
 Louise de Bourbon 1861
 Matilda (a novel), 1825
 Year of Revolution (A) 1857
 Yes or No (a novel) 1818
NORMIS (Rev. John), the 'English Plato,' born in Wiltshire, 1657-1711
 Discourse concerning the Immortality of the Soul 1708
 Discourses on the Beatitudes 1690
 Idea of Happiness (The) 1688
 Picture of Love unveiled, 1682
 Reason and Religion, 1699
 Reflections on the Conduct of Human Life 1690
 Theory and Regulation of Love 1688
 Theory of an Ideal World 1691-1701 (His chief work)
NORTH (Sir Dudley) 1641-1691
 Discourses on Trade, 1691 (Commended by MacCulloch)
 (His Life, by Roger North, 1740-42)
NORTH (Roger), *biographer*, 1650-1733
 Discourse on the Study of the Laws, posthumous 1824
 Examen 1740 (A defence of Charles II)
 Fish and Fishponds, 1713
 Lives of the Norths 1742-44
 Memoirs of Musick, posthumous 1846
NORTH (Sir Thomas) 1535-1679
 Translated Donis *Moral Philosophy* 1570,
 Guevaras *Dial of Princes*, 1557, Plutarch's *Lives*, 1578
NORTHCOTE, R. A. (James), born at Plymouth, 1746-1831
 Life of Iltan 1830 (With Hazlitt)
 Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1813-15
 One Hundred Fables, 1828, second series, 1833.

- ODIER (Thomas), 17th century
 Chief Treatise called "The Christian's
 Fatherland," 1635 (NB—This probably
 is the first instance of the word "Father-
 land" in the language)
- O'DONOVAN, LL D (John), *archæologist*, born at
 Millkenney, in Ireland 1800-1861
Annals of the Four Masters (translated), 1849-
 1851
Irish Grammar, 1845
Topographical Poems of O Dubhagáin and
O Mhadráin (translated), 1862
- O'DONOVAN (John), *historian*, Ireland, *
History of Ireland, 1827 (Excellent)
Moral, Political and Religious Views of Ire-
land, 1823 (Highly praised)
- ORROR (George), *bibliographer*, 1787-1861
Isidoro's New Testament, 1836
- O'FARREY (Roderick) *historian*, 17th century
Ogygia, sive Rerum Hibernicarum Chrono-
logia, 1685 (A vast fund of information)
- O'FARREY (James Roderick), born in Fermoy
 barracks Cork, 1814-
Bar Life of O'Connell 1866
Bryan O'Ryan (a sporting novel) 1866
Historical Guide to Blackwater, in
 Munster, 1844
History of Dundalk, 1861 (With D Alton)
Impressions at Home and Abroad, 1857
Irish Rivers, 1845-52
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland,
 1870 (His chief work)
- OGDEN, D D (Samuel), 1716-1779
Sermons with an Account of the Author's
Life, posthumous 1780
 (Gilbert Wakefield says of Ogden, "Like
 Cicero, he lacks nothing to complete his
 meaning, like Demosthenes, he can suffer no
 deduction. Dr Johnson says that Ogden
 'fought infidels with their own weapons'.")
- OGILBY (John), *cosmographer*, of Edinburgh,
 1600-1676
Book of Roads 1619
Africa, 1670, *America*, 1671, *Asia*, 1673,
Atlas Chinesis, 1671-73, *Atlas Japonensis*,
 1670, *Britannia*, 1675
Relation of His Majesty's [coronation] Inter-
tament 1662 (Charles II)
Translated Virgil's Aeneid, 1649, *Æsop's*
Fables, 1651, *Homer's Iliad*, 1660, *Odyssey*,
 1665
- OGILVIE (Rev Charles Almore), 1793-1873
Divine Glory manifested in the Conduct and
Discourses of our Lord, 1836 (Bampton
 Lectures)
- OLIPHANT (Sir George) *
True Account of the Preservation of the
Regalia of Scotland from falling into the
Hands of the English Usurpers, 1701
- OLIPHANT, D D (John), Presbyterian minister,
poet, 1733-1814
Britannia (an epic in 20 books), 1801
Inquiry into the Causes of the Infidelity
of the Times, 1783
Observations on Composition, 1774
Rona (a poem in seven books), 1777
Sermons, 1767
Theology of Plato (The), 1793
- OLIPHANT, LL D (John) *lexicographer*, born in
 Banffshire, Scotland 1797-1867
Comprehensive English Dictionary, 1863
- Imperial Dictionary* 1850, supplement, 1858
Student's English Dictionary, 1865
- O'HARA (Kane), *dramatic author*, Ireland,
 1722-1782
 * * For his plays see APPENDIX III
- O'KEEFE (John), *dramatist*, born at Dublin,
 1747-1833
Poems, 1824
Recollections (an autobiography), 1826
 * * For his plays see APPENDIX III
- O'NEILL (John) *poet*, 1653-1681
Satires, Odes, Poems etc, posthumous 1770
 (His *Memoir*, by I. Thompson, 1770)
- O'DONOVAN (John), *historian and poet*, 1673-
 1742
British Empire in America, 1708
Clarendon and Whitlock compared 1727
Court Tales, or the Amours of the Present
Nobility, 1717
Critical History of England, 1726
History of England, 1730-39
Memoirs of Ireland, 1716
Memoirs of North Britain, 1715
Memoirs of the Press, 1742.
Dramas, Poems etc
Amores Britannici (in imitation of Ovid),
 1703
Amyntas (a pastoral drama) 1695
Anacrontic Poems, 1696
Governor of Cyprus (a play), 1713
Groves (The), or *Lovers' Paradise* (a play),
 1700
Poems and Translations 1714
- OLDERS (William), *bibliographer*, 1627-1761
British Librarian, 1738 (Unpublished books)
Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ, 1743
Harleian Miscellany, 1753
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1735
- OLIVANT (Rev Arthur), generally called
 "Father O'Leary," born in Cork, Ireland,
 1729-1802
Loyalty asserted, 1777
Plan for Liberty of Conscience, 1780
 (His *Life* by T. R. England, 1842)
- OLIPHANT (Lawrence) 1829-
Incidents of Travel, 1865
Journey to Katmandhu (A), 1850
Minnesota and the Far West, 1855
Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission
 (1857-59) to China and Japan, 1860
Patriots and Filibusters, 1861
Peccadilly, 1870
Russian Shores of the Black Sea (The), 1853
Transcaucasian Campaign under Omer Pasha,
 1856
- OLIPHANT (Mrs.), maiden name Margaret
 Wilson, *novelist*, born at Liverpool, 1820-
Novels
Adam Grange of Mossgrange, 1852
Agnes, 1866
At his Gates, 1872
Brownlow, 1868
Carità, 1877
Chronicles of Carlingford, 1864-69 (Her chief
 production)
Curato in Charge (The) 1876
Dress (not a novel) 1878.
For Love and Life, 1874
Harry Muir, 1863
Innocent (a tale of modern life), 1873
John (a love story), 1870

Katie Stewart, 1856
 Lillesleaf 1855
 Magdalen Hepburn, 1854
 May, 1873
 Merklund, 1851
 Minister's Wife, 1869
 Mrs Arthur, 1877
 Mrs Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside, 1849
 (Her first work.)
 Mrs Marjoribanks (one of the "Chronicles of Carlingford")
 Omhra, 1872
 Perpetual Curate (The), one of the "Chronicles of Carlingford"
 Phæbe Junior (one of the "Chronicles of Carlingford")
 Primrose Path (The), 1878
 Quiet Heart (The), 1868
 Pector (The) one of the "Chronicles of Carlingford"
 Rose in June (A), 1874
 Salem Chapel (one of the "Chronicles of Carlingford")
 Son of the Soil (A), 1870
 Squire Arden 1871
 Three Brothers, 1870
 Valentino and his Brothers, 1875
 Within the Precincts, 1879
 Young Musgrave, 1877
 Zaldee, 1856

Biographical Works

Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II, 1869
 Life of Edward Irving 1862
 Life of St Francis of Assisi, 1870
 Makers of Florence, 1876 (Dante, Giotto, and Savonarola)
 Memoir of Montalembert (A) 1872
OLIPHANT (Thomas Lawrence Kingdon) *biographer*, born at Henricaze, in Gloucestershire 1831—
 Jacobite Lairds of Gash, 1870
 Life of Frederick II, 1862
 Life of the Duc de Luynes, 1875
 Sources of Standard English, 1872
OLIVER, D D (George) *antiquary and masonic writer*, born at Papiewick, in Nottinghamshire, 1781-1861
 Account of Corpus Pageants, Miracle Plays, etc. at Seafood, with Traditions of Lincoln Heath, 1838
 Antiquities of Freemasonry, 1823
 Apology for Freemasons, 1846
 Book of the Lodge or [Masonic] Manual 1849
 Collections illustrating the Biography of the Members of the Society of Jesus, 1833
 Collections illustrating the Catholic Religion in Cornwall, etc., 1857
 Dictionary of Symbolical Masonry, 1853
 Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon, 1844
 Existing Remains of the Ancient Britons, 1847
 Golden Remains of Early Masonic Writers, 1847-50 (Edited)
 Historic Account of the Ancient Britons, 1847
 Historic Account of the Church of Wolverhampton, 1836
 Historic Account of the Religious Houses in Lincolnshire 1846

Historical Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon, 1820
 Historical Landmarks of Freemasonry, 1844-46
 History and Antiquities of Beverley, in Yorkshire, 1829
 History of Exeter, 1821
 History of Freemasonry, 1841
 History of St James's Church, Grimsby 1825
 History of Witham [Masonic] Lodge 1840
 Illustrations of Masonry, 1829 (Preston's book continued)
 Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence, 1840
 Jacob's Ladder, 1845
 Lives of the Bishops and History of Exeter Cathedral, 1861
 [Masonic] Schism (The), 1847
 Mirror for the Johannite Masons (A), 1849
 Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis, 1817, supplement, 1854
 Origin of the "Royal Arch Degree" [in Masonry], 1847
 Revelations of a Square [in Masonry], 1855
 Signs and Symbols of Freemasonry, 1826-29
 Star in the East (The) 1825 (Freemasonry)
 Symbol of Glory (The), or the End and Object of Freemasonry, 1850
 Theocratic Philosophy of Freemasonry, 1825
 Visit to Exeter (A), 1841
OLIVER LL D (Peter), about 1780-1825
 Scripture Lexicon of above Four Thousand Proper Names 1810 (A useful work.)
OLMSTED (Denison), born at East Hartford, in Connecticut, U S, 1791-1859
 Introduction to Natural Philosophy, 1832
 Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom, 1861
OLMSTED (Frederick Law), *landscape gardener*, born in Hartford, U S, 1822—
 Cotton Kingdom (The) 1861
 Journey in the Black Country, 1860
 Journey to the Seaboard Slave States, 1856
 Journey through Texas, 1857
 Walks and Talks, 1852
O'NEIL A R A (Henry), *historical and genre painter* 1817—
 Death of Ruffiac, 1866, Eastward Ho! 1857, Home Again, 1858, An Incident in the Life of Luther at Erfurt, 1867
 Also The Ago of Stucco (a satire in 3 cantos), 1871
 Modern Art in England and France, 1869
ORR, R A (John) called "The Cornish Wonder" born at St Agnes, in Cornwall, 1761-1807
 Arthur and Hinhert, Belisarius, Death of Rizzio, 1787, Jephtha's Rash Vow, Juliet in the Garden, Murder of James I of Scotland, The Presentation in the Temple
 Also Lectures on Painting, posthumous 1809
 Life of Reynolds, in Pilkington's *Dictionary of Painters*
 (His Life, by his widow, 1809)
OPIE (Mrs), maiden name Amelia Alderson, *novelist*, born at Norwich, 1769-1853
 Adelaide Mowbray (a novel), 1804
 Detraction Displayed, 1828
 Father and Daughter (a novel), 1810
 Illustrations of Lying in All its Branches, 1827

- Lays for the Dead, 1833
 Madeline, 1822
 Mother and Son 1809
 New Tales 1818
 Poems 1802-8
 Simple Tales, 1806
 Tales of the Heart, 1811
 Tales of Real Life, 1813
 Temper, or Domestic Scenes, 1812
 Valentino Eve, 1812
 Warrior's Return (Tho), and other Poems, 1809
 (Her Life, by Lucy Brightwell 1854)
 ORCHARDSON, R A (William Quiller), born at Edinburgh, 1835—
 Autumn, 1878, Casus Belli, 1872, The Challenge 1865, Choosing a Weapon, 1867, Christopher Sly 1866, Clunderella 1873, Conditional Neutrality 1878, Day-dreams, 1870, Escaped 1874 Flotsam and Jetsam, 1876, Flowers of the Forest, 1861, The Forest Pet 1873 Hamlet and Ophelia, 1865, Hamlet and the King 1874, A Hundred Years Ago, 1871, In St Mark's Venice 1871, Jessica 1877, a Market Girl from the Lido, 1870 Moonlight on the Lagoons 1875, The Old Soldier, 1876, On board H M S *Lellerophon* (Napoleon) 1880, On the Grand Canal Venice, 1871 Ophelia, 1874, Oscar and Brin 1873 The Protector, 1873 The Queen of the Swords 1877, A Social Liddy, 1878 The Story of a Life, 1866, Talbot and the Countess d Auvergne 1867, Tollers of the Sea, 1870 Too Good to be True 1875, A Venetian Fruit-Seller, 1874 The Young Housewife, 1880
 ORRONS (Horace Walpole, earl of), London, 1717-1797
 A des Walpoleana etc., 1752
 Anecdotes of English Painters, 1761-71
 Castle of Otranto (a tale) 1764
 Catalogue of English Authors (royal and noble) 1758 (His chief work)
 Catalogue of English Engravers, 1763
 Catalogue of the Pictures of the Duke of Devonshire, 1760
 Correspondence, posthumous 1820 1831, 1837
 Description of Strawberry Hill 1772
 Essay on Modern Gardening, 1785
 Fugitive Pieces in Prose and Verse, 1769
 Hasty Productions, 1791
 Hieroglyphic Tales, 1785
 Historic Doubts about Richard III 1768
 Journal of the Reign of George III, posthumous 1859
 Letter [about] Chatterton, 1779
 Memoirs of the Last Ten Years, 1761-60
 Memoirs of the Reign of George II, posthumous 1822
 Memoirs of the Reign of George III, posthumous 1844
 Mysterious Mother (Tho) 1768
 Reminiscences, posthumous 1818
 (His Life, by Cox, 1798, Macaulay 1843, E Warburton, 1851)
 ORME (Robert), *historian*, born in Hindustan, 1728-1801
 Historical Fragments on the Mogul Empire, etc 1782
 History of the Military Transactions of the British in Hindustan, 1763-78 (Excellent)
 ORME (William), *dissenting minister*, 1787-1830
 Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824
 Memoirs of William Kiffin 1823
 Memoirs of John Owen, D D, 1820
 Memoirs of John Urquhart, 1827
 ORMEROD, D C L (George), *antiquary*, 1789-1873.
 Ardenne of Cheshire and the Ardens of Warwickshire 1813
 British and Roman Remains Illustrative of Antonine's Itinerary xiv, 1852
 History of Chester, 1819 (Much esteemed)
 Line of Earthquakes called Offa's Dyke, 1859
 Miscellaneous Palatine, 1851
 Parentalia 1851
 Stanley Legend (The), 1839
 Strigulensia, 1841
 ORMEROD (Charles Boyle, earl of) born at Chelsea, 1676-1731
 Phalaridis I pistole, 1698 (Bentley was his opponent in this controversy)
 ORMEROD (Roger Boyle, earl of), 1621-1679
 Art of War (The) 1677
 English Adventures, etc, 1676
 Parthenissa (a romance) 1677
 Poems on the Church Festivals, 1681
 (His Life, by T Morrice 1742)
 ORMEROD (Rev Job) *dissenting minister*, born at Shrewsbury, 1717-1763
 Exposition of the Old Testament, posthumous 1788-91
 Life of Dr Doddridge, 1766
 ORMEROD (Sherard), 1620-1875
 Career (The) Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin, 1860
 Cruise in Japanese Waters (A)
 Past and Future of British Relations in China, 1860
 O'SHAUGHNESSY (Arthur William Edgar), *poet*, London, 1846-1881
 I ple of Women (The), 1870
 Lays of France, 1872 (I rec translations)
 Music and Moonlight, 1874
 Songs of a Worker, posthumous 1881
 Thoughts in Marble, posthumous 1881
 Translations from the French (see "Lays of Franco"), 1631
 Prose
 Toyland (tales) 1875
 OSSIAN. Celtic warrior poet, said to have lived in the third century
 Poems published by James Macpherson consist of two epics viz. "Fingal" and "Temora," and several smaller prose poems 1760-63
 N B—Dr Blair, lord Kames, Gray (the poet), and sir John Sinclair maintained that Macpherson's poems were genuine.
 Dr Johnson, David Hume, Laing, and Pindar maintained they were more or less fabrications of Macpherson
 No man can wish a higher honour than to be the author of such a series of poems so wholly original, and so full of poetic inventions, beautiful similes, happy turns of thought, and poetic gems No doubt the style is too abrupt, probably much of the scenery is purely imaginary, but there never was but one Ossian

- OTTLEY (William Young), *writer on art*, 1771-1836
 Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of engraving on Copper and Wood 1816
 Italian School of Design 1803-23
 Notices of Engravers and their Works 1831
 Scree and Curious Prints etc., 1826
- OWAY (Thomas), *dramatist*, born at Trotten, in Sussex, 1651-1685
 Windsor (in verso), posthumous 1686
 * * For his plays, see *ARLENDRE III* (His Life, by Thornton, 1813)
- OLIDA See DE LA RAMÉ
- OLIGURRO (Rev. William), called "The Prince of Mathematicians," born at Lton, in Buckinghamshire, 1673-1660
 Arithmetice in Numero et Speciebus Institutio etc., 1631
 Clavis Mathematica, 1631 (His chief work)
 Description and Use of the Double Horizontal Dial etc., 1633
 Geometrical Dialecting 1647
 Opuscula Mathematica, posthumous 1676
 Treatise on Trigonometry, 1657
- OVERBURY (Sir Thomas) *poet*, born at Compton Scorfen, in Warwickshire, 1581-1613
 Characters, 1614 (Witty and vigorous)
 Crumms fallen from King James's Table, posthumous 1715
 Downfall of Ambition etc., 1615
 Observations on the State of the Seventeen Provinces, 1626
 Remedy of Love (The), posthumous 1620
 Wife (The) a didactic poem 1614
- OWEN D D (Henry), born in Monmouthshire, 1716-1785
 Brief Account of the Septuagint, 1787 (Excellent)
 Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseos, 1778
 Critica Sacra, 1774-75
 Critical Disquisitions, 1781
 Inquiry into the Present State of the Septuagint, 1769 (Much esteemed)
 Intent and Propriety of the Scripturo Miracles, 1773
 Modes of Quotation by the Evangelists vindicated, 1782
 Observations on the Four Gospels, 1764
 Sermons, 1797
- OWEN, D D (John), *Puritan divine*, born at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, 1616-1693
 Christologia, 1679
 Communion with God, 1657
 Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit, 1674
 Display of Arminianism 1642
 Exposition of the *Epistle to the Hebrews*, 1668 (His chief work)
 Exposition of *Psalms cxiil*, 1669
 On Justification, 1677
 On the Study of Theology, 1661
 Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu, 1679
 Theologomena, 1651
 Treatise on Original Sin
 Truth and Innocence vindicated 1669
 Vindicia Evangelicæ (against the Unitarian doctrine), 1655
 (His Life, by Dr Owen, 1720, W Orme, 1826)
- OWEN, M D (Richard) called "The Newton of Natural History," born at Lancaster, 1804-
 Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton, 1848

- Catalogue of Recent Osteology, 1854
 Fossil Mammals of Australia, 1877
 Fossil Reptilia of South Africa, 1876
 History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds, 1846
 History of British Fossil Reptiles, 1849-51
 Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals, 1843
 Lectures on the Vertebrate Animals, 1846
 Memoir on the Gigantic Extinct Sloth, 1842
 Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus, 1832
 Odontography 1840-45 (His great work)
 On the Anatomy of Vertebrates, 1866
 On the Aye aye, 1863
 On the Dodo, 1866
 On the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand, 1879
 On the Gorilla, 1865
 On the Megatherium 1860
 On the Nature of Limbs 1849
 On the Structure of the Brain 1837
 Palæontology, 1860
 Parthenogenesis, 1849
 Principles of Comparative Osteology, 1855
- OWEN (Robert), *socialist*, born at Newton, in Montgomeryshire 1771-1858
 Book of the New Moral World, 1836
 New Moral World, 1839
 New View of Society (A), 1816
 (His Life, by Sargent)
- OWEN (Robert Dale), born at New Lanark in Scotland, 1804-1877
 Authenticity of the Bible, 1832
 Beyond the Breakers, 1870
 Debatable Land (The) 1872
 Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, 1860
 Moral Physiology, 1831
 Personality of God, 1832
 System of Education at New Lanark, 1824
 Threading my Way (an autobiography), 1874
 Wrong of Slavery (The) 1861
- OWEN (William), *lexicographer*, Wales, 18th century
 Cambrian Biography, 1803
 Dictionary of the Welch Language, 1793 (It contains 100,000 words)
- OWLES (Rev John), *Hebrew scholar*, 1779-1851
 Confutation of Diabolarchy
 Futility of any Attempt to convert the Jews, 1842
 Mysterious Stranger (The), posthumous 1859
 Presumption of Gentiles in requiring Jews to forsake the Law of Moses (The), 1845-47
- PAGE (Rev Richard), 1482-1532
 De Fructu qui ex Doctrina Percipitur, 1517
 De Utilitate Studiorum, 1518
 Conclusiones de Venis Potissimum, etc., 1518
- PAGET (Rev Francis Edward), 1806-
 Luke Sharp (a tale of modern education), 1845
 St Antholins, 1842
 Warden of Berkenholt (The), 1843
- PAINE (Thomas), *deist*, born at Thetford, in Norfolk 1737-1809
 Age of Reason, 1792-95, 1807 (His chief work)
 Agrarian Justice, 1797
 American Crisis (The), 1776, 1796
 Common Sense, 1776

- Crisis (The), 1776-80
 Dissertation on the First Principles of Government, 1795
 Political and Moral Maxims, 1792
 Prospects on the Rubicon, 1787
 Public Good, 1780
 Rights of Man (The), 1791-92
 (His Life, by George Chalmers (Francis Oldys) 1791, W. Cobbett 1796, James Cheetham, 1809, Rickman, 1814, R. Carlile, 1819, Sherwan, 1819, Harford, 1820, Vale, 1853)
 * * Few men have had so many biographers
PAINTER (William), 16th century
 Palace of Pleasure, 1566-67 (A collection of tales from Boccaccio, Biondello, etc. Shakespeare derived from it several of his plots)
PALEY (Frederick Althorp), *writer on church architecture*, born at Haslingwold, in Yorkshire, 1816-
 Ecclesiologists' Guide to the Churches near Cambridge (The), 1844
 Manual of Gothic Architecture, 1846
 Manual of Gothic Mouldings, 1847
 Notes on Twenty Churches Round Peterborough, 1860
 Remarks on Peterborough Cathedral, 1854
PALEY, D. D. (William), born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, 1743-1805
 Evidences of Christianity, 1794 (Borrowed largely from Lardner and bishop Douglas)
 Horæ Paulinæ, 1790 (His most original work)
 Moral and Political Philosophy, 1785
 Natural Theology, 1802 (Borrowed largely from the *Religious Philosopher*, by Newenham)
 Sermons, posthumous 1808
 (His Life, by G. W. Meadley, 1809, Paley)
PALFREY, D. D. (John Gorham), born at Boston, U. S., 1796-
 Elements of Chaldaic, Syriac, etc., 1835
 Evidences of Christianity (Lowell lectures), 1843
 History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty, 1859-65
 Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities 1838-52
 Relation between Judaism and Christianity, 1854
 Sermons, 1834
 Semi Centennial Discourse before the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1844
 Slave Power, 1846
PALGRAVE (Sir Francis), *historian and antiquary*, London, 1788-1861 His name before he married was Cohen
 Antient Calendars and Inventories of His Majesty's Exchequer, 1836
 Documents, etc. Illustrative of the History of Scotland, 1837
 History of Normandy and of England, 1851-1857 (His chief work)
 History of the Anglo-Saxons, 1831
 Merchant and Friar, 1837 (Marco Polo and Friar Bacon)
 Parliamentary Writs, etc., 1827-34 (Valuable)
 Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth (Anglo Saxon period), 1832
 Rotuli Curie Regis, 1835
PALGRAVE, LL.D. (Francis Turner), London, 1821-
 Essays on Art, 1866
 Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange, 1868
 Golden Treasury of English Songs, etc., 1861
 Hymns, 1867
 Idylls and Songs, 1854
 Life of Sir Walter Scott, 1867
 Lyrical Poems, 1871
 Vision of England (The) poems, 1881
PALGRAVE (William Gifford), born in Westminster, 1826-
 Dutch Gulana, 1876
 Hermann Agha (a novel), 1872
 Narrative of a Year's Journey through Arabia 1862-63
PALMER (Rev Charles Ferrers) born at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, 1819-
 Dominican Tertiary Guide, 1863
 History of Tamworth, 1845
 History of the Baronial Family of Marmion, 1875
 History of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, 1871
 Life of Beato Angelico da Fiesole, 1865
 Life of Philip Thomas Howard, 1867
PALMER (Edward Henry), *orientalist*, born at Cambridge, 1840-
 Desert of the Exodus (The), 1871
 Neger (The), or South Country of Scripture, 1871
 Persian-English and English Persian Dictionary, 1875
 Song of the Reed (The), 1877
PALMER (Rev William), 1803-
 Compendious Ecclesiastical History (A), 1841
 Lpiscopacy 1840
 Origines Liturgicæ, etc., 1832
 Treatise of the Church of Christ, 1839
PALSGRAVE (John), 1480-1554
 Lesclarcissement de la Langue Françoisse, 1530 (First attempt to reduce French to rules)
PARIS (Matthew) See MATTHEW OF PARIS
PARK, D. D. (Edwards), born at Providence, in Rhode Island, 1808-
 Rise of the Edwardean Theology of the Atonement, 1859
 Theology of the Intellect and the Feeling, 1851
PARK (Mungo) *African traveller*, born near Selkirk, in Scotland, 1771-1805
 Travels (in 1795-97) in the Interior of Africa, 1799
 (His Life by Rennell 1815)
PARK (Thomas), *poet and antiquary*, 1759-1834
 Memoirs of W. Stevens, 1814
 Nuga Modernæ (prose and verse), 1818
 Sonnets and other Poems, 1797
PARKER (John Henry), *writer on architecture*, 1806-
 Archaeology of Rome 1874
 Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages 1853-59
 Glossary of Architecture, 1835
 Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, 1849
PARKER (Martin) *humorist*, about 1605-1645
 Harry Wbite, his Humour, 1633

- Legend of Sir Leonard Lackwit, 1635
 Poet's Blind Man's Bough (The), 1641
 Rape of the Nightingale (in verse), 1632
 Robin Couscience, his Progress thorow Court, City, and Countrey (in verse) 1635
 PARKER, D D (Matthew) archbishop of Canterbury, born at Norwich 1504-1575
 De Antiquitate Britannica Ecclesiae, 1572
 Life of the Seventy Archbishopps of Canterbury, etc., 1574
 (His Life, by Strype, 1711, Dr Hook, in the *Lives of the Archbishopps of Canterbury*, 1861-74)
 PARKER (Samuel), bishop of Oxford, born at Northampton, 1640-1687
 De Rehus sui Temporis, posthumous 1726
 (His chief work)
 Ecclesiastical Polity, 1669
 Reasons for Abrogating the Test, 1639
 Tentamina Physico-Theologica, 1665
 PARKER (Rev Theodore), born at Lexington, U.S., 1810-1860
 Discourse of Matters pertaining to Religion, 1842
 Sermons, 1852-53
 Speeches, 1855
 (His Life, by Weiss, 1863, Reville, 1865)
 PARKES (Bessie Rayner) afterwards Mrs Belloc, poetess, etc., *—
 Ballads and Songs, 1863
 Cat Aspasia (The), 1860
 Gabriel, 1856
 La Belle France, 1869
 Peoples of the World (The) 1870
 Poems 1855
 PARKES (Joseph), lawyer, 1796-1865
 History of the Court of Chancery, 1829
 (Commended by Lord Brougham)
 PARKES (Samuel) chemist, 1759-1825
 Chemical Catechism, 1800
 Chemical Essays (Arts and Manufactures), 1823
 PARKES (William) 17th century
 Curtain-drawer of the World (The) showing how Vice in a Riche Embroidered Gowne of Velvet rides Horsebacke, and Vertue in Thrid bare Cloake goes Afoote, 1612
 PARKHURST (John) lexicographer, born at Catesby, in Northamptonshire 1728-1797
 Divinity and Preexistence of Christ Demonstrated 1787
 Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, 1769
 Hebrew and English Lexicon, 1762
 PARKINSON (Anthony) 1668-1728
 Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica (i.e. the Grey Friars) 1726 (Well digested)
 Legend of the Foundation of St Begas Abbey, 1826
 PARKINSON (James), *—*
 Introduction to the Study of Losses 1823
 Organic Remains of a Former World, 1804
 PARKINSON (John) herbalist, London, 1567-1641
 Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris, 1629
 Theatrum Botanicum, 1640 (A work of merit)
 PARKINSON (Joseph Charles), Loudon, 1833-
 Government Examinations, 1860
 Shakespeare a Freeman
 Under Government (a guide to the Civil Service), 1859
 PARKINSON, D D (Richard), poet, born in Lancashire, 1793-1858
 Old Church Clock (The), 1844
 Poems 1845
 PARKINSON (Thomas), mathematician born at Kirlbam, in Lancashire, 1745-1830
 System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, 1789
 PARKMAN (Francis), born at Boston, U.S., 1823-
 California and Oregon Mail (The), 1849
 Discovery of the Great West (The) 1869
 France and England in America, 1865-67
 Frontenac, 1878
 History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, 1851
 Old Régime in Canada (The), 1874
 Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life, 1852
 Vassal Morton (a novel) 1856
 PARVELL, D D (Thomas), poet, born at Dublin, 1679-1717
 Battle of the Frogs and Mice (in three books, mock heroic), 1700
 Fairy Tale (A) Edwin and Sir Topaz (in the ancient English style) 1793
 Hermit (The), a story, in verse, from the Talmud, 1710
 Life of Zolus
 Night-Piece on Death (Goldsmith preferred this poem to Gray's *Elegy*)
 (His Life, by Goldsmith, 1770)
 PARR, LL D (Rev Samuel), born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex, 1747-1825
 Aphorisms etc posthumous 1826
 Characters of Charles James Fox, 1809
 Letter from Irenopolis etc, 1792
 Prefatio ad Bellendum de Statu Prisel Orbis, 1788
 (His Life by William Field, 1828, John Johnstone, M.D., 1828)
 PARROR (Henry), epigrammatist, about 1578-1633
 Cures for the Itch (epigrams epitaphs, etc.) (160) Epigrams, 1608
 Laquer Ridiculosi or Springes for Woodcocks, (in two books), 1613
 Mastive (The), or the Young Welp of the Old Dogge (epigrams and satires) 1613
 More the Merrier (The) epigrams, 1608
 Mous-Frap (The) epigrams 1608
 PARRY (Sir William Edward) arctic voyager, born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1790-1855
 Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, 1821, Journal of a Second Voyage 1824, of a Third, 1826
 Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole 1827
 (His Life by E. Parry, D.D., 1857)
 PARSONS, M D (James), antiquary, born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, 1705-1770
 Remains of Japhet, 1767 (European languages)
 PARSONS (Robert), Jesuit, born in Somersetshire, 1546-1610
 Christian Directory, 1683-91
 Christian Exercise (The Book of), 1694
 Conference about the Next Succession to the Crown of England, 1594 (Showing it to be the Spanish Infanta, and not James Stuart)
 Decachordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions, 1600
 De Persecutione Anglicana Libellus, 1592
 Liturgy of the Mass (The), 1620

- Memorial of the Reformation 1596
 Response to ad Elizabethæ Lilectum, 1592
 (Showing that the pope can dethrone monarchs)
 Three Conversions of England (The) 1603-4
 Whiv Catholiques refuse to goe to Church, 1580
 (His Life, by Thomas James, 1612)
PARSONS L. D. (Theophilus) *writer on law*
 born at Newburyport, U.S., 1797-
 Deus Homo, 1869
 Elements of Mercantile Law, 1856
 Infinite (The) and the Finite 1872
 Laws of Business (The) 1857
 Laws of Partnership (The) 1867
 Legal Text book for Business Men (The), 1869
 Memoir of Chief Justice Parsons 1859
 Rights of a Citizen of the United States, 1875
 Treatise on Marine Insurance, 1868
 Treatise on the Law of Contracts, 1853
 Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes 1863
PASIER (General Sir Charles William) *military engineer* 1781-1814
 Course of Elementary Fortification 1822
 Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire, 1809
 Natural Water Cements of England (The) 1830
 Rules for conducting a Siege, 1813
 Universal Telegraphs for Day and Night Signals, 1823
PARSONS (Daniel) *lieut.-colonel* 18th century
 British Itinerary 1785
 Roads of England and Wales etc 1771
 Topographical Description of the Island of Grenada, 1780
PATMORE (Coventry Kearsay Dighton) *poet*, born at Woodford in Essex 1823-
 Angel of the House (The) in four parts 1855
 part I the Betrothal, 1854 part II the sponsal 1856, part III faithful for I ver 1860, part IV the Victories of Love 1862
 Garland of Poems for Children (A), 1862
 Memoir of Barry Cornwall, 1878
 Poems, 1844
 Jamerton Church Tower, and other Poems, 1853
 Unknown Eros (The) 1877
PATON R. A. (Sir Joseph Noel), born at Dunfermline, in Scotland, 1823-
 The Ancient Mariner (Illustrations) 1863,
 Caliban Histing to the Music, 1863, Christ and Mary at the Sepulchre 1873
 Christ bearing the Cross 1847, Christ the Good Shepherd, 1876
 Dante meditating the Epistle of Francesca, 1852
 The Dead Lady, 1854,
 The Dowry Dens of Yarrow (six pictures) 1860,
 Faith and Reason 1871,
 A Lurly Raid 1869
 Homo from the Crimea 1856,
 In Memoriam, 1858,
 Luther at Erfurt, 1861,
 The Min of Sorrows 1875,
 Mors Janna Vitæ 1866,
 The Much Rake, 1877
 Oskold and the Life Maiden 1873,
 The Pursuit of Pleasure 1855 (his great picture),
 Quarrel of Oberon and Titania 1849 (in the Scottish National Gallery),
 Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania 1847 (in the Scottish National Gallery),
 Satan watching the Sleep of Christ 1874
 The Spirit of Religion (a prize cartoon) 1845
 The Spirit of Twilight, 1876
 Poems by a Painter, 1861
 Spindrift 1867
PATRICK (St.), primate of Ireland, 372-493
 S. Patrick's adscripts Opuscula, printed 1656 (Confession's Letter to Corotli etc)
 (His Life, by B. B. 1625, Juan Perez de Montalvan 1627, Probus, Jocelin, translated into English by E. L. Swift, 1809, J. H. Todd 1863)
PATRICK (Symon), bishop of Clichester, then of Fly 1626-1706
 Aqua Genitalia, 1659 (On baptism)
 Commentary upon the Old and New Testament, 1809 (With Leath, Arnald, and Whitby)
 Divine Arithmetic (Psalm xc 12) 1619
 Friendly Debate between a Conformist and Nonconformist, 1669
 Glorious Epiphany (The) 1673
 Heart's Ease (The), 1671
 Jewish Hypocrisy, 1660
 Life of Dr. Walter Raleigh 1679
 Mens's Mystica (The Lord's Fable) 1660
 Parable of the Pilgrim 1665
 Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes and Canticles 1729, Job, 1679, Proverbs, 1633, Psalms, 1680
 Pillars and Ground of Truth (The), 1637
 Search the Scriptures, 1695
 Treatise on Repentance and Fasting, 1686
 Virgin Mary misrepresented by the Poman Catholics 1688
 Witness of Christianity, 1675-77
 (His Life by himself 1839)
PATRISON (Robert), *zoologist* 1802-1872
 First Steps to Zoology 1849
 Introduction to Zoology, 1846-48
 Natural History as a Branch of Education, 1817
 On the Insects mentioned by Shakespeare, 1842
PATRISON (Robert Hogarth), born in Edinburgh 1821-
 Economy of Capital (The) 1864
 Essays in History and Art, 1861
 New Revolution (The) 1860 (Napoleon III, Science of Finance (The) 1867
 State (The) the Poor, and the Country 1870
PATRISON (Rev. Mark), born at Hornby in Yorkshire 1813-
 Isaac Casaubon, 1875
 Suggestions on Academical Organization 1868
 Tendencies of Religious Thought in England 1860
PAULDING (James Kirke) *humorist* etc, born at Pleasant Valley, U.S., 1779-1860
 Book of St. Nicholas (The) 1830
 Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan (The) 1816
 Dutchman's Fireside (The) a novel 1831
 John Bull in America (a satire in prose), 1821
 Königsmarck (a novel) 1825
 Lay of the Scottish Ciddle (a parody) 1813
 Letters from the South by a Northerner, 1817
 Life of Washington 1835
 Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham 1826
 New Pilgrim's Progress (The) 1829
 Old Continental (The), a novel, 1846
 Puritan (The) and her Daughter, 1819

Salmagundi (a new series) 1819
 Sketch of Old England by a New Englander, 1822
 Slavery in the United States, 1836
 Tales of a Good Woman 1829
 United States (The) and England, 1814
 Westward Ho! (a novel), 1832
 (His Life, by his son, 1867)
PAYN (James), *novelist* born at Rodney Lodge, Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire 1830—
 At Her Mercy
 Best of Husbands (The)
 Bentinck's Tutor
 By Proxy, 1878
 Carlyon's Year
 Cecilia's Trust
 Clyffards of Clyffe (The)
 Confidential Agent (A) 1880
 Conny Family (A) 1869
 Fallen Fortunes
 Family Scapegrace (The), 1861
 For Cash Only 1892
 Foster Brothers (The)
 Found Dead
 From Folly, 1881
 Grape from a Thorn (A) 1831
 Gwendoline's Harvest
 Halves
 High Spirits, 1879
 Humorous Stories
 Less Black than we're Painted, 1878
 Like Father, Like Son, 1870
 Lost Sir Massingberd, 1864
 Marine Residence (A)
 Married Beneath Him
 Milk Abbey
 Murphy's Master
 Not Wooded, but Won
 Perfect Treasure (A) 1869
 Some Private Views 1882
 Two Hundred Pounds Rev and
 Under One Roof 1879
 Walter's Word
 What He Cost Her 1877
 Woman's Vengeance (A)
PAYNE (John), *poet*, *
 Intaglios, 1871
 Lantrec, 1878
 Life and Death 1872
 Masque of Shadows (The), 1870
 Songs, 1872
PEACHAM (Henry) London 1576-1650
 April Shower (An) for Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, 1624
 Art of Living in London, 1612
 Commons Complaint (The) 1611
 Compleat Gentlemen (The), 1622
 Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse, 1611
 Duty of Subjects (The), 1639
 Epigrams and Satyrs 1600
 Gentleman's Exercise (The) 1634
 Graphice, etc., 1606
 History of the Five Wise Philosophers 1672
 Merry Discourses between Men and Faunus, 1639
 Minerva Britannia, 1612
 Paradox in Praise of a Duncie, 1612
 Period of Mourning (for prince Henry), in six visions 1613
 Prince Henry revived (a poem), 1615

Thalla's Banquet, 1620
 Truth of our Times revealed (The) 1638
 Valley of Varietie (The) 1638
 Worth of a Penny (The) 1664
PEACOCK, D D (George) *mathematician* *—1858
 Algebra (arithmetical and symbolical), 1842-1845
 Trigonometry, 1839
PEACOCK (Edward), born at Hemsworth, in Lincolnshire 1831—
 Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, in Lincolnshire, 1877
 John Markenfield, 1874
 Mabel Horn, 1872
 Ralf Skislaugh, 1870
PEACOCK (Thomas Love) *novelist and poet* born at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, 1785-1866
Novels
 Crotchet Castle 1831
 Gryll Grange 1860
 Haddon Hall 1815
 Maid Marian 1822
 Melincourt, 1817
 Misfortunes of Elphin 1829
 Nightmare Abbey, 1815
Poems
 Genius of the Thames, part I 1810 part II 1812
 Palmyra (in 25 stanzas) 1806
 Rhododaphne, or the Thessalian Spell 1818
 (His Life, by Edith Nicolls, his granddaughter 1875)
PEARCE (Zachary), bishop of Rochester, born in London 1690-1774
 Commentary on the Four Evangelists, etc 1777
 (His Life by Derby, with additions by Dr Johnson 1777)
PEARSON, D D (Edward), 1760-1811
 Twelve Lectures on the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church 1811
 (His Memoir by T Green, 1819)
PEARSON D D (John), bishop of Chester, born at Soorog in Norfolk, 1612-1696
 Annales Cyprianici, 1682
 Annales Pauli 1685
 Exposition of the Creed, 1659 (A standard work)
 Golden Remains of John Hales of Eton 1659
 Vindiciæ Epistolæ S. Ignatii, 1672 (To prove its genuineness)
Posthumous Orations, Conclones, Determinationes Theologicæ etc, 1688
 (His Memoirs, by L Churton 1842)
PECK (Rev Francis), *antiquary*, born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, 1692-1743
 Academia Tertia Anglicana, 1727
 Antiquarian Annals of Stamford 1727
 Catalogue of all the Discourses for and against Popery in the Reign of James II, 1735
 Considerata Curiosa, 1732-35
 Memoirs of Cromwell, 1740 of Milton 1740
 Monasticon Anglicanum, still in the British Museum in MS
 (His Life, by Evans)
PECKHAM (John), archbishop of Canterbury *mathematician* born in Sussex 1240-1292
 De Summa Trinitate et Fide Catholica posthumous 1510
 Perspectiva Communis, posthumous 1504

- PECOCK (Reginald), bishop of Chichester, 1390–1460
 Donet (a dialogue on the chief truths of Christianity), 1440
 Repressor of Overmuch Blaming of the Clergy (The), 1449
 (His Life by Lewis, by James Gardner, in Nos 6 and 7 of *The Fortnightly Review*, and by Morley, vol II part I *English Writers*)
- PELLE (George) dramatist, 1546–1597
 Chronicle of Edward I, etc, 1593
 Descensus Astræe, 1591
 Device of the Pageant, Oct 20, 1585
 Eclogue Gratulatorie (An), 1589
 Farewell (A), 1589
 Honour of the Garter (The), a poem, 1593
 Hunting of Cupid (a pastoral), 1591
 Merrie Conceited Jestes posthumous 1627 (A lampoon on himself)
 Polyhymnia, 1590
 * * For his six dramas, see *ARTFIDIC III* (His Life, by Dyce, 1828)
- PEGGE, LL D (Samuel), antiquary, born at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire 1704–1796
 Annales Flædo Trickingham, etc, 1789
 Anonymiana, 1809
 Coins fabricated by the Archbishops of Canterbury 1772
 Coins of Conobelin, 1766
 Croyland Boundary Stone, 1776
 Dissertation on Anglo Saxon Remains of Coins, 1756
 History of Beauchief Abbey, Derbysbire 1801
 History of Boissover and Peak Castles, 1795
 History of Ecclesball Castle, Staffordsbire, 1784
 Life of Robert Grosseteste, 1793
 Memoirs of Roger de Weseham 1761
- PEGGE (Samuel) son of Dr S Pegge, 1731–1800
 Anecdotes of the English Language, 1813
 Curialia, 1782, Curialia Miscellanea 1818
 Supplement to Grose's *Glossary*, 1814
- PENNERRO, M D (Henry), mathematician, London, 1694–1771
 View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, 1728
 * * He assisted Newton in preparing the new edition of *Principia*
- PENBROKE (Mary Herbert, countess of) sister of sir Phillip Sidney, 1556–1631 (She married 1675)
 Antony (a tragedy)
 Elegy on Sir Phillip Sidney
 Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astræe
 N B—To this lady Sidney's *Arcadia* is dedicated, and on this lady the famous epitaph was written by W Browne 1645—
 Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,—
 Death, ere thou hast killed another,
 Fair, and good, and learned as she,
 Time shall throw his dart at thee
 (Often ascribed to Ben Jonson)
- PENNA (Granville), * *
 Bioscope on the Dial of Life, 1814
 Christian Survey of the Periods of the World, etc, 1814
 Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Metastical Geologies, 1822 (To show their agreement)
 Ezekiel's 'Gozne' 1814
 Memoirs of Admiral Sir William Penn, 1833
- PENN (William), founder of Pennsylvania, born in London, 1644–1718
 Account of the People called Quakers, 1691
 Account of the Provinces of Pennsylvania, 1681
 Account of his Travels, 1677
 Christian (The) a Quaker, and the Quaker a Christian, 1674
 Journal
 Labels no Proofs (a broadside) 1674
 Light shining out of Darkness, 1699
 Naked Truth needs no Shift (a broadside), 1674
 No Cross, no Crown, 1669
 (His Life, by Marsillac, 1791, T Clark son, 1813, W H Dixon, 1851, S Janney, U S)
- PENGELLY (William), geologist, born in Cornwall 1812—
 Ignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, in Devonshire, 1863
- PENANT, LL D (Thomas), naturalist, born at Downing in Wales, 1726–1798
 Account of London, 1790
 Arctic Zoology, 1784–87
 British Zoology, 1766
 Genera of Birds, 1773
 History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell, 1796
 History of Quadrupeds 1781 (The Synopsis enlarged)
 Indian Zoology, 1769
 Journey from Chester to London, 1732 London to Dover, etc, 1801
 Journey to Snowdon 1778–81
 Literary Life, 1793 (His autobiography)
 Of the Patagonians 1788
 Some Account of London, 1790
 Synopsis of Quadrupeds, 1771
 Tour from Downing to Alston Moor 1801, from Alston Moor to Harrogate, etc, 1804
 Tour in Scotland, 1771
 Tours in Scotland, 1776
 Tours in Wales, 1773
- PENNYLL (Henry Cholmondely) poet, 1836—
 Angler-Naturalist (The) 1864
 Book of the Pike (The), 1866
 Crescent (The), poetry, 1866
 Fishing Gossip, 1867
 Modern Babylon (poetry), 1873
 Modern Practical Angler, 1873
 Muses of Mayfair (poetry) 1874
 Puck on Pegasus (poetry) 1861
- PENNYCUIK, M D (Alexander) Scotland poet, 1652–1722
 Blue Blanket (The), a tract, 1722
 Myths Muses' Banquet (The), poems 1731
 Caledonia Triumphant (a poem), 1699
 Poems 1762
 Streams from Helicon (poems), 1720
- PERPES (Samuel), born at Brampton, in Huntingdonshire, 1632–1703
 Diary, in shorthand, deciphered by the Rev John Smith, and published 1825
 Memoirs of the Royal Navy, 1688
 (His Life, by Smith, 1840, H B Wheatley, 1881)
- PERCIVAL, M D (James Gates) poet, etc, born in Connecticut, U S, 1795–1856
 Clio (prose and verse), 1822–27
 Poems 1820
 Report on the Geology of Connecticut, 1842

- Zamer 1815
 (III) Life by Ward 1859)
 PERCYAL, M D (Thomas), born at Warrington,
 in Lancashire, 1740-1801
 Essay Medical and Experimental, 1767-73
 Medical Notices 1803 (His best work.)
 PERCYALL (William) *Hippopathologist*, &c.
 Anatomy of the Horse 1736
 Hippopathology, 1834
 Lectures on Horses, their Form and Action
 1809
 Lectures on the Veterinary Art 1823-26
 PERCY, M D (John), *zoologist*, born at Not-
 tingham 1817-
 Metallurgy or the Art of Extracting Metals
 from their Ores, 1861
 Metallurgy of Gold Silver, and Lead 1869
 Metallurgy of Lead & Diversification, and Cu-
 pellation 1871
 PERCY, D D (Thomas), bishop of Down, born at
 Brighthelm in Shropshire, 1728-1811
 Essay on the Origin of the English Stage
 1793.
 Hermit of Warleworth 1771
 Key to the New Testament, 1779
 Reliques of Ancient English Poetry 1765
 (His chief work.)
 Translations:
 Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, 1767
 Malles Northern Antiquities, 1760
 Song of Solomon, 1764
 PERCY ANDERSON, compiled by Thomas Ryer-
 ler of Mount Inver in Scotland under
 the pseudonyms of "St. Olaf" and "Reuben
 Percy," brothers of the Benedictine Monks
 of Mount Bangor, 1728-23 The tale
 was enormous.
 PERCY, R A (John), Edinburgh 1839-
 The Armourer 1852 Acres for Whitecraft
 1856, Before his Poets 1841 Before the
 Battle, 1850, Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey
 1852; The Doctor 1857, A Drumhead
 Court-Martial, 1855, The Day of Grace,
 1853 The Gambler's Victim 1869; George
 Fox refusing to take the Oath 1864 The
 Gipsy Oak 1872, Hal of the Winds
 Smithy, 1875; Her Grace 1881, His Grace,
 1880, Hot Hot Hot 1874 The Hour,
 1878, Hunted Down, 1877, Jacobites 1875,
 Juliet and Friar Lawrence, 1874, A knight
 of the 17th Century, 1877; The Laird 1878,
 Midnight Watch, 1875, Pix Volsung,
 1875, The Soldier, 1871, Rob Roy, 1878,
 A Sally, 1870 Sanctuary, 1873, Silvius
 and Phoebe 1872 A State Secret, 1874,
 A Step 1875, A Sword and Dagger Fight,
 1877; Terms to the Deceased, 1872; The
 Threat, 1876; 'Tis Blythe May day 1870,
 The Favourite 1864, Touchstone and Au-
 ley, 1870; Treason 1867; The Trio, 1863,
 Trout Fishing in the Highlands 1891,
 Truce with a Highland Smuggler, 1868;
 Weary with Present Care and Memory Sad,
 1868, What do we lack, Madam? 1861
 PERCYNEW (Thomas Joseph), archaeologist,
 London, 1791-1865
 Bibliotheca Saxo-Norwica, 1827-32 (Admirable)
 Chronicles of the Temes 1847
 History of Egyptian Mummies, 1834
 Medical Portrait Gallery, 1840
 Memoirs of Dr Lettream, 1817

- Memoirs of Lord Nelson 1849
 Superstitions connected with Medicine and
 Surgery, 1844
 PERRY (Sir William) *economist*, born at Rom-
 sey, in Hampshire 1623-1697
 Colloquium Davidis cum Anima sua, 1679
 Hibernia Delincentia, etc., 1685
 Political Anatomy of Ireland, 1691
 Political Arithmetic, 1682-90 (His chief
 work.)
 Political Survey of Ireland posthumous 1719
 Treatise on Taxes and Contributions, 1662
 PERRY (William) 1636-1707
 Ancient Right of the Commons of England
 1690
 The Parliamentarium 1739
 Miscellaneous Parliamentaria, 1691
 PERRY (John Lewis), born in Virginia U S
 1824-
 Adventures of my Grandfather, 1867
 Memoirs of W M Pulton 1870
 Over the Alleghenies etc 1869
 Statistical View of Illinois, 1854
 PHILLIPS (Ambrose) the Welsh poet, nicknamed
 "Vainbrambly" Phillips, born in Leices-
 tershire 1671-1749
 Briton (The) a tragedy, 1722
 Distressed Mother (The) a tragedy, 1712
 Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (a tragedy)
 1722
 Life of John Williams, Archbishop of York,
 1700
 Pastorals (six in number), 1708 (Called by
 "Pickell" the finest in the language.)
 Persian Tales, 1709
 Poems 1748
 Poetical Letter from Copenhagen (A) 1709
 (His life by Dr Johnson.)
 PHILLIPS (John) the *Wry poet*, born in Oxford-
 shire 1676-1704
 Blenheim 1705
 Cyder (in two books), 1709
 Splendid Soling (The), a parody on the style
 of Milton 1703
 (His life by S well 1709.)
 PHILLIPS (John George), *historian*, etc.,
 1809-1865
 History of England during the Reign of
 George III, 1863
 History of the Law of Evidence, 1850
 Introduction to the Study of the Roman Law
 1848
 Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence, 1850
 PHILLIPS R A (John) of Aberdeen 1817-1867
 The Paros (bought by queen Victoria), 1855,
 The House of Commons (containing above
 30 portraits) 1863 A Letter Writer of
 Seville (bought by queen Victoria), 1854
 Life among the Gipsies at Seville, 1853
 Marriage of the Princess Royal, 1860
 Spanish Contrabandistas (bought by prince
 Albert), 1858
 PHILLIPS (Charles) *poet* 1799-1859
 Conjunctions of Iria (The) 1814
 Garland for the Grave of Sheridan, 1816
 Historical Character of Napoleon, 1817
 Lament of the Emerald Isle (The), a poem
 1812
 Loves of Celestine and St Aubert (The), a
 romance, 1811
 Recollections of Curran, etc., 1818

PHILLIPS (Edward), 1630-1680
 Coronation Ode 1685 (James II)
 Enchiridion, 1684
 Life of Milton, 1694
 Mysteries of Love and Eloquence (The), 1658
 New World of Words (A), 1720
 Speculum Linguae Latinae, 1684
 Theatrum Poetarum, 1675
 (His Life, by W Godwin, 1815)

PHILLIPS (John), *geologist*, 1800-1874
 Geology (In the Cabinet Cyclopaedia), 1837
 Geological Map of the British Isles
 Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire
 Map of the Strata of England and Wales
 Rivers, Mountains, and Sea coast of Yorkshire, 1855

Three Years Observations on Rain
 PHILLIPS (Sir Richard) pseudonyms James Adair, Rev S Barrow, Rev D Blair, Rev C C Clarke, Rev J Goldsmith, M Pelham, etc. It is scandalous for a publisher to palm off his books under such false names expressly intended to deceive the public, and to trade on the reputation of another's name 1768-1840

Million of Facts, 1832
 Morning's Walk from London to Kew (A), 1817
 Practices of Anonymous Critics (The), 1806
 Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena, 1821, 1824

(Why and Because, and First Catechism, as Rev David Blair, Readings in Science, as Rev C C Clark, editions of Goldsmith's *Historia*, as Rev J Goldsmith, etc)

PHILLIPS, LL D (Samuel), *journalist*, 1815-1854

Caleb Stinkely (a novel) 1843
 Eminent Men and Popular Books, 1852-54
 We are all Low People here (In *Blackwood's Magazine*)

PHILLIPS, R A (Thomas), born at Dudley, 1770-1845

Lectures on Painting Its History and Principles, 1833

PHILLIPS (William), *geologist*, London, 1773-1828

Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy, 1816 (Excellent)
 Outline of the Geology of England and Wales 1818

PHILLIPPS, D D (Henry), bishop of Exeter, born at Bridgewater, 1778-1869

Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Gorham Case 1850

Letters to Mr Canning on the Roman Catholic Claims, 1827

Letters to Charles Butler, 1825 26

PICKEN (Andrew), *novelist*, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1788-1833

Black Watch (The) 1833

Club Book (The), 1831

Donline's Legacy, 1830

Tales and Sketches of West Scotland, 1828

Fractarian (The) 1829

Traditionary Stories of Old Families, 1833

Travels and Researches of Eminent English Missionaries, 1830

Waltham 1832

PICKER (Andrew Belfrage), *poet*, Scotland, 1892-1819

Bedonins (The), and other Poems, 1828

Lights and Shadows of a Sailor's Life

Plague Ship (The)

PICKERSON, R A (Frederick Richard) *historical painter*, London, 1820-

Burial of Harold, 1847 (In the House of Lords), Combat between Hercules and Achelous, 1840, Death of King Lear (a prize cartoon), 1843, Florimel in the Col

tage of the Witch (In the national collection at the South Kensington Museum)

Love's Labour Lost, Samson betrayed

PINDAR (Peter) See Wolcott

PICKERTON (John) *antiquary*, etc, born at Edinburgh, 1758-1826

Ancient Scottish Poems, 1786 (Valuable)

Antiquities of Western Scotland, 1793

Essay on Medals, 1782

Enquiry into the History of Scotland before Malcolm III, 1789

General Collection of Voyages and Travels 1808-14

History of Scotland (House of Stuart) 1797

Iconographia Scotica, 1795-97

Letters on Literature, 1785

Medallie History of England, 1790

Modern Geography, 1802-7

Ode to Craigmillar Castle, 1776

Origin and Progress of the Scythians and Goths, 1787

Petrology (a treatise on rocks) 1811

Rimes 1782

Scottish Gallery, 1799

Scottish Poems 1792

Scottish Fragle Ballads, 1781

select Scottish Ballads, 1783

Vita Antiquae Sanctorum, etc, 1789

Walpolliana, 1799

PIOZZY (Mrs), maiden name Hester Lynch Salusbury (her first husband was Mr Fbrale), born at Bodvel, in Wales, 1839-1821

Anecdotes of Dr S Johnson, 1786

British Synonymy, 1794

Letters to and from Dr S Johnson, 1788

Observations, etc, on a journey through

France, Italy, and Germany, 1789

Retrospection of the Most Striking Events, Characters, etc, of the Last Eighteen Hundred Years, etc, 1801

(Her Autobiography, published by Hay ward, 1861)

PITMAN (Isaac) *phonographer*, born at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, 1813

Phonography, or Writing of Sound, 1840

Stenographic Sound hand, 1837

PITT (Christopher) *poet*, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1699-1748

Poems, 1727

Translations into verse of Virgil's *Aeneid* 1740

(Dr Johnson says, "Pitt's *Aeneid* pleases the critics, but Dryden's the people, 'Pitt's is quoted, but Dryden's read' Dryden's name has made his *Virgil* pass muster, with an inferior name it could not possibly have survived)

PLANCHÉ (James Robinson), *dramatist and costumier*, London, 1798-1880

Babil and Bijou (a song) 1872

Brigand (The), 1829 (This play & retains the song of "Gentle Ziteila")

- Conqueror and his Companions (The), 1874
 Continental Gleaming, 1876
 Costumes for Shakespeare's *Fury John*, 1823-1825
 Costumes for Shakespeare's *Richard III*, 1830
 Cyclopaedia of Costume, 1875-79
 Danube (The), from Ulm to Vienna, 1836, the same as Descent of the Danube, 1829
 History of British Costume, 1831, 1847
 Introduction to Heraldry, 1866
 King Antiochus (A Fairy Tale), 1853
 Lays and Legends of the Rhine, 1827, music by Bishop
 Maid Marian (an opera), 1822, music by Bishop
 Oeron (the libretto), 1828, music by Weber
 Popular Fairy Tales, 1857
 Pursuivant at Arms, etc., 1822
 Recollections and Reflections (an autobiography), 1872
 Vocal Records, 1828
 * For his plays, see ALFRED III
PLAYFAIR (John), mathematician, born at Berwick, Scotland, 1743-1819
 Elements of Geometry, 1794
 Illustrations of the Newtonian Theory of the Earth, 1802
 Outlines of Natural Philosophy, 1812-16 (His Memoirs by F. Jeffrey and J. G. Playfair, 1822)
PLAYFAIR I. L. D. (Lyon), born at Meerut, in Bengal, 1819-
 Ideal of Man in Relation to Useful Work, 1865
 Primary and Technical Education, 1870
PLAYFAIR (William), 1757-1827
 British Family Antiquities, 1809-11
 Commercial and Political Atlas, 1806
 History of Jacobinism, 1795
 Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations, 1799
PLOR I. L. D. (Robert), naturalist and antiquary, born in Kent, 1641-1695
 Natural History of Oxfordshire, 1677 (Good)
 Natural History of Staffordshire, 1676
PLOR (Edmund), jurist, born in Staffordshire, 1517-1564
 Ippia, 1571 (Much esteemed)
PLOR (Pierce) before 1350
 Prayer and Compliments of the Plowman unto Christ, about 1300
Vita Willielmi de Lezard Houman (a religious allegorical satire generally attributed to Robert Langland and supposed to have been written in the first quarter of the 14th century), printed by P. Cowley, 1550
 The Appendix to the Vision is called 'Pierce the Plowman's Creed,' and was published by P. Wolfe, 1553
PLOR (Leonard), botanist, 1612-1710
 Almagestum Botanicum, 1626
 Photographia, 1691-96
PLOR (Edward Hayes), poet, etc., 1821-
 Bible Educator (The), edited 1873
 Biblical Studies, 1870
 Book of Proverbs, 1861
 Sermons of Scripture, 1867
 Calling of a Medical Student (The), 1849
 Calmness in Times of Trouble, 1868
 Christ and Christendom (a Boyle Lecture), 1867
 Confession and Absolution, 1874
 Dangers Past and Present, 1861
 Dialogue, etc. (The), 1866
 Delays and Difficulties in the Churches Work, 1862
 Education of the Clergy, 1862
 Epistle of St. James (The), 1876
 Epistles of St. Peter and of St. Jude, 1876
 Epistles to the Seven Churches, 1877
 Gospels (The First Three), 1878
 Infidelity refuted, 1876
 King's College Sermons, 1879
 Lament and other Poems, 1861
 Master and Scholar with other Poems, 1865
 Mission of the Comforter, 1871
 Movement of Religious Thought, 1879
 Our Life in Heaven, 1866
 Perceptions to Home, 1877
 The Spirit, Aspects of Providence, etc., 1876
 Sermons at King's College, 1879
 Spirits in Prison, 1871
 St. Paul in Asia Minor, etc., 1877
 Study of Theology, etc., 1853
 Theology and Life (sermons), 1866
 Tragedies of Aeschylus translated, 1870, Sophocles, 1866
 Twilight Hours, 1864
 Victory of Faith, 1874
 Who is Sufficient? 1878
POCOCKE, D. D. (Isaac), orientalist, born at Oxford, 1601-1671
 Commentary on Micah, etc., 1677
 Porta Moysi, 1655
 Specimen Historiae Arabum, 1650
 Translation of Abul Pharusi into Latin, 1663, translation of Grotius's *De Veritate Axiomatica Christiana* into Arabic, 1660 (His life by Leonard Twells, 1740)
POCOCKE I. L. D. (Richard), bishop of Meath, traveller in the East, born at Southampton, in Hampshire, 1701-1765
 Observations on Egypt, 1743
 Observations on Palestine, etc., 1745
POLP (Edgar Allen), poet and novelist, born at Baltimore, U.S., 1811-1849
 Al Anariff and Minor Poems, 1829
 Bella (The), a poetical world painting, 1831
 Conchologist's First Book (The), 1840
 Lureka (a prose poem on the cosmogony), 1848
 Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym, 1839
 Poems, 1831
 Raven (The), and other Poems, 1831
 Tales, 1845
 Tales of the Grotesque, etc., 1810
 Tamerlane and some Minor Poems, 1829
 Two volumes of Tales, posthumous, 1850
POLP (Reginald), cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, born at Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, 1600-1658
 De Concilio Liber, posthumous, 1662
 Pro Ecclesiastica Unitate Defensioe libellus, 1536 (Called by Wythera "seditious and blasphemous." It certainly gave great alarm to the King [Henry VIII], and Iole promised not to publish it)
 Reformatio Anglie, 1556
 (His life, "ex officina Guerrel fratrum, 1563, another, "London, J. Adamson," 1699)

- POLLOK (Robert), *poet*, Scotland, 1799–1827
 Course of Time (The) an epio poem in 10 books, about 1820 eighth edition, 1828
 (His Life, by his brother, 1843, Hannay, 1863, J. H. Ingram, with Works, 1874–75)
- POLWHELE (Rev Richard), *antiquary* Cornwall, 1760–1838
 Cornish English Vocabulary of Local Names, 1836
 History of Cornwall, 1803
 History of Devonshire, 1793–1806
 Poems, 1794, 1796, 1806, 1810
 Traditions and Recollections, 1826
- POMFRET (Rev John), *poet*, born at Luton, in Bedfordshire, 1667–1703
 Choice (The), a didactic poem, 1699
 Dies Novissima, posthumous 1704
 Reason, 1700
 (Life by Dr Johnson, who says “no poem has been more read than Pomfret’s Choice”)
- POPE (John) *astronomer royal*, 1767–1836
 Astronomical Observations from 1811 to 1835, continued by G. B. Airy
 Catalogue of the Stars, 1833
- POPE (Rev Robert), pastor in the Kirk of Scotland, 16th century
 Against Sacrilege, 1699
 De Sabbaticorum Annorum periodis Chronologica a Mundi Exordio Digestio, 1619
 De Unione Britannicæ etc., 1604
 On the Right Reckoning of the Ages of the World, 1619 (He says the year 1600 is A. M. 6548)
- POOLF (Rev George Ayliffe), 1809–
 History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England, 1848
 History of England from a Churchman’s Point of View, 1845
- POOLE (John) *dramatist*, 1786–1872
 Christmas Festivities, 1845
 Comic Miscellany 1845
 Comic Sketch book, 1835
 Hamlet travestied, 1811
 Little Pedlington, etc (a satire on humbug and all shams), 1839
 Oddities of London Life, 1838
 Patrician and Parvenu (The) a comedy, 1835
 Paul Pry (a comedy), 1825
 Phineas Quiddy, or Sheer Industry, 1842
- POOLE (Matthew), born at York, 1024–1679
 Annotations on Scripture, 1685
 Synopsis Criticorum Biblicorum, 1669–76 (160 Biblical critics His chief work)
- POOLF, R. A. (Paul Falconer), born at Bristol, 1810–
 Arlette discovered by Robert le Diable, 1848, The Belcaguered Moors, 1844, “By the Waters of Babylon,” etc, 1842, Edward III at the Siege of Calais (a prize painting) 1847, The Emigrant’s Departure, 1838, The Farewell, 1837, The Goths in Italy, 1852, Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain, 1840, Job and his Friends, 1850, Lighting the Beacon, 1864, Margaret at Her Wheel (from Faust), 1842, Solomon Eagle exhorting to Repentance, 1843, The Visitation of Sion Monastery, 1846, The Well (a scene at Naples), 1830
- PORF (Alexander) *poet*, London, 1688–1744.
 Bathos or the Art of Sinking, 1727
 Correspondence, 1735–36

- Dunciad (in four parts), 1726, published 1728, part iv 1742–43
 Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, 1717
 Eloisa to Abelard, 1717
 Epilogue to the Satires, 1738
 Epistle on Taste, 1731
 Epistle to Arbuthnot, 1735
 Essay on Criticism (in verse), 1711
 Essay on Man (in four poetical epistles), 1732–34
 Imitations of Horace, 1733, 1734, 1737
 Iiad translated into English verso book i–iv 1715, completed 1719, begun 1713
 Messiah (The) a sacred eclogue, 1712
 Miscellaneous Poems, 1709
 Moral Essays (in five poetical epistles), 1731–35
 New Dunciad (A) 1742–43 (Forming part iv of *The Dunciad*)
 Ode on St Cecilia’s Day, 1713
Odyssey translated into English verse, 1725, begun, 1721
 Pastorals (four in number), 1709
 Prologue to *Cato*, 1713
 Rape of the Lock (in five cantos), 1712
 Satires 1734
 Temple of Fame, 1712
 Treatise on the Bathos, 1727
 Three Hours after Marriage, 1717
 Windsor Forest, 1704, 1713
 (His Life, by W. Ayre, 1745, Owen Ruffhead, 1767, Bowles, 1807, Roscoe, 1821, R. Carruthers, Ward, 1869, W. Elwin, 1872, C. Clarke, 1873, Rossetti, 1873)
- POPHAM, D. D. (Edward) about 1740–1812
 Extracts from the Peotatouch compared with Passages from Greek and Latin Authors, 1802
 Illustrium Virorum Elogia, 1778
- PORDAGE (Samuel), *poet*, contemporary with Dryden
 Azaria and Hushai (a counter satire to Dryden’s *Abalom and Achitophel*)
 Ellana (a romance)
 Herod and Mariamne (a tragedy) 1673
 Mundorum Explicatio (a sacred poem), 1661
 Poems, 1660
 Siege of Babylon (The) a tragedy, 1678
- PONSON (Richard), *Greek critic*, born at East Ruston, Norfolk, 1759–1808
 Adversaria, posthumous 1812
Hecuba edited 1797
 Letters to Archbishop Travis, 1790
Medea edited, 1801
Orcstes edited 1798
Phænissa edited 1799
 Photii Græcum Lexicon, posthumous 1822
 Tracts, etc, posthumous 1815
 (His Life, by Rev S. Weston, 1808, Rev J. S. Watson, 1861)
- PORTER (Anna Maria), *poet and novelist*, born at Durham, 1781–1832
 Artless Tales, 1793
 Ballads, and other Poems, 1811
 Barony (a romance), 1830
 Don Sebastian, 1809
 Fast of St Magdalen (The), 1818
 Honor O Hara (a novel), 1826
 Hungarian Brothers (The), 1807 (Her chief novel)
 Knight of St John (The), 1821

- Lakes of Killarney (The), 1804
 Octavia (a novel), 1798
 Recluse of Norway (The) 1814
 Roche Blanche, 1822
 Sailor's Friendship (A), and a Soldier's Love, 1805
 Tales Round a Winter Hearth, 1826 (With her sister Jane)
 Village of Mariendort (The), 1821
 Walsh Colville 1819
 PORTER (Jane), novelist, born at Durham, 1776-1850
 Coming Out (a novel), 1823
 Duke Christian of Luneberg, 1824
 Field of the Forty Footsteps, 1828
 Pastor's Fireside (The), a novel, 1815
 Scottish Chiefs (The) a romance, 1810
 Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative, 1831
 Tales Round a Winter Hearth, 1826 (With her sister Anna Maria.)
 Thaddeus of Warsaw (a romance), 1803
 PORTER (Sir Robert Ker), historical painter, born at Durham, 1775-1842
 Battle of Agincourt, 1802.
 Battle of Alexandria, 1813
 Campaign in Russia (The) 1813
 Travels in Georgia, Persia, etc., 1821-22
 PORTER, D.D. (Beilby) bishop of London born at York, 1731-1808
 Death (a poem), 1759
 Evidences for the Truth of Revelation, 1800
 Lectures on St. Matthew, 1802
 Life of Archbishop Secker, 1797
 Sermons, 1783-94
 Temporal Benefits of Christianity, 1806
 Works, posthumous 1811
 (His Life, by a layman of Merton College, 1810 by P. Hodgson, D.D. 1811)
 PORT (Joseph), of Eton, in Buckinghamshire, 1709-1787
 History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, 1749-52
 PORTER (Humphrey Tristram) 18th century
 Cant and Flash Dictionary 1795
 PORTER, D.D. (John) archbishop of Canterbury, born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1674-1747
 Archaeologia Græca, 1697-98
 Discourse on Church Government, 1707
 Theological Works, posthumous 1763
 (His Life, by Anderson, Dunbar, dean Hook, in the *Archbishops of Canterbury*, 1861-75)
 PORTER (Rev Robert), 1721-1804
 Translated into English verse *Æschylus*, 1777,
Furipides, 1781-82, *Sophocles*, 1788
 PORTS (Thomas) about 1575-1630
 Discovery of Witches in Lancashire 1613
 (Containing the trial of 19 "witches")
 POPE (Charles), about 1660-1750
 Torments after Death, 1740
 Virgin in Eden (The) 1741
 Visions of Sir Heister Ryley (no date)
 POWELL (Rev Baden), natural philosopher, born at Stamford Hill, near London, 1796-1860
 Christianity without Judaism 1857
 Connection of Natural and Divine Truth, 1833
 Experimental and Mathematical Optics, 1833
 History of Natural Philosophy, 1842
 Order of Nature and Claims of Revelation, 1858

- Progress of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, 1834
 Revelation and Science, 1833
 Study and Evidences of Christianity, 1860
 Tradition Unveiled, 1839
 Unity of Worlds and of Nature, 1855
 View of the Undulatory Theory of Light, 1841
 POWELL (Gabriel), of Wales, 1575-1611
 De Antichristo et ejus Ecclesia, libri II, 1605
 Unlawfulness of Toleration
 POWELL (Robert), about 1590-1650
 Parallel between Alfred and Charles I., 1634
 POWELL (Thomas) Wales about 1573-1645
 Arte of Thriving 1635-36
 Love's Leprosie, 1598.
 Passionate Yet (The), 1601
 Tom of All Trades, 1631
 Welch Bayte to spare Provender, 1603
 Wheresoever you see mee Trust unto Yourselfe, 1623 (Against lending and borrowing)
 POWELL (W Byrd) physiologist, born in Kentucky, U.S., 1709-1866
 Natural History of Human Temperaments, 1856
 POWERS (Hiram) sculptor born at Woodstock, in Vermont, U.S., 1805-1873
 America (in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham), California, Eve, 1839 (his first great work), The Greek Slave, 1839 (exhibited in the Crystal Palace 1851), La Penserosa, Proserpine, The Young Fisherman 1841
 POWELL (Thomas) antiquary, born at Lincoln, 1722-1805
 Administration of the British Colonies, 1765
 Antiquarian Romance (An), 1795
 Antiquities of the "Provincia Romana" of Gaul, 1788
 Currents of the Atlantic (The) 1787
 Study of Antiquities (The) 1782
 POWELL (John), bishop of Winchester, 1514-1556
 Defence for the Marriage of Priests, 1549
 Political Power, 1556
 Right Use of the Lord's Supper, 1550
 POWELL, R.A. (Edward John), born in Paris, 1836-
 Atalanta's Race, 1876, The Catapult, 1868, The Festival, 1876, The Fortune-teller, 1877 The Golden Age, 1875, Helen, 1881, Israel in Egypt, 1867, More of More Hall and the Dragon, 1873, Persens and Andromeda, 1872, Rhodope, 1874, A Visit to Esculapius, 1880, Zenobia captive, 1873
 PRAED (Winthrop Mackworth), poet, London, 1802-1839
 Works, posthumous 1864
 (Life, by D. Coleridge, 1864)
 PRATT (The Ven John Henry), mathematician, 1809-1871
 Scripture and Science not at Variance, 1856
 Treatise on Attractions, etc., 1860
 PRATT (Samuel Jackson) poet and novelist, born at St Ives, in Cornwall, 1749-1814
 Apology for David Hume, 1777
 Cabinet of Poetry, 1808
 Emma Corbett (a novel), 1776
 Fair Circassian (a tragedy)
 Family Secrets (a novel) 1797
 Gleanings in England 1796
 * Gleanings through Wales, Holland, etc., 1795

- Landscapes in Verse
 Liberal Opinions (a novel), 1775
Pupils of Pleasure (a novel), 1779
Sympathy (a poem)
 Tears of Genius (a poem on Goldsmith), 1774
 Translations of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*, 1813
PRENDERGAST (John Patrick), born in Dublin, 1807—
 Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, 1865
PRESCOTT (William Hickling) *historian*, born at Salem, U.S., 1796—1859
 Biographical and Critical Essays 1843
 History of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1837
 History of Philip II., King of Spain, 1855—59
 History of the Conquest of Mexico, 1843
 History of the Conquest of Peru, 1847
 (His Life, by Ticknor 1863)
PRICE (David), *orientalist*, *—1835
 Essay towards the History of Arabia before the Birth of Mahomet, 1824
PRESTON (Thomas), *dramatist*, 1537—1598
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
PRESTWICH (Joseph) *geologist*, born at Clapham, near London 1812—
 Conditions under which the Drift Deposits were accumulated, 1865
 Geological Conditions affecting the Construction of a Tunnel between England and France, 1874
 Occurrence of Flint Implements 1865
 Past and Future of Geology (The), 1875
PRICE, D D (Richard) *dissenting minister*, born at Tynton in Wales, 1723—1791
 American Revolution (The), 1784
 Civil Liberty, 1776 (60,000 copies sold in a few months)
 Four Dissertations on Prayer, etc., 1766
 Free Discussion on Materialism, 1778
 Meeting after Death, etc., 1767
 Miraculous Evidences of Christianity, 1776
 Northampton Mortality Tables
 Principal Questions, etc., in Morals, 1758
 Treatise on Reversionary Payments, 1769
 (His Life by W. Morgan, 1815)
PRICE (Rev. Thomas), born at Builth, in Wales, 1787—1818
 Hanes Cymru, 1836—42
 Literary Remains, posthumous 1854—55
 (His Life by Jane Williams, 1854)
PRICE (Sir Uvedale), born at Foxley, in Herefordshire, 1747—1829
 Essay on the Modern Pronunciation of Greek and Latin, 1827
 Essay on the Picturesque, 1794
PRICE (William) *orientalist*, 1780—1830
 English Embassy to Persia, 1825
 Grammar of Hindustani, 1828
 Grammar of Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic, 1823
PRICE, RD, M D (James Cowles), *ethnologist*, born at Ross in Herefordshire, 1785—1848
 Analysis of Egyptian Mythology, 1819
 Diseases of the Nervous System 1822
 Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, 1831
 History of the Epidemic Fevers of 1817—1819 which prevailed in Bristol, 1820
 Natural History of Man, 1843
 On Different Forms of Insanity etc., 1842
 Researches into the Physical History of Man and, 1813 (His first and best work)
 Treatise on Insanity, 1834
 Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System, 1822
PRICKET (Robert), *poet*, about 1570—1650
 Honor's Fame in Triumph riding (in verse), 1604
 News from the King's Bath (in verse) 1615
 Souldier's Resolution (A), in prose, 1603
 Souldier's Wish unto King James (in verse), 1603
 Time's Anatomy (in verse) 1606
PRIDEALX, D.D (Humphrey), born at Padstow, in Cornwall, 1648—1724
 Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament 1715—18 (His chief work)
 Ecclesiastical Tracts, 1716
 Life of Mahomet, 1697
 Marmora Oxoniensia et Arundellianis 1676
 Origin and Right of Fithes, 1710
PRIESTLEY, LL.D (Joseph), *natural philosopher and theologian*, born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in Yorkshire 1733—1804
 Answer to Paine's *Age of Reason*, 1795
 Autobiography, 1795
 Chart of Biography, 1765
 Comparison of the Institutes of Moses and those of other Ancient Nations, 1799
 Correspondence, posthumous 1818
 Discourses of the Evidences of Revealed Religion 1794
 Disquisition on Matter and Spirit, 1777
 Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity (affirmative), 1777
 Doctrines of Heathen Philosophers compared with those of Revelation, 1804
 Experiments, etc., on Air, 1774—79 (His great work)
 General History of the Christian Church, 1790—1803
 Harmony of the Evangelists 1777
 History of the Corruptions of Christianity, 1782
 History of the Early Opinions concerning Christ, 1786
 History of the Present State of Electricity, 1767
 History of the Present State of Vision, Light, and Colour, 1772
 Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1772
 Lectures on History, etc., 1788
 Lectures on Oratory and Criticism 1777
 Lectures on the Theory of Language, etc., 1762
 Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever, 1780
 Notes on all the Books of Scripture, 1803
 Rudiments of English Grammar, 1769
 Scripture Doctrine of Remission, 1761
 Theological Repository, 1769—88
 Theory of Language etc., 1762
 (His Life, by J. Corry, 1805, by self and his son, 1806—7, by J. T. Rutt, 1824)
PRIME (Rev. John), contemporary with Queen Elizabeth
 Exposition of the Epistle to the Galathians, 1587
 Nature and Grace, 1583
 Queen Elizabeth and King Solomon compared 1585
 Sacraments of Baptism and the Supper (The), 1582

- PRINCE (John)**, *antiquary* born at Axminster, in Devonshire, 1613-1723
 Worthies of Devonshire, 1701
- PRINGLE, M.D (Sir John)**, Scotland, 1707-1782
 Diseases of the Army, 1752
 Six Discourses, 1783. (Much admired)
 (His Life, by Andrew Kippis, D.D., 1783)
- PRINGLE (Thomas)**, *poet*, born in Teviotdale, Scotland, 1789-1834
 African Sketches, 1834
 Ephemerides, 1828
 Narrative of a Residence in South Africa, 1835
 Scenes of Teviotdale, 1816
 (His Life, by L. Ritchie, 1839)
- PRIOR (Sir James)** *surgeon* 1790-1869
 Life of Edmund Burke 1824
 Life of Oliver Goldsmith 1837
- PRIOR (Matthew)**, *poet*, born at Wimborne in Dorsetshire, 1664-1721
 Alma (in three cantos), 1717
 Carmen Seculare, 1709
 City and Country Mouse 1688 (In ridicule of Dryden's *Hind and Panther*)
 Solomon (in three books) 1718
 (His Life, by Dr Johnson, J. Milford, 1835, Geo. Gillman, 1857)
- PROCTER (Adelaide Anne)** *poetess*, 1835-1864
 Chaplet of Verse, 1862
 Legends and Lyrics, 1858, 1861
 (Memoir, by C. Dickens, 1866)
- PROCTER (Bryan Waller)**, *poet*, pseudonym "Barry Cornwall" London, 1790-1874
 Autobiography, posthumous 1877
 Biography of Keat 1835
 Biography of Lamb 1836
 Dramatic Scenes, 1819
 Effigies Poetica, 1832
 Essays and Tales (in prose), 1851
 Flood of Thersy (The), 1822
 Marcian Colonna, 1820
 Mirandola (a play), 1821
 Sicilian Story (A) 1820
 (His Memoirs, by Miss Martineau, 1872)
- PRITCHARD (Andrew)** *microscopist*,
 History of Infusoria, Living and Fossil, 1841
 List of Patents and Inventions, 1844.
 Micrographia, 1837
 Microscopic Illustrations, 1840
 Natural History of Animalcules 1834
 Notes on Natural History, 1844
- PROCTOR (Richard Anthony)** *astronomer*, born at Chelsea, 1837-
 Borderland of Science, 1873
 Constellation Seasons 1867
 Cycloidal Curves in the Motions of Planets, etc., 1878
 Easy Star Lessons, 1881
 Elementary Astronomy 1871
 Essays on Astronomy 1872
 Expanse of Heaven (The), 1873
 Familiar Science Studies, 1882
 Gnomonic Star Atlas (The), 1866
 Half-hours with the Stars, 1863
 Half-hours with the Telescope, 1868
 Handbook of the Stars (The), 1866
 Light Science 1871, 1873
 Moon (The) 1873
 Myths and Marvels of Astronomy, 1877
 Orbs Around Us (The), 1872

- Other Worlds than Ours, 1870
 Our Place among Infinites
 Pleasant Ways in Science, 1878
 Rough Ways made Smooth 1879
 Saturn and its System, 1865
 Sun (The), 1871
 Sun-Views of the Earth, 1867
 Transits of Venus 1874
 Universe (The) and Coming Transits, 1874
 Wages and Wants of Science Workers 1876
- PROUT, M.D (William)**, *chemist*, 1786-1850
 Chemistry and Meteorology (a Bridgewater treatise), 1834
 On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases, 1840
- PERRY (George)**, *political economist*, 1781-1868
 Autobiographic Recollections, posthumous 1870
 Introductory Lecture, etc., to . . . Political Economy 1823
- PERRINE (William)** *political writer*, born at Swaleswick, in Somersetshire, 1600-1663
 Antipathie of the English Lordly Prelacie to Regall Monarchy and Civill Unity, 1641
 God's Judgments on Sabbath Breakers, 1636
 History of Archbishop Land 1644
 Histrio-mastix, or Scourge for Stage-Players 1633 (For which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life.)
 Lame Giles, etc., 1630
 Lives of John, Henry III., and Edward I (Third vol of Prynn's "Records")
 News from Ipswich, 1637 (Against the bishops for which he was pilloried and lost both his ears)
 Pleasant Purge for a Roman Catholic, 1642
 Prides Purge, 1648
 Records of the Tower, etc., 1666-68 (By far his most valuable production)
- PRONE (Dr William Owen)**, of Wales 1759-1835
 Cambrian Register, 1796-1818
 Myvrian Archaeology of Wales 1801-7
 Translation of *Paradise Lost* into Welsh 1819
- PROUT (Augustus Northmore Welby)** *architect*, London 1811-1852
 Ancient Timber Houses, 1838
 Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, 1827
 Chancel Screens and Rood Lofts, 1848
 Contrasts (Between Mediæval and Present Buildings), 1841
 Designs for Floriated Ornaments, 1849
 Examples of Gothic Architecture, 1831-32
 Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments, 1844
 Gold and Silver Ornamant and Costume, 1846
 Gothic Furniture (15th century) 1836
 Gothic Ornaments from Ancient Buildings, 1831
 Iron and Brass Work Designs, 1836
 Ornamental Timber Gables (16th century), 1831
 Paris and its Environs (200 views) 1829-31
 Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture, 1842
 Specimens of Gothic Architecture, 1821-23
 Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, 1828
 True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture, 1843

PULTENEY, M D (Richard) *botanist*, born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, 1730-1801

General View of the Writings of Linnaeus, 1782

Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, 1790

(His Life, by Macon)

PULLOCK (Robert) about 1720-1765

Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins (a romance), 1750

PUNCH, the comic weekly paper that doth "cleanse the foul body of the infected world" was started 1841

PURCELL (Henry) *musical composer*, born at Westminster, 1658-1695

Collection of Ayres, posthumous 1697

Dido and Aeneas (a cantata) 1680

Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, 1683

Orpheus Britannicus, posthumous 1697

Sonatas (12) 1683

Te Deum and Jubilate, 1697

PURCHAS (Rev Samuel), born at Thaxted in Essex, 1577-1628

Haklytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimages, 1625-26

King's Tower etc., of London (The) 1623

Microcosmus or the Historie of Man, 1619

Purchas his Pilgrimage, etc., 1613

PURSER, D D (Edward Bouverie) 1800-

Advice on hearing Confession, 1878

Church of England a Portion of Christ's One

Holy Catholic Church (The) 1865

Coloniarum apud Græcos atque Romanos inter se Comparatio, 1824

Daniel the Prophet, 1864

Doctrine of the Real Presence vindicated, 1855

Everlasting Punishment, 1864

History of the Councils of the Church, 1857

Holy Eucharist (The) 1843 (For this sermon he was suspended for three years)

Minor Prophets (The), 1862-67

Real Presence, etc., 1855

Remarks on Cathedral Institutions, 1845

Royal Supremacy, etc., 1850

Sermons (Parochial) 1880

Sermons (University) 1859 1872

Tracts for the Times (Nos 18, 66, 67, 69), 1835

Unscience, not Science, adverse to Faith, 1878

PURTENHAM (George), 16th century

Arte of English Poesie, 1589

Partheniades, 1579

(Memoirs, by Hazlewood, 1811)

PRICKETT (Rev James) 1813-

Agony Point, 1861 (Warning against living at "Agony Point" from debt or other difficulties)

Collegian's Guide, 1845

Dragon's Teeth, 1863 (Sown by bad education)

Elkerton Rectory (a tale), 1860

Greek Grammar Practice, 1844

Latin Grammar Practice, 1844

Recollections of College Life, 1845

Remarks on School Education, 1842

Student's Guide to University Honours, 1842

Twenty Years in the Church (a tale), 1859

Ways and Works of Men of Letters, 1860

PYE, LL D (Henry James), *poet laureate*, London, 1745-1813

Alfred (an epic poem in six books), 1801

Commentary illustrating the Poetics of Aristotle, 1792

Comments, etc., on Shakespeare, posthumous 1807

Progress of Refinement, 1783

Shooting 1784

PRYNE (William Henry), pseudonym "I phraim Hardcastle," London, 1770-1843

History of Royal Residences, 1819

Microcosm, 1803-6

Wine and Walnuts, 1823

QUARLES (Francis) *poet*, born near Romford, in Essex, 1592-1644

Alphabet of Elegies (The), 1625 (On Dr Aylmer)

Argalus and Parthenia (a pastoral romance in three books) 1621

Barnabas and Boanerges, 1646

Divine Fancies, 1632

Divine Poems 1630

Emblems, etc., 1635 (His best-known work)

Enchiridion of Meditations, 1652

Feast of Wormes (a history of Jonah), 1620

Hadassa (a history of queen Esther) 1621

Hieroglyphicks of the Life of Man, etc., 1633

History of Argalus and Parthenia, 1621

History of Samson, 1631

Job Militant, 1624

Loyal Convert (The) posthumous 1644

Pentalogia, or Quintessence of Meditation 1620

Shepherd's Oracles (The), posthumous 1644

Sion's Elegies (the Lamentations of Jeremiah), 1624

Sion's Sonnets (Solomon's Song) 1625

Virgin Widow (a comedy), posthumous 1619 (His Life by R. A. Willmott, 1835)

QUARLES (John), *poet*, son of Francis Quarles, 1624-1665

Argalus and Parthenia continued, 1639 (See above)

Banishment of Tarquin (sequel to "The Rape of Lucrece") 1655

Divine Meditations, 1655

Fons Lachrymarum, 1648 (Jeremiah paraphrased See above, "Sion's Elegies")

Poems, 1648

Regale Lectum Miseriae, 1648

Triumphant Chastity, 1684 (Joseph)

QUARTERLY REVIEW (The), Tory in politics, started 1809

QUINCY (Thomas de), born at Manchester, 1785-1859

Autobiography, 1853

Confessions of an English Opium Eater, 1821, 1822 (His best-known work)

Logic of Political Economy, 1844

Works (in 20 volumes), 1856-60

(His Life, by Dr R S Mackenzie, U.S., 1855, Miss Martineau, 1872 Page, 1877)

QUINCY, M D (John), London *-1723

Lexicon Physiomedicum, 1719

Pharmacopæia, posthumous 1733

QUINCY (Josiah), born at Boston, U.S., 1744-1775

Observations on Boston Port Bill 1774

(His Memoirs, by Josiah Quincy, 1825, see below)

- QUINCY (Josiah)**, born at Boston, U S, 1772-1864
 Essays on the Soiling of Cattle, 1859
 History of the Boston Athenæum, 1851
 History of Harvard University, 1840
 Life of John Quincy Adams, 1858
 Memoir of Josiah Quincy Junior, 1825
 Municipal History of Boston 1852
- RADCLIFFE (Mrs.)**, maiden name Ann Ward, novelist, born in London 1764-1823
 Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne, 1789
 Gaston de Bondeville 1826
 Italian (The) a romance, 1797 (Copyright £800)
 Journey through Holland, 1795
 Mysteries of Udolpho (The), 1794 (Her best novel, copyright £500)
 Poems, 1834
 Romance of the Forest (The) 1791 (I prefer this to the "Udolpho")
 Sicilian Romance (A) 1790
- RAFFLES (Sir Thomas Stamford)**, naturalist, born in Jamaica, 1781-1826
 History of Java, 1817 (Excellent)
- RAGG (Rev Thomas)**, poet, born at Nottingham, 1808-
 Creation's Testimony to its Author, 1855
 Delfy (The), a poem, 1834 (Of which the "Incarnation" forms a part)
 Heber, and other Poems, 1840
 Incarnation (The), and other Poems, 1833
 Lays from the Prophets, 1841
 Lyrics from the Pentateuch, 1837
 Man's Dreams and God's Realities 1858
 Martyr of Verulam (The), and other Poems, 1835
 Scenes and Sketches 1847
- RALEIGH (Sir Walter)**, born at Budleigh Salterton, in Devonshire, 1552-1618 (He himself spelt his name Ralegh)
 Discovery of Golphna, 1595
 History of the World, 1814
 Poems, posthumous 1813
 (His Life, by Whitehead, Oldys, 1738, Birch, in *Biographical Sketches*, 1748-52, Cayley, 1805, Mrs A T Thomson, 1830, P F Tytler, 1833, C Whitehead, 1854, Macvey Napier, 1857, St John, 1868, Edwards, 1870)
- RAISTON (William Raistoo)** 1829-
 Early History of Russia (The), 1874
 Kriloff and his Fables, 1869
 Nest of Gentlemen (A) 1869
 Russian Folk Tales, 1873
 Soogs Illustrative of Slavonic Mythology, etc, 1872
- RAMSAY (Allan)**, poet, born at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in Scotland, 1686 1758
 Evergreen (The) a collection of songs, 1724
 Fables (30), 1730
 Fables and Tales, 1722
 Fair Assembly, 1723
 Gentle Shepherd (a pastoral), 1725 (The best in either the Scotch or English language)
 Health (a poem) 1724
 Monk and the Miller (The), 1723
 Poems 1721, 1728, 1731
 Scots Proverbs, 1738
 Tartana, or the Flaid, 1721
 Tea-table Miscellany (a collection of songs), 1724, 1725, 1727, 1740
 (His Life, by G Chalmers, 1800)

- RAMSAY, LL D (Andrew Crombie)** geologist 1814-
 Geology of Arran, 1858
 Geology of North Wales, 1858
 Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland, 1860
 Physical Geology etc., of Great Britain 1878
- RAMSAY (Andrew Michael)**, called "Le Chevalier Ramsay," born at Avr, in Scotland, 1686-1743
 Essai de Politique, 1719
 Histoire de la Vie de Fénelon, 1723
 Histoire de la Vie de Turenne, 1735
 Voyages de Cyrus, 1727
- RAMSAY, M D (David)**, historian, born in Pennsylvania, 1749-1815
 History of the American Revolution, 1790
 History of the Revolution of South Carolina 1785
 History of the United States, 1817
 Universal History Americanized, 1819
- RAMSAY, LL D (The Very Rev Edward Bannerman)**, born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 1793-1872
 Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character, 1858
 (Memoir, by C Rogers, 1873, Cosmo Innes, 1874)
- RAMSAY (William)**, 1806-1865
 Manual of Latin Prosody, 1859
 Manual of Roman Antiquities 1848
- RANDOLPH (Rev Thomas)** dramatist and poet, born in Northamptonshire, 1605-1635
 Amyntas or the Impossible Dowry (a pastoral), posthumous 1638
 Aristippus, or the Jovial Philosopher (a comedy), 1630
 Cornelianum Dollum, posthumous 1638
 Hey for Honesty (a comedy), posthumous 1638
 Jealous Lovers (a comedy), 1629
 Muses' Looking glass (The), a comedy, posthumous 1638
 Poems, posthumous 1638
- RANKINE (William John Macquoro)**, 1802-1872
 Civil Engineering, 1882
- RASTALL (John)**, *-1536
 Boke of Purgatorie 1530
 Existens of God (The), 1530
 Pastymo of the People, 1529
- RASTALL (William)**, London, 1508-1565
 Collection of Statutes in Force and Use, 1557
- RAVENSCROFT (Thomas)**, musical composer 1592-1640
 Brief Discourse (part songs), 1614
 Deuteromelia, 1609
 Melismata, 1611
 Musical Phantasies (23 part-soogs), 1611
 Whole Book of Psalms, 1621
- RAWLINS (Thomas)** dramatic author, 1610-1670
 Calanthe (a volume of poems), 1648
 Rebellion (The), a tragedy 1640
 Tom Essence, or the Modish Wife (a comedy) 1677
- Tunbridge Wells (a comedy)** 1678
- RAWLINSON (Rev George)** born at Chadlington in Oxfordshire, brother of Sir Henry 1815-
 Christianity and Heathenism contrasted 1861
 Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World (The), 1862 1864
 Historic Evidences of the Truth of Christian Records (a Bampton Lecture), 1860

- History of Ancient Egypt, 1881
 History of Herodotus, 1858-60
 History, etc., of the Sassanian Empire, 1876
 Manual of Ancient History (A), 1869
RAWLINSON (Sir Henry Creswicke), born at
 Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, 1810—
 Memorandum on the Publication of Cuneiform
 Inscriptions
 Outline of the History of Assyria, 1852
RAWLINSON, L.L.D. (Richard), *topographical
 antiquary*, 1700-1755
 Chief Historians of all Nations and their
 Works 1728-30
 English Topographer (The), 1720
 History and Antiquities of Hereford, 1747
RAY (Rev John), *naturalist*, born at Black
 Notley, in Essex, 1628-1705
 Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ, 1670
 Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam
 Nascentium, 1660, supplements, 1663, 1685
 Collection of Proverbs, 1672 (Now his best
 known work)
 Historia Piscium, 1686
 Historia Plantarum, 1686-1704
 Methodus Plantarum Nova, 1682
 Ornithologia 1676 (This was from Will
 Longhby's MS)
 Physico-Theological Discourses on Chaos, the
 Deluge, and the Dissolution of the World,
 1693
 Synopsis Methodica Animalium, 1693
 Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum,
 1690
 Wisdom manifested in Creation (The),
 1691
 (His Life, by W. Derham, 1760)
REACH (Angus Bethune) *novelist*, etc., 1821-
 1856
 Claret and Olives, etc., 1852
 Clement Lorimer, 1848
 Leonard Lindsay, 1850
 Natural History of Bores, 1854
REID (Thomas Buchanan), *poet*, born in Chester,
 Pennsylvania, U.S., 1822—
 Honso by the Sea (The), a poem, 1856
 Lays and Ballads, 1848
 New Pastoral (The), 1855
READE, D.C.L. (Charles), *novelist and play-
 writer*, 1814—
 Autobiography of a Thief, 1858
 Christie Johnstone (a novel), 1853
 Cloister and the Hearth (The), a novel,
 1861
 Course of True Love never did run Smooth
 (a tale), 1857
 Drink (a melodrama), 1879
 Fool Play (a play), 1868 (With Boucicault)
 Gold (a play), 1850
 Griffith Gaunt (a novel), 1866
 Hard Cash, 1863
 Hero and Martyr (A), 1876
 Jack of All Trades (a novel), 1858
 King's Rivals (The), a play, 1854
 Love me Little, Love me Long (a novel),
 1859
 Masks and Faces (a play), 1854 (With T
 Taylor)
 Never too Late to Mend, 1856 (His best
 novel, dramatized by himself)
 Peg Woffington, 1852
 Put Yourself in His Place (a novel), 1870
 Sentitled Ship (The), a play, 1877
 Simplicton (A), a novel, 1873
 Terrible Temptation (A), a novel, 1871
 Two Loves and a Life (a play), 1854
 Wandering Heir (The), a play, 1875
 White Lies, 1860
 Woman hater (A), a novel, 1877
READE (John Edmund), *poet*, born at Broadwell,
 in Gloucestershire, 1806-1870
 Broken Heart (The), and other Poems, 1825
 Calm, the Wanderer, 1830
 Castille, 1839
 Italy, 1839
 Laureate Wreath (The), 1863
 Man in Paradise, 1856
 Memnon, 1851
 Poetical Works, 1865
 Revelations of Life, 1849
 Revolt of the Angels (The), 1830
 Vision of the Ancient Kings (The), 1841
RECONDE, M.D. (Robert), *mathematician*, born
 at Tenby, in Wales, 1500-1558
 Castle of Knowledge (spherical trigonometry),
 1551
 Grounde of Artes (arithmetic, etc.), 1549
 Pathway to Knowledge (geometry), 1551
 Urinal of Physicke (in dialogue), 1548
 Whetstone of Witte (treatise on algebra),
 1557
 (He invented the symbol =, meaning
 "equal to")
REDDEN (Laura C.), *American authoress* *—
 Idylls of Battle and Poems of the Rebellion,
 1864
 Notable Men of the Thirty seventh Congress,
 1862
REDDING (Cyrus), born at Penrhyn, in Wales,
 1785-1870
 Gabrielle (a Swiss tale), 1829
 History of Shipwrecks, etc., 1837
 Keeping up Appearances (a novel), 1860
 Modern Wines, 1833
 Mount Edgcombe (a poem), 1812
 Remarkable Misers
 Retirement, and other Poems, 1810
 Velasco, or Memoirs of a Page, 1846
 Wife and not a Wife (A)
 Yesterday and To Day
 * * And 30 other books, with scores of
 pamphlets, etc.
REDGRAVE, R.A. (Richard) born at Pimlico,
 near London, 1804—
 The Attiring of Griselda, 1850, Calling Sheep
 to Fold, 1876, The Castle builder, 1841,
 Country Consins, 1848, Deserted, 1877,
 The Evelyn Woods, 1850, Fashion's Slave,
 1848, The Flight into Egypt, 1851, The
 Forest Portal, 1853, Friday Street, Wotton
 1878, The Governess, 1845, Gulliver on
 the Farmer's Table (his first exhibit), 1836,
 Happy Sheep, 1847, The Heir come of
 Age, 1878, Help at Hand, 1877, Hidden
 among the Hills, 1881, The Mill pool,
 1875, The Moor hen's Haunt, 1847, The
 Oak of the Mill-head 1876, An Old English
 Homestead 1854, Olivia's Return to her
 Parents, 1839, The Poet's Study, 1851, The
 Poor Teacher, 1843, Quintin Matsys, 1839,
 The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter, 1840,
 The Sempstress, 1844, Sermons in Stones,
 1874, The Solitary Pool, 1849, Spring (the

- Trout's dark haunt, 1848 Starting for a Holiday, 1875, Startling Foresters, 1874, Sunday Morning 1846, To Market below the Hill, 1876, Tranquil Waters 1874, Wandered awar, 1880, The Wedding Morn (departure), 1844 A Well-Spring in the Forest, 1877, The Woodland Mirror, 1852, The Wreck of the Forest 1875
 Also with his brother S Redgrave 'A Century of Painters' 1864 (from Hogarth to the International gathering)
 REID D.D. (Andrew) *Independent minister*, London, 1787-1826.
 No Fiction (a religious novel), 1819
 (His Life, by A. and C. Reed 1867)
 REID (Isaac), London 1742-1807
 Biographia Dramatica, 1782
 Repository, 1777-83
 REID D.D. (Abraham), *Unitarian minister*, of Wales 1743-1825
 Cyclopedra (in 25 parts), 1803-19
 REID (Clara), *novelist*, born at Ipswich, 1733-1803
 Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon
 Old English Baron (a Gothic tale), 1777
 Phoenix (The), 1772 (A translation of the *Argenis*, a romance in Latin by Barclay)
 Poems, 1769
 Progress of Romance (in dialogue) 1785
 REID (Lovell Augustus), *naturalist* 1803-1865
 Conchologia Iconica, 1843 *et seq*
 Infinita Conchologica, 1846-60
 REID (John) 1752-1829
 History of English Law 1783-84 (Valuable)
 History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation, 1792
 Proposal of a 'Bible Society' on a New Plan, 1805
 REID (Mayne), *novelist*, born in Ulster, Ireland 1818-
 Afloat in the Forest 1866
 Boy Hunters (The), 1852
 Bruin or the Grand Bear Hunt 1860
 Bush Boys (The) 1855
 Castaways (The) 1870
 Child Wife (The) 1863
 Cliff Climbers (The) 1864
 Croquet, 1863
 Death Shot (The) 1873
 Desert Home or the Family Robinson, 1851
 Fatal Cord (The), a tale, 1870
 Finger of Fate (The) 1872
 Flag of Distress (The) 1876
 Forest Lilies (The), 1854
 Giraffe Hunters (The) 1867
 Guerilla Chief (The), 1867
 Gwen Wynn (a romance) 1877
 Headless Horseman (The) 1865
 Hunter's Feast (The), a novel 1869
 Maroon (The) a novel 1862
 Mountain Marriage (The) 1876
 Ocean Walks 1864
 Oceola (a novel), 1859
 Plant Hunters (The) 1857
 Quadroon (The) a novel 1856
 Quadrupeds what they are, and where found, 1867
 Ran Away to Sea, 1861
 Rifle Rangers (The) 1849
 Scalp Hunters (The) 1850
 Tiger Hunters (The) 1860

- War Trail (The) 1858
 White Chief (The), 1855
 White Gauntlet (a romance) 1864
 White Squaw (The) 1870
 Wild Huntress (The), 1861
 Wood Rangers (The), a novel, 1860
 Yellow Chief (The) 1870
 Young Voyageurs (The) 1853
 Young Lingers (The), 1856
 REID D.D. (Thomas), *metaphysician*, born at Strachan, in Scotland, 1716-1796
 Active Powers of the Human Mind (The), 1785
 Essay on Quantity, 1745
 Intellectual Powers of Man (The) 1785
 Inquiry Into the Human Mind, etc., 1761
 Logics of Aristotle etc., 1773
 (His Life by Dugald Stewart 1803)
 REID (Sir William), *natural philosopher* Scotland 1791-1853
 Law of Storms, 1838 (His chief work.)
 Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms, 1849
 REID (James), *geographer*, born near Chudleigh in Devonshire, 1742-1830
 Atlas of Bengal 1781
 Chart of the Bank and Currents of Cape Agulhas, 1763
 Comparative Geography of Western Asia posthumous 1831
 Geographical System of Herodotus, etc., 1800 (Of unrivalled merit)
 Illustrations chiefly Geographical of the Expedition of Cyrus, and the Retreat 1816
 Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean etc., posthumous 1832
 Map of Hindustan, 1788 (Excellent)
 Memoir of the Geography of Africa, 1792
 Topography of the Plain of Troy (The), 1814
 REID (James), New York, U.S., 1792-1863
 American Biography
 Memoir of De Witt Clinton, 1834
 Outlines of Geology 1833
 Outlines of Natural Philosophy, 1832
 Treatise on the Steam Engine, 1840-41
 REID (Humphrey), *landscape gardener*, born at Bury St Edmunds, 1752-1818
 Fragments on the Theory of Landscape Gardening 1816
 Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening 1795
 Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening 1803
 REID (Frederick), *dramatic author*, 1765-1841
 * * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life, by himself, 1826)
 REID (Rev James), *orientalist*, 1803-
 History of Jerusalem (from the Arabic) 1837
 Kistab-i Yamini (from the Persian), 1859
 REID (Sir Joshua), *painter*, born at Plympton, near Plymouth, 1723-1792
 An Angel, representing a daughter of lord Gordon, Ariadne, A Bacchante, The Beggar Boy The Bird, The Blackguard Mercury, The Boy laughing, The Calling of Samuel The Careful Shepherdess, A Captain of Banditti, The Cardinal Virtues A Child Asleep, A Child with its Guardian Angels, Children in the Wood, Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl, Cornelia and her Child.

- dren, Cottagers from Thomson's *Seasons*, Count Ugolino, 1770-73, The Covent Garden Cupid, Cupid in the Clouds, Cupid sleeping, Cupids painting, Death of Cardinal Beaufort, Death of Dido, Dionysius the Areopagite, The Duchess of Manchester, as Diana, Edwin the Minstrel Boy, Garrick, as Italy, Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy, 1762, A Gipsy telling Fortunes, The Holy Family, 1782, Hope nursing Love, Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent 1786, Infant Jupiter, Lady Blake, as Juno, A head of Lear Love losing the /one of Beauty, Master Crewe, as Henry VIII, Master Herbert, as Baeuchus, Marbeth with the Witches, A head of the Madonna, Melancholy, Miss Beauclerc, as Una, Miss Meyer, as Hebe, Mrs Abingdon, as Comedy, 1764, Mrs Sheridan as St Cecilia, Mrs Siddons, as the Fragrant Muse, 1781, Mrs Talmash as Miranda, The Mousetrap Girl The Nativity, 1779 (burnt at Belvoir, 1816). An Old Man reading, Resignation, Robin Goodfellow, Samuel praying (a portrait of a little boy), St Agnes (a portrait of a lady), The Studious Boy, Thais, Venus, Venus chastening Cupid for learning to cast Accounts, The Vestal, View of the Thames from Richmond 1784 (his only landscape)
- Portraits of Charles James Fox, 1791 (his last work), Garrick, 1759, 1776, Goldsmith, 1770, Dr Johnson, 1756, Kittle Fisher 1758, Commodore Keppel, 1763 Lord Ligonier, 1760 the Marlborough family, 1777, Mrs Robinson (*Perdita*) 1782, Sheridan, 1789, Sterne, 1761, Colonel Farleton, 1782, the Ladies Waldegrave, 1781
- Books*
- Discourses (15) on Painting, 1771
Notes of a Tour Through 1 landers, 1781
(His Life, by Malone, 1794, Northcote, 1813, Harrington 1819, Cunningham, 1854, Cotton, 1856, C. R. Leslie, 1863)
- RHYMER (Thomas the), the earliest poet of Scotland (his son calls him "Thomas Rymour de Freildon") Real name, Thomas Iarmouth Born in Tweeddale, Scotland, about 1240-1298
- Prophecies of the Rhymers, first published 1603 Sir Iristrem, edited by Sir W. Scott, 1804
- RICARDO (David) *economist* London, 1772-1823
High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes 1809
On Protection to Agriculture, 1822
On the Influence of a Low Price of Corn, etc., 1815
Plan for a National Bank, 1824
Principles of Political Economy, etc., 1817
Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency, 1816
(His Life, by MacCulloch, 1816)
- RICARDO (Joseph Lewis), *publicist*, 1812-1862
Anatomy of Navigation Laws 1857
- RICH (Barnaby) about 1540-1622
Adventures of Brusannus, Prince of Hungary, 1592
Adventures of Simonides, 1581, 1583
Allarme to England, 1578
Conference between Tady MacMarcal' and Patrickke Plaine, 1602
- Dialogue between Mercury and an English Souldier, 1574
Excellencie of Good Women, 1613 /
Farewell to the Militarie Profession, 1606
Faintes and Nothing Lise but Faultes, 1606, 1609
Fruites of Long Experience, 1604
Ingins, etc., to catch Opinion, 1613
Irish Unhubb (Tho) 1619
Looking Glasse for Ireland, 1599
My Ladies Looking Glasse, 1616
Pathway to Militarie Practise, 1597
Short Survey of Ireland, 1609
World never Honest till Now (The), 1614
- RICH (Claudius Iames), *traveller*, born in France, 1787-1821
Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon, 1811, 1818
Narrative of a Residence in Kurdistan, posthumous 1839
- RICHARD OF BURR, bishop of Durham, 1291-1345
Philobiblion, 1315 first printed 1473
(His Life, by I. Pons, in *The Judges of England*, 1848-64)
- RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, *chronicler*, born at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire 1325?-1402
De Situ Britannie 1335, first printed 1757
Historia ab Hengista ad Annum, 1349
Liber de Officiis Ecclesiasticis
Tractatus super Symbolum Majus et Minus (His Life by Hatchard)
- RICHARD OF DEVIZES, in Wiltshire, *chronicler*, 12th century
Chronicle, translated and edited by Dr Giles, 1841
- RICHARDS (Alfred Bate), *poet* etc., 1820-1876
Cresus, king of Lydia (a tragedy), 1845
Cromwell (a drama), 1847
Death of Magdalen and other Poems, 1847
Dream of the Soul (The), and other Poems, 1848
Medea (a poem) 1869
Minstrelsy of War (The), and other Poems, 1851
Religio Animæ, and other Poems, 1860
So Very Human (a novel), 1871
Vandyck (a play) 1850
- RICHARDS (Nathaniel), *poet*, about 1595-1660
Celestial Publican (The), a poem, 1620
Messalina (a tragedy), 1640
Poems, Sacred and Satyrical, 1641
- RICHARDSON (Charles), *lexicographer*, 1776-1865
Dictionary of the English Language, 1835-37, supplement, 1855
Illustrations of English Philology, 1815
- RICHARDSON, M.D. (Sir John) *arctic explorer*, born at Dumfries, in Scotland, 1787-1865
Arctic Searching Expedition, 1851
Fauna Boreali Americana, 1829-37
Polar Regions, 1861
Zoology, 1839, 1844-47
- RICHARDSON (Jonathan) London, 1665-1745
Essay on the Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting, 1719
Theory of Painting 1773
- RICHARDSON (Joseph), *dramatic author* 1758-1803 One of the writers of *The Roliad*, a series of political satires, started in 1784 It received its name from Colonel (Lord) Rolle, who was the subject of an early criticism in its pages
** For his dramas, see APPENDIX III

- RICHARDSON (Samuel), novelist**, born in Derbyshire, 1689-1761
Clarissa Harlowe, 1749 (His masterpiece)
Correspondence, posthumous 1801
Pamela, 1740
Sir Charles Grandison 1751
 (His life by Mrs. Barbauld 1805, Rev. E. Mangin, 1811)
RICHARDSON (William) poet, etc., 1747-1814
Anecdotes of the Russian Empire 1781
Letters on Shakespeare, 1743, 1749, 1797, 1812
Mail of Locklin (a lyrical drama) 1801
Letters (chiefly rural), 1761
RICHARDS (Rev. Leigh), born at Liverpool 1772-1827
Annals of the Poor, 1814 (His best known work)
Fathers of the English Church, 1807-11
 (His life by T. S. Grimshawe 1827)
RICHMAN (Thomas), architect, born at Malton, North York, 1776-1841
 Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reformation 1817
RIDDELL (Henry Scott) poet, etc., Scotland, 1742-1820
Christian Politician (The) 1811
Letters and Miscellaneous Pieces, 1817
Songs of the Ark 1831
RIDGWAY (Mrs. J. H.) novelist, maiden name Charlotte Edna Lawson Cowan, pseudonym "F. G. Trafford" born at Carrickfergus, in Ireland
Charlie Spencerley (a high ideal novel) 1891
Love Suspicion, 1895
Auntie Fanny
Clara at Salisbury (The)
Dearest Fought
Far Above Rubies
George Gith, 1871
Her Mother's Darling 1877
Life's Ascent (A) 1873
Mystic and Love
My Mother's Love, 1874
Prison's Hell
Power for Wealth (The)
Too Much Alone
RIDLEY (Rev. Gloucester), 1702-1774
Life of Bishop Ridley (the progress of the Reformation), 1763
On the Use of the Syriac Version of the New Testament 1761
Psyche (a poem in Dodsley's Collection)
RIDLEY (Rev. Joseph Leonard), 1801-1849
Eccelesiastical Chronology, 1840
Latin English Dictionary 1819
Father and his Times 1827
Manual of Christian Antiquities 1839
Manual of Scripture History, 1837
Natural History of Infidelity and Superstition 1832
RIDLEY (James) pseudonym "Sir C. Morell" 1722-1777
Tales of the Genii 1765
RIDLEY (D.D.) (Nicholas), Bishop of London 1560-1555
De Censura Dominica Assertio, 1555
Works (published for the Parker Society), 1841
 (His life, by Gloucester Ridley, 1763)

- RIDPATH (Rev. George)**, of Stiltchell, in Scotland, 1663-1717
Border History of England and Scotland (The) posthumous 1776
RILEY (George), 1423?-1490
Compounde of Alchemie (In eight syllable verse), 1471 (A metrical description of the way to make *aurum potabile*)
RILEY, L.D. (George), born at Greenfield, U.S., 1802-
Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion, 1839
Handbook of Literature and the Fine Arts, 1831 (With B. Taylor)
Latest Form of Infidelity (The) 1840
RIMMAGE (William de), a monk of St. Albans, *chronicler* about 1233-1320
De Bellis Leues et Lusham, about 1265 (fought 1264)
Geographical, about 1310
Opera Chronicleum about 1210 (The barons' wars of 1265, printed by the Camden Society, 1810)
RIRCHUR (Lottich) novelist, born at Greenock, 1801-1865
Game of Life (The) 1851
Headpieces and Tailpieces, 1829
Magician (The), 1853
Pinnacle of History Ireland, 1837-39
 France 1831
Sunderhaune, the Rhine Robber, 1813
Tales and Confessions, 1856
Wearyfoot Common 1855
Windsor Castle, 1810
Winter Evenings 1858
RISBY (Joseph) antiquary, born at Stockton on Tees in Durham, 1752-1803
Ancient Popular Poetry, 1791
Ancient Songs (from Henry III. to the Revolution) 1790
Annals of Caledonia posthumous 1823
Bibliographia Poetica 1802
Caledonian Muse (The) posthumous 1821
English Anthology, 1793 &c
English Songs 1783
Fairy Tales posthumous 1831
Gammer Gurton's Garland posthumous 1810
Life of King Arthur posthumous 1825
Memories of the Celts and Gauls, posthumous 1827
Minor's Poems 1795
Northern Garlands posthumous 1810
Observations on Warton's English Poetry, 1782
Robin Hood Poems, 1795 (Best known by)
Scottish Songs 1791
 (His life by Haslewood, 1824, Sir Harris Nicholas 1837)
RIVINGTON (Bristol) animal painter, London, 1840- (A.R.A. 1878)
 All that was left of the *Homeward Bound*, 1873; *An Anxious Moment* 1878, *Apollo*, 1874, *Argus* 1873, *Charity*, 1870, *Clara* turning the Companions of Ulysses into Swine 1871, *Come Back!* 1871, *Daniel in the Lions Den*, 1872, *Endymion*, 1880, *Fanny, Halred and Malher* (In dogs), 1881, *Fox and Geese*, 1869, *Genius Lost* 1874, *Hope deferred* 1881, *Iron Bars* 1864, *Las*, of the *Garrison*, 1875, *The Last Spoonful*, 1880, *Lazarus*, 1877, *A Legend of St.*

- Patrick, 1877, Let Sleeping Dogs Lie, 1881, A long Sleep 1866 Midsummer Night's Dream, 1870, The Night Watch, 1880 On the Road to Gloucester Fair, 1859, Pallas, Athens, 1876, The Poacher a Nurse, 1866, The Prisoners, 1869 Rest from Labour, 1858, Romeo and Juliet, 1864, A Roman Holiday 1881, Sheep on the Cotswolds, 1858, A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase, 1876, Strayed from the Fold, 1866, The Swineherd's Dogs, 1876, War-Time, 1875
- ROBERTS, R A (David), born at Edinburgh, 1796-1864
Destruction of Jerusalem 1819, Inauguration of the Great Exhibition 1851, Jerusalem, 1845, Rome, 1855, Ruins of Karnak, 1846
Sketches of the Holy Land (in four vols.), 1842-48 (A splendid work)
ROBERTS (Rev George), 1808-
Duties of Subjects and Magistrates, 1842
Strata Florida Abbey in Cardiganshire, 1848
ROBERTSON (James Burton) 1800-1877
Edmund Burke, his Life, Times, etc., 1863
Lectures 1858, 1864
Prophet Enoch (Tho), an epic poem in blank verse, 1860
ROBERTSON (Rev James Craigie) born at Aberdeen 1813-
Biography of Thomas Becket, 1859
Growth of the Papacy (The), 1876
History of the Christian Church (In eight vols.) 1873-75 (In four vols., 1853-73)
How shall we conform to the Liturgy? 1843
Sketches of Church History, 1855, 1878
ROBERTSON (Joseph) *antiquary*, born at Aberdeen 1810-1866
Circumnavigation of the Globe, 1836
Conellia Scotia, 1866
Dellian Literature, 1840
Guide to the City of Aberdeen, 1839
Statuta Ecclesie Scotiane 1864
ROBERTSON (Thomas William), *dramatist*, 1829-1871
. For his plays, see APPENDIX III
ROBERTSON (William) *hebraist* *-1686
Gates to the Holy Tongue, 1653
Index Alphabeticus Hebraicobiblicus, 1683
Thesaurus Lingue Sanctae, 1680
ROBERTSON, D D (William), *historian*, born at Bothwick in Scotland 1721-1793
History of America 1777, 1788
History of Charles V., 1769 (His best work)
History of Scotland, 1759, 1787
Of the Knowledge of India before the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, 1791
(His Life, by Dugald Stewart, 1801, Glasgow, 1829)
ROBERTSON (William) *antiquary*, born at For-dyce, in Scotland, 1740-1803
History of Greece, 1768
Index of Charters 1798
Proceedings Relative to the Peerage of Scotland, 1794
ROBERTS (Benjamin) *mathematician*, born at Bath in Somersetshire, 1707-1761
Anson a Voyage round the World, 1740-44
New Principles of Gunnery 1712
(His Life, by Dr Wilson)
- ROBINSON (A Mary F.), born at Leamington, in Warwickshire, 1857-
Handful of Honey-suckles (A) 1879
ROBINSON (Clement), *poet*, 16th century
Handful of Pleasant Delights, 1684 (Shakespeare often quotes from these songs)
ROBINSON, D D (Edward), *philologist*, born at Southington, U S, 1794-1863
Biblical Researches in Palestine 1841
Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, 1836
Harmony of the Four Gospels, 1816
Holy Land (The), 1851
Physical Geography of Palestine, 1865
ROBINSON (Henry Crahb), born at Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk, 1775-1867
Diary and Correspondence posthumous 1869
ROBINSON (Rev Robert) *Baptist minister*, born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, 1735-1790
Arcana, 1774
Ecclesiastical Researches, 1792
History and Mystery of Good Friday, 1777
History of Baptism, 1790
Plea for the Divinity of Christ, 1776
Sermons 1786
(His Life by George Dyer, 1796)
ROBINSON (Rev Thomas), vicar of St Mary's, Leicester, 1749-1813
Christian System unfolded 1805
Prophecies relating to the Messiah, 1812
Scripture Characters, 1796
(His Life, by the Rev L T Vaughan, 1815)
ROBINSON (Rev Thomas) 1790-1873
Last Days of Bishop Heber 1827
Twain Fallacies of Rome (The) 1851
ROBINSON, LL D (John), *natural philosopher*, born at Bognall in Scotland, 1739-1805
System of Mechanical Philosophy, posthumous 1822 (Much esteemed)
ROBEY (John), *topographical antiquary*, born at Rochdale, in Lancashire, 1793-1850
Traditions of Lancashire, 1829-31
(His Life, by his widow, 1854)
ROCHES-TER (John Willmot, earl of), born at Ditchley, in Oxfordshire 1647-1680
"My Dear Mistress has a Heart," 1668
Poems posthumous 1680
Upon Nothing, 1671
Valentinian (a tragedy) posthumous 1685
(His Life, by bishop Burnet, 1680)
ROCK (Rev Daniel), *archæologist*, born at Liverpool, 1799-1871
Church of our Fathers, 1849-53
Hlerurgia, 1848
Textile Fabrics, 1870
ROEUCK (John Arthur) born at Madras, 1803-1879
History of the Whig Party from 1830 to the Reform Bill, 1852
Plan for the Government of our Colonies, 1849
ROGER OF HOVEDEN, or Howden, in Yorkshire, 1129-1202
Bede's Ecclesiastical History continued
ROGER OF WENDOVER, *chronicler*, prior of Be-leveir, in Leicestershire, *-1237
Flores Historiarum, 1236 (A history of the world from the creation to 1235)
ROGERS (Henry) 1814-1877
Eclipse of Faith (The), 1862 (His chief work)

- Essays, 1850, 1868
 Life of Thomas Fuller, 1856
 Reason and Faith, 1866
 Superhuman Origin of the Bible, 1874
 Theological Controversies of the Time, 1874
 ROGERS (Henry Darwin), *geologist*, born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1803-1866
 Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1858
 ROGERS, D D (John), born in Oxfordshire, 1679-1729
 Necessity of a Divine Revelation, 1727
 Visible and Invisible Church of Christ, 1719
 ROGERS (Samuel), *poet*, London, 1763-1855
 Columbus (in 12 cantos), 1812
 Epistle to a Friend, 1798
 Human Life, 1819
 Italy (in two parts), 1822 (Part I contains 22 subjects part II 21 subjects)
 Jacqueline (a tale), 1814
 Ode to Superstition and other Poems, 1786
 Pleasures of Memory (in two parts), 1792
 Recollections, posthumous 1859 (His autobiography)
 Table Talk, posthumous 1856 1859
 ROGGE M.D. (Peter Mark), London, 1779-1869
 Animal and Vegetable Physiology, 1834
 Physiology and Phenology, 1833
 Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, 1852
 ROMANE (Rev William), born at Hartlepool 1714-1795
 Discourses (12) upon the Law and the Gospel, 1760
 Essay on Psalmody, 1775
 Life of Faith (The), 1763
 Scripture Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, 1765
 Sermons (12) upon Solomon a Song, 1759
 Triumph of Faith (The), 1795
 Walk of Faith (The), 1771
 (His Life by the Rev. W B Cadogan, 1796)
 ROSCOE (Henry) 1800-1836
 Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, 1836
 Life of William Roscoe, 1833
 Lives of British Lawyers, 1830
 ROSCOE, L L D (Henry Enfield), *chemist*, London, 1833-
 Elementary Chemistry
 Lectures on Spectrum Analysis, 1869
 Treatise on Chemistry, 1877
 ROSCOE (Thomas), born at Liverpool, 1791-1871
 German Novelist, 1826
 Italian Novelist, 1825
 Life and Writings of Cervantes, 1839
 Life of William the Conqueror, 1848
 Memoirs of Silvio Pellico, 1833 (From the Italian)
 Spanish Novelist, 1826
 Tourist in Italy, 1831-33
 Tourist in Spain, etc., 1838
 Memoirs of Scipio de Ricca, 1829
 Translation of *Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini*, 1823, Lanzi's *History of Painting*, 1828, Sismondi's *Literature*, 1823
 ROSCOE (William), *historian*, born near Liverpool 1753-1831
 Life and Pontificate of Leo X., 1805
 Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 1796 (Admirable)
 On the Origin and Vicissitudes of Literature, 1817
 (His Life, by his son Henry, 1833)
 ROSCOE (William Caldwell), *poet*, born at Liverpool, 1823-1859
 Poems and Essays, posthumous 1860
 ROSE (George), born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1744-1818
 Observations on the Historical Work of Charles James Fox, 1809
 ROSE (William) *poet* Scotland, 1762-1790
 Last Day of Love (The), and other Poems, 1831
 ROSS (Alexander), 1590-1654
 Arcana Microcosmi, 1652
 Centurie of Divine Meditations (A), 1646
 Medieus Medieatus, 1645
 Mel Heliconium
 Mystagogus Poeticus, 1647
 Rerum Judaicarum Memorabilium, libri III 1617-19, libri IV 1632
 Three Decads of Divine Meditations, 1630
 View of all Religions (A), 1653
 Virgilina Evangelizans, 1634
 * * * This is the Ross to whom S Butler refers in *Judibras*—
 There was an ancient sage philosopher
 That had read [all] Alexander Ross over
 ROSS (Alexander) *poet*, born in Aberdeenshire Scotland 1699-1784
 Helenore, 1768 (The first publication, aged 20)
 (His Life, by the Rev Alexander Thomson, 1812)
 ROSS M.D. (Alexander Milton) *naturalist* born at Belleville in Canada 1832-
 Architecture of Birds Nests, 1875
 Birds of Canada (The), 1872
 Butterflies and Moths of Canada (The), 1873
 Flephas Americanus, etc., 1875
 Flora of Canada (The), 1874
 Food of Canadian Birds (The), 1875
 Forest Trees of Canada (The), 1874
 Mammals and Fish of Canada (The), 1878
 Migration of Canadian Birds, 1875
 ROSS (Sir James Clark), *arctic explorer*, London, 1800-1862
 Voyage of Discovery (1839-43) in the Southern Seas, 1847
 ROSS (Sir John), *arctic voyager*, born at Bala-rock in Scotland, 1777-1856
 Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a Northern Passage, 1835
 Residence in Arctic Regions, etc., 1829-31
 Voyage of Discovery for the exploring of Baffin's Bay, 1819
 ROSS (Rev John Lockhart), 1810-
 Druidical Temples at Avebury, 1859
 Lectures on the History of Moses, 1837
 ROSS CHURCH See MARITAT (Florence)
 ROSSETTI (Christina Georgina) *poetess*, London, 1830-
 Annus Domini (a prayer for every day in the year) 1874
 Commonplace, and other Short Stories, 1870
 Goblin Market and other Poems, 1862
 Pageant (A), and other Poems, 1881
 Poems, 1875
 Prince's Progress (The), and other Poems, 1866
 Seek and Find, 1879
 Sing-song (a nursery rhyme book), 1879
 Speaking Likenesses, 1874

- ROSSFRTI (Dante Gabriel), *painter and poet*,
London 1828-1882
Dante and his Circle, 1873, the same as—
Early Italian Poets (Tho), 1851
Poems, 1870
- ROSSETTI (Maria Francesca), London, 1827-
1876
Shadow of Dante (The) 1871
- ROSSETTI (William Michael), London, 1829-
Criticism on Swinburne, 1866
Dante's *Hell* translated into English, 1865
Fine Art, 1867
Lives of Famous Poets, 1878
Memoir of Shelley, 1870
Mrs Holmes Grey (blank verse), 1869
Short Memoirs of William Blake, 1863, Walt
Whitman, and "Moxon's poets"
- ROUTH D D (Martin Joseph) born at South
Cimham, in Suffolk, 1755-1854
Reliquie sacra, 1814-15 (Valuable)
Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula, 1832
- ROWE (Nicholas) *dramatist and poet laureate*,
born at Little Barford, in Derbyshire, 1073-
1718
Translated into English verse I ucan s *Phar-
salia*, 1728
* * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
- ROWE (Mrs Thomas) maiden name Elizabeth
Singer, pseudonym "Philomela" was born
at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, 1674-1737
Devout Exercises of the Heart, 1737
Friendship in Death (in 20 letters), 1721
History of Joseph (The), a poem, 1736
Letters, Moral, etc., 1729-33
- ROWLANDS (Henry) *antiquary*, born in Wales,
*-1722
Mona Antiqua Restanrata, 1723 (Excellent)
- ROWLANDS (Samuel) *poet*, etc., 1570-1625
Crew of Kind London Gossips, 1663
Betrayal of Christ and other Poems, 1598
Democritus, or Dr Merryman his Medicine,
1607
Diogenes his Lanthorne 1607
Good News and Bad News, 1622
Hailo Fellow, Well Met, 1612
Heaven's Glory, Earth's Vanitie, Hell's
Horror 1628
History of Guy Larle of Warwicke, 1607
Humors Looking glass (satires and stories
in verse) 1608
Knave of Clubs, 1009
Knave of Hearts, 1612
Letting Humors Blood in the Head wayne,
1600
Looko to it, for Ile stabbe yo (a poem)
1604
Martin Mark all, Beadle of Bridewell, 1010
Melancholle Knight (The), 1615
More Knaves yet, 1612
Night Raven (The), 1618
'Tis Merrio when Gossips mete, 1602
- ROWLEY (William) *dramatist* time, James I
* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III
- ROXBURGH, M D (William), *Lotanist*, born in
Ayrshire, Scotland, 1759-1815
Coromandel Plants, 1795-98
Llora Indica, 1820-24
Hortus Bengalensis 1814
- ROY (William) of Scotland, 1726-1790
Military Antiquities of the Romans in North
Britain, 1793

- RUDDIMAN (Thomas) *grammarian*, born in
Scotland, 1674-1757
Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones, 1725
Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, 1714
(His Life, by G Chalmers, 1794)
- RUDIN (Rev Rogers) *numismatist*, born at
Leicester, 1751-1820
Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, etc.,
1817
- RUSCHENBERGER (William) *naturalist*, born in
Cumberland, of New Jersey, U S 1807-
Elements of Natural History, 1850
Three Years in the Pacific, 1835
- RUSH M D (Benjamin), born near Philadelphia,
U S, 1745-1813
Diseases of the Mind, 1812
Essays, 1798
Medical Inquiries and Observations, 1789-
1804
- RUSHWORTH (John), born in Northumberland,
1607-1690
Historical Collections of Private Passages of
State 1659, posthumous 1701
- RUSKIN, LL D (John), *art critic*, London 1819-
Aratra Pentifick, 1872 (On Sculpture)
Cambridge School of Art (The) 1858
Crown of Wild Olives (The), 1866
Decoration and Manufacture 1859
Deucalion 1876
Eagle's Nest (The) 1872
Elements of Perspective, 1859
Ethics of the Dust, 1863
Frondes Agrestes 1876 (On modern painters)
Glotto and his Works 1855
Harbours of England, 1856
King of the Golden River, 1851 (A capital
fairy tale)
King's Treasures and Queen's Gardens 1865
Laws of Fésicle, 1877
Lectures on Architecture and Painting, 1854
Lectures on Art 1850
Lectures on the Political Economy of Art, 1857
Love's Meinc, 1873
Michael Angelo and Tintoret, 1872
Modern Painters, 1843-46, 1860 (Superior to
the ancients in landscape)
Mornings in Florence, 1877
On the Nature of Gothic Architecture, 185
Pre Raphaelism, 1850
Proserpina, 1875-76
Queen of the Air etc., 1867
Salsette and Elephanta (a poem), 1839
Sesame and Lilies, 1864
Seven Lamps of Architecture (The), 1849
Stones of Venice (a rhapsody on the fallen
city), 1851-53
Study of Architecture in Schools, 1865
Time and Tide, etc., 1868
Two Paths 1854
Unto this Last, 1862
Val d Arno, 1874
(His Biography, by Shepherd, 1878)
- RUSSELL M D (Alexander), *-1708
Natural History of Aleppo, 1754 (Excellent.)
- RUSSELL (Rev John Fuller), 1816-
Judgment of the Church on the Sufficiency of
Holy Scripture, 1838
Life of Dr Johnson, 1847
- RUSSELL (John, carl), pseudonym "Josepa
Skillet, a gentleman who has left his lodg
ings," *statesman*, London, 1792-1878

- Affairs of Europe since the Peace of Utrecht, 1824-25
 Causes of the French Revolution, 1832
 Correspondence of C. J. Fox
 Correspondence of John, Fourth Duke of Bedford
 Don Carlos (a tragedy), 1822
 Essays and Sketches by Joseph Skillet, 1820
 Establishment of the Turks in Europe, 1823
 Foreign Policy of England etc., 1871
 History of the British Constitution, 1821
 Letters for the Post not the Press, 1820
 Life of Lady Rachel Russell, 1820
 Life of Lord William Russell, 1819
 Life, Diary, and Letters of Thomas Moore, 1852-56
 Life and Times of Charles James Fox, 1859
 Ann of Arrouca (The) a tale, 1822
 Rise and Progress of Christianity in the West, 1873
RUSSELL (Lady Rachel) daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, 1636-1723
 Letters to her Husband and Others, 1718
 (Her life by Lord J. Russell, 1820)
RUSSELL D.C.L. (Michael) bishop of Glasgow, etc., born in Edinburgh 1781-1848
 Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 1827-37
 History of the Church of Scotland 1834
RUSSELL, M.D. (Patrick) of Scotland, 1726-1895
 - Notice on the Serpents of India, 1796
 Treatise on the Plague 1791
RUSSELL, LL.D. (William) historian, born in Scotland, 1746-1791
 History of America, 1779
 History of Ancient Europe, 1793
 History of Modern Europe, 1779-84
 (His Life, by Irvine, 1801)
RUSSELL, LL.D. (William Howard) born at Laly Vale, in Dublin Ireland, 1821-
 Adventures of Dr Brady (a novel) 1863
 Canada, its Defences, Condition, etc 1855
 Diary in the East, 1869
 Diary in the Last Great War, 1873
 Diary in India, 1860
 Diary, North and South 1863
 Letters from the Crimea 1855-56
 Prince of Wales's Tour in India, 1877
RUTHENFORD (Rev Samuel) Presbyterian minister, Scotland 1600-1661
 Covenant of Life opened (The) 1655
 Christ dying and drawing Sinners to Himself, 1647
 Disputatio Scholastica de Providentia, 1650
 Divine Flight of Church Government, 1616
 Due Rights of Presbyteries, 1644
 Exercitationes Apologeticae, 1636
 Free Disputation against Pretended Liberty of Conscience, 1649
 Lex Rex, 1644 (Burnt by the Committee of Estates)
 Spiritual Antichrist (The) 1648
 Fryill and Triumph of Faith (The) 1645
 (His Life, by Murray 1828, Thomson, 1836)
RYTHFFORTH, D.D. (Thomas), born in Cambridgeshire, 1712-1771
 Institutes of Natural Law, 1754-56
 System of Natural Philosophy, 1748
RYLE (Rev John Charles), writer of religious tracts, born near Macclesfield, in Cheshire, 1816-
 Bishops and Clergy of Other Days, 1869
 Christian Leaders of (last century), 1868
 Coming Events and Present Duties, 1869
 Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, 1856-59
 Practical Religion, 1878
 Spiritual Songs, 1861
 Plain Speaking 1860
RYMER (Thomas) antiquary, born at Northallerton, in York, 1639-1713
 Antiquity, Power, and Decay of Parliament, 1684
 Edgar, the English Monarch (an historic play), 1677
 Fœdera, etc., 1703 continued by Robert Sanderson, 1717-35, enlarged by Dr Adam Clarke (Invaluable)
 Short View of Tragedy in the Last Age 1693
 Tragedies of the Last Age considered (The), 1678
SACKVILLE (Thomas) earl of Dorset etc., poet, born at Buckhurst, in Sussex, 1527-1608
 Gorboduc, a tragedy (the last two acts) 1562
 (The first three acts by Norton, 1561)
 Induction to the *Mirror for Magistrates* (in 7 line stanzas) 1557 (Excellent)
SADLER (Michael Thomas), born at Snelstone, in Derbyshire 1780-1835
 Ireland its Laws and their Remedies, 1829
 Law of Population, 1830
St JOHN (Henry). See **BOLINGBROKE**
St JOHN (James Augustus), historian born in Carmarthenshire, Wales 1801-1875
 Anatomy of Society (The) 1831
 Education of the People (The) 1858
 Egypt and Mehemet Ali 1831
 Egypt and Nubia 1844
 Hellens (The), 1842
 History, Manners etc., of the Hindoos 1832
 History of the Four Conquests of England, 1862
 History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece, 1842
 Life on Egyptian Pilgrimage, 1852
 Journal of a Residence in Normandy, 1931
 Life of Louis Napoleon 1857
 Life of Sir Walter Raleigh 1868
 Lives of Celebrated Travellers, 1831
 Margaret Ravenscroft, or Second Love, 1835
 Nemesis of Power (The) 1864
 Oriental Album (The), 1851
 Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross, 1854
 Ring (The) and the Veil, 1856
 Sir Cosmo Digby, 1843
 Tales of the Ramadhan, 1835
 There and Back Again in Search of Beauty, 1853
 Views in Borneo 1847
 Weighed in the Balance (a novel), 1864.
St JOHN (Spencer), London 1826-
 Life in the Forests of the Far East, 1862
SALA (George Augustus Henry), London, 1828-
 Accepted Addresses, 1862
 After Breakfast, etc., 1864
 America in the Midst of War, 1864
 Baddington Peacage, 1860
 Breakfast in Bed, 1863
 Captain Dangerous (a tale),

- Down among the Dutchmen.
 Dutch Pictures, 1861
 From Waterloo to the Peninsula, 1866
 Gaslight and Daylight
 Hogarth (in the *Cornhill Magazine*)
 How I tamed Mrs Cruiser, 1858
 Journey due North (A), 1858 (Notes of residence in Russia)
 Looking at Life, 1860
 Make your Game, 1860
 Notes, etc., of the Paris Exhibition, 1868
 Paris herself again, 1879
 Quite Alone (a story), 1864
 Residence in Russia, 1859
 Rome and Venice, 1869
 Seven Sons of Mammon
 Ship-chandler (The) and other Tales, 1862
 Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous, 1863
 Trip to Barbary, etc., 1865
 Twice round the Clock, 1859
 Two Kings and a Kaiser, 1875
 Two Prima Donnas, and other Stories, 1862
 Under the Sun, and other Essays, 1872
 Went Tyler (in harlesquo), 1869
- SALE (George), *orientalist*, 1680-1736
 Translation of the *Koran*, 1734
- SALESBURY (William), 16th century
 Bateriae of the Pope's Botereulx (High Altar), 1550
 Englyshe and Welshe Dictionarie, 1547
 Introduction, teaching how to pronounce the Letters in the Brytish Tongue, 1550
- "SALESBURY MISSAL" (or Missale ad Usum Ecclesie Sarisburiensis), printed by R. Pynson 1600 (Scarce)
- SALMON (Nathaniel), *antiquary*, *-1742
 Antiquities of Essex, 1740
 Antiquities of Surrey, 1736
 History of Hertfordshire, 1728
 Lives of the Bishops since the Restoration, 1733
 New Survey of England, 1731
 State Trials, 1735
 Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain 1726
 Survey of the Roman Antiquities in the Midland Counties of England, 1726
- SALMON (Thomas) *-1710
 Essay on the Advancement of Music 1672
 Proposal to perform Music in Mathematical Proportions, 1689
- SALMON (Thomas), *chronological historian*, Bedfordshire *-1743
 Families of the Present English Nobility, 1751
 Families of the Present Irish Nobility 1769
 Families of the Present Scottish Nobility, 1759
 Geographical Grammar (A), 1749 (Once very popular)
 Historical Collection relating to Britain 1706
 History of all Nations from the First Governments erected after the Flood, 1751
 Marriage with its Rites among the Ancient Greeks Romans Saxons, etc., 1724
 Modern History, 1739
 Noblemen who have died for their Princes 1725
 Original of the Order of the Garter, 1701
 Present State of all Nations 1725
 Review of the History of England, 1722-21
- State Trials since the Reign of Richard II., 1738
 Universal Traveller 1754
- SALMON (William), 1640-1715
 Botanologia (in herbal) 1710
 Horæ Mathematicæ seu Urania, 1679
 Palladio Londinensis, posthumous 1743
 Polygraphice, etc., 1675
 Sephorum or the Druggist's Shop opened 1693
- SALT (Henry), *Abyssinian traveller*, born at Lichfield, 1785-1827
 Correspondence, posthumous 1854.
 Egypt (a poem) 1824
 Voyage to Abyssinia, 1814
 (His Life, by J. G. Iliff, 1831)
- SALTER, M. D. (Henry Hyde), 1823-1871
 Asthma, 1860
- SALTMARSH (Rev John), an *antinomian enthusiast*, 1690-1647
 Drowning of Light, 1644
 Free Grace, 1645
 Holy Discoveries and Flames, 1640
 Poemata Sacra 1636
 Smoke in the Temple, 1616
 Wonderful Predictions declared to Sir Thomas Fairfax 1648
- SANMORT, D. D. (William) archbishop of Canterbury born at Fressingfield in Suffolk, 1616-1693
 Fur Prædestinatus (a dialogue between a thief condemned to the gallows, and a Calvinistic preacher) 1651
 Modern Policies 1652
 Sermons, etc., 1660
 (His Life, in dean Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops*)
- SANDFIS, D. D. (Nicholas), born at Charlewood, in Surrey, 1527-1581
 De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani, libri iii. 1585
 De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesie, 1571
 Images of Saints Lawful, etc., 1567
 Rocks of the Church (The), 1567
 Supper of our Lord set forth in Six Bookes, 1565
 Treatise of Usurie 1569
- SANDFIS, D. D. (Robert) bishop of Lincoln, born at Rotherham in Yorkshire, 1587-1663
 De Juramenti Obligatione, 1617
 Episcopacy not Prejudicial to Regal Power, 1661
 Logica Artis Compendium, 1615
 Nine Cases of Conscience resolved, posthumous 1678
 Physica Scientia Compendium, posthumous 1671
 (His Life, by Walton, 1678)
- SANDFIS (Robert) *antiquary*, born at Durham, 1650-1741
 Continuation of Rymer's *Fœdera* 1717-35
 Sandys (Sir Edwin) 1561-1629
 Europa Speculum, 1605
- SANDFORD (Francis), *herald* 1630-1693
 Genealogical History of the Monarchs of England, 1707 (A useful work)
 Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal, etc 1562
 History of the Coronation of James II. and his Queen, 1687
 Order and Ceremonies used at the Interment of George Mont, Duke of Albermarle, 1679

- SANDFORD** (James), 1525-1590
 Amorous Tales and Sentences of the Greeke
 Sages, 1567
 Hours of Recreation, or Afterdinnerers (tales,
 bon mots, etc.) 1576
 Mirror of Madnesse, 1567
- SANDYS** (George), poet and traveller, born at
 York, 1577-1614
 Christ's Passion, 1610 (This is the *Christus
 Patiens* of Grotius)
 Ovid's *Metamorphoses* Englished 1632
 Paraphrase on the Psalms of David 1636
 Paraphrase on Solomon's Song 1642
 Relation of a Journey, etc. 1615 (A descrip-
 tion of the Turkish empire, of Egypt, the
 Holy Land, etc.)
- SANDYS** (William), musical composer and author,
 1791-1863.
 Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern, with
 the Airs, 1833
 Christmas-tide, its History, Festivities, and
 Carols, 1852
 Specimens of Macaronic Poetry 1831
- SANT, R. A.** (James), born at Croydon, in Surrey,
 1820-
 The Boy Shakespeare, Dick Whittington,
 Evening, Genius is Heaven born and looks
 from out the Eyes 1880, Harmony the
 Infant Samuel, The Infant Timothy The
 Light of the Cross Little Red Riding-
 Hood, The Miller's Daughter, Morning,
 Mother's Hope, Retrospection Saxon
 Women, She never told her Love, The
 Walk to Emmaus, The Young Minstrel,
 Young Steele
- SARGENT** (Eyes) born at Gloucester, in Mass-
 chusetts U.S., 1816-
 Bridge of Genoa (The), 1836
 Priestess (The) 1855
 Songs of the Sea, and other Poems 1845
 Stafford Spenser, 1852
 Wealth and Worth 1840
- SATURDAY REVIEW** (The) started 1855
- SAUNDERS** (Sir Edmund), 1600-1693
 Reports, 1686
- SAUNDERSON, J. L. D.** (Nicholas) mathematician,
 born in Yorkshire 1682-1739
 Elements of Algebra, 1740
 Treatise on Fluxions, 1766
- SAVAGE** (Richard), poet, born in London, 1698-
 1743
 Bastard (The), 1728 (A poem on himself,
 in which he holds his mother up to
 ridicule)
 Love in a Veil, 1718
 Wanderer (The), in five cantos, 1720
 (His Life by Dr Johnson 1714)
- SAVILLE** (Sir Henry) mathematician, born near
 Halifax in Yorkshire, 1549-1622
 Lectures on Euclid (book I) 1621
 Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam,
 1696
- SAWYER** (William), poet, etc., 1823-
 Legend of Phillis 1872
 Ten Miles from Town 1867
 Thought and Beauty, 1849
 Year of Song (A), 1872
- SAXE** (John Godfrey), American poet and au-
 thor, 1816-
 Clever Stories of Many Nations, 1864
 Flying Dutchman (The), 1862
- Masquerade (Tho), and other Poems, 1866
 Leisure Day Rhymes, 1876
- SAXON CHRONICLE** (*Annales Rerum in Anglia
 gestarum a Christo nato ad Annum 1164*)
 It is inserted in the *Monumenta Historica
 Britannica*
- SAYENS, M. D.** (Frank) poet 1763-1817
 Disquisitions, Metaphysical and Literary, 1793
 Dramatic Sketches of Ancient Northern My-
 thology, 1790
 Miscellaneous, 1805
 Nuptial Poetics, 1803
 (His Life, by W. Taylor, 1823)
- SCHAFER** (Philip), an American citizen, born at
 Chur, in Switzerland 1819-
 Political, Social, and Religious Condition of
 the United States, 1855
 What is Church History? 1846
- SCHOOLCRAFT** (Henry Rowe), ethnologist, born
 at New York State, U.S., 1793-1864
 Alge Researches, 1839
 Ethnological Researches respecting the Red
 Man of America 1845
 Historical and Statistical Information respect-
 ing the Indian Tribes of the United States,
 1851-60
 Indian Tribes (The), their History, Condition,
 and Prospects, 1851-57
 Narrative of an Expedition to Alaska Lake,
 the Source of the Mississippi, 1834
 Notes on the Iroquois 1848
 Travels in the Mississippi Valley, 1825
 View of the Lead Mines of Missouri 1813
- SCHWABER** (Mrs.), maiden name Lady Charlotte
 Elizabeth Guest, 1812-
 Translated the *Mabinogion*, 1833-49
- SCOGIN** (John), court jester to King Edward IV
 Jest's gathered together by Andrew Boord,
 M.D., 1626
- SCORSBY, D. D.** (William) arctic navigator,
 born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, 1790-1857
 Account of the Arctic Regions (An), 1820 (A
 capital book)
 Discourses to Seamen, 1812
 Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale
 Fisheries 1823
 Magnetical Investigations, 1839-52
 Memorials of the Sea
 Records of the Adventurous Life of the Late
 William Scoresby (see his father), 1830
 Records of the Sea
 (His Life by Scoresby-Jackson, 1861)
- SCOR** (Reginald), born at Scotland near Smectie,
 in Kent, 1545-1599
 Discoverie of Witchcraft (The) 1584 (His
 great work, demonstrating the absurdity of
 the popular belief in witches. His book
 called forth James's *Demonology*, and Scot's
 book was ordered to be burnt by the com-
 mon hangman)
 Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden (The),
 printed 1574
- SCOTSMAN** (The), a newspaper, first started 1817
- SCOTT** (David), painter, born in Edinburgh,
 1800-1849
 The Alchemist, 1838; Ariel and Caliban 1838,
 The Ancient Mariner illustrated, 1831, The
 Duke of Gloucester taken into the Water-
 gate of Calais, 1843, Monograms of Man,
 1831, Philoctetes, 1840, *Pilgrim's Pro-
 gress* illustrated, Queen Elizabeth in the

- Globe Theatre, 1841, Richard III, 1843,
Sarpedon carried by Sleep and Death, 1832,
Sileens praising Wine, 1842, Vasco da
Gama encountering the Spirit of the Cape,
1847 (his best picture)
(His Memoirs, by his brother, W B
Scott 1850)
- SCOTT (John), poet, of Amwell, in Hertfordshire,
1730-1783
Amwell, 1776
Critical Essays on the English Poets, post-
humous 1785
Poems 1782
(His Life, by John Hoole, 1785, R A
Davenport, 1822)
- SCOTT (Michael), novelist, born at Glasgow, in
Scotland, 1789-1835
Cruise of the *Midge* (appeared in *Blackwood's
Magazine*)
Tom Cringle's Log (appeared in *Blackwood's
Magazine*)
- SCOTT (Sir Michael), occult philosopher *-1290
Avicenna de Animabus, ex Arabico in Lat-
inum, translatio
De Procreatione et Hominis Phisionomia
Opus, printed 1477
Mensa Philosophica, translated into English
and printed 1633
Questio Curiosa de Natura Solis et Lunæ,
printed 1622
(Dante places him with magicians in his
Inferno, in the fifth part of the Malcboig
See Handbook p 473 col 1)
- SCOTT (Samuel) landscape painter *-1772
Old London Bridge, 1745 (In the National
Gallery)
- SCOTT (Rev Thomas) English minister at
Utrecht murdered at Utrecht by John
Lambert, a garrison soldier, 1626
Aphorismes of State 1624
Belgische Plasmire (The) 1622
Belgische Souldier (The) 1624
Christ's Politician, and Solomon's Puritan,
1610
Discoverie of Spanish Practices (A), 1623-24
England's Joy for suppressing the Papists,
1621
Ghost of Robert Earl of Essex, 1624
Ghost of Sir Walter Rawleigh, 1626
Highwales of God and the King (The), 1620
Newes from Parnassus, 1622
Spanish Designes to an Universall Monarchie,
1624
Symmachia, or True Love knot (no date)
Tongou Combat (A), 1623 (Useful for a
word book)
Votive Anglia, 1624
Vox Cœli 1624 (A consultation held in
heaven by Henry VIII, queen Elizabeth,
and others on Spain's designs against Eng-
land)
Vox Dei, 1624
Vox Populi (a warning against Spain), 1620,
1624
Vox Regis, 1624
- SCOTT (Rev Thomas), born at Braytoft, in Lin-
colnshire, 1747-1821
Commentary on the Bible, 1798 (Generally
called Scott's Family Bible)
1 essays on the Most Important Subjects of
Religion 1793
- Force of Truth, 1779
Vindication of the Inspiration of Scripture 1798
(His Life by his son 1821)
- SCOTT (Sir Walter), novelist and poet, born at
Edinburgh 1771-1832
Novels and Prose Romances
Abbot (The), 1820, time, Elizabeth
Anno of Clesterstein, 1829, time, Edward IV
Antiquary (The) 1816, time, George III
Aunt Margaret's Mirror (a tale), time, Wil-
liam III
Betroted (The), 1825, time, Henry II
Black Dwarf (The), 1816, time, Anne
Bride of Lammermoor, 1819, time, William
III
Castle Dangerous 1831 time, Henry I
Count Robert of Paris 1831, time Rufus
Fair Maid of Perth, 1828, time, Henry IV
Fortunes of Nigel, 1822, time, James I
Guy Mannering, 1815, time George II
Heart of Midlothian 1818, time, George II
Highland Widow (The), a tale, 1827 time
George II
Ivanhoe, 1810, time, Richard I
Kenilworth, 1821, time, Elizabeth
Laird's Jock (The) 1827 time, Elizabeth
Legend of Montroso (The), 1819, time
Charles I
Monastery (The) 1820, time, Elizabeth
Old Mortality, 1816, time, Charles II
Peveril of the Peak, 1823, time Charles II
Pirate (The) 1821, time, William III
Quentin Durward 1823, time Edward IV
Redgauntlet, 1824, time, George III
Rob Roy, 1817, time, George I
St Ronan's Well 1825, time, George III
Surgeon's Daughter (The), 1827, time,
George II
Talisman (The), 1825, time, Richard I
Tapestried Chamber (The), a tale, time,
George III
Two Drovers (The) a tale, 1827, time, George
III
Waverley, 1814, time, George II
Woodstock, 1826, time, Commonwealth
Poetry, Dramatic Sketches, etc
Auchindrano (an Argyshire tragedy), 1830
Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, 1808
Battle of Sempach, 1818
Border Minstrelsy (in three parts), 1802-5.
(Thomas the Rhymer)
Bridal of Triermain (in three cantos), 1813
Doom of Devorgoil (a melodrama, blank
verse), 1830
Ettrick's Garland (The) two songs 1815
Field of Waterloo (The) a poem, 1815
Fire King (The), a ballad, in Alexandrines,
1801
"For a' that an' a' that" (song), 1814
Frederick and Alice (a ballad), 1801
Haldon Hall (a dramatic sketch), 1822
Harold the Dauntless (in six cantos) 1817
Helvellyn (a ballad, in Alexandrines) 1805
House of Aspen (The), a prose dramatic
sketch, 1829
Hunting Song (A), in sevens, 1808
Lady of the Lake (The) in six cantos, 1809
Lay of the Last Minstrel (The), in six
cantos) 1805
Lord of the Isles (The), in six cantos 1814
Macduff's Cross (a dramatic sketch), 1830

- Marmion (in six cantos), 1803
 Noble Moringer (The), a ballad, in *Alexander's*, 1819
 Rokeby (in six cantos), 1813
 Sir Tristram (a romance, edited), 1804
 Vision of Don Roderick (Spenserian), 1811
 Wild Huntsman (The), a ballad, in *Eight's*, 1796
 William and Helen (a ballad in eight and six), 1796
Prose Works (not novels)
 Border Antiquities of Scotland (essays), 1819
 Demonology and Witchcraft (letters), 1831
 History of Scotland 1830
 Letters of Malachi Malagrowther, 1826
 Life of Dryden 1803
 Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, 1827
 Life of Swift, 1814
 Lives of British Novelists 1825
 Memoirs of the Earl of Montrose, 1808
 Paul's Letters to his kinsfolk 1815
 Provincial Antiquities etc., 1826
 Regalia of Scotland (The), 1819
 Tales of a Grandfather (in three series) 1827-1830 (A history of Scotland)
 (His Life, by W. Weir, 1832, J. Hogg 1834, Lockhart 1837-39, G. Grant 1849, Gilliland 1870, Posselt, 1870, Chambers, 1871, Hutton, 1878)
 Scott (William Bell) poet, etc., Scotland, 1811-
 Hades or the Transit, 1833
 Life, etc. of Albert Durer 1803
 Little Masters (The) 1879
 Memoir of David Scott, 1850
 Poems, 1855 1864
 Year of the World (The), a poem 1805
 Scott (Winfield) general, born at Petersburg, U.S., 1786-1866
 Memoirs 1864
 Scottus (John Duns) called "The Subtle Doctor" and "The Prince of Divines" 1265-1308
 Idiot's, or Duns's Contemplations of Divine Love, printed 1662
 Opera Omnia Notes etc., printed 1639
 (His Life by L. Waddingus, editor, 1639)
 Sedgwick (Henry), professor 1650-1678
 De Objectu Cultus Religiosi 1664
 Life of God in the Soul 1677
 New Discourses etc., 1735
 Occasional Meditations 1740
 Sedgwick (George Poulett), geologist, 1797-1876
 Considerations on Volcanoes, 1825
 Geology of Central France, 1827
 Principles of Political Economy 1833
 Sedgwick (Pev Adam) geologist, born at Dent, in Yorkshire, 1787-1873
 Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge 1850 (The bearing of physics on religion)
 Geology of the Lake Districts, 1853
 Sedgwick (Catherine Maria) novelist, born at Stockbridge, U.S., 1799-1867
 Clarence (a tale of our own times), 1830
 Home (a tale on domestic economy), 1840
 Hope Leslie (a tale of early times in America), 1827
 Le Bossu (a novel), 1835
 Letters from Abroad, 1841
 Linwoods (The) a novel, 1835
 Live and Let Live, 1837,

- Married and Single, 1849,
 Means and Ends, 1833,
 Morals and Manners 1847, tales on morals and domestic economy
 New England Tale (A) 1822
 Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man (The), 1836
 Redwood (a novel), 1824
 Wilton Hervey, and other Tales, 1815
 Sedgwick (Mrs.) maiden name Susan Ridley Livingston, 1788-1868
 Alida, 1844
 Allan Prescott (a novel) 1834
 Children's Week (The), 1830
 Morals of Pleasure (The), 1829
 Walter Thornby (a novel), 1859
 Young Emigrants (The) 1831
 Sedgwick (Theodore) born at Sheffield, in Massachusetts U.S., 1780-1839
 Public and Private Economy Illustrated, etc., 1833 (by observations in Europe in 1836-37)
 Sedgwick (Theodore), born at Albany, U.S. 1811-1859
 Interpretation and Application of Statutory and Constitutional Law 1833
 Life and Works of William Leggett 1842
 Memoirs of William Livingston, 1835
 Treatise on the Measure of Damages, 1830
 Sedgwick (Sir Charles), poet, born in Kent, 1639-1701
 Antony and Cleopatra (a tragedy) 1677
 Mulberry Garden (The) a play, 1668
 Works, consisting of 1 poems and Plays, posthumous 1719
 * * * The duke of Buckingham called his poems "Sedley's Withecraft"
 Sedley (John), antiquary etc., born at Salvington, in Sussex, 1584-1654
 Analection Anglo-Britannica 1615
 De Diis Syris 1617
 De Jure Naturali et Gentium, etc., 1616
 De Successionibus, 1631
 Duello (The), 1610
 England's Epinomis, 1610
 History of Tithes 1618
 Jani Anglorum Facies Altera, 1610
 Maro Clausum 1635
 Marmora Arundellana 1628
 Table Talk, posthumous 1689
 Titles of Honour 1614
 (His Life by Wilkins 1726, Dr J. Alkic. 1773, G. W. Johnson, 1835)
 Sedgwick (Rev. William), 1806-1875
 Horn Hebraica 1818-60
 Two Charts of Prophecy
 Sedgwick (Nassau William) political writer, born at Compton in Berkshire, 1790-1864
 Biographical Sketches, 1863
 Essays on Fiction, 1864
 Historical and Philosophical Essays 1865
 Journal in Turkey and Greece, 1859
 Journals, etc., relating to Ireland, 1868
 Political Economy, 1848
 Settle (Elkanah), poet laureate for the city born at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, 1648-1723
 Cambyse (a tragedy), 1671
 City Ramble (The) a comedy, 1712
 Conquest of China by the Tartars (a tragedy), 1676
 Empress of Morocco (The), a tragedy, 1673
 Female Prolate (The), a tragedy, 1680 (Popo John)

- Love and Revenge (a tragedy), 1675
Poems, chiefly Laudatory, 1681, 1685, 1714, 1716, 1722
Siege of Troy (Tho), a drama, 1715
Triumphs for Lord Mayor's Day, 1691-1708
SEWARD (Anna), born in Derbyshire, 1747-1809
Letters, posthumous 1811
Loulisa, 1782
Memoirs of Dr Darwin, 1804
Poems, posthumous 1816
Visions (The), posthumous 1810
(Her Life, by sir Walter Scott, 1810)
SEWARD (William), *biographical writer*, London, 1746-1799
Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons, 1795
Biographiana, 1799
SEWARD (William Wenman) 18th century
Topographia Hibernica, 1795 (Meritorious)
SEWELL (Elizabeth Missling), *novelist*, born in the Isle of Wight, 1816-
Amy Herbert, 1844
Clove Hall (a tale) 1847
Earl's Daughter (The), a tale, 1845
Gertrude, 1847
Homely Ballads and Stories in Verse, 1865
Ivory, 1856
Katherine Ashton (a tale) 1854
Margaret Percival, 1858
Rose of Cheriton (a ballad), 1872
Sketches (three tales) 1847
Ursula (a tale of country life) 1858
SEWELL (William) *historian*, 1650-1725
History of the Quakers, 1722
SEWELL (Rev William), 1805-1874
Christian Morals, 1840
Christian Politics, 1844
Christian Vestiges of Creation, 1861
Hawkestone (a tale), 1845
Hora Philologica, 1830
Rodolph the Voyager, 1844
Sacred Thoughts in Verse, 1835
SEYMOUR (Rev Michael Hobart) 1802-
Evenings with the Romanists, 1854
Mornings among the Jesuits 1850
SHADWELL (Thomas) *poet laureate*, born in Norfolk, 1640-1692
Works, posthumous 1720
* * For his 17 plays, see APPENDIX III
(Satirized unjustly by Dryden under the pseudonym of 'Mac Flicnoc')
SHAFESBURY (Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of), *moralist*, born in London, 1671-1713
Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinion, and Times, 1711, 1713, containing the Inquiry Concerning Virtue, 1699, Judgment of Hercules 1713 Letter concerning Enthusiasm 1708, Moralists, 1709, Sensus Communis, 1709, Soliloque, or Advice to an Author 1710
(His Life by B Martyn, revised by Dr Kippis 1830)
SHAIRF LL.D (John Campbell) *poet*, etc, born at Houstown House in Scotland, *-
Allmahoe and other Poems 1861
Lectures on Culture and Religion 1870
Poetic Interpretation of Nature (The) 1877
Studies in Poetry and Philosophy 1863
SHAKESPEARE (William), *dramatist*, etc., born at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire, 1564-1616.
Lover's Complaint (The), in 7-line stanzas, 1609
Passionate Pilgrim (The), in 14-line stanzas, 1599
Rape of Lucrece (The), in 7-line stanzas, 1591 (154) Sonnets, 1508
Venus and Adonis (in 6 line stanzas), 1593
* * For his plays, see p 898
(His Life, by N Rowe, 1709, Hammer 1745, Dr H Blair, 1753, [Francis] Gentleman, 1774, Malone, 1790, Alex. Chalmers, 1805, Wheler, 1806, John Britton 1814 Drake, 1817, 1828, Skottowe, 1824, Wheeler 1824, Moncrell, 1824, Rev W Harnes 1825, W Harvey, 1825, C Symmons, D.D., 1826, C Knight 1838, Campbell 1838 Barry Cornwall, 1839-43, J P Collier, 1841, Baudry's (French edition) contains "a new Life" 1842, Dr G C Verplanck, U S 1847 J O Halliwell, 1851, Rev H N Hudson, 1852, W W Lloyd 1856, H Staunton 1858, Neill 1861, S W Fullom, 1861, Kenney, 1864, Richard Grant-White, U S, 1865
In one or two instances the biographers name is not known, but a "Life" is prefixed to an edition of the Works)
SHARP (Abraham), *mathematician*, born at Little Horton, in Yorkshire, 1651-1742
Geometry improved, 1717
SHARP (Granville), *abolitionist*, born at Durham 1734-1813
Injustice, etc of tolerating Slavery in England (The), 1772
Uses of the Definite Article in the Greek Testament, 1708
(His Life, by Prince Hoare, 1820)
SHARR (Richard), called "Conversation Sharp," 1759-1835
Letters and Essays 1834
SHARP (Samuel), *-1778
Critical Inquiry into the Present State of Surgery, 1760
Letters from Italy, 1766
Operations of Surgery, 1730
SHARPE (Charles Kirkpatrick), born at Hoddam, in Scotland 1781-1851
Ballad Book, 1822
Etchings and Literary Remains, posthumous 1869
Genealogy of the House of Seton 1830
Life of Lady Margaret Cunningham 1823
Metrical Legends, and other Poems, 1807
Portraits by an Amateur 1833
Sargundo or the Vallant Christian, 1837
SHARPE, D.D (Gregory), of Yorkshire, 1713-1771
Argument in Defence of Christianity, 1735
1762
Defence of Dr Clarke, 1744
Review of the Controversy about Demoniacs 1738
Two Dissertations on Languages and Letters, 1761
SHAW, M.D (George), *naturalist*, born at Bletton, in Buckinghamshire, 1751-1813
Catalogue of the Leverian Museum, 1792-96
Naturalist's Miscellany (The), 1789-1813
Zoology, 1800-18
SHAW (H W) pseudonym "Josh Billings," U.S., *-
Book of Sayings, 1866

- Major Jack Downing
 Also, Josh Billings' Proverbs, Josh Billings
 on Ice, Josh Billings Farmer's Almanac
 SHAW, M D (Peter) 1695-1763
 Abridgment of Bacon's Philosophical Works,
 1725
 Chemical Lectures 1734
 New Practice of Physic, 1726
 SHAW (Pey Stebbing), antiquary, born in Staf-
 fordshire, 1762-1802
 History of Staffordshire, 1793-1801
 Topographer (The), 1789
 SIZA (Daniel), orientalist, born in Dublin, 1772-
 1836
 Translation of Mirkhonda's *History of the
 Kings of Persia* 1843
 SIBBEARE W.D. (John), born at Bideford, in
 Devonshire, 1709-1788
 History of the Sumatrans 1760
 Letters on the English Nation, 1755
 Letters to the People of England, 1756-58
 Marriage Act (The) 1754
 Origin and Progress of National Society, 1776
 SHEPP, D D (William) born at Acton U.S., 1820-
 History of Christian Doctrines 1863
 Homiletics and Pastoral Theology 1867
 Lectures on the Philosophy of History 1856
 Outlines of a System of Rhetoric, 1850
 Sermons to the Natural Man, 1871
 SUEE, R.A. (Sir Martin Archer), born in Dublin,
 1770-1850
 Alasco (a tragedy) 1824
 Commemoration of Reynolds, 1814
 Elements of Art (a poem in six cantos), 1819
 Oldcourt (a novel), 1829
 Rhymes on Art, 1805
 (His Life by his son, 1860)
 SNEFFIELD (John Baker Holroyd, lord), 1741-
 1821
 Letter on the Corn Laws, 1815
 Observations on the Commerce of American
 States, 1783
 On the Manufactures etc of Ireland 1785
 On the Project for abolishing the Slave Trade,
 1879
 Orders in Council etc., 1809
 SNEIL (Richard Lalor) dramatist, etc., born
 near Waterford, in Ireland, 1791-1851
 Adelaide, 1814
 Apostate (The) 1817
 Bellamira 1818
 Evadne, 1819
 Huguenot (The)
 Montoni, 1820
 Sketches of the Irish Bar, 1822
 (His Life, by Macnevin, 1854, T W Mac-
 Calloch, 1855)
 SHELLEY (Mrs) maiden name Mary Wollstone-
 craft Godwin novelist second wife of Percy
 Bysshe Shelley Born in London, 1793-1851
 Biography of her Husband, 1839
 Falkner, 1837
 Frankenstein, 1816 (Her best novel)
 Last Man (The), 1824
 Lodore 1835
 Perkin Warbeck (an historical novel) 1830
 Rambles in Germany and Italy, 1844
 Valperga, 1823
 SHILLERY (Percy Bysshe) poet, born at Field
 Place, in Sussex 1792-1822
 Adonais (a monody on Keats), 1821
 Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude (blank verse),
 1816
 Arethusa (an ode), 1826
 Cenci (The), a tragedy, 1819
 Clouds (The) an ode, 1820
 Epipsychidion 1821
 Hellas (a lyrical drama), 1823
 Julian and Maddalo (a conversation in verse)
 1820
 Laon and Cythna (Spenserian), 1813
 Nightmare (The) 1809
 Ode to the West Wind
 Oedipus Tyrannus (a classical play) 1823
 Peter Bell III 1819
 Prometheus Unbound (a classical play), 1821
 Prometheus Unmasked, 1823
 Queen Mab 1813 (Written at the age of 18)
 Revolt of Islam (in 12 cantos, in 5 line stan-
 zas) 1817
 Posalind and Helen (a dialogue in verse), 1818
 St. Irvyne (a novel) 1810
 Shelley Papers (The), 1815
 Skylark (The) 1820 (His best ode)
 Witch of the Atlas (The), 1820 (Composed
 in three days)
 Zastrozzi (a novel) 1809
 (His Life, by captain T Medwin 1847
 T J Hogg, 1858, his widow 1859, C S
 Middleton 1858, W M Rossetti, 1878)
 SHELTON (Frederick William) an American
 citizen, born at Jamaica, Long Island, 1814-
 Peeps from a Belfry 1855
 Rector of St. Bardolph's (The), 1852
 SHERSTONE (William) pastoral poet, born at
 the Leasowes in Shropshire, 1714-1763
 (26) Elegies, 1743-46
 Essay on Men and Manners posthumous 1764
 Jemmy Dawson (a ballad), 1745
 Judgment of Hercules (a dramatic poem),
 1741
 Odes, Songs and Ballads, 1750-54
 Pastoral Ballad (in four parts), 1743
 Poems on Several Occasions, 1737
 Progress of Taste (in four parts), posthumous
 1764
 Schoolmistress (The) in Spenserian metre,
 1737, 1742 (His best poem)
 Written at an Inn at Henley, 1741
 (His Life by Greaves 1764, Gilliland, 1854)
 SHEPPARD (John George), born at Killarney, in
 Ireland 1812-1869
 Aids to Classical Study 1868 (With Dr D
 W Turner)
 Fall of Rome and Rise of New Nationalities,
 1861
 Notes on Thucydides, 1857 (With Evans)
 St. Paul at Athens (a poem) 1851
 Theophrasti Characters, with Notes 1852
 SHERBURN (Sir Edward), poet, born in London,
 1618-1702
 Forsaken Lydia, 1651
 Lyrian and Silvia, 1651
 Poems 1651
 Rape of Helen (The), 1651
 Salamis, 1651
 Sphere of Marcus Mamilius (The), 1675
 SHEPARD (Mrs), novelist, maiden name Francos
 Chamberlayne, mother of Richard Brinsley
 Sheridan, 1724-1766
 Discovery (The) a comedy, 1763
 Dupe (The), a comedy, 1765

Miss Sidney Biddulph (a novel), 1761
 Nourjhad (a romance) 1767
 (Her Memoirs, by Allen Lefanu, 1824)
 SHERIDAN (Richard Brinsley Butler), *statesman*
 and *dramatist*, born in Dublin 1761-1816
 Olio's Protest, and other Poems, 1819
 His Speech for the Impeachment of Warren
 Hastings, 1786
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life, by Watkins, 1817, T. Moore,
 1825, W. Smyth, 1840, Browne, 1873 Sheri-
 dan is credited with 'the best speech, the
 best comedy, and the best drinking song in
 the language')
 SHERIDAN (Thomas), born at Quilca, in Ireland,
 1721-1788
 Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Lan-
 guage, 1778
 SHERINGHAM (Robert), *-1677
 De Anglorum Gentis Origine, 1670 (Highly
 praised by Nicolson)
 SHERLEY (Sir Anthony) *traveller*, born at
 Weston, in Sussex 1665-1631
 Travels into Persia, edited by W. Parry, 1601,
 by G. Manwaring 1613
 N B—Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Robert
 Sherley, called "the three English brothers"
 were all eminent in their days Sir Thomas
 for his travels and imprisonment in Turkey,
 and Robert for his wars against the Turks
 and his marriage with the niece of the shah
 of Persia
 SHERLOCK, D D (Thomas) bishop of London,
 born in London 1678-1761
 Discourses at the Temple Church, 1751-58
 Sermons 1755, etc.
 Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of
 Jesus Christ, 1729
 Use and Intent of Prophecy, 1725
 SHERLOCK D D (William) London, 1641-1707
 Divine Providence (The), 1694
 Future Judgment (A), 1692
 Treatise on Death, 1690
 Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, 1691
 SHERINGHAM (Robert) See above, SHERINGHAM
 SHIRWOOD (Mrs.) *writer of tales* maiden name
 Mary Martha Butt, born at Stanford, in
 Worcestershire, 1775-1851
 Arzomund
 Ayn and Lady (The)
 Charles Lorraine, the Young Soldier
 Emily and her Mother
 Immina, a Calcutta Tale
 Fairchild Family (The)
 George Desmond
 Gipsy Babes (The)
 Indian Pilgrim (The)
 Infant's Pilgrim's Progress (The)
 Juliana Oakley
 Lady of the Manor (The), a series of tales,
 etc., about confirmation
 Little Henry and his Bearer
 Little Lucy and her Dhaye
 Little Woodman (The) and his Dog
 Lucy Clare
 My Aunt Kate
 Peter la Chimise
 Potter's Common (The)
 Recaptured Negro (The)
 Probable or English Manners Seventy Years
 Ago

Sergeant Dale
 Stories to explain the Church Catechism
 Stranger at Home (The)
 Susan Gray
 Waste Not, Want Not.
 SHIELD (William) *operatic composer*, born in
 Durham, 1749-1829
 Introduction to Harmony, 1800 (Fettered)
 * * For his operas, see APPENDIX III
 SHIRLEY ("Mother"), time of Henry VIII
 Fourteen Strange Prophecies, 1648 (With J
 Saltmarsh)
 Prophecy Forbidding the Death of Cardinal
 Wolsey and Others, 1641
 Two Strange Prophecies predicting Wonder-
 full Events to betide this Year, 1642
 Yorkshire Prophecy preserved in the Noble
 Family of the P—s, first printed 1740
 (Her Life, by R. Head, 1677, others anony-
 mous, 1687 1797, etc.)
 SHIRLEY (Sir Anthony) See above SHIRLEY
 SHIRLEY (Evelyn Phillip), *antiquary*, etc., born
 at Ettingham Park in Warwickshire 1812-
 Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the Shirley
 Brothers, 1848
 History of the Church of Ireland 1851
 History of the County of Monaghan, 1877
 Noble and Gentle Men of England and their
 Arms, 1863
 Some Account of Deer and Deer Parks, 1867
 Some Account of the Territory of Larney, in
 Ulster 1846
 Stemmta Shirleiana, 1841
 SHIRLEY (James), *dramatist*, etc., London, 1591-
 1666
 Admiral of France (The) 1639
 Andromeda, or the Merchant's Wife, 1660
 Arcadia (a pastoral) 1640
 Ball (The) a comedy, 1639
 Bird in a Cage (The), a comedy, 1633
 Brothers (The) a play, 1652
 Cardinal (The), 1652 (Shirley himself con-
 sidered this his best play)
 Changes (The) a comedy, 1632
 Constant Maid (The), a comedy, 1640
 Contention for Honour and Riches (The),
 an interlude, 1633
 Contention of Ajax and Achilles (The) 1659
 Coronation (The) a comedy, 1640
 Court Secret (The) 1653
 Cupid and Death (a masque), 1653
 Doubtful Heir (The), a comedy 1652
 Duke's Mistress (The), a tragedy, 1638
 Echo, or the Unfortunate Lovers, 1618 (His
 best poem)
 Example (The), a comedy, 1637
 Gamester (The), a comedy, 1637
 General (The), a tragic comedy, 1653
 Gentleman of Venice (A) a tragic comedy,
 1655
 Grateful Servant (The) a comedy, 1630
 Honoria and Mammon 1659
 Honourous Courtier (The) a comedy, 1640
 Hide Park (a comedy), 1637 (Excellent)
 Impostor (The), 1652
 Lady of Pleasure (The) a comedy, 1637
 Love's Cruelty (a tragedy) 1640
 Love's Victorie (a pastoral drama), 1653
 Love Tricks, or the Schoole of Complement,
 1625 (His first play)
 Malles Revenge (The), a tragedy, 1639

- Narcissus, or the Self-Lover (a poem), 1646
 Night-Walkers (The), 1633 (Altered from Fletcher)
 Opportunitie (The), a comedy, 1640
 Pillis of Scyros (a pastoral from the Italian), 1635
 Poems, 1646
 Politician (The) a tragedy, 1655
 Royal Master (The) a comedy 1633
 St. Patrick for Ireland part I. 1640
 Schoole of Complement (The), a comedy, 1631
 Sisters (The), 1652
 Tragedie of Chabot (The) 1639 (? Chapman)
 Traytor (The), a tragedy 1631 (By far his best play)
 Triumph of Beaulieu (The), a masque 1646
 Triumph of Peace (The) a masque, 1633
 Wedding (The), a comedy, 1629
 Little Faire One (The) a comedy, 1633
 Young Admirall (The) a poem, 1633 (His L.Mc, by Dyce, 1833)
 Short M.D. (Thomas) 1703-1772
 Chronological History of the Air, Weather, etc., 1749
 Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England 1767
 Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, etc. (The), 1725
 Short (Thomas Vorrier) bishop of St. Asaph, born at Dawlish, in Devonshire, 1790-1872
 Parochialia, 1842
 Sketch of the History of the Church of England, 1853
 Snodgrass, D.D. (Samuel), historian, 1695-1751
 Creation and Fall of Man 1753
 History of the World, 1723 (Esteemed)
 Smeal, M.D. (Sir Robert), naturalist, born at Collingburgh 1641-1722
 Collection of Treatises concerning Scotland 1733 (Valuable)
 History of Fifeshire and Kinross-shire 1710
 History of Linlithgow and Shirling 1710
 Portus Colonie, etc. 1711
 Roman Antiquities in Scotland, 1707
 Sea in Illustrata 1691 (Of great merit)
 Treatises concerning Scotland 1733 (His Autobiography 1837)
 Snow, D.D. (Pickard) 1571-1633
 Beames of Divine Light (21 sermons), 1639
 Bruised Reed and Smoking Flax (The), 1631
 Divine Meditation 1633
 Fontaine Sealed (The) 1627
 Light from Heaven, 1633
 Riches of Mercy, 1639
 Saints' Cordials, etc. 1629
 Soules Conflict with Itselfe, 1635
 Yea and Amen 1638
 Snodgrass, M.D. (John) botanist, born at Oxford, 1758-1796
 Flora Græca, posthumous 1806-40 (Superb)
 Flora Oxoniensis, 1794
 Smyth (Algernon), republican statesman, London, 1622-1833
 Discourses on Government, 1698
 (His Life, by Willis, 1761, S.W. Meadley, 1813, R.C. Sidney, 1835, G. van Santvoord, U.S. 1851)
 Smyth (Sir Phillip), poet, born at Penshurst, in Kent 1554-1566
 Apologia for Pectus (An), 1535
 Arcadia (an heroic romance), 1680, published 1590-93
 Astrophel and Stella (a collection of songs), posthumous 1591
 Defence of Poesie 1633, published 1595 (His Life by Sir Fulke Greville, 1652, Lord Brook, 1652 Dr. Zouch 1808, Julius Lloyd, 1862, H.H. Fox Bourne, 1862)
 Sigourney (Mrs.) poetess, maiden name Julia Huntly, "The American Hemans" born at Norwich, U.S., 1791-1865
 Lays of the Heart.
 Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands 1812
 Pocahontas and other Poems.
 Sketch of Connecticut, 1821
 Tales in Prose and Verse
 Traits of the Aborigines (a poem) 1822
 Simon (Rev. Charles), born at Reading in Berkshire, 1758-1836
 Appeals to Men of Wisdom and Candour posthumous 1839
 Christian's Armour (A) posthumous 1841
 Excellence of the Liturgy (The) 1812
 Helps to Composition (600 skeleton sermons), 1802
 Horæ Homileticæ (21 vols.) 1822
 Humiliation of the Son of God, posthumous 1839
 Offices of the Holy Spirit (The) posthumous 1839
 (His Memoirs, by M.M. Preston 1810
 Rev. W. Carus, 1847, Rev. J. Williamson, 1849)
 Simon of Dunham historian, 1061-1131
 Historia Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis printed 1732
 History of England from the Danish Invasion, 1130 (Continued by John, prior of Hexham)
 Simois (William Gilmore), poet born at Charleston, in South Carolina U.S., 1806-1870
 Poetic and Dramatic
 Aretyos or Songs of the Soul, 1860
 Atalanta a Story of the Sea 1832 (His best)
 Cain and other Poems, 1829
 Donna Anna, 1843
 Early Days 1833
 Groped Thoughts 1845
 Lays of the Palmetto 1818
 Lyrical and other Poems 1825
 Michael Bonham (a drama)
 Norman Maurin (a drama)
 Poems, 1853
 Southern Passages and Pictures, 1830
 Tricolour (The) 1830
 Vision of Cortes (The) 1829
 Novels, Romances, and Tales (prose).
 Beauchamps (The), a local tale, 1812
 Book of My Lady (The) 1823
 Border Beagles (a local tale), 1840
 Carl Werner, 1839
 Cassique of Kianah (historical novel) 1860
 Castle Dismal, 1815
 Charlemont (a local tale) 1856
 Confession, or the Blind Heart, 1842
 Count Julien (an historical novel), 1845
 Damsel of Darien (The historic novel), 1845
 Lataw (a story of the war) 1866
 Foragers (The) a story of the war, 1855
 Golden Christmas (a local tale), 1852
 Guy Pivers (a local tale), 1831
 Helen Halsey (a local tale), 1846

- Katherine Walton (a revolutionary story), 1851
 Jainsman (The) a story of the war 1841
 Jilly (The) and the Foten, 1845 (Huguenots)
 Marie de Bernière, 1853
 Maroon (The), and other Tales, 1859
 Martin Faber (a story) 1833
 Mellichamp (a revolutionary story) 1851
 Partisan (The) a revolutionary story, 1835
 Pelayo (an historical novel), 1839
 Richard Hurdle (a local story) 1839
 Scout (The), a story of the war 1841
 Vasconcelos (an historical novel) 1857
 Wigwam and the Cabin (The) 1845-46
 Woodcraft (a story of the war), 1855
 Yemassee (an historical novel), 1839
Prose Works not Fictions
 American Loyalists of the Revolution
 Civil War in the South (The)
 History of South Carolina (The)
 Life of Captain John Smith
 Life of Chevalier Bayard
 Life of General Greene
 Life of General Marion
 Morals of Slavery
 South Carolina in the Revolution
 Views and Reviews of American Literature
 N B—Several of these works are of great excellence
SIMPSON (John Palgrave), *novelist*, born in Norfolk, 1810—
 Giselle (a novel) 1847
 Letters from the Danube 1847
 Life of Karl Maria von Weber, 1865
 Lily of Paris, or the King's Nurse, 1849
 Pictures of Revolutionary Paris, 1848
 Second Love and other Tales, 1846
 Sybil or Step by Step (a drama)
 World (The) and the Stage (a drama)
SIMPSON (Thomas) *mathematician* born at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire 1710—1761
 Doctrine and Applications of Fluxions, 1750
 Elements of Geometry, 1747
 Mathematical Dissertations, 1743
 Miscellaneous Tracts, 1754
 Nature and Laws of Chance, 1740
 New Treatise of Fluxions 1737
 Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical 1749
SIMS (Richard) *antiquary*, born at Oxford, 1816—
 Autograph Miscellany, 1860-61
 Handbook to Autographs, 1864-65
 Handbook to the Library of the British Museum, 1856
 Index to the Heralds' Visitations 1854
 Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary etc., 1855 (With Nethercliff)
SIMPSON (Robert) *mathematician* born at Kirton Hall in Scotland, 1687-1768
 Limits and Elements of Geometry, 1758
 Lives of Apollonius restored, 1746
 (His Life, by Dr W. Trill, 1812)
SINCLAIR (Miss Catherine) *novelist*, etc., born in Edinburgh 1800-1864
 Beatrice (a novel) 1850
 Business of Life (The)
 Charlie Seymour
 Girls of the Casars (The)
 Hill and Valley (a tour in Wales), 1810
 Holiday House (The), 1839
 Journey of Life 1847
 Lord and Lady Harcourt
 Memoirs of the English Bible, 1853
 Modern Accomplishments, 1836
 Modern Flirtations 1855
 Modern Society, 1837
 Scotland and the Scots, 1840
 Shetland and the Shetlanders 1840
 Tour in Wales 1853
SINCLAIR (Ven John) 1796-1875
 Life and Times of Sir John Sinclair, 1837
SKERAT (Rev. Walter William), *etymologist*, London 1835—
 Etymological Dictionary of the English Language 879
 Anglo-Gothic Glossary (A) 1868
 Sale of Udiow Castle (A) a poem 1866
 * * He has edited several works for the Early Text Society
SKELTON (Rev. John), *poet laureate* born in Norfolk 1460-1529
 Agaynt a Comely Coy-trowne (printed by R. Pynson no date)
 Bowge of Courte (The) a poetic invective (printed by Wynkyn de Worde no date)
 Collyn Cloute (a satire on the clergy)
 I legy on the Earl of Northumberland 148
 Goodly Garland (A) 1523
 Magnificence (a play in rhyme) 1520
 Manner of the World Nowaday's (The) no date
 Mannerly Maistresse Margery (a ballad)
 Merle Tales 1576
 Nigramansir (The) 1504
 On the Death of Lynge Edward the Fourth 1481
 Phyllyp Sparrowe (a poem of 1400 lines on a sparrow killed by a cat) no date.
 Speke Parot (The) no date
 Speculum Principis (no date)
 Tunnynge of Ilynor Runnymn (no date at Leatherhead in Surrey) a poem, no date
 Ware the Hawke (no date)
 Why come ye not to Courte? (an attack on Wolsey, in verse, running to 1300 lines) (Memoir by Rev. Alexander Dyer, 1813)
SKERAT (William Forbes), *antiquary*, born at Inverle in Scotland 1809—
 Celtic Scotland (ancient Alban) 1876
 Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, 1868
 Church and Culture 1877
 Coronation Stone (The) 1869
 Dean of Lismore's Book, etc., 1862
 Four Ancient Books of Wales (Cymric poetry) 1869
 Highlanders of Scotland (The) 1837
 History of Pictology, 1876
 Land and the People (The) 1880
SKIRKETT (Rev. John) *poet*, Scotland, 1721 1807
 Dissertation on Job's Prophecy, 1757
 Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 1788
 Tullochgorum (a song in praise of the Scotch reel)
 (His Memoirs by his son, 1809, II G Reid, 1859)
SKINNER, M. D. (Stephen) *philologist* London 1623-1667
 Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae 1671
SLEEMAN (Sir William Henry), born in Cornwall, 1788-1856
 Diary in Oude, 1852
 Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer, 1843

- SLOANE, M D** (Sir Hans), *botanist and collector of natural history* Ireland 1660-1753
Natural History of Jamaica, 1707-25
 * * * The collection of Sir Hans Sloane was purchased by the State, and was the nucleus of the British Museum. There were 50,000 books, 3500 MSS., besides his vast museum of natural history
- SMART** (Benjamin Humphrey), *lexicographer*, etc., 1787-1872
Ldits Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 1836
Introduction to Grammar, 1832
Manual of Logic, 1849
Outlines of Sematology, 1831, 1837, 1839
Thought and Language 1855
- SMART** (Christopher), *poet*, Kent, 1722-1770
Grateful Fair (The) 1747 (The last play ever performed before either of the universities)
Hannah, 1761
Hilliad (The), 1753 (A satire on John Hill)
Hop Garden (The) two Georgics in Miltonic verse
Horace translated, 1756
Hymn to the Supreme Being 1750
Ode to the Earl of Northumberland 1764
Parables in Familiar Verse (The), 1763
Poems, 1752, 1763
Poetical Essays on the Divine Attributes 1750-1755 (*Eternity*, 1750 *Immensity*, 1751, *Omnipresence* 1752, *Omnipotence*, 1753, *Goodness*, 1755)
Smartiad (The) 1753
Song to David, 1763
Trip to Cambridge, 1747
- SMART** (Hawley), *novelist*, *—
Bitter in the Rhind, 1871
Bound to Win, 1877
Breeze Langton 1869
Broken Bonds 1874
Cecile 1871
Courtship (18th century, etc.), 1876
False Cards, 1872
Race for a Wife, 1870
Sunshine and Snow 1879
- SMEDLEY** (Rev Edward), *poet*, etc., 1789-1836
Irin (a descriptive poem), 1814
Jephtha (a poem), 1815
Jonah (a poem), 1816
Marriage in Cana (a poem), 1823
Poems (with a memoir of his life), 1837
Prescience (a poem), 1823
Sketches from Venetian History 1831-32
- SMEDLEY** (Francis Edward), *novelist* born at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, 1818-1861
Frank Fairleigh, 1850
Gathered Leaves, 1865
Harry Coverdale's Courtship, 1854
Lewis Arundel 1852
- SMEDLEY** (Mencia Bute), *poet*, etc., *—
Linnet's Trials 1861
Mere Story (A), 1869
Other Folks' Lives, 1869
Poems 1869
Twice Lost, and other Tales, 1863
Two Dramatic Poems 1874
- SMITH** (George), about 1785-1830
Biographia Curiosa, 1820
Lives, etc. of Remarkable Characters, 1814
Reprint of Rare and Curious Tracts, 1820

- SMILES, LL D** (Samuel), *biographer*, born at Haddington, in Scotland, 1816-
Baker of Turso (The), 1878
Character, 1871 (Sequel to "Self Help")
George Moore (philanthropist), 1878
Huguenots in England and Ireland, 1867
Huguenots in France, 1874
Industrial Biography 1863
Life of George Stephenson 1857
Life of Robert Dick (geologist, etc.), 1878
Lives of Boulton and Watt 1865
Lives of the Engineers, 1852
Physical Education 1837
Railway Property, 1849
Scotch Naturalist, 1876
Self Help, 1860
Thrill, 1875
Workmen's Earnings, Strikes and Wages, 1861
- SMITH, LL D** (Adam), *political economist* born at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland 1723-1790
Dissertation on the Origin of Languages
Essay on Philosophical Subjects, 1795
Letter to Mr Strahan, 1777
Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of America, 1776
Theory of Moral Sentiments, 1759
Wealth of Nations, 1776 (His great work.) (His Life, by Smellie, 1800, Playfair 1805, Dugald Stewart 1812, Lord Brougham 1845)
- SMITH** (Albert Pichard), *novelist*, etc., born at Chertsey, in Middlesex, 1816-1860
Adventures of Mr Ledbury (a novel)
Ascent of Mont Blanc, begun 1842 (in entertainment repeated till his death)
Ballet Girl (The)
Christopher Tadpole (a novel)
Evening parties (a sketch)
Flirt (The) a sketch
Gent (The), a sketch
Idler upon Town (The)
Marchioness of Brinville's (a novel)
Month at Constantinople (A)
Overland Mail (The) 1850
Pottleton Legacy (The) a novel
Scattergood Family (The), a novel
Stack up People
Wassail Bowl (The)
- SMITH** (Alexander), *poet*, born at Falkmarnock, in Scotland, 1830-1867
Alfred Hagarth's Husband (a novel) 1855
City Poems, 1857
Dreamthorpe (in prose) 1863
Edwin of Deira, 1861
Last Leaves, posthumous 1868
Life-drama (A), and other Poems, 1853
Sonnets on the Crimean War, 1855 (With S Dobell)
Summer in Skye (in prose), 1865
(His Life by P P Alexander, 1868)
- SMITH** (Charles Roach), *antiquary*, born at Landguard, in the Isle of Wight, 1804-
Antiquities of Pitchborough, etc. 1850, with supplements on Pevensey etc., 1852-5.
Collectanea Antiqua, 1843-63
Poman London, 1859
- SMITH** (Charlotte), maiden name Turner, *poetess and novelist* 1749-1806
Banished Man (The) a novel, 1784
Celestina (a novel) 1791
Diamond (a novel), 1792.

- Elegiac Sonnets, 1784
 Emigrants (The), a poem, 1793
 Emmeline (a novel), 1788
 Ethelinda (a novel), 1789
 Marchmont (a novel), 1796
 Montalbert (a novel), 1802
 Old Manor House (The), a novel, 1793
 Romance of Real Life, 1786
 Rural Walks (in dialogue), 1795
 Solitary Wanderer (The), 1799
 Wanderings of Warwick (The), 1794
 Young Philosopher (The), 1798
 SMITH, LL.D (Goldwin), born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1823—
 Does the Bill sanction American Slavery? 1864
 Empire (The) 1862-63
 England and America, 1865
 Irish History and Irish Character 1861
 Lectures on Modern History, 1869
 National Religion, etc., 1859
 Three English Statesmen, Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt (The) 1867
 SMITH (Horace) poet and novelist, London, 1779-1849
 Adam Brown the Merchant (a novel), 1843
 Arthur Arundel (a novel), 1844
 Bramley House (a novel), 1826
 Festivals Games, etc. of all Nations 1831
 First Impressions (a comedy), 1813
 Gallies and Gravities, 1825
 Gals Middleton (a novel), 1833
 Horace in London, 1813
 Horatio, or Memoirs of the Davenport Family (a novel) 1807
 Involuntary Prophet (The), 1835
 Jane Lomax, or a Mother's Crime, 1837
 Love's Mesmerism (a novel), 1845
 Midsummer Medier, 1830
 Moved Man etc (The), a novel, 1841
 New Forest (The), a novel 1829
 Oliver Cromwell (a novel), 1840
 Poetical Works (collected) 1846
 Rejected Addresses, 1812 (With his brother James)
 Reuben Apsley (a novel) 1827
 Runaway (The) a novel, 1813
 Tales of the Early Ages, 1832
 Tim Trumpet (The) 1836
 Tor Hill (a novel) 1827
 Trevanion, or Matrimonial Errors (a novel), 1813
 Walter Colyton (a novel) 1830
 Zillah a Tale of the Holy City, 1828
 SMITH (Rev Isaac Gregory), Manchester, 1826-
 Characteristics of Christian Morality, 1873
 Epitome of the Life of Christ, 1867
 Faith and Philosophy, 1867
 Fra Angelico and other Poems, 1871
 Silver Bells (The) 1869
 SMITH (James), agriculturist, born at Glasgow, in Scotland 1789-1850
 Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing, 1831
 SMITH, M.D (Sir James Edward), botanist, born at Norwich 1759-1828
 English Botany, 1792-1807
 Exotic Botany, 1804-5
 Flora Britannica, 1800-4
 Grammar of Botany (A) 1821
 Icones Pictæ Plantarum Rariorum, 1790-93
 Introduction to Physiological Botany, 1807
 Plantarum Icones Hactenus Ineditæ, 1789-90
 Specimens of the Botany, etc., of New Holland, 1793-94
 Spicilegium Botanicum, 1792
 Tour on the Continent, 1793
 (His Memoirs, by Lady Smith, 1832)
 SMITH (Captain John) one of the founders of Virginia, born in Lincolnshire, 1579-1631
 General History of Virginia, etc., 1626
 Travels, 1630
 True-Relation of Occurrences in Virginia, 1608
 (His Life, by W C Simms, US, 1846 Hill, 1858)
 SMITH, D.D (John), Celtic scholar, of Campbellton born in Argyllshire 1747-1807
 Dissertation on the Authenticity of Ossian's Poems 1782
 Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, 1780
 Last Judgment (The), 1783
 Life of St Columba, 1798
 SMITH D.D (John Pye), born at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, 1774-1851
 First Lines of Christian Theology, 1854
 Mosaic Account of the Creation and the Deluge, illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science, 1830
 On the Sacrifice and Priesthood of Jesus Christ, 1828
 Relation between Holy Scriptures and Some Parts of Geological Science, 1834
 Scripture and Geology, 1839
 Scriptural Testimony to the Messiah, 1818-21
 (His Life, by Medway, 1853, Dr Eadie, 1859)
 SMITH (John Thomas), antiquary, London, 1766-1833
 Ancient Topography of London, 1810-15
 Antiquities of London and its Environs, 1791-1800 (His chief work.)
 Antiquities of Westminster, 1807
 Book for a Rainy Day, 1845
 Cries of London, 1839
 Nollekens and his Times 1829
 Tag, Rag and Bobtail, 1800
 Vagabondiana, or Anecdotes of London Vagabonds, 1820
 SMITH (Joseph) founder of the Latter day Saints, born at Sharon, U.S., 1805-1844
 Book of Mormon, 1830 (Said to be a plagiarism of Solomon Spalding's romance *The Manuscript Found*)
 SMITH (Rev Joseph Denham), Congregational minister, born at Romsey, in Hampshire, 1816-
 Connemara, 1853
 Life Truths 1866
 Oliver Cromwell, 1850
 Rhine and the Reformation (The), 1852.
 Voice from the Alps (A) 1854
 Winnowed Grain 1862
 SMITH D.D (Robert) mathematician, 1689-1768
 Complete System of Optics 1733
 Harmonia Mensurarum, 1722
 Harmonics 1748
 SMITH, Phil Doc (Robert Angus), chemist, born near Glasgow, in Scotland, 1817-
 Air and Rain, 1872
 History of the Atomic Theory
 Life of Dalton

- SMITH, D D (Robert Payne), *orientalist*, born in Gloucestershire, 1818—
Messiah: Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah, 1862
Prophecy as a Preparation for Christ, 1869 (Bampton Lectures)
SMITH (Rev Sydney), *wit*, born at Woodford, in Essex 1771-1845
Peter Plymley's Letters, 1807
Sermons, 1800, 1809, 1846
Sketches of Moral Philosophy, posthumous 1850
Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith, posthumous 1861
Works, 1839-40
(His Life, by lady Holland, 1858)
SMITH, D D (Thomas), *historian*, etc., London, 1638-1710
Account of the Greek Church, 1680
Catalogus Librorum MSS Bibliothecæ, Constantinæ, 1696
Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrastis, 1662
Inscriptiones Græcæ Palmyrenorum, 1698
Manners etc., of the Turks 1678
Miscellanæ, 1686-92
Syntagma de Druidum Moribus 1664
Vita Quorundam Illustrum Virorum, 1707
SMITH, M D (Thomas Southwood), born in Somersetshire 1788-1861
Animal Physiology
Divine Government (The), 1814
Philosophy of Health (The), 1834
Treatise on Fever, 1830
SMITH (Toulmin), *antiquary*, born at Birmingham in Warwickshire 1816-1869
Discovery of America by Northmen, 1839
English Guilds, 1870
Parallels between the Constitutional History of England and Hungary, 1840
Parish (The), 1854
SMITH, D D (William), born at Worcester, 1711-1787
Poetical Works, posthumous 1791
Sermons on the "Beatitudes," 1782
1 Thucydides, 1753
SMITH *geologist*, born in
Geological Map of England and Wales, etc., 1815
Strata Identified by Fossils, 1816-19
Stratigraphical System of Fossils, 1817
(His Life, by John Phillips, 1844)
SMITH (Dr William) London, 1814—
Editor of
Atlas of Biblical and Classical Geography, 1875
Dictionary of Christian Biography, 1876-81 (With Wace)
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1840-42
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, 1813-49
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, 1852-57
Dictionary of the Bible, 1860-63
New Classical Dictionary, 1850
SMOLLETT, M D (Thomas), *novelist and historian*, born at Cardross, in Scotland, 1721-1771
Adventures of an Atom (a political satire), 1769
Advice (a satire), 1746
Alceste (an opera), 1747
Compendium of Voyages and Travels, 1757
Essay on the External Use of Water, etc 1752
Ferdinand Count Fathom (a novel), 1753
History of England, from the Landing of, Cæsar to the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle 1757, continuation to the last year of publication, 1761-65
Humphry Clinker, 1771 (His last work and best novel)
Ode to Independence, 1773
Peregrine Pickle (a novel), 1751
Present State of all Nations, 1763
Regicide (The), a tragedy, 1749
Reprisals, or the Tars of Old England (a comedy in two acts), 1757
Reproof (The), a satire, 1747
Roderick Random (a novel) 1748
Sir Launcelot Greaves (a novel), 1760-61
Tears of Caledonia, 1746
Translation of Don Quixote 1755
Travels through France and Italy, 1766
(His Life, by Dr Anderson, 1797, W Roscoe, 1845, Dr J Moore 1872, Sir W Scott R Chambers, etc.)
SMITH (William), *historian*, born at Liverpool, 1761-1849
English Lyrics, 1806
Evidences of Christianity, 1845
French Revolution (The) 1840
Lectures on Modern History, 1840
Memoirs of Sheridan, 1840
SMITH (William Henry), Westminster, 1728-1865
Cycle of Celestial Objects, 1811
Mediterranean (The) 1854
Nautical Dictionary, 1867
SNOW, M D (John), born at York, 1813-1858
Chloroform and other Anæsthetics, 1858
Mode of Communication of Cholera 1849
SOANE (Sir John), *architect and founder of Soane's Museum*, born at Reading in Berkshire, 1753-1837
Civil Architecture, 1829
Designs for Public and Private Buildings, 1828
Designs in Architecture, 1793
Plans of Buildings executed, 1788
SOLLY (Edward), London, 1819—
Synopsis of Chemistry, 1849
SOLLY (Samuel), 1805-1871
On the Human Brain, 1845
Surgical Experiences, 1865
SOMERVILLE (William) *poet* born at Edston, in Warwickshire, 1692-1742
Chase (The), in blank verse, 1735
Field Sports, 1742
Hobbinolla (burlesque in blank verse), 1740
Two Springs (The) 1725
SOMERVILLE (Mrs), maiden name Mary Fairfax, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1780-1872
Connection of the Physical Sciences (The), 1834. (Her chief work)
Mechanism of the Heavens, 1831 (Summary of La Place's work)
Molecular and Microscopic Science, 1851
Personal Recollections, etc., posthumous 1873
Physical Geography, 1818

SOMMER (William), *antiquary*, born at Canterbury, 1606-1669

Antiquities of Canterbury, 1610 (Excellent)
Dictionarium Saxonico Latino-Anglicum, 1659

Inlli Caesaris Portus Iclus, 1694

Roman Ports and Ports in Kent, 1693

Treatise on Gavelkind, 1660

(His Life, by bishop Kennett, 1693)

SOUTHERY (Samuel Leigh), *typographical an't quary*, 1806-1861

Principia Typographica, 1859

SOWFRY (William) *poet* London 1757-1833

Battle of the Nile (The), a poem, 1799

Constance of Castile (a poem) 1810

Farewell to Italy and other Poems, 1818

Italy, and other Poems, 1829

Julian and Agnes (a tragedy) 1801

Orestes (a tragedy), 1802

Saul (a poem in blank verse), 1807

Tour through Parts of Wales (A), 1789

Translated in English verse Homers Iliad

1831, *Virgil's Georgics*, 1800, *Wileland's Oberon* 1798

SOUTH, D D (Robert) born at Hackney, near London, 1633-1716

Animadversions on Dr Sherlock's Indication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, 1693

Lull to Instructed (The) 1660

Musica Incantans, 1655

Posthumous Works, 1717

Sermons, 1678-1715

SOUTHCOTT (Joanna), born in Devonshire, 1750-1814

Book of Wonders (in five parts) 1813-14

Warning to the Whole World 1803

SOUTHRANE (Thomas) *dramatist* born at Oxmantown, in Ireland, 1660-1746

* * For his plays see APPENDIX III

SOUTHERN (the earl of) *poet* etc., 1827-

Greenwood's Earewell and other Poems 1876

Jonas Fisher (a poem) 1875

Maid Maiden (The) and other Poems, 1877

Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains, 1875

SOUTHERY, L I D (Robert) *poet*, born at Bristol, 1774-1843

Poetical Works

All for Love, or a Sinner Well Saved (in nine parts) 1829

Battle of Blenheim (a ballad) 1709

Bishop Bruno (a ballad) 1799

Bishop Hatto (eaten by rats) a ballad 1799

Botany Bay Eloquies (four in number) 1791

Carmen Triumphale, 1816

Catastrophe of Iodora (word painting) 1820

Curse of Kehama (in 21 subdivisions), 1800

Devil's Walk (The) a ballad, 1820

English Eloquies (nine in number, blank verse) 1792-1803

Holly Tree (The) an ode 1708

Inchcape Rock (The) a ballad 1802

Joan of Arc (an epic, in 10 books) 1795

Madoc (an epic, in two parts) 1805 (Part I contains 18 subdivisions, part II 27)

Mary, the Maid of the Inn (a ballad), 1796

Metrical Talks 1801

Old Woman of Berkeley (a ballad), 1793

Pig (Defence of the) a colloquial poem, in blank verse 1792

Phylom of Compostella (The). In four parts, 1827

Roderick, the Last of the Goths (in 21 subdivisions, blank verse) begun 1809, and finished 1814

St Patrick's Purgatory (a ballad), 1801

Tale of Paraguay (A) in four cantos, Spenserian metre, 1814

Thalaba the Destroyer (an epic, in 12 books, in rhythm irregular metre), 1800

Vision of Judgment (in 12 subdivisions hexameters), 1822. (The apotheosis of George III)

Wat Tyler (a drama) 1817

Well of St Keyne (The), a ballad, 1799

Prose Works

Book of the Church, 1824

Commonplace Book, posthumous 1810-51

Correspondence, posthumous 1819-50

Doctor (The), a novel, 1834

Essays, 1832

History of Brazil 1810-19

History of the Peninsular War, 1822-'23

Letters from England 1807

Life of Dr Andrew Bell, 1844

Life of Bunyan 1830

Life of Cromwell 1844

Life of Lord Nelson, 1813

Life of John Wesley, 1820

Lives of the English Admirals, 1833-40

Naval History of England 1833-40

(His life by his son, C C Southey, 1849-1850 Brown, 1854, Douden 1880)

SOUTHERY (Mrs Robert) the poet's second wife maiden name Caroline Anne Bowles, poetess, 1786-1851

Chapters on Churchyards, 1829

Ellen Fitzarthur, 1820

Solitary Hours, 1839

Widow's Tale (The)

SOUTHWELL (Robert) *poet* born in Norfolk, 1600-1593

Epistle of Comfort, etc, posthumous 1605

Maonia 1595

Mario Magdalen's Funeral Tears 1591

St Peter's Complaynt, and other Poems, 1593

Short Rule of Good Life posthumous 1606

Supplication to Queen Elizabeth, 1593

Triumphs over Death, 1593

SOUTHWORTH (Emma), *novelist*, born at Washington U S, 1818-

Deserted Wife (The) 1850

Foster Sister (The), 1852

Hickory Hall 1855

Itribution, 1849

SOWFRY (George Brettingham), *conchologist* London 1788-1854

Conchological Manual, 1839

Genera of Recent and of Fossil Shells, 1820-21

Manual of Conchology, 1839

Popular British Conchology, 1854

Species Conchyliorum 1840

SOWFRY (George Brettingham), *conchologist*, son of the above, 1812-

Conchological Illustrations 1841-45

Illustrated Index of British Shells, 1859

Popular British Conchology, 1855

Popular Guide to the Aquarium, 1857

SOWFRY (James) *naturalist*, London, 1757-1822

British Mineralogy, 1804-17

English Botany, 1790-1820 (With sir J E Smith)
 English Fungi 1797-1809
 Genera of Shells, 1822-34
 Mineral Conchology of Great Britain, 1812-41
 SPALDING (Samuel), London 1807-1834
 Philosophy of Christian Morals 1834
 SPARKS (Jared) *historian*, Unitarian minister, born at Willington, U S, 1789-1866
 American Almanac, 1830
 Comparative Moral Tendencies of the Trinitarian and Unitarian Doctrines, 1821
 Correspondence of the American Revolution, 1854
 Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, 1829-30
 History of the American Revolution 1845
 Library of American Biography 1834-48
 Life of Ledyard, the American Traveller, 1828
 Life of Governor Morris, 1832
 Life of Washington, 1833-40
 SPECTATOR (The), a review and newspaper, issued weekly, started 1828
 SPERD (John), *historian*, born in Cheshire, 1542-1629
 Crowd of Witnesses (A), 1616
 Genealogies of Scripture, 1640
 History of Great Britain under the Romans, Saxons Danes, and Normans 1611
 Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World (A) 1631
 Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, 1611
 SPERKE (Captain John Manning), *African explorer*, born near Bideford, in Devonshire, 1827-1864
 Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile 1803
 What led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile 1864
 SIELMAN (Sir Henry), *antiquary*, born in Norfolk, 1562-1641
 Concilia, Decreta, etc. in re Ecclesiastica Orbis Britannici, 1639-64
 De Sepultura, 1610
 Glossarium Archaeologicum, 1626
 Reliquie, 1698
 (His life by Edmund Gibson, 1723)
 SPENCE (Pev Joseph) born at Wingfield, in Hampshire, 1699-1758
 Essay on Pope's *Odyssey*, 1727
 Life of Blacklock, 1754
 Moralities (essays, fables, translations, etc.), 1753
 Observations, Anecdotes, etc (men and books), 1820
 Parallel between Magliabecchi and Robert Hill, 1758
 Polymetis, 1747
 (His life, by Singer, 1820)
 SPENCE (William), *entomologist*, 1783-1860
 Introduction to Entomology, 1815-26
 SPERCE (Herbert), born at Derby, 1820-
 Ceremonial Institutions, 1879
 Classification of the Sciences, 1864
 Data of Ethics 1879
 Descriptive Sociology, 1873
 Education 1861
 Essays 1858-63
 First Principles, 1862
 Principles of Biology, 1864
 Principles of Psychology, 1865,

Proper Sphere of Government, 1842
 Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals, 1871
 Sins of Trade and Commerce, 1875
 Social Statics, 1851
 Spontaneous Generation, 1870
 Study of Sociology, 1869
 SPENCER, D D (John), born at Bocton, in Kent, 1630-1695
 De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus 1685 (to show that the Mosale laws were Egyptian)
 De Urim et Thummim 1678
 Discourse concerning Prodigious, 1663
 SPENCER (Edmund), *poet*, London, 1553-1599
 Astrophel (a pastoral elegy) 1594
 Colin Clout's come Home again, 1591
 Court of Cupid (Lost)
 Daphnialada (an elegy, in seven fits), 1592
 Dreams 1580 (Lost)
 Dying Pelican, 1580 (Lost)
 Epithalamium (a marriage song), 1595
 Fairy Queen (in six allegories, partly connected), I-II 1590, IV-VI 1596
 Four Hymns (viz Love, Beauty, Heavenly Love and Heavenly Beauty) 1596
 Legends (Lost)
 Mother Hubbard's Tale (in rhyme), 1591
 Muopiotmos or the Fate of the Butterfly (in 55 stanzas, eight lines each) 1590
 Prothalamion (spousal verses) 1596
 Purgatory of Lovers (Lost)
 Ruins of Rome (the 33 sonnets of Bellay translated) 1590
 Ruins of Iune (in 97 Spenserian stanzas), 1590
 Shepherdes Calender (in 12 eclogues), 1579
 Shumber, 1579 (Lost)
 Sonnets 1592-93 (Lost)
 Tears of the Muses (in 6 lino stanzas), 1590
 Virgil's Gnat, 1588 (*Culex*)
 Visions of the World's Vanity (in 12 sonnets), 1590
 (Nine comedies all lost)
 In Prose
 View of the State of Ireland, posthumous 1633
 (His Life, by Hughes, 1715, Bireb, 1757, Chureb, 1758, Todd, 1805, Dr Alkin, 1806, Robinson, 1825 J Miltford, 1839, G L Craik, 1845 Masterman 1848, Gilfillan, 1859, J P Collier 1862)
 SPENCE (Alexander), born at Gosport, in Hampshire 1808-
 General French and English Dictionary, 1849
 Studies of English Poetry 1835
 SPOTTISWOODE (John), archbishop of St Andrews, born in Scotland, 1565-1639
 History of the Church of Scotland, 1665
 Refutatio Libelli de Regimine Ecclesiæ Scoti canæ, 1620
 (His Life, by bishop Russell, 1847)
 SPOTTISWOODE, LL D (William), London, 1825-
 Polarisation of Light, 1874
 SPURGEON (Thomas) bishop of Rochester, born at Tallaton, in Devonshire, 1636-1713
 Accounts of the Rye house Plot, 1685
 History of the Royal Society, 1667
 Plague of Athens, 1659
 Poem on the Death of Cromwell, 1659
 SPURGEON (Rev Charles Haddon), *Baptist minister*, born at Kelvedon, in Essex, 1834-
 Birthday Book (Spurgeon's), 1879
 Comments and Commentaries, 1876

- Evening by Evening, 1868
 Feathers for Arrows, 1870
 Flashes of Thought 1874
 Gleanings among the Sheaves, 1859
 Interpreter (The) 1873
 John Ploughman's Pictures, 1881
 John Ploughman's Talk, 1869
 Lectures to my Students 1875, 1877
 Memorial Volume, 1879
 Metropolitan Tabernacle (The), its History and Work, 1875
 Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit (The), a periodical, started 1855
 Morning by Morning 1865
 Our Own Hymn book, 1866
 Saint and his Saviour (The), 1867
 Shilling Series, 1877-1882
 Smooth Stones
 Speeches 1878
 Spurgeon's Gems 1859
 Sword and the Frowel (The), a periodical, started 1865
 Treasury of David (The), 1869-78 (Not complete in 1882)
 Trumpet Calls etc., 1875
 Types and Emblems, 1873
 N.B.—Above 1700 sermons published not under the sanction or supervision of the preacher
 (Supplied by the publisher, at the written request of Mr Spurgeon, as a personal favour Feb 2, 1882)
 SQUIER (Ephraim George), *archæologist* born at Belbichem, in New York, U.S., 1821—Aboriginal Monuments of New York 1849
 Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America, 1861
 Nicaragua, etc 1852
 Peru Explorations in the Land of the Incas, 1850
 Smithsonian Contribution etc., 1840
 States of Central America, 1857
 Tropical Fibres, 1861
 Waikana (a story) 1855
 STACKHOLSE (John) *botanist*, *—1819
 Nerels Britannica, 1795
 Ldits Theophrastus on *Plants*, 1811
 STACKHOUSE (Rev. Thomas) 1680-1752
 Comment on the Apostles Creed, 1747
 Complete Body of Divinity, 1743
 History of the Bible, 1732 (esteemed)
 Memoir of Bishop Atterbury, 1727
 STAFFORD (Anthony) 1570-1641
 Day of Salvation (The) 1635
 Female Glory, 1635 (The Virgin Mary)
 Guide to Honour (The), 1634
 Heavenly Dogge (The) 1605 (Diogenes)
 Life of Lord Stafford, 1640
 Meditations etc., 1612
 Niobe, or the Ago of Teares, 1611
 STANLEY, Mus D (John) London, 1840—Theory of Harmony (The), 1871
 STAIR (Sir James Dalrymple, first viscount of), born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1619-1695
 Decisions of the Court of Sessions 1684-87
 Institutions of the Laws of Scotland, 1681
 Physiologia Nova Experimentalis 1686
 Vindication of the Divine Perfections, 1695
 STANFIELD R.A. (Clarkson), born at Sunderland, 1798-1867
 Battle of Trafalgar, 1836 Castello d Ischia, 1841, Market-boats on the Scheldt, 1826, Mazerbo and Lucello, Gulf of Venice 1843, Mount St Michael, Cornwall, 1830, A Skirmish off Hellgoland, 1867, Wreckers off Fort Rouge, Calais, 1827
 STANHOPE (Charles, third earl), *mechanical inventor*, London, 1753-1816
 Treatise on Electricity 1779
 STANHOPE, D D (George) born at Hartsborne, in Derbyshire, 1660-1728
 Boyle Lectures, 1706
 Paraphrase, etc., on the Epistles and Gospels, 1705
 Translated *Imitatio Christi*, 1696, Marcus Aurelius *Meditations*, and *Epicletus*, 1700
 STANHOPE (Lady Hester Lucy), London, 1776 1839
 Memoirs, posthumous 1845-46
 (Her Life, by Dr Meryon, 1843)
 STANHOPE (Philip Henry, earl), *historian*, born at Walmer, in Kent 1805-1875
 Court of Spain under Charles II (The), 1844
 Historical Essays, 1848
 History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1836-52 (His best work)
 History of the Reign of Queen Anne to the Peace of Utrecht, 1870
 History of the Rise of our Indian Empire, 1858
 History of the War of Succession in Spain, 1832
 Life of Belisarius 1849
 Life of Jeanne d'Arc
 Life of Louis, Prince of Conde, 1845
 Life of Sir R. Peel, 1856-57
 Life of W Pitt
 STANLEY, D D (Arthur Penrhyn), born at Alderley in Cheshire, 1815-1881
 Athanasian Creed (The) 1871
 Christian Institutions 1881
 Epistles to the Corinthians (The), 1854
 Essays on Church and State, 1870
 Historical Memorials of Canterbury, 1854
 Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey, 1867
 History of the Eastern Church, 1861
 History of the Jewish Church, 1863, 1865
 Lectures on the Church of Scotland, 1872
 Life of Dr Arnold, 1844
 Life of Bishop Stanley (his father) 1850
 Life of Edward and Catherine Stanley, 1879
 Sermons and Essays on the Apostolic Age, 1846
 Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, 1860-63
 Sermons preached in the East, 1862
 Sinai and Palestine, 1855
 Stories and Essays on the Apostolic Age, 1846
 Three Irish Churches (The), 1869
 Unity of Evangelical and Apostolic Teaching, 1859
 STANLEY (Edward) bishop of Norwich, born in London, 1778-1849
 Familiar History of Birds, 1835
 (His Life by A. P. Stanley, his son, 1850)
 STANLEY (Henry M.) *explorer*, born at Denbigh, in Wales, 1840—Coomassie and Magdala
 How I found Livingstone, 1872
 My Kalulu, Prince, King, and S'ave (a story), Through the Dark Continent, etc., 1878

STANLEY (Thomas), poet, born in Hertfordshire, 1625-1678

Don Juan P do Montalvan's *Aurora* translated, 1650

Enropa (Cupid crucified, etc.) 1619

History of Chaldæan Philosophy, 1662

History of Philosophy, 1655-62

Psalterium Carolinum 1657

(His Life, by Sir E. Brydges 1814)

STAPLETON (Augustus Granville), politician, 1800-

French Case (The), 1871 (Showing how they were beguiled into the Prussian war)

George Canning and his Times 1859

Intervention and Non intervention, 1866

Origin of Fenianism 1863

Political Life of G. Canning 1830

Real Monster Evil of Ireland (The) 1843

STAPLETON, LL D (Sir Robert), poet, *-1669

Translated *Juvenal*, 1617, *Museus*, 1647, and

Strada's *History of the Belgic War*, 1650

STAPLETON, D.D (Thomas), defender of Philip of Spain!! born at Henfield, in Sussex, 1535-1593

Antidota Apostolica, 1595

Apologia pro Philippo II Hispania, 1592

Fortresse of the Faith planted in England, 1565

Life of Sir Thomas More, 1539

Tres Thomæ, 1588 (That is, Thomas the Apostle, Thomas Cranmer, and Thomas More)

STARK (James), landscape painter, Norwich, 1791-1859

Scenery of the Rivers of Norfolk, 1834

STANTON (Sir George Leonard) diplomatist, born at Cargin in Ireland, 1737-1801

Embassy to the Emperor of China, 1797

(His Memoirs, by Sir G. F. Staunton, 1823)

STANTON (Sir George Thomas) born at Salisbury, 1781-1859

Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to Kan Fourgonth, 1821

Penal Code of the Chinese Empire, 1810

Translated Mendoza's *History of China*, 1853

STANNING, D D (Henry) archdeacon of Wiltshire, the opponent of bishop Hoady, *-1763

Christianity Justified, 1750

Polemical Tracts, 1727

STANNING, D D (Henry), biographer and historian 1800-

Christian Graces in the Olden Time, 1852

History of Chivalry and the Crusades, 1830

History of Christ's Universal Church in Primitive Times, 1845

History of the Church of Christ from the Reformation to the Eighteenth Century, 1839

History of the Reformation, 1830

Lives of the Italian Poets, 1831

STEDMAN (Edmund Clarence), poet, etc., United States *-

Alice of Monmouth, and other Poems, 1864

Blameless Prince (The), and other Poems, 1869

Hawthorne, and other Poems, 1877

Lyrics and Idylls, 1860

Poetical Works, 1874

Victorian Poets (The), 1875

STEELE (Sir Richard), pseudonym "Isaac Bickerstaff," born in Dublin, 1671-1729

Christian Hero (Tho), 1701

Crisis (The), a pamphlet, 1714

Poetical Miscellanies, 1694

* * Begins the *Tutler*, 1709, the *Spectator* (with Addison), 1711, the *Guardian*, 1713, and the *Englishman*, 1713

(His Life, by Forster, 1859, Montgomery, 1865)

STEPHEN (Sir George), 1794-1879

Adventures of an Attorney in Search of a Practice, 1839

Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse, 1840

Anti slavery Recollections, 1854

Digest of County-Court Cases, 1855

Juryman's Guido (The) 1845

Principles of Commerce and Commercial Law, 1853

STEPHEN (Henry John), 1788-1864

New Commentaries on the Laws of England, 1848

Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions, 1830

Summary of Criminal Law 1834

STEPHEN (Sir James), historian, etc., London, 1789-1859

Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography, 1849

Lectures on the History of France, 1851

(His Life, by his son, 1860)

STEPHEN (Sir James Fitzjames), London, 1829-

Digest of the Law of Evidence, 1876

Essays by a Barrister, 1862

General View of the Criminal Law of England 1863

Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, 1873

STEPHEN (Leslie), 1832-

Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking, 1873

History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century, 1876

Hours in a Library, 1874-75

Playground of Europe (The), 1871

Samuel Johnson, 1878

STEPHENS (Alexander), biographer, born at Eigan, in Scotland, 1757-1821

Annual Biography 1817-21

Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, 1813

Public Characters, 1799-1808

STEPHENS (Anne), novelist, born in Connecticut, U.S., 1810

Fashion and Famine, 1854

Mary Derwent 1852

Old Homestead (The), 1856

STEPHENS R A (Edward Bowring), sculptor, born at Exeter, *-

The Angel of the Resurrection, 1861, The

Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ,

1843, Lophrosyno and Cupid, 1856, Eve

contemplating Death, 1853, The Lecturer

(in terra cotta), 1880, Satan tempting

Eve, 1851, Satan vanquished, 1851

STEPHENS (Henry) agriculturist, born at Keerpooy, in Bengal, 1795-1871

Book of the Farm (The), 1844

Drainage of Land (The) 1846

Yester Deep Land Culturo (Tho), 1855

STEPHENS (James Francis), entomologist, born at Shoreham, in Sussex, 1792-1852

Illustrations of British Entomology, 1829

Manual of British Coleoptera, 1839

Nomenclature of British Insects 1829

Systematic Catalogue of British Insects, 1829

- STEFPHNS (Walter), London, 1832—
Blackfriars, or the Monks of Old, 1844
Vendetta (a drama) 1846
- STERLING (John), born in Bute Island, 1806—
1844
Arthur Coningsby (a novel), 1830
Election (The) 1841
Essays and Tales, 1848
Poems 1839
Stratford (a tragedy), 1843
(His Life by archdeacon Hare, 1848,
Thomas Carlyle, 1851)
- STRANE (Rev. Laurence) pseudonym "Mr
Yorick" *novelist and sentimentalist* born
at Clonmel, in Ireland, 1713-1768.
History of a Warm Watchcoat, 1769
Letters posthumous 1775, 1788 1844
Sentimental Journey 1769 (It was intended
to be jottings of a tour through France and
Italy but he never reached Italy)
Sermons of Mr Yorick, 1760, 1766 1769
Tristram Shandy Gent (a novel) 1759-67
(His Life by Blanchard, 1857, Fitzgerald,
1860-63, Stopfer, 1878)
- STERNHOLD (Thomas), poet, born in Hampshire,
*-1549
Metrical Version of the Psalms, 1549 (With
Hopkins)
- STERRY (Rev. Peter) *-1672
Discourse on the Freedom of the Will, 1675
Remarks, posthumous 1710
Rise Race and Royalty of the Kingdom of
God in the Soul of Man 1693
- STEVENS (George Alexander), *humorist*, 1720—
1784
Adventures of a Speculist, 1788
Law Cases, 1755
Lecture on Heads, 1753
Songs Comic and Satirical, 1772
Tom Fool (a farce) 1760
- STEVENS (John Hall) *humorous poet and
satirist* (the "Eugenius" of Sterne) 1718—
1785
Crazy Tales 1762 (Once very popular)
- STEVENS (Matthew), poet, Norfolk, 17th century
Bellum Presbyterianic, 1661
Florus Britannicus (from William I to Charles
II) 1662
Norfolk Drollery (songs) 1673
Occasion's Offspring (poems) 1654
Poems 1665 1673
Twelve Months (The) 1661
Wits (The), poems and songs, 1635
- STEWART, LL.D (Balfour), born at Edinburgh,
1823—
Conservation of Energy 1874.
Lessons in Elementary Physics, 1871
Physics, 1872
Researches on Solar Physics (With De la Rue)
- STEWART (Dugald) *philosopher*, born at Edin-
burgh 1753-1828
Elements of the Philosophy of the Human
Mind 1792-1827 (Excellent.)
History of Ethical Philosophy 1815 1821
Lectures on Political Economy 1855
Life of Thomas Reid, D.D., 1802
Life of W. Robertson, D.D., 1801
Life of Adam Smith 1793
Outlines of Moral Philosophy 1793
Philosophical Essays 1810

- Progress of Metaphysical Philosophy
1815, 1821
View of the Active and Moral Powers, 1823
(His Life, by Sir W. Hamilton, 1855)
- STEWART, D.D. (Matthew) *mathematician*, born
at Rothsay in Scotland 1717-1785
Geometrical Theorems 1746
Tracts, Physical and Mathematical 1761
- STIGAND (William) poet, born at Devonport, in
Devonshire, 1827—
Athenais, or the First Crusade, 1866
Life etc., of Heinrich Heine 1875
Vision of Barbarossa (A) and other Poems,
1860
- STILL (John), bishop of Bath and Wells, 1543—
1607
Gammer Gurton's Noddy, printed 1575 (Our
second comedy)
* * * * * Said to be written in 1551 by Mr S,
Master of Arts. If the date given is correct,
it is plain that bishop Still was not the author
as he would have been under eight years of
age at the time
- STILLINGFLEET (Benjamin), *naturalist*, 1702—
1771
Calendar of Flora (The) 1765
Principles and Power of Harmony 1771
Tracts on Natural History 1769
(His Life by Cox, 1811)
- STILLINGFLEET, D.D. (Edward), bishop of Wor-
cester born at Cranbourne, in Dorsetshire,
1635-1699
Directions for the Conversation of the Clergy,
posthumous 1710
Irenicum 1659 (His first publication)
Miscellaneous Discourses, etc., posthumous
1735
On the Amusements of Clergymen,
Origines Britannicæ, 1685
Origines Sacre (generally called "Stilling-
fleet's Revealed Religion") 1662 (Good.)
Rational Grounds of the Protestant
Religion 1661
Reasons of Christ's Sufferings etc., 1678
Sermons, 1696-98
Unreasonableness of Separation 1688
Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity,
1697
(His Life by T. Goodwin 1710)
- STIRLING (James), *mathematician*, *-1761
Methodus Differentialis, 1730
- STIRLING, LL.D (James Hutchinson) born at
Glasgow, 1820—
Address on Materialism, 1868
Philosophy of Law, etc. (The), 1873
Protoplasm, 1869
Schwegler's History of Philosophy, 1867
Secret of Hegel (The), 1865
Sir W. Hamilton on the Philosophy of Per-
ception 1865
- STIRLING (Patrick James), *economist*, born at
Dumblane, in Scotland, 1809—
Australian and Californian Gold Discoveries,
1852
Philosophy of Trade 1846
- STIRLING (William Alexander, earl of), poet,
1580-1640
Alexandrian (The) a tragedy, 1605
Anora, 1604
Doomsday 1614
Elegie on Prince Henrie, 1612.

- Julius Cæsar (a tragedy), 1607
 Monarchlike Tragedies (The), 1604 (Cæsar, etc.)
 Parnæsis to Prince Henric (A), 1604
 Recreations with the Muses, 1637
 Tragedy of Darius, 1603, published 1607
STIRLING-MAXWELL (Sir William), *historian*, born at Kenmure, in Scotland, 1818-1877
 Ghostly life of Charles V., 1852
 Velasquez and his Works, 1855
STOCKDALE (Rev Percival), 1736-1811
 Autobiography, 1808
 Lectures on the Eminent English Poets, 1807
 Life of Waller (the poet), 1808
STODDARD (Richard Henry) *poet*, etc., born at Hingham, U S, 1825-
 Adventures in Fairyland, 1853
 Book of the Last (The), and other Poems, 1871
 Children in the Wood, 1866
 Female Poets of America, 1874
 Footprints, 1849
 King's Bell (The), 1863
 Late English Poets, 1865
 Life of Alexander von Humboldt, 1859
 Loves and Heroines of the Poets, 1860
 Melodies and Madrigals, 1865
 Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe, 1875
 Poems, 1852
 Poets and Poetry of England (19th century), 1875
 Putnam the Brave, 1869
 Songs of Summer, 1857
 Story of Little Red Riding Hood, 1864
 Town and Country, 1857
 Under Green Leaves, 1865
STODDARD (Mrs Richard Henry), *novelist*, *-
 Morgesons (The), 1862
 Temple House, 1867
 Two Men, 1865
STONE (Edmund) *mathematician*, *-1768
 Elements of Lunelid, 1731
 Mathematical Dictionary, 1726
 Treatise on Fluxions, 1730
STONE, A R A (Frank) born at Manchester, 1800-1859
 Bassanio receiving the Letter 1851, The Gardner's Daughter 1850, Impending Mate-mated, 1847, Picturesque Views of the Bridges of Norfolk, 1830-31
STONE, A R A (Marcus), London, 1840-
 Amour ou Patrie, 1880, An Appeal to Mercy, 1876, Edward II and Piers Gaveston 1872, From Waterloo to Paris (Napoleon in the peasant's hut), 1863 Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn 1870, Le Roi est Mort Vive le Roi! 1873, Married for Love, 1881, My Lady is a Widow and Childless, 1874, Nell Gwynne 1867, Olivia and Dick Primrose 1880 The Post Bag 1878, Princess Elizabeth made to attend Mass, 1869, The Royal Nursery, 1871, A Sacrifice, 1877, Saint et Saut, 1875, Stealing the Keys, 1866, The Time of Roses, 1878
STORER (James Sargent), *antiquarian artist*, 1771-1853
 Ancient Reliquies, 1812
 Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, 1806-1812 (500 views of objects of curiosity in Great Britain)
 Cathedrals of Great Britain, 1814-19 (Much praised by Pugin)
 Fonthill Abbey, 1812
 Graphic Description of Edinburgh, 1820
STONER (Thomas), *poet*, *-1604
 Wolsey, in Three Parts his Aspiring, his Triumph, and his Death, 1599
STOREY, A R A. (George Adolphus), London, 1834-
 After You, 1867, The Annunciation, 1865, The Blue Girls of Canterbury, 1874, Boys going to School, 1869, The Bride's Burial 1865, Caught, 1875, Children at Breakfast 1866, Christmas Eve, 1877, The Closed House, 1865, The Coral Necklace, 1881, Dams Octavia Beaumont, 1874, A Danc-ing Lesson, 1876, Daphne, 1880, The Duet, 1870, Follow my Leader, 1880, Godiva, 1865, Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors, 1874, The Judgment of Paris, 1877, Late for Church, 1880, Lessons, 1871, Little Buttercup, 1872, Little Swansdown, 1874, Love in a Maze, 1873, A Lover's Quarrel, 1872, A Madonna and Child, 1853, Meeting between W Seymour and Lady Arabella Stuart, 1864, Mistress Dorothy, 1873, Mrs Fluch, 1875, My Lady Bella, 1876, The Old Pump room at Bath, 1877, The Old Soldier, 1869, Only a Rabbit 1870, Rosy Cheeks, 1871, The Royal Challenge, 1865 Sacred Music, 1865, Scandal, 1873, The Shy Pupil, 1868, Sweet Margery, 1878, The Whip Hand 1875
STON (Joseph) born at Marblehead, U S, 1779-1845
 Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, 1831
 Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, 1833
 Power of Solitude (The), and other Poems, 1804
 * * Many other legal 'Commentaries' (his Life, by his son, W W Story, 1851)
STORY D D (Robert Herbert), born at Rose-neath Manse, in Scotland, 1835-
 Christ the Consoler 1864
 Life of the Rev Robert Story (his father), 1862
 Manual of Scripture, with Hymns and Prayers, 1863
 Memoirs of R. Lee, D D, 1870
 William Garstares, 1874
STORY (William Wetmore), *poet*, etc., born at Salem, U S, 1819-
 American Question (The) 1862
 Graffiti d Italia (poems) 1869
 Life of Joseph Story (his father), 1851
 Nero (a tragedy), 1875
 Phi Beta Kappa (poem), 1844
 Poems, 1847
 Proportions of the Human Figure, 1860
 Roba di Roma (in prose), 1863
 Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem (The), a poem, 1870
 Stephanie (a tragedy), 1877
STOTHARD (Charles Alfred), *draughtsman*, London 1785-1821
 Death of Richard II, 1810, Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, 1811-23 (Highly esteemed)
 (His Memoirs by his widow, 1823)
STOTHARD, R A (Thomas), London 1755-1834
 Ajax defending the Body of Patroclus 1790, The Canterbury Pilgrims, 1817, The Fete

- Champetre, The Flitch of Bacon, The Holy Family, 1790
(His Life, by Mrs Bray, 1851)
- STOUGHTON, D D (John), *Congregational minister*, born at Norwich, 1807—
Ages of Christendom, 1856
Church and State Two Hundred Years Ago, 1862
Ecclesiastical History of England (The), 1867-74
Footprints of Italian Reformers, 1891
Haunts and Homes of Martin Luther (The), 1875
Lights of the World (The), 1876
Our English Bible, 1878
Progress of Divine Revelation (The), 1878
Spiritual Heroes 1848
Windsor in the Olden Time, 1844
- STOW (John), *historical antiquary*, London, 1525-1605
Annales of England, 1580
Flores Historiarum 1606
Successions of the History of England, 1638
Summary of English Chronicles, 1561
Survey of London, 1598 (His chief work)
- STOWE See BECHER STOWE
- STRADLING (Sir John), *poet*, contemporary with Shakespeare
Beati Pacifici (a poem), 1623
De Vita et Morte Contemenda, 1597
Divine Poems (in seven classes), 1625
Epigrammatum, libri iv 1607
- STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE (Stratford Canning, viscount) London, 1788-1880
Alfred the Great in Athelney (a tragedy), 1876
Why am I a Christian? 1873
- STREET, R A (George Edmund) *architect* born at Woodford, in Essex, 1824-1881
Brick and Marble Architecturo of North Italy in the Middle Ages, 1855
Gothic Architecture in Spain, 1865
- STRETTON (Hesba), *novelist* i.e. Sarah Smith
- STRICKLAND (Agnes) *poetess, historian*, etc., born at Reydon Hall in Suffolk, 1806-1874
Alda, the British Captive (a novel), 1841
Demetrius (a poem in three cantos) 1833
Floral Sketches, and other Poems 1836
Historical Tales of Illustrious British Children 1847
Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies, 1850
How will it End? (a novel), 1865
Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England, 1861
Lives of the Queens of England, 1840-48 (Her great work)
Lives of the Queens of Scotland, etc., 1850-59
Lives of the Seven Bishops 1866
Old Friends and New Acquaintances (in two series), 1860-61
Patriotic Songs, 1825 (With her sister Susanna)
Pilgrims of Walsingham (historic romance), 1835
Rival Crusoes (The), a tale, 1834
Seven Ages of Woman (The), and other Poems, 1827
Tales and Stories from History 1836
Worcester Field, or the Cavalier (a poem in four cantos) 1826
- STRICKLAND (Hugh Edwin), *geologist and naturalist* born in Yorkshire 1811-1853
Dodo and its kindred (The), 1818
- STRUTHERS (John), *poet*, 1776-1853
Deckmont, 1816
History of Scotland since the Union (prose), 1828
Peasant's Death (The), 1806
Plough (The), 1816
Poems, Moral and Religious, 1814
Poor Man's Sabbath (The), 1804
Winter's Day (The), 1811
- STRUTT (Jacob George), *-*
Delicia Sylvarum, 1828 (The romantic forest scenery of Great Britain)
Sylvia Britannica, 1826 (Excellent)
- STRUTT (Joseph), *antiquary*, born at Springfield, in Essex, 1742-1802
Ancient Times, posthumous 1808
Biographical Dictionary of Engravers 1793-1786
Bumpkin's Disaster, posthumous 1808
Chronicle of England, from the Landing of Cæsar to the Conquest (The), 1777-75
Complete View of the Manners Customs, Arms, etc., of the English 1774-76
Complete View of the Dress and Habits of the English 1796-99
Queenhoo Hall (a romance) posthumous 1808
Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England 1773
Sports and Pastimes of the People of England, 1801 (His best known work)
Test of Guilt (a dramatic tale), posthumous 1808
- STRYKE (John) *historian and biographer* London, 1643-1737
Annals of the Reformation 1700-31
Ecclesiastical Memorials, 1721-33
Life of Bishop Aymer, 1701
Life of Sir John Cheke, 1705
Life of Sir Thomas Smith, 1692
Lives of Archbishops Grindall, 1710, Parker, 1711, Whitgift, 1718
Memorials of Thomas Cranmer 1694
- STUART, LL D (Gilbert), *historian*, born in Edinburgh, 1742-1786
History of Scotland 1782
View of Society in Europe, 1778
- STUART (James), called "Athenian Stuart," born in London, 1713-1788
Antiquities of Athens, 1762-1815 (With Revett) Excellent
- STUART (James), "of Duncarn," 1776-1849
Three Years in North America 1833
- STUART (Moses), *biblical critic* born at Wilton, in Connecticut, U.S., 1780-1852
Commentary on the Apocalypse 1815
Commentary on the Book of Proverb 1852
Commentary on Ecclesiastes, 1851
Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1827-28 (Masterly)
Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, 1832
Elements of Biblical Criticism, etc., 1827
Grammar of the New Testament Dialect, 1834
Hebrew Chrestomathy, 1832
Hebrew Grammar, 1813, 1821
Hints on the Interpretation of Prophecy, 1842
- STUART-WORTLEY (Lady Emmeline), 1806-1855
Etcetera, 1853
Portugal and Madeira 1854
Travels in the United States, 1851

- STUBBS (Phil. p.), *-1692.
 Annotatio de Abruce 1692. (Very popular)
 Christian Glasses for Christian Women, 1692
 Motive to Good Works, posthumous 1697.
 Perfect Path to Felicity (The), 1692
 Remarks of Christian Ian Prayers, 1693
 Theatre of the Pope's Monarchical (The), 1691
 Two Judgments of God 1691
 View of Vanitie, etc (A), 1692
 STUBBS (George), born at Liverpool 1721-1806.
 Annals of the House, 1766
 STUBBS (John) 1841-1879
 Discoveries of a Gap'ing Gulf 1879
 STUBBS (William), born at Louthborough, in
 Yorkshire, 1822-
 Constitutional History of England 1871-73
Plus
 Chronicle of Benedict of Peterborough 1867
 Chronicle of Roger de Hoveden 1867-71
 Chronicles, etc., of Richard I. 1864-65
 Henricus Secundum Usam Ecclesie huius
 1865, 1866
 Memorial of Walter of Coventry 1862-73
 Memorials of St. Dunstan, 1873
 Registrum Rerum Anglicanum 1868
 Select Charters bearing on the Constitutional
 History of England 1869
 Tractatus de Sanctis. Curia de Waltham 1860
 Works of Ralph de Diceto 1876
 STUBBS, M. D. (William), antiquary, born at
 Holbach, in Lincolnshire 1627-1766
 Abney 1743
 Centuria, 1776
 Itinerarium Curie 1724
 Medall History of M. A. A. Cantuarum, 1757-
 1759
 Palaeographia Britannica, 1743-52
 Palaeographia Sacra, 1756-61
 Richard of Cirencester, 1757
 Stonehouse 1749
 STUBBS (William), electrician born in Lan-
 cashire 1787-1850
 Experimental Researches in Electro-Magnet-
 ism 1820
 STUBBS (Sir John), poet, born at Whitton, in
 Middlesex, 1609-1611
 Account of Religion by Reason (An)
 Four Plays posthumous 1646
 Session of the Poets (A), 1636
 Songs and Ballads (That called The Wed-
 ding" is wholly unrivalled)
 * * * All compiled and published in 1770
 (His Memoirs, by the Rev. A. Suchline 1836)
 STUBBS (Edward Birtchshaw, Baron), 1609-
 1816
 Handybook of Property Law 1849
 Law of Vendors and Purchasers, 1839
 Real Property Statutes, 1852
 STUBBS, MRS. D. (Arthur), 1844-
 He composed the music of *Do and Cox: The
 Light of the World*, H.M.S. Lincolne 1876,
The Prodigal Son, *Populism and Gala-
 tea*, 1871, *Shakespeare's Tempest Trial by
 Jury*, 1875
 STUBBS (William) born in Maine, U.S.,
 1774-1839
 Historical Causes and Effects, 1834
 Public Men of the Revolution 1847
 STUBBS (Charles), statesman, born at Boston
 U.S., 1811-
 Orations and Speeches, 1850, 1856

- Reports of the Circuit Court of the United
 States
 White Slavery in the Barbary States 1853
 SUMMIT, D. D. (Charles Richard) Bishop of Win-
 chester, 1790-1844
 Ministerial Character of Christ (The) 1822
 (His Life by the Rev. G. H. Sumner 1876)
 SUMMIT, D. D. (John Hild), archbishop of Can-
 terbury, 1780-1862.
 Apostolic Preaching 1815
 Evidence of Christianity 1821
 Practical Exposition of the Gospels, etc.,
 1833-40
 Practical Reflections 1850
 Records of Creation 1816
 Sermons on Christian Charity, 1841
 Sermons on the Christian Faith etc. 1821
 Sermons on the Church Festivals 1817
 SUMMIT, D. D. (Matthew), *-1627
 De Preteritis 1591
 De Vera Christi Ecclesia, 1600
 Ecclesiastical Discipline 1701
 SWAIN (Charles), poet, born in Manchester, 1703-
 1774
 Art and Fashion 1667
 Dramatic Chapters, Poems, and Songs 1817
 Dublin Abbey (an elegy on Sir W. Scott),
 1831
 English Melodies, 1810
 Letters of Laura d'Auvergne and other Poems
 1857
 Metrical Lyrics 1827
 Mind (The) and other Poems, 1831
 Songs and Ballads 1809
 SWAINSON (William), naturalist, 1790-1855
 Animals in Menageries 1839
 Birds of Western Africa, 1844
 Exotic Conchology 1841
 Fauna Brachy Americana, 1829
 Fly-Catchers, 1844
 Geography and Classification of Animals, 1836
 Habits and Instincts of Animals, 1836
 History of Insects, 1841
 Malacology or Shells and Shells, 1840
 Natural History of Birds, 1837
 Natural History of Fishes and Reptiles 1835
 Natural History of Quadrupeds, 1835
 Naturalist's Guide (The), 1822
 Ornithological Drawings, 1841
 Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural
 History, 1831
 Taxidermy, with the Biography of Zoologists,
 1840
 Zoological Illustrations, 1820-37
 SWIFT (Robert), florist, etc., 16th century
 Botanical Cultivator, etc. (The) 1821
 British Flower Garden (The) 1827-33
 British Warblers (The), 1823
 Clitellaria, or Natural History of the Reel
 Poem, 1825-30
 Flora Australasica, 1827-29
 Florist's Guide (The), 1827-32
 Geraniaceae, or Natural History of Geranium,
 1820-30
 Hortus Britannicus, 1827
 Hortus Suburbanus Londonensis 1819
 Hothouse and Greenhouse Manual (The) 1827
 SWIFT, D. D. (Jonathan) poet and satirist, born at
 Dublin, 1667-1745
 Arguments for the Abolition of Christianity
 (a satire) 1709

Battle of the Books (a burlesque allegory), 1704
Baur's and Philemon (a poem on two yew-trees), 1710

Bella Punicæ, or the Art of Punning 1719

Cadennus and Vanessa (in verse) 1713

City Shower described (in verse), 1710

Directions to Servants (a satire), 1729

Drapler's Letters (against Wood's halfpence, etc.) 1724

Grilliver's Travels (satirical tales), 1726

History of the Last Four Years of Queen Anne, 1728

Law, a Bottomless Pit, 1712

Meditations on a Broomstick, 1710

Polite Conversation 1733

Predictions of Isaac Bickerstaff (a *jeu d'esprit*), 1708

Riddles (26 in number, in verse) 1724

Stella (to) seven birthday odes, 1720-26

Tale of a Tub (satire on Calvin, Luther, and the pope) 1704

Trip to Dunkirk (A), 1708

(His Life, by John Boyle, earl of Orrery, 1761, D Swift 1753, Joan Hawkesworth,

1755, T Dillworth 1760, Johnson, in his

Javes of the Poets, 1779-81, T Sheridan,

1784 John Berkeley 1789, Madame Mont-

morency, 1800, John Barrett, D D, 1808,

Mr W Scott 1814, T Roseoe, 1848, J Forster,

1876 unfinished, H Craik, 1881 Mrs Læ-

titia Pilkinton's *Memoirs* by herself, con-

tain numerous anecdotes of dean Swift,

1748)

SWINBURNE (Algernon Charles), *poet*, etc., born in London 1837-

Atalanta in Calydon (a tragedy) 1864

Blake (William), biographical and critical, 1867

Bothwell (a tragedy) 1874

Chapman (George), biographical and critical, 1875

Charlotte Brontë, 1877

Chastelard (a tragedy), 1865

Crechtheus (a tragedy), 1876

Essays and Studies, 1875

Mary Stuart (a tragedy), 1881

Note of an English Republican on the Museo vilitate Crusade, 1876

Notes on Poems and Reviews, 1866

Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, 1870

Poems and Ballads, 1866, second series 1878

Queen Mother (The), a play, 1861 (His first work)

Posamond (a play), 1861

Shakespeare (A Study of) 1880

Slena (a poem), 1868

Song of Italy (A) 1867

Songs of the Springtides, 1880

Songs before Sunrise 1871

Under the Microscope, 1872

SWINBURNE (Henry) *traveller*, 1752-1803

Courts of Europe at the close of the Eighteenth Century posthumous 1841

Travels in the Two Sicilies, 1783-85

Travels through Spain, 1779

SWINDEN (Henry) *antiquary* *-*

History and Antiquities of Yarmouth in Norfolk, 1778

SWINDEN (Rev Tobias) *-1720

On the Nature and Place of Hell, 1727

SWINSON (William), *historian* (an American citizen), born in Edinburgh 1837-

Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac 1864 (A standard history)

History of the New York 11th Regiment during the Rebellion, 1879

Twelve Decisive Battles of the War (The) 1870

SYDENHAM, M D (Thomas), born at Winford Eagle in Dorsetshire, 1621-1689

Methodus Curandi Febres, etc., 1666 (Very celebrated)

Opera Medica, 1716 (His best work)

SYKES, D D (Arthur Ashley) London, 1684 1756

Case of Subscription to the "Articles" considered, 1721

Credibility of Miracles, etc. 1742

Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion 1725

Examination of Newton's Chronology, 1741

Innocency of Error asserted 1715

Inquiry on the Meaning of Demoniacs, 1737

Nature, Design, and Origin of Sacrifices, 1748

Paraphrase, etc., of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1755

Principles and Connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1740

(His Life, by J Disney D D, 1785)

SILVERSTER (Joshua) *poet*, surnamed "Silver-tongued," 1563-1618

Lachrymæ Lachrymaram (lament on the death of prince Henry) 1612

Maiden's Blush (Tho), 1620 (Joseph)

Monodia 1594

Parliament of Vertues Royal (poetry) 1611, second series 1620

Poems against Tobacco 1672

Tobacco battered and the Pipes shattered (a poem) 1615

Translation of Du Bartas's *Week of Creation and The Second Week* (New Testament History) to which Milton is indebted

Woodman's Bear (The) a poem 1620

SIMP (James), of Scotland 1799-1870

Contributions to Pathology and Practice of Surgery, 1817

Exclusion of Diseased Joints, 1831

Principles of Surgery, 1832

SMYTHES D D (Charles), born at Cardigan, in Wales, 1749-1826

Life of Milton, 1806

Poems, 1813

Translated the *Æneid* of Virgil, 1817

SMYTHES M D (John Addington), born at Oxford, 1807-1871

Miscellanies 1871.

Principles of Beauty, 1857

TALBOT (Matthew) *-*

Analysis of the Holy Bible 1800 (Excellent)

TAIT, D D (Archibald Campbell), archbishop of Canterbury born in Edinburgh, 1811-

Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology, 1861

Harmony of Revelation and the Sciences, 1861

Present Condition of the Church of England 1872

Word of God (The), and the Ground of Faith, 1863

- TALBOT (William Henry Fox), *inventor of*
Talbotype photography born at Locock
 Abbey in Wiltshire, 1800-1877
English Etymologies 1853
Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Re-
searches 1850
Illustrations of the Book of Genesis, 1852
Legendary Tales
Penell of Nature, 1844
- TALFOURD (Sir Thomas Noon) *poet*, born at
 Doxey, in Staffordshire, 1795-1854
Athenian Captivo (The), a tragedy, 1833
Castilian (The) a tragedy, 1853
Final Memorials of Charles Lamb, 1849-50
Glencoe, etc. (a tragedy), 1839
Ion (a tragedy) 1835
Recollections of a First Visit to the Alps 1841
Vacation Rambles and Thoughts, 1844, sup-
 plement, 1846
- TALLIS (Thomas), *musical composer*, called "The
 Chaucer of Cathedral Quires," 1529-1585
Cantiones Sacre, 1575 (With Bird)
- TANNER, D D (Thomas), *bishop of St. Asaph*,
 born at Market Lavington, in Wiltshire,
 1674-1735
Bibliotheca Britannico Hibernica, posthumous
 1749
Notitia Monastica, 1695 (Admirable)
- TARTON (Pichard), *jester*, born in Shropshire,
 *-1538
Newes out of Purgatorie, posthumous 1630
Seven Deadly Sins (The), a comedy (Lost)
Tartion's Jestis (In three parts), posthumous
 1611
- TATE (Nahum), *poet laureate and dramatic*
author born in Dublin, 1652-1715
Characters of Virtue and Vice, 1691
Elegies 1699
Innocent Epicure (The), a poem on angling
 1697
Memorials for the Learned, 1686
Miscellanea Sacra, 1699
Psalms turned into Rhyme, 1696 (With
 Brady)
Poems, 1677
 N B—Pope says of him, His
 sustian is so sublimely bad,
 It is not poetry, but prose run mad
 Yet Dryden allowed him to write the second
 part of his unrivalled satire of *Abalom* and
Achitophel, and showed his approval by
 adding a few lines here and there
- TATHAM (John), *city laureate*, 1609-1672
Distressed State (The), a tragedy, 1641
Fancies Theater (poems, epigrams etc.), 1640
Knavery in All Trades (a comedy), 1664
Loro Crowns the King (a trag-comedy) 1657
Ostella, or the Faction of Loro and Beauty
reconciled 1650
Rump (The) a comedy 1660
Scots Figarles (The) a comedy, 1652
Triumphs arranged for the Lord Mayor's
day from 1657 to 1664
- TAYLER (Rev John James), born at Notting-
 ham, 1798-1869
Attempt to ascertain the Character of the
Four Gospels, 1867
Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty, 1851
Retrospect of the Religious Life of England,
 1846

- TAYLOR, M D (Alfred Swaine), born at North
 fleet, in Kent, 1806-1880
Elements of Chemistry, 1831 (With
 Brande)
Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, 1838
Manual of Medical Jurisprudence 1844
Principle and Practice of Medical Jurispru-
dence 1865
- (II) TAYLOR (Ann), afterwards Mrs. Gilbert
poetess, sister of Isaac and Jane Taylor,
 and daughter of (I) the Rev Isaac Taylor,
 of Ongar, 1782-1866
Original Poems, 1806 (With her sister Jane.)
 (Memorials by Josiah Gilbert, 1874)
- TAYLOR (Bayard) *poet and traveller*, born at
 Kennett Square, Chester, U S, 1825-1878
At Home and Abroad (a sketch of life, scenery
and men), 1859, 1862
Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs, 1851
Byeways of Europe (The), 1869
Li Dorado or Adventures in the Path of Em-
pire, 1850
Essays on German Literature 1880
Home Pastorals, and other Poems, 1875
John Godfrey's Fortunes (a novel) 1861
Journey to Central Africa, etc., 1853
Lands of the Saracen (The) 1854
Lyrics of the War of Secession, 1865
Masque of the Gods (The), a poem 1872
Northern Travel or Summer and Winter Pic-
tures of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland
 1856
Poems of Home and Travel, 1855
Poems of the Orient, 1854
Poet's Journal (The) a novel of American
 life, 1862
Prince Deukalion (a drama), 1879
Prophet (The), a tragedy, 1874
Phimes of Travel, Ballads, and other Poems,
 1848
Story of Kennet (The), a tale, 1866
Travels in Greece and Russia, etc., 1857
Views Afoot or Europe seen with Knapsack
and Staff 1846
Visit to India, China, Japan, etc., 1855
Voyage to California, 1850
Almens and other Poems, 1844
- TAYLOR, I L D (Brook), *mathematician*, born
 at Edmonton, in Middlesex, 1685-1731
Linear Perspective, 1719
Method of Approximation to the Roots of
Equations, 1717
Methodus Incrementorum, 1715 (Taylor's
 theorem)
New Principles of Linear Perspective 1719
- TAYLOR (Sir Henry), *dramatic author*, etc.,
 1805—
Edwin the Fair (an historic play) 1842
Eye of the Conquest (The), and other Poems
 1847
Issac Commenus (a play in verse), 1827
Notes from Books, 1849
Notes from Life, 1848
Phillip van Artevelde (a dramatic romance)
 1834
St Clement's Eve, 1862
Sicilian Summer (The) 1850
Statesman (The) in prose, 1836
Virgin Widow (The), 1851
Way of the Rich and Great (The), 1852.
Works, 1877

- (i) TAYLOR (Rev Isaac), of Ongar, father of (ii) Isaac and Jeffereys, Ann and Jane Taylor, *-1829

Advice to the Teens, 1868

Beginnings of European Biography, 1828-29

Bunyan explained to a Child, 1824

Character Essential to Success in Life, 1820

Scenes in Africa and America, 1821, in England, 1829, in Europe, 1829, in Foreign Lands, 1829

Scenes of British Wealth, 1826, of Commerce by Land and Sea, 1830

Sell Cultivation recommended, 1818

- (i) TAYLOR (Mrs Isaac), of Ongar, wife of the Rev Isaac Taylor, maiden name Ann —, *-1830

Advice to Mothers 1814

Family Mansion (The), a tale 1819

Itinerary of a Traveller in the Wilderness, 1825

Maternal Solitude, etc 1816 (Her best)

Practical Hints on the Duties of Wives, etc, 1815

Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children, 1818

Retrospection (a tale), 1820

- (ii) TAYLOR (Isaac) *theological writer*, brother of Jeffereys, Ann, and Jane Taylor, and son of (i) the Rev Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, born at Lavenham, in Suffolk 1787-1865

Ancient Christianity v the Tracts of the Times, 1839-40

Characters of Theophrastus (with his own etchings) 1824

Elements of Thought (The) 1822-27

History of the Transmission of Ancient Books, 1827

Home Education, 1838

Lectures on Spiritual Christianity, 1841

Logic of Theology, 1859

Loyola and Jesuitism 1849

Man Responsible for his Dispositions, 1840

Memoirs of Jane Taylor (his sister), 1825

Natural History of Enthusiasm, 1829 (His best work)

Natural History of Fanaticism 1833

New Model of Christian Missions, 1829

Physical Theory of Another Life, 1836

Process of Historical Proof, 1828

Restoration of Belief, 1855

Saturday Evening, 1832

Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, 1860

Spiritual Despotism 1835

Temple of Melekartha, 1831

Translation of *Herodotus*, 1829

Ultimate Civilisation, 1860

Wesley and Methodism, 1851

World of Mind (The), 1857

- (iii) TAYLOR (Rev Isaac), son of (ii) Isaac Taylor, and grandson of (i) the Rev Isaac Taylor, of Ongar 1829-
Alphabet (The), 1881

Etruscan Researches

Family Pen (The), memoirs of the family

Greeks and Goths

Words and Places

- (ii) TAYLOR (Jane) *poetess*, etc., sister of Isaac, Jeffereys, and Ann Taylor, and daughter of (i) the Rev Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, born in London, 1783-1824

Contributions of Q Q to the Youth's Magazine, 1824

Correspondence, posthumous 1825

Display (a tale), 1815

Essays in Rhyme, 1816

Hymns for Infant Minds, 1818 (Her best production)

Poems for Infant Minds, 1806 (With her sister Ann)

Rhymes for the Nursery, 1807

(Her Memoirs, by Isaac Taylor, her brother, 1825)

- (ii) TAYLOR (Jeffereys) brother of Isaac, Ann, and Jane Taylor, and son of (i) the Rev Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, *-*

Esop in Rhyme, 1822

Barn (The) and the Steeple, 1834

Earth as a Residence for Man (The), 1832

Farm (The) or Rural Toil and Produce, 1834

Forest (The) or History of Trees, 1834

Old English Sayings, 1827

Parlour Commentaries on the Laws of England, 1825

Ralph Richards, the Miser (no date)

Tales in Prose and Verse, 1822

Young Islander (The) a tale, 1841

- TAYLOR, D D (Jeremy), bishop of Down and Connor, called "The Modern Chrysostom," born at Cambridge, 1613-1667

Baptism, its Institutions and Efficacy, 1652

Catechism, 1652

Clerus Domini, 1651

Dens Justificatus (on original sin) 1656

Discourses concerning Extempore Prayers, 1646

Dissuasive from Popery (A), 1647

Ductor Dubitantium, 1660 (His most famous discourse)

Episcopacy a Divine Institution 1642

Friendship, its Measures and Offices, 1657

Grammar, 1647

Great Exemplar (The), 1649

Guide of Infant Devotion, or the Golden Grove, 1655

Holy Living and Holy Dying, 1651 (His two best-known works)

Liberty of Prophesying 1647

Life of Christ, 1650 (Popular)

Martyrdom of Charles II, 1649

Polemical and Moral Discourses, 1657

Prayers before and after Sermon, 1651

Psalter, with Titles and Collects, 1644

Real Presence (The), 1654

Rules and Advice given to the Clergy, 1651

Sermons for the Year, 1651-53

Sermons on Gunpowder Treason 1638

Unum Necessarium (repentance), 1655

Worthy Communicant (The), 1660

(His Life, by Wheelton, 1793, Rev K Bonney, 1815, bishop Heber, 1822, Hughes, 1831, Croly and Stebbing, 1834, Rev R A Willmott, 1847, Rogers, 1851, Duchinck, 1860)

- TAYLOR (John) the *Water-poet*, born at Gloucester, 1580-1654

Penniless Pilgrimage, 1618

Praise of Hempseed (The), 1623

Travels in Germany, 1617

* A copy of Bowndes's list of books given under this name would occupy eight pages of this Appendix

- TAYLOR, D D (John), *Unitarian minister* of Norwich born in Lancashire, 1694-1761
Hebrew-English Concordance, 1754-57 (very valuable to Hebrew students)

Key to the Apostolic Writings (A), posthumous 1805
 Paraphrase, etc., on the Epistle to the Romans, 1745
 Scripture Doctrine of the Atonement, 1750
 Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin, 1740
 TAYLOR, L.L.D. (John), *philologist*, born at Shrewsbury 1704-1766
De Debitore dissecando, 1742.
Elements of Civil Law, 1755
 TAYLOR (Joseph) *
English and Hindostanee Dictionary 1808
 TAYLOR (Richard), *antiquary*, 1729-1801
Index Monasticus, 1811
 TAYLOR (Robert), contemporary with Shalcspeare
Hogge hath lost his Pearle (The), a comedy, 1614
Sacred Hymns, 1615
 TAYLOR (I. v. Robert), 19th century
Devils Pulpit (The) 1831 (The sale was prohibited, and all copies not in circulation destroyed)
Digests (the early history of Christianity) 1833
 TAYLOR (Silas) *antiquary*, born in Shropshire, 1621-1678
History of Gavelkind 1663
 TAYLOR (Thomas), the Platonist, born in London, 1764-1825
Arguments of the Emperor Julian against the Christians 1802
Elements of a New Arithmetical Notation, 1822
Elements of a New Method of Reasoning in Geometry, 1790
Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinites, 1809
History of the Pectoration of the Platonic Theology
On the Ptolemaic and Ptolemaic Mysteries, 1791
On Nullities and Diverging Series 1801
On the Philosophy of Aristotle, 1812
Theoretic Arithmetic
Translated Apuleius Aristotle Hierocles, Iamblicus Julian, Maximus Tyrius, Pausanias, Plato, Plotinus, Porphyry, Sallust, etc
 TAYLOR (Tom), *dramatic author*, born at Sunderland in Cumberland, 1817-1880
Anne Boleyn, 1875
Arkwright's Wife, 1873
Babes in the Wood (The) 1860
Barfaced Impostors, 1851 (Joint author)
Blighted Being (A), 1854
Contested Election (The), 1859
Diogenes and his Lantern 1849
Fool's Revenge (The), 1859
Going to the Bad, 1859
Harlequin Columbus, 1853
Helping Hands, 1855
Henry Dunbar, 1865
Hidden Hand (The), 1864
House on the Hill (The), 1859
Jeanne d'Arc, 1871
King's Ritual, 1864 (Joint author)
Lady Glancarty, 1874
Little Red Riding Hood, 1851
Masks and Faces 1852 (Joint author)
New Men and Old Acres, 1869 (Joint author.)
Nice Firm (A), 1857
Nine Points of the Law, 1859

Our American Consul, 1859
Our Clerks 1862
Overland Route (The), 1860
Payable on Demand 1859
Philosopher's Stone (The), 1850
Plot and Passion, 1853 (Joint author)
Prince Dorus, 1850
Retribution, 1856 (Joint author)
Sense and Sensation, 1861
Serf (The), 1861
Settling Day, 1865
Sheep in Wolf's Clothing (A) 1857
Sir Roger de Coverley, 1851
Sister's Penance, 1866 (Joint author)
Slave Life 1862 (Joint author)
Still Waters Run Deep 1855
Tale of Two Cities (A) 1860
Ticket of Leave Man (The) 1863
To oblige Benson 1854
To Parents and Guardians, 1816
Trip to Kensington (A), 1811
Twist Axo and Crown 1871
Two Loves and a Life 1851 (Joint author)
Unequal Match (An) 1857
Up at the Hills 1860
Year of Wakefield 1850
Victims, 1857
Webster at Home, 1853 (Joint author)
Whitkirk and his Brothers 1852
101 Dramatic Works
Autobiography of Haydon 1853
Autobiography of Leslie, P. A., 1859
Life and Times of Sir J. Reynolds, 1865
 TAYLOR (William), Norwich, 1705-1836
English Synonyms, 1817
Survey of German Poetry, 1823-30
 (His Ven. etc. by J. W. Robbards 1813)
 TAYLOR, L.L.D. (William Cooke) *historian*, born at Youngal in Ireland 1800-1849
Historical Miscellany, 1829
History of France and Normandy, 1829
History of Mohammedanism, 1817
History of the House of Orleans, 1840
History of the Overthrow of the Roman Empire, etc., 1836
History of the Revolutions and Conspiracies of Europe, 1843
Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel, 1840-48
Manual of Ancient History, 1836
Manual of Modern History, 1839
Modern British Plutarch, 1846
Popular History of British India, 1842
Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe, 1847
Romantic Biography, etc., 1812
Tricymouth (John Shore Lord), 1751-1831
Memoirs of Sir W. Jones's Works, 1801
 (His Life by his son Charles James, 1812)
 TAYLOR, D.D. (Frederick), bishop of Exeter, 1821-
The first of the seven days and I believe, 1860
 TAYLOR (Sir William) London 1628-1694
Heroic Virtue and Poetry, posthumous 1705
Letters, posthumous 1700 25
Letters to King Charles II., posthumous 1703
Memoirs of what passed (1672-1689) in Christendom, 1693
Miscellanies, 1690-90
Observations on the Netherlands, 1672
 (His Life, by P. P. Courtenay, 1836)

- TENISON, D D (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire 1636-1715
 Baconiana 1679
 Creed of Mr Hobbes examined, 1670
 Discourse of Idolatry, 1678
 TENNANT (James), *geologist*, *—
 Art Gems and Precious Stones, 1859
 Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles, 1858
 Description of the Imperial Crown Jewels in the Tower of London, 1858
 Iceland Spars
 Stratigraphical List of British Fossils, 1817
 Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography, 1857 (With Ansted and Mitchell)
 TENNANT (William), *poet*, born at Anstruther, in Scotland 1785-1818
 Anster Fair (in ottava rima) 1812 (His best)
 Cardinal Beaton (a tragedy) 1823
 Hebrew Dramas, 1815
 John Balliol (a drama) 1825
 Pajistry stornied, 1810
 Synopsis of Syriac and Chaldee Grammar 1810
 Theme of Life (The) a poem 1822
 (His Memoirs by M F Connolly, 1861)
 TENNANT (Rev Gilbert) of Philadelphia, U.S., 1703-1764
 Irenicum Ecclesiasticum, 1749
 TENNYSON (Alfred) *poet laureate*, born at Somersby, in Lincolnshire, 1809-
 Aylmer's Field, 1864
 Charge of the Light Brigade (a song) 1854
 Dying Swan (The), in three subdivisions 1830
 I noth Arden (a tale in verse) 1861
 I pitaph on the Duchess of Kent 1864
 Falcon (The) a dramatic piece in one act, 1879
 Grandmother's Apology (The), 1859
 Harold (an historic play) 1877
 Hero and Leander, 1830
 Idylls of the King (four in number) 1858-59
 Gareth and Lynette (an idyll) 1872
 Holy Grail (The) an idyll, 1867
 In Memoriam (in 131 subdivisions), 1850
 (Arthur Hallam, son of the historian)
 Lady Clara Vere de Vere 1833
 Last Tournament (The), 1871
 Lillian, 1830
 Locksley Hall (in 2 line stanzas), 1833
 Lotus eater (The) 1833
 Lover's Tale (The), 1879
 Mariana (in two parts) 1830
 Maud (in three parts) and other Poems, 1855
 May the First (an ode), 1862
 Mervin (The), 1830
 Miller's Daughter (The) 1833
 Oriana (a ballad), 1830
 Poems, 1830, 1842
 Poems by Two Brothers, 1827
 Princess (The), in seven parts, 1847-50
 Queen Mary (an historic play) 1875
 Relief of Lucanow, 1879
 Revenge (The), a naval song, 1878
 Timbuctoo 1829 (Chancellor's Medal)
 Titonus 1864 (One of his best)
 Welcome (A) 1863
 Welcome to Marie Alexandrovna, 1874
 Wellington (Death of the Duke of), an ode 1852

- Window (Tho), or Songs of the Wrens, 1870
 (His Life, by Shepherd, Walter & Wace, 1881)
 THACKERAY (Anne Isabella), Mrs Pitchie, daughter of W M Thackeray, the novelist, 1839-
 Bluebeard & Her & other Stories, 1874 (The old tale made into allegories of modern life)
 Esther (To) and other Sketches 1869
 Five Old Friends and a Young Prince, 1868
 Miss Angel 1875
 Old Kensington, 1872
 Story of Elizabeth, '863
 Tollers and Spinners, with other Essays, 1873
 Village on the Cliff (The), 1866
 Works 1875-76
 THACKERAY (William Makepeace), *novelist*, pseudonyms "Michael Angelo Titmarsh" and "Fitzboodlie" born at Calcutta, 1811-1863
 Adventures of Philip (a novel) 1861
 Barry London (a novel), 1853. (A sharper)
 Boob of Snobs (The), 1848
 Catherine (Hayes) by Ikey Solomon, 1830-40
 Chronicle of the Drum (The) 1841
 Denis Duval (Unfinished at his death)
 Dr Birch and his Young Friends, 1849
 English Humorists (The) 1851
 Lamond (a novel) 1852
 Floret & Zephyr (London and Paris), 1836
 Four Georges (The) lectures 1860
 From Cornhill to Grand Cairo 1845
 Hogarty Diamond (The Great), published in *Fraser's Magazine*
 Kickleburys on the Rhine (The) 1851
 Irish Sketch book (The) 1843
 Iovel the Widower, in *Cornhill Magazine*
 Jeames & Deary, in *Punch*
 Mrs Perkins's Ball (a Christmas tale), 1847
 Newcomes (The) a novel, 1855
 Novels by Iminent Hands (parodies on Bulwer, Disraeli, Lever, Bret Harte, James, Cooper, etc)
 Our Street 1848
 Paris Sketch book (The), 1840
 Pendennis (a novel), 1849-50 (An autobiographical fiction)
 Philip
 Rebecca and Rowena, 1850
 Roundabout Papers (The), in *Cornhill Magazine*
 Second Funeral of Napoleon (The), 1841
 Snob Papers, in *Punch*
 Vanity Fair 1846-48 (His best novel)
 Virginians (Tho) a novel 1857-59
 (His Life, by Trollope, 1879, Shepherd)
 THORNTON (Lewis) *dramatic author*, called in the *Dunciad* 'Piddling Thobald' born at Sittingbourne, in Kent, 1698-1744
 Double Falsehood (a tragedy), 1728
 Electra (a tragedy), 1714
 Life of Raleigh, 1719
 Persian Princess (The), 1711
 * * His chief work is an edition of *Shakespeare*, 1733
 THORNTON (William), *poet*, 1799-1850
 Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver, 1841
 THOMAS & BRACKET called "St Thomas of Canterbury, London 1117-1170
 Opera, printed 1682 (Here I found those

- articles in *Rhymer's Fædora* inserted by Dr Clarke (Henry I) without marginal "authorization"
- (His Life by A B Colman, 1639, F Christian Lupus, *Ipsenæ*, 1862)
- THOMAS D.D. (David), born at Tenby, in South Wales, 1813—
- Genius of the Gospel (The), 1864
- Homiletic Commentary on *The Acts*, 1870
- Practical Philosopher (The), 1873
- Resurrections, etc., 1862
- THOMAS (Edward), London, 1813—
- Ancient Indian Weights, 1977
- Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi, 1871
- Early Sassanian Inscriptions etc., 1868
- Essays on Indian Antiquities, 1858
- Indian Numerals, 1863
- On the Epoch of the Gupta Dynasty 1855
- THOMAS (Frederick William), novelist, born at Baltimore U.S., 1810—
- Beechen Tree (The), 1844
- Clinton Bradshaw, 1835
- Emigrant (The), 1833
- Howard Pinekney, 1840
- THOMAS (Isaiah), of Worcester, U.S., 1749-1831
- History of Printing in America, with Biography of Printers, and an Account of American Newspapers, 1810 (Very interesting)
- THOMAS of ERCLUNDEN. See RHYMER (Thomas the)
- THOMAS of READING, called "The Great Ballad Maker" Real name Thomas Deloney, q.v.
- THOMAS (William), 1509-1553
- Historio of Italie (The), 1549 (This book was publicly burnt.)
- Vanities of this World (The), 1549
- THOMAS, D.D. (William) antiquary, 1670-1739
- Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester, with a Biography of its Bishops, 1736
- THOMSON (Daniel Pierce), novelist, born at Charlestown, U.S. 1795-1872.
- Locke Amsden or the Schoolmaster 1847
- May Martin or the Money-diggers, 1835
- Rangers (The), or the Tory's Daughter, 1850
- THOMSON (Edward) poet, etc., 1733-1786
- Courtezan (The) a poem, 1765
- Demirep (The) a poem, 1765
- Fair Quaker (The), 1773
- Meretriad (The), a poem
- Sailor's Letter (A), 1767
- THOMSON (Rev Henry), 1797—
- Conelonalia, or Ontino Sermons, 1803
- Davidica, or Sermons on David, 1827
- Life of Hannah More, 1833
- Pastoralia, a Manual for the Parochial Clergy, 1830
- THOMSON (Thomas Perronet) born at Hull, 1763-1869
- Andi Alteram Partem, 1857-61
- Corn law Catechism, 1827
- Geometry without Axioms, 1830
- THOMSON (The Very Rev William), poet, *-1767
- Sickness 1746
- Poems, 1757
- THOMSON (William) naturalist, born at Belfast, in Ireland 1805-1852
- Natural History of Ireland, 1849-56
- THOMSON (Zadoc) naturalist, born in Vermont State U.S., 1796-1856
- Gazetteer of Vermont 1824.
- Natural, Civil, and Political History of Vermont, 1842
- THOMAS (William John), antiquary, etc., born at Westminster, 1803—
- Book of the Court, 1833
- Death warrant of Charles I., 1881
- Early Prose Romances, 1828
- Exceptional Longevity, 1881
- Lays and Legends of Various Nations, 1834
- Longevity of Man (The), 1873
- Hannah Lightfoot, Queen Charlotte, and the Chevalier d'Eon, 1867
- * Ho founded *Notes and Queries*, 1849, and acted as editor till 1872
- THOMSON (Alexander) poet 1762-1803
- Paradise of Taste (The) in five cantos, 1790
- THOMSON, M.D. (Anthony Todd), of Edinburgh, 1778-1849
- Conspectus Pharmacopie, 1810 (His chief work)
- Diseases of the Skin, 1839-40
- Domestic Management of the Sick room 1841
- Elements of Botany, 1822
- Elements of Materia Medica 1832
- London Dispensatory, 1811
- Philosophy of Magic, etc., 1846
- THOMSON (Mrs. Anthony Todd) maiden name Katherine Byerley, biographer and novelist, *-1862
- Anne Boleyn (an historical romance), 1842
- Celebrated Friendships, 1861
- Chevalier (The) a romance, 1845
- Constance (a novel) 1854
- Court Secrets, 1857
- Faults on Both Sides (a novel), 1858
- Lady Annabette (The), a novel, 1817
- Lady of Allan (The) 1845
- Life and Times of George Villiers, 1860
- Memoirs of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough 1838
- Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII., 1826
- Memoirs of the Jacobites, 1715
- Memoirs of the Life of Sir W. Raleigh 1836
- Memoirs of the Viscountess of London 1847
- Private Correspondence of the Duchess of Marlborough, 1835
- Ragland Castle (a novel) 1843
- Recollections of Literary Characters, 1851
- Rosabel (a novel) 1835
- Tracey, or the Apparition, 1847
- White Mask (The), 1844
- Widows and Widowers, 1842
- THOMSON (Sir Charles Wylie), born at Bonnybridge, in Scotland, 1830—
- Depths of the Sea, 1872
- THOMSON (James) poet, born at Ednam, in Scotland 1706-1748
- Autumn (in blank verse) 1730
- Britannia (in blank verse) 1727
- Castle of Indolence (in two cantos, Spenserian metre) 1748
- Liberty (in five parts, blank verse) 1735 (Thought by Thomson himself to be his best poem)
- Rule Britannia (a song written for the *Vasque of Alfred*), 1740
- Seasons Complete, 1730
- Spring (in blank verse), 1723
- Summer (in blank verse), 1727

- Winter (in blank verse), 1726
 * * * For his plays see APPENDIX III
 (His Life by Mordoch 1762, David E. Buchan, 1792, Sir Harris Nicolas, 1830, Gillman, 1853, R. Bell, 1855)
THOMSON (Richard), *antiquary*, 1795-1865
 Account of Processions and Ceremonies observed in [our] Coronations, 1820
 Book of Life (a bibliographical melody), 1820
 Chronicle of London Bridge, 1827 (His best book)
 Historical Essay on the Magna Charta, 1856
 Illustrations of British History, 1823
 Legends of London, 1832
 Tales of an Antiquary, 1828
THOMSON (Thomas), *chemist*, born at Crieff, in Scotland 1773-1852
 Annals of Philosophy, 1813-26
 Attempt to establish First Principles of Chemistry 1825
 Chemistry of Organic Bodies, 1838
 Elements of Chemistry 1810
 Heat and Electricity, 1830
 History of Chemistry, 1830-31
 History of the Royal Society 1812
 Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology, 1836
 System of Chemistry, 1802 (Esteemed)
 Travels in Sweden 1813
THOMSON, D. D. (William) archbishop of York, born at Whitby, in Cumberland, 1819-
 Atoning Work of Christ (The), 1853 (A Bampton Lecture)
 Crime and its Excuses, 1855
 Design in Nature 1871
 Life in the Light of God's Word, 1870
 Limits of Philosophical Inquiry, 1868
 Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought, 1849
 Sermons, 1861
 Seven Years, 1870
THOMSON (Sir William), *electrician*, born at Belfast, in Ireland, 1824-
 Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors, 1848
 Electrodynamic Properties of Metals, 1855 (A Bakerian Lecture)
 Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion
THOMSON (Ralph), *antiquary*, born at Leeds, 1658-1725
 Diary, 1674-1724
 Ducatus Leodiensis (the Topography of Leeds), 1715
 Letters of Eminent Men addressed to him, posthumous 1832
 Vicaria Leodiensis (the Church of Leeds), 1725
THORNHURST (George Walter), *poet and novelist*, London, 1828-1876
 Art and Nature at Home and Abroad, 1856
 British Artists from Hogarth to Turner, 1861
 Criss cross Journeys 1873
 Every Man his own Trumpeter (a novel), 1858
 Greatheart (a novel), 1866
 Haunted London, 1865
 Historical and Legendary Ballads and Songs, 1875
 Lays and Legends of the New World, 1849
 Life in Spain and in Turkey, 1859
 Life of Turner (the artist) 1862
 Monarchs of the Main, 1855
 Old and New London (The first two vols., the rest by Walford)
 Old Stories Retold, 1869
 Shakespeare's England, 1856
 Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, 1857
 Tales for the Mariner, 1865
 Tour round England, 1870
 True as Steel (a novel) 1863
 Vicar's Courtship (The), a novel, 1869
 Wildfire (a novel) 1864
THORNDIKE (Rev. Herbert), 1620-1672
 De Ratione ac Jure Finlendi Controversia, etc 1670
 Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England (in three books Truth, Grace, and Church Government), 1659 (His great work)
 Just Weights and Measures (the state of religion weighed in the balance of the sanctuary), 1662
 On Religious Assemblies, 1642
 On the Government of the Church, 1641
 On the Right of a Church in a Christian State, 1649
THORNTON (Bonnel), *humorous poet*, born in London 1721-1768
 Battle of the Wigs (a burlesque supplement to Garth's *Dispensary*), 1768
 Connaisseur (The), 1764
 Have at ye All (a periodical) 1752
 Ode on St Cecilia's Day (An), a burlesque, 1765
THORNTON, M. D. (Robert John), *botanist*, 1758-1837
 British Flora, 1812 (His chief work.)
 Elements of Botany, 1812.
 New Family Herbal, 1810
 New Illustrations of the Sexual System of Plants, 1799-1807
 Philosophy of Botany, 1809-10
 Philosophy of Medicine, 1798
 Philosophy of Politics, 1799
 Practical Botany, 1809
THORNTON (William Thomas) *poet and political economist*, born at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, 1813-
 Modern Manichæism, and other Poems, 1856
 Old fashioned Ethics, etc 1873
 On Labour 1869
 Over-population and its Remedy, 1845
 Plea for Peasant Proprietors, 1848
 Zohrah, and other Poems, 1854
THORNTON (Mrs.), maiden name Mary Francis, *sculptor*, born at Thornham, in Norfolk, 1814-
 The Flower Girl, A Girl skipping 1855 (her best), Sappho, A Sleeping Child, Ulysses and his Dog
THORNTON, M. D. (Robert), *antiquary*, 17th century
 Antiquities of Nottinghamshire 1677
THORPE (Benjamin), *antiquary*, 1808-1870
 Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, 1848
 Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, 1834
 Diplomatum Angliæ ævi Saxonici, 1865
 Northern Mythology, 1852
 Yuletide Stories, 1853
 Edited Anglo Saxon Chronicle, with translation 1858, and Rask's *Grammar of Anglo-Saxon*
 Translated Panll's *Life of Alfred the Great*, 1847, and Lappenberg's *History of England* 1845-67

- THORPE, M.D. (John), *antiquary*, born at Rochester, 1632-1760
Registrum Rollesse, etc., 1769
- THORPE (John), son of the above, *antiquary*, Rochester 1714-1792
Customale Rollesse, 1783.
- THORPE (Thomas Bangs), of America, 1815-
 Lynde Weiss, 1854
Memories of the Backwoods (The) 1846
 Tom Owen or the Bee-hunter, 1817
Voice to America (A), 1835
- THORPE (Mrs.) See Plozzi
- THORPE (John), *antiquary*, born at Leicester, 1730-1803
History and Antiquities of Leicester 1791
Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester, 1777
Select Views in Leicestershire 1789-90
- THORPE (John) *statesman*, born in L. sex, 1616-1668
State Papers posthumous 1742.
- THORPE (Edward, lord), *poet and lord chancellor*, born at Stowmarket, in Suffolk, 1732-1800.
Carnea Britannicum, 1814
Poems, 1813, 1823
- TICKELL (Thomas) *poet*, born near Carlisle 1676-1740
 Collin and Lucy 1720 (Gray calls it "the prettiest ballad in the world")
Fleety of Addison 1719 (Dr Johnson says "A more sublime and elegant satirical poem is not to be found")
Imitation of the Prophet of Heren 1716 (On the Jacobite outbreak.)
Hensington Gardens (a fairy romance in verse) 1730
Translated Homers Iiad, book 1 which many prefer to Pope's version (His Life, by Dr Johnson)
- TICKSON (George), *historian*, born at Boston, in Massachusetts U.S., 1791-1871
History of Spanish Literature, 1840
Life of Lafayette, 1825
Life of W. H. Prescott, 1863
- TIGHE (Mrs Henry), maiden name Mary Blackford *poetess*, born at Dublin, 1773-1810
Psyche (in six cantos), 1805
- TILLOTSON, D.D. (John) *archbishop of Canterbury*, born at Sowerby, in Yorkshire 1630-1691
On the Wisdom of being Religious, 1661
Protestant Religion vindicated, 1690 (He says no man ought to oppose a national religion whether it be true or false.)
Rule of Faith (The) 1666
Sermons, 1671, 1678, 1682, 1691
Works collected after his death, 1707-12 (His Life, by Young, 1717, Dr T Birch, 1752)
- TINDAL (The), a daily London newspaper started by John Walter, 1785 See p 1006 (A great European power)
- TINDAL, I.L.D. (Matthew), "The Christian Deist" born at Beer Ferris, in Devonshire, 1657-1733
Christianity Old as Creation, 1730 (His best)
Defence of the "Rights of the Christian Church," 1707, 1708 (Burnt by order of the House of Commons)
- Jacobitism Perjury, and Popery, 1710
Laws of Nations and Rights of Sovereigns, 1695
On Obedience to the Supreme Powers, 1691
Rights of the Christian Church, 1706
- TINDAL (Rev Nicholas) born in Devonshire, 1697-1774
History of Lexes, 1726
Rapin's History of England continued, 1727
- TITR (William), 1800-1873
Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the New Royal Exchange, 1848
- TOMES (John), *dramatic author*, 1770-1801
 For his plays see ARISTOTEL III
 (His Memoirs by F. S. Bengor, 1820)
- TOM (James) *traveller* 1782-1835
Annals of Pajasthan, 1820-32
Travels in Western India, 1830
- TOM (Rev Henry John), 1763-1815
Accomplishment of Prophecy in the Life of Christ 1810
Annals of Canterbury (The), 1793
Dictionary, 1814 (Dr Johnson's edited)
History of the College of Bonhommes, in Buckinghamshire, 1812
Life of Cranmer 1831
Lines of Gower and Chaucer 1810
Memoirs of Brian Walton, 1821
Vindication of Cranmer, 1826
- TOM (James Henthorne), born in Dublin, 1805
 1 63
Book of the Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland 1855
Books of the Vaudou, 1866
Memoirs of St. Patrick 1863
Testimony of the Fathers to the Dogma of Infallibility, 1848
Wars of the Danes in Ireland 1866
- TOMLIN (Isaac) *mathematician*, born at Tye, in Sussex, 1520-
Analytical Statics, 1561
Differential Calculus, 1661
History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction etc., 1873
Integral Calculus 1861
Trigonometry for Beginners 1869
Mensuration for Beginners 1864
Researches on the Calculus of Variations 1872 (An Adams prize essay)
- TOLAND (Janus Junius), generally called 'John Toland' born at Redcastle, in Ireland, 1669-1722
Adelphimion, 1709 (Jury indicated)
Amyntor, 1699
Anglia Libera, 1701
Art of Restoring (The), 1714 (On general Monk)
Christianity not Mysterious, 1686 (Burnt by the hangman)
Courts of Prussia and Hanover (The) 1700
History of the Druids (A), 1814
Letters to Serena, 1704
Life of Milton, 1698
Memoirs of Deuzil, Lord Hollis, 1699
Nazarenus, 1718
Pantheisticon, 1720
Socialism truly stated, 1705
Tetradymus, 1720
 (His Life, by Des Maitreux, 1729; Mosheim)

- TOMLIN D.D.** (George Bretman) Bishop of Worcester born at Here St Edmund, in Suffolk, 1753-1827
 Elements of Christian Theology 1779
 Introduction to the Study of the Bible 1812
 Life of Pitt, 1821 (Macaulay says "the worst biographical work in the world")
 Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England, 1812
- TOMLIN (Cuthbert)** Bishop of Durham born at Hathersfield in Yorkshire 1774-1859
 Contra Impium Blasphemores Dei Prædicationis Opera 1833
 De Aræ Supplicandi Libri IV., 1822
 De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia, 1824
- TOOKER (John Henric)** Professor born at Westminister, 1736-1812
 Diversions of Parley 1796-1800 (On the etymology of English words. His great work)
 Letter on the Reported Marriage of the Prince of Wales 1771
 Letter to Mr Dunning 1778
 Edition of an Englishman 1761
 (His Life by Hamilton, 1812, Stephens 1813, W. H. Field)
- TOOKER (Thomas)** economist 1714-1839
 His Works of 1833-37
- TOOKER (Rev. William)** Father-in-law born at Hington near London 1741-1800
 General Biographical Dictionary 1799 (With others)
 History of Russia 1800
 Life of Catherine II., 1797
 View of the Prussian Empire 1799
- TOOKER (William)** 1777-1863
 Monarchy of France, 1835
- TORLAW (Rev. Augustus Montague)** hymn writer, etc. born at Farnham in Surrey, 1740-1778
 Calvinism of the Church of England 1774
 Christian and Philosophical Necessity asserted 1775
 Hymns and Sacred Poems 1780
 Hymns and Hymns 1776
 N.H.—Torlady is the author of 'Rock of Ages' admirably rendered into Latin by W. H. Gladstone
- TORTURIN (Cyril)** poet 17th century
 Athel's Tragedy (His) 1611
 Funeral Poem on Sir Francis Vere 1609
 Epitaph on the Death of Prince Henric (A), 1613
 Laugh and lie down 1605
 Leveger a Tragedy (The), 1607
- TOWERS, L.D.** (Rev. Joseph) London 1737-1799
 British Biography, 1766-72
 General Doctrines of Christianity, 1763
 Life, &c. of Frederick III. of Prussia, 1768
- TOWNLER (Rev. James)** dramatic author, 1716-1778
 High Life Below Stairs (a farce) 1759
- TOWNSHEND (Chauncy Hare)** poet, 1800-1868
 Mesmerism proved True, 1835
 Sermons in Sonnets, 1851
 Three Gates (The), 1859
- TOWNSHEND (George Herbert)**, * 1869
 Handbook 1869 (For the year 1868)
 Manual of Dates 1862
- TRACT SOCIETY** (Religious) of London, established 1792; of Scotland, 1833, of New England 1814
- TRAIS (Joseph)** poet 16th century
 Poems with Notes Illustrative of Gallantry and Amour, 1814
- TRAPP, D.D.** (Joseph), commentator and poet, 1679-1747
 Defence of the Church of England, 1727
 Explanatory Notes upon the Gospels, 1747-48 (Good)
- TRACLOUGH (Poetess)** 1711-19
- TRENCH (Thomas)** civil engineer, born at Prandon in Durham, 1788-1829
 Elementary Principles of Carpentry, 1820
 Principles of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings 1821
 Railroads and Carriages, 1825
 Steam Engine (The), 1827
 Strength of Cast Iron and other Metals 1821
- TRENCH D.D.** (Richard Chenevix) archbishop of Dublin born in Dublin, 1807-
 Poetry 1837-38, collected 1864
- TRERICK (Thomas)** Genovese Poems from Eastern Sources Sabbath Hymns and other Poems; Story of Justin Martyr, 1837
 Poet
- English Past and Present, 1835
 Epistles to the Seven Churches 1859
 Epigrams in Prose &c. 1843
 Festival Church History 1819
 Notes on the Miracles 1846
 Notes on the Parables, 1841 (His last book)
- Prædication of Mrs Trench (his mother) 1861
 Sacred Latin Poetry, 1849
 St Augustine etc 1851
 Sermon on the Mount 1811
 Social Aspects of the Thirty Years War
 Story of Words 1851 (The largest circulation of all his works)
- Synonymy of the New Testament, 1854
- TRENCHARD (John)** Devonshire 1662-1723
 Cato's Letters 1720-21
 History of Sardinian Armies 1693
 Independent Whig (The) 1723-23
- TREVELYAN (George Otto)** born at Potbury Temple in Leicestershire 1838-
 Cawnpore, 1855
 Life etc. of Lord Macaulay, 1876
- TRIVON (Rev. George)**, 1609-
 Ancient Egypt, 1664
 Christ in His Passion 1847
 Doctrines and Means of Grace 1841
 Egypt from Alexander to Napoleon, 1866
 India (an historical sketch), 1858
 Origin, Constitution and Form of Procedure in Convocation 1852
 Rome since the Fall of the Western Empire, 1869
 Russia, Ancient and Modern 1862
 Sacrifice of the Eucharist (The), 1869
 Story of the Cross (The), 1866
 Types and Antitypes, 1864
- TRIMMER (Mrs)** maiden name Sarah Kirby educational books, born at Ipswich 1741-1810
 Catechism of the Church of England Familiarized, 1791
 Companion to the Book of Common Prayer, 1791

- Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, 1780.
 Economy of Charity, 1788
 Fabulous Histories, 1785
 Instructional Tales collected, 1814
 Sacred History 1782-85 (Her chief work)
 Froulour (Anthony) novelist 1815-
*These marked thus * are not novels*
 American Senator (The), 1877
 *Australia and New Zealand, 1873
 Avala's Angel, 1891
 Barchester Towers, 1857 (His best novel
 The continuation of "The Warden")
 Bolton Estate (The), 1865
 Bertina (The), 1859
 *British Sports and Pastimes, 1869
 Can you Forgive Her? 1861
 Castle Richmond 1860
 Claverings (The), 1867
 *Clergymen of the Church of England
 (Sketches), 1866
 Cousin Henry, 1879
 Doctor Thorn, 1868
 Editor's Tale (An), 1870
 Enslaved Diamonds, 1872
 Framley Parsonage 1861
 Golden Lion of Grandpere 1872
 Harry Heathcote 1874
 He knew he was Right, 1869
 *Hunting Sketches, 1865
 Is he Popenjoy? 1874
 Kelly's (The) and the O Kelly's, 1849
 Lady Anna, 1874
 Last Chronicles of Barret, 1867
 La Vendue (an historical romance) 1850
 Lotta Schmidt, and other Stories 1867
 Macdermote of Ballycleoran (The) 1847
 Miss MacKenzie, 1865
 *New South Wales and Queensland 1871
 *North America, 1862
 Orley Farm, 1862
 Phineas Finn, the Irish Member, 1869
 Phineas Redux 1873
 Prime Minister (The) 1876
 Rachel Ray, 1863
 Ralph the Heir 1871
 Sir Harry Hotspur, 1870
 Small House at Allington, 1861
 *South Africa, 1878
 *South and Western Australia, 1874
 Struggles of Brown Jouts, and Holmson
 (The), 1870
 *Tales of all Countries, 1861
 Thackeray (a biographical sketch), 1879
 Three Clerks (The), 1857
 *Travelling Sketches, 1866
 *Wicar of Bathampton (The), 1870
 *Victoria and Tasmania, 1874
 Warden (The), 1855 (See above, "Barchester
 Towers")
 Way we Live Now (The), 1875.
 *West Indies and the Spanish Main, 1853
 (Supplied from the British Museum, July, 1881)
 Wollers, D D (Edward), bishop suffragan of
 Nottingham antiquary 1817-
 Battle of Bosworth Field (The) 1862
 Boston and other Churches, 1870
 Captivity of John King of France, 1767
 Church Spires 1874
 Doves in Lincolnshire (The) 1869
 Fens and S. binarino Forests, 1863
 Gainsborough and other Churches, 1866
 Grantham and other Churches, 1867
 History of Anne Askew, 1859
 History of Walslop, 1860
 Hollwich and other Churches 1872.
 Illustrations of Ancient Art 1864
 Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire,
 1857
 Labyrinth, Ancient and Modern, 1858
 Life of Hereward the Saxon, 1861
 Life of Pope Adrian IV 1856
 Louth Park Abbey and other Churches 1873
 Memorabilia of Grimsby, 1859
 Monastic Gatehouses 1860
 Norman and Early English Styles of Gothic
 Architecture 1869
 Norman Sculpture of Lincoln Cathedral, 1866
 Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham
 1864
 Roman Elmshurst Street, 1869
 Roman House at Apethorpe (The), 1859
 Sepulchral Memorials, 1858
 Shadows of the Past 1863
 Sleasford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell,
 etc 1872
 Spill by and other Churches, 1865
 Use and Abuse of Red Bells, 1859
 Troilour (Mrs. Frances) novelist, born at
 Heckfield in Hampshire, 1790-1863
*These marked thus * are not novels*
 Abbess (The) 1833
 Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw,
 1836
 Attractive Man (The), 1843
 Barnaby in America (The), 1843
 *Belgium and Western Germany, 1853-54
 Blue Belles of England (The), 1841
 Charles Chesterfield 1841
 *Domestic Manners of the Americans, 1832
 Father Iustice, 1846
 Hargrave, 1843
 Jessie Phillips, 1843
 Lauringtons (The) or Superior People 1843
 Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman,
 1846
 Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy, 1840
 One Fault, 1839
 *Paris and London 1856
 *Paris and the Parisians 1835
 Petticoat Government, 1846
 *Refuge in America (The), 1832
 Robertsons on their Travels (The) 1813
 Romance of Vienna (A), 1833
 Three Cousins (The), 1847
 Town and Country, 1841
 Tremordyn Cliff, 1833
 Uncle Walter, 1852
 Wicar of Wrexhill (The), 1837
 *Vienna and the Austrians, 1837
 *Visit to Italy (A), 1842
 Ward of Thorpe Combe (The), 1842
 Widow Barnaby, 1838 (Her most popular
 novel)
 Widow Married (The), 1840
 Young Love, 1844
 Troilour (Thomas Adolphus) biographer and
 novelist, 1810-
 Artigall Castle (a novel), 1867
 Beppo the Conscript (a novel) 1861
 Decade of Italian Women (A), 1859
 Diamond cut Diamond, 1876

- Dream Numbers (The), a novel, 1868
 Durnton Abbey, 1871
 Family Party at the Piazza of St. Peter's, 1877
 Garstangs of Garstang Grango (The), 1869
 Gemina (a novel), 1866
 Girlhood of Catherine de Medici (a tale) 1856
 Giulio Malatesta (a novel) 1863
 History of the Commonwealth of Florence, 1865 (His chief work)
 Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy etc., 1850
 La Beata 1861 (An Italian tale well told)
 Lenten Journey in Umbria, etc., 1862
 Leonora Casolani (a novel), 1863
 Life of Filippo Strozzi 1860
 Life of Pope Pius IX., 1877
 Indisfarn Chase (a novel) 1861
 Marietta (a novel), 1862
 Papal Conclaves (The) 1876
 Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar, 1860
 Peep Behind the Scenes at Rome, 1877
 Summer in Brittany (A), 1840
 Summer in Western France (A), 1841
 Tuscany, 1859
TROTTER M D (Thomas), Edinburgh, 1788-1832
 Medica Nautica, 1799
 Medical and Chemical Essays, 1796
 Treatise on Scurvy, 1786
 Tuscany in 1849 1859
TROMAI (Rev Joseph) born in Nottinghamshire, 1631-1671
 Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency, 1671
 Great Prostitution (The), 1669
 (His Life, by H Rogers, 1834)
TUCKER (Abraham), moralist, London, 1705-1774
 Advice to his Son (on clubs) 1755
 Cuthbert Commets Man in Quest of himself, 1763
 Free Will, Foreknowledge and Fate 1763
 Fight of Nature pursued, 1765 (Excellent)
 Vocal Sonnets 1781
TUCKER, D D (Josiah), of Wales 1711-1799
 Apology for the Church of England 1772
 Reflections on the Matters of Dispute between England and Ireland, 1785
 Religious Intolerance [condemned], 1773
 Treatise concerning Civil Government 1781
TUCKER (Miss) *nom de plume* "A L O L" (i.e. A Lady of England), novelist, etc., —
 Cyril Abley
 Exiles in Babylon
 Fairy know a bit
 Giant killed (The)
 Hebrew Heroes
 House Beautiful (The)
 Lady of Provence (The)
 Pride and his Prisoners
 Silver Casket (The)
TURNER (Henry Theodore), born at Boston, in Massachusetts, U S, 1813-1871
 Artist's Life (An), 1847
 Biographical Essays, 1857
 Characteristics of Literature, 1849, 1851
 Italian Sketch book, 1835
 Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer, 1853
 Memorial of Horatio Greenough, 1853
 Month in England (A), 1853
 Optimist (The), 1850
 Spirit of Poetry (The) 1851
 Thoughts on the Poets, 1846
TUCKER (James Hingston), traveller, born in Cork, Ireland 1778-1816
 Maritime Geography and Statistics, 1815
TULL (Jethro), agriculturist, 1680-1740
 Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry 1733
TULLOCH, D D (John), born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1822-
 Beginning Life, 1861
 Christ of the Gospel (The), and the Christ of Modern Criticism 1864
 English Puritanism and its Leaders, 1861
 Leaders of the Reformation 1859
 Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy, Religion and Theology, 1876
 Theism 1855 (Second Burnett prize essay)
TURNER, D C L (Martin Farquhar), poet, 1810-
 Author's Mind (An) 1811
 Ballads for the Times, and other Poems, 1852
 Clithra (Lyrics) 1863
 Creed (A) and Hymns, 1870
 Crook of Gold (The), 1844
 Farley Heath, 1851
 Geraldine, 1838 (A continuation of Coleridge's 'Christabel')
 Hactenus a Budget of Lyrics, 1848
 Heart (a tale) 1853
 Hymns for All Nations, in Thirty Languages, 1851
 King Alfred's Poems in English Metre, 1850
 Lyrics 1855
 Modern Pyramid (The), 1839
 Probabilities an Aid to Faith, 1851
 (21) Protestant Ballads 1868 (Fifty more, 1874)
 Proverbial Philosophy, 1838, 1842, 1867 (A book of almost unparalleled sale)
 Rides and Reveries of Mr Æsop Smith, 1859
 Stephen Langton, or the Days of King John 1858
 Surrey, its Persons and Places, 1849
 Three Hundred Sonnets, 1860
 Twins (The) a tale, 1841
 Washington (a drama), 1877
TURNBULL (George), poet, born in Dorsetshire, 1530-1595
 Book of Fanconrie, 1575
 Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs etc., 1570
 Noble Art of Venerie (The), 1576
 Songs and Sonnets, 1567
 Tragical Tales (from Italian authors), 1576
TURNER (Dawson), antiquary and botanist, born at Great Yarmouth 1775-1858
 Botanist's Guide (The), 1805
 Fuel (The), 1803-18
 Miscologia Hibernica Spicilegium, 1804
 Sepulchral Reminiscences of Yarmouth, 1848
TURNER (Edward) chemist, Scotland, 1798-1834
 Elements of Chemistry, 1823, eighth edition, 1847
TURNER, R A (Joseph Mallard William), painter, London, 1775-1851
 The Battle of the Nile, 1799, The Bay of Bala, 1823; The Calais Pier, 1803, Caligula's Palace and Bridge, 1831, Dido building Carthage 1815, England and Wales, 1827-33; Falls of Schaffhausen, 1805, Hannibal crossing the Alps, 1812; The Harbours of Eng-

- land, 1856, *Liber Studiorum* (a series of engravings from original designs), 1808-1816, Mercury and Herse, 1811, Mortlake, 1826-1827, Picturesque Views of England and Wales, 1827-32, Picturesque Views of the Southern Coast of England 1814-27, Richmondshire, 1823, River Scenery of England, 1824, River Scenery of France, 1867, The Shipwreck, 1805, Spithead 1809, The Sun rising in a Mist, 1807, The Teme raire 1839, Ulysses deriding Polyphemus, 1829, Views of the Ports of England 1825 (His Life, by P. Cunningham, 1852, Walter Thornbury, 1862)
- TURNER (Samuel), traveller**, born in Gloucestershire, 1759-1802
- Account of an Embassy to Tibet (An), 1800
- TURNER (Sharon), historian**, London, 1768-1847
- British Poems, with Specimens, 1803
- History of the Anglo-Saxons, 1799-1805
- History of England (from the Conquest to 1609), 1814-23
- History of the Reign of Henry VIII, 1826
- History of the Reigns of Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, 1829
- Prologues 1819
- Richard III (a poem) 1845
- Sacred History of the World, 1832
- TURNER (Thomas Hudson), antiquary**, London, 1815-1862
- Account of the Domestic Architecture of England (An) 1851
- TURNER, M.D. (William), naturalist**, born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1510-1563
- Avium Historia, 1654
- Herball (The), 1651-62
- Hunting and Fynding out of the Romishe Foxe, etc. (The), 1643
- Hunting of the Romishe Wolfe, 1654
- Preservative or Triacle against the Poyson of Pelagius, 1651
- Rescuyinge of the Romishe Foxe, etc. (The), 1645
- TWISSER (Thomas), poet**, born in Essex, 1616-1680
- Dialogue of Wyrringe and Thyrringe 1662
- Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry (in 57 chapters), 1657
- Metrical (Auto)biography, 1673
- Points of Housewifery, 1663
- TWISSING, M.D. (William), ***-1835
- Clinical Illustrations of the More Important Diseases of Bengal, etc., 1832-35
- TWISS (Horace)** 1786-1849
- Life of Lord Eldon, 1844
- TWISSDEN (Sir Roger), antiquary**, born in Kent, 1637-1672
- Anglicanae Historiae Scriptores Decem, 1652 (See p. 881 of this "Handbook," art. *Scriptores Decem*)
- Historical Defence of the Church of England, 1675
- TYLOR (Edward Burnett), an American citizen**, born at Camberwell, in Surrey, 1832-
- Anabnacs, or Mexico and the Mexicans, 1861
- Primitive Culture, etc., 1871
- Researches into the History of Mankind, 1865
- TYNDALE (William)**, born at Nibley, in Gloucestershire, 1486-1536
- Exposition of 1 Ep of S John, 1631
- Exposition on 1 Cor vii, etc., 1629
- Exposition upon v vi vii Mathew, 1548
- First Boko of Moses (The), 1530
- Obedyence of a Christen Man, etc., 1528
- Parable of the Wicked Mammon, 1528
- Pathway to Scripture, 1526
- Preface unto the Pistle to the Romayns, 1630
- Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 1533
- Sacraments (The), 1533
- Translation of Deuteronomy, printed 1830 (with Coverdale), of the New Testament, 1526 (burnt 1529), new and revised edition, 1534, of the Pentateuch 1529 (Tyndale also translated *Jonah* and *Ahemmah* Tyndale's version is far superior to Coverdale's)
- (His Life, by Ofor, 1836, Demans, 1871)
- TYNDALL, LL.D. (John), physicist**, born at Leighton Bridge, in Ireland 1820-
- Absorption and Radiation of Heat by Gases and Vapours 1861
- Address to the British Association, 1871
- Calorescence, 1865
- Contributions to Molecular Physics, 1872
- Faraday as a Discoverer, 1868
- Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers, 1872
- Fragments of Science for the Unscientific, 1871
- Glaciers of the Alps, 1860
- Heat as a Mode of Motion, 1863
- Hours of Exercise in the Alps, 1871
- Imagination in Science 1870
- Invisible Radiation of the Electric Light, 1865
- Lectures on Light, 1860, 1872-73
- Lectures on Sound 1867
- Lessons on Electricity, 1875-76
- Mountain Engineering 1861
- Nature of the Force by which Bodies are repelled from the Poles of a Magnet, 1855
- Notes on Electricity, 1870
- Notes on Light, 1871
- On Molecular Influences, 1853
- On the Vibrations and Tones produced by Bodies in Contact having Different Temperatures 1854
- Physical Connection of Absorption and Radiation, etc., 1861
- Physical Phenomena of Glaciers, 1867
- Physical Properties of Ice, 1858-59
- Radiation, 1861-65
- Researches on Diamagnetism and Magnetic Crystal Action (new edition), 1881
- Sounding and Sensitive Flames, 1867
- Transmission of Heat through Gaseous Bodies, 1859
- Transmission of Heat through Organic Structures, 1853
- Vacation Tour, 1862.
- TYNELL (James) historian**, London, 1642-1718
- Bibliotheca Politica, 1692-95
- General History of England 1700-4
- TYNWHITT (Thomas), philologist**, London, 1730-1786
- Dissertatio de Babrio, 1778
- Edited Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, 1773
- Epistle to Florio, 1749
- TYSON, M.D. (Edward)**, born in Somersetshire, 1649-1708
- Orangontang (The), 1699

TYTLER (Alexander Fraser), *historian* (lord Woodhouselee), born at Edinburgh, 1747-1813

Elements of General History, 1801 (His best known work)

Life, etc., of Petrarch 1810

Memoirs of Lord Kames, 1807

Outlines of Universal History, 1782

TYTLER (C. C. Fraser), *poet and novelist*, *-

Jasmine Leigh, 1871

Jonathan, 1876

Making or Marring, 1877

Margaret, 1879

Mistress Judith, 1873

Rose and a Pearl (A) 1869

Sweet Violet, and other Stories, 1868

TYTLER (Patrick Fraser), *historian and biographer* son of Alexander Fraser Tytler, born at Edinburgh, 1791-1849

England under Edward VI and Mary, 1839

Historical View of the Discovery of America, 1840

History of Scotland, 1828-43 (His chief work)

King Henry VIII and his Contemporaries, 1837

Life and Character of Henry VIII, 1838

Life of the Admirable Crichton, 1819

Life of Sir Thomas Craig, 1823

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1833

Life of Wicklyff, 1826

Lives of Scottish Worthies, 1831-33

(His Life, by J. W. Burgon, D.D., 1859)

TYTLER (William) Edinburgh 1711-1792

Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots 1759

Poetical Remains of James I., 1783

UDAL (Nicholas), *dramatic author*, born in Hampshire, 1506-1556

Ezechias, 1564

Floures for Latine Spekyng, 1533

Ralph Roister Doister, 1534, printed 1565 (The first English comedy)

URBAN (Thomas), 1799-1872

Elements of Mental Philosophy, 1850

Life etc., of Madame Guyon, 1855

(Professor of psychology and Hebrew at Boudoin College, in Maine, U.S.)

URBAN (Sylvanus), the pseudonym adopted by Edward Cave, the original editor and founder of the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1731
The *nom de plume* is still retained by the present editor

URR, M. D. (Andrew), *chemist*, born at Glasgow, 1778-1857

Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain, 1831

Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, 1839

Dictionary of Chemistry, 1821

New System of Geology, 1829

Philosophy of Manufactures, 1835

URQUHART (David), 1805-

Pillars of Hercules (The) 1850

Turkey and its Resources, 1841

URQUHART (Sir Thomas), born at Gromarty, in Scotland, 1613-1654

Epigrams, Divine and Moral, 1641

Jewel (The), in praise of Scotland and Scotchmen, 1651

Longapandectelson (in six books), 1653

Translation of *Rabelais*, 1653.

Trigonometry, 1645

Trissotetras (The), for resolving triangles, 1649

USHER, D. D. (James), archbishop of Armagh, *chronologist*, born in Dublin, 1580-1656

(The most learned of all the Irish clergy)

Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti, 1650-54

(A chronological work)

Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates, 1639

Chronologia Sacra, posthumous 1660 (Well known)

De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu, 1613 (His first publication)

De Græca Septuaginta, etc., 1654. (Excellent)

De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo 1647

Dissertatio de Macedonum et Asianorum Anno Solaris, 1648

Episcopal and Presbyterian Government enjoined, 1679

Historia Dogmatica Controversiæ posilumous 1689

Immanuel, 1638 (On the Incarnation)

Letters, posthumous 1686

Original of Bishops, 1641

Power of the Prince and the Obedience of the Subject (The), 1611

Principles of the Christian Religion (The) 1644

Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge, 1632

Vox Hiberniæ, 1642

(His Life, by Dr N. Bernard, 1656, Dr R. Parr, 1686, Dillingham, 1700, T. Smith, 1722, Dr J. Aikin, 1773, Dr L. Lington, 1847)

VALPY, D. D. (Richard), *grammarian*, born in Jersey 1754-1836

Greek Grammar, 1805

Latin Grammar 1782

VANBRUGH (Sir John) *dramatist*, 1666-1726

* * For his plays, see APPENDIX III

VAN BUREN (Martin), born in New York State, U.S. 1782-1862

Inquiry into the Origin of Political Parties in the United States, posthumous 1867

VANCOEVER (George), *maritime discoverer*, 1750-1798

Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, etc., 1798

VANE (Sir Henry), 1612-1662

Healing Question propounded and resolved (A), 1656

Retired Man's Meditations (The), 1653

Two Treatises, 1652

(His Life by G. Sikes, 1662, Knight, 1662, Birch, E. Lindlow, 1771)

VAUGHAN, D. D. (Charles James) Leicester, 1816-

Half hours in the Temple Church, 1871

Heroes of Faith, 1876

Solidity of True Religion (The) 1874

VAUGHAN (Henry), *poet*, "The Silurist," was born in Wales, 1621-1693

Flores Solitudinis, 1654

Mount of Olives (The), 1652

Olor Iscanns 1651

Poems, 1646-47

Sillex Scintillans (sacred poems) 1650-55

- Thalia Rediviva (divine poems), 1678
 (His Life by H F Lytton).
 VAUGHAN, D D (Robert) Independent minister, *historian*, 1795-1868
 Age of Great Cities, 1843
 Christian Warfare Illustrated, 1833
 Congregationalism, 1842
 English Nonconformity, 1862
 Essays, 1849
 History of England under the House of Stuart, 1848
 John de Wycliffe, 1828, 1853
 Lectures on the Age and Christianity, 1849
 Lectures on the Corruption of Christianity, 1831
 Letter and Spirit, or Spiritualism and Christianity 1849
 Life of the Rev Robert Alfred Vaughan (his son) 1858
 Life search after Religions Truth, 1866
 Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, 1831
 Modern Pulpit (Tho), 1842
 Popular Education in England, 1846
 Protectorate of Cromwell, 1838
 Protestant Nonconformity, 1843
 Religious Parties in England, 1839
 Revolutions in English History, 1859-63
 Ritualism in the English Church, 1866
 Sermons on Prophecy, 1829
 Way to Rest, 1866
 VAUGHAN (Rev Robert Alfred), poet, born at Worcester 1823-1857
 Essays and Remains, posthumous 1858
 Hours with the Mystics 1856
 (His Life, by his father, Robert Vaughan, D D, 1858)
 VAWC (Thomas, lord), poet, 1510-1557
 I loath that I did love ' 1550 (This poem is very interesting because the Gravedigger in *Hamlet* quotes it
 A pickaxe and a spade,
 And eke a shrouding sheet,
 A howne of clay for to be made
 For such a guest most meet)
 VAUX (William Sandys Wright), archaeologist, 1818-
 Greek Cities, etc., of Asia Minor, 1877
 Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum, 1851
 Nineveh and Persepolis, 1848
 Persia from the Earliest Period, 1875
 VERRILL, LL D (John), born at Peebles, in Scotland, 1829-
 History and Poetry of the Scottish Border, 1877
 I ucretius and the Atomic Theory, 1875
 Memoir of Sir W Hamilton, 1869
 Tweed (The), and other Poems, 1875
 VENN (Rev Henry), born at Barnes, in Surrey, 1725-1797
 Compleat Duty of Man (a sequel to *The Whole Duty of Man*), 1764
 Mistakes in Religion exposed, 1774
 (His Life by his grandson, the Rev John Venn, 1834)
 VENN, M D (Tobias), 1577-1660
 Baths of Bath (Tho) 1623
 Talking of the Fume of Tobacco (The), 1621
 Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, 1620
 VERE (Ambrey Thomas de), poet, 1814-
 Antar and Rora, 1877
 Fall of Rora (The), and other Poems, 1877
 Infant Bridal (The), and other Poems, 1874
 Saxon Saints (The), 1879
 Search after Prosperino (The), and other Poems, 1843
 Sketches of Greece and Turkey, 1850
 Waldenses (The), and other Poems, 1842
 VERE (Sir Aubrey de), dramatic author, 1783-1846
 Duke of Mercia (The), 1823
 Julian the Apostate, 1522
 Mary Tudor (a drama), 1847
 Song of Faith (A) and other Poems, 1842
 VREY (Sir Francis), 1554-1603
 Bloody Battel of Nieuport, in Flanders (Ibe), 1611
 Commentaries, posthumous 1657
 VERVUE (George), antiquary, London, 1684-1766
 Anecdotes of Painting in England, posthumous 1762
 Catalogue of the Pictures of Charles I, James II, and the Duke of Buckingham, 1767, 1768, 1759
 VICTORIA (Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India), born at Kensington Palace, 1819-
 Early Days of H R H the Prince Consort, 1867 (Compiled by the Hon G Grey, under her Majesty's direction)
 Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, 1869
 Life of H R H the Prince Consort, 1874-78 (Under the direction of her Majesty and the charge of Sir Theodore Martin)
 VIER (Rev Samuel) mathematician, 1821
 Complete System of Astronomy, 1797-1803
 Confutation of Atheism, 1807
 Elements of Conic Sections, 1781
 Principles of Fluxions, 1795
 Propagation of the Gospel (Harleian prize essay) 1807
 VINCENT, D D (William), philologist, London, 1739-1815
 Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients, 1807
 Origination of the Greek Verb 1791
 Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, 1800-5
 Voyage of Nearchus, 1797
 VIVER (Charles) born at Aldershot, in Hampshire, 1680-1766
 Abridgment of Law and Equity, 1741-51
 VORSER (Rev Charles) London, 1823-
 Dogma v Morality, 1866
 Humanity v Barbarism, 1868
 Is every Statement in the Bible . . True? 1861
 Silug and the Stone (Tho), 1865-69
 WACE (Malstro), poet, born in Jersey, about 1112-1183
 Roman do Brut (Le), 1165, printed 1836-39 (i.e. Brute or Brutus, the hypothetical king of England)
 Roman do Rou (Le), part i 1160, part ii 1170, first printed 1827, new edit 1876 (Rou, i.e. Rollo dule of Normandy Part i is in Alexandrine verse, part ii is in eight)
 * * * Attributed to blm Chroniques des Ducs de Normandie, Vie de S George, Vie de S Nicolas, Vie de la Vierge Marie

- WADDING (Luko), a *Franciscan*, born at Waterford, in Ireland 1588-1657
Annales Ordinis Minorum, 1647-54
- WADDINGTON, D.D. (George), 1793-1869
 History of the Church to the Reformation, 1833
 History of the Reformation on the Continent, 1841
 Present Condition, etc., of the Greek Church, 1829
 Visit to Ethiopia, 1822
 Visit to Greece, 1825
- WADDINGTON, D.D. (John), *Congregational minister*, born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, 1810-
 Bicentenary Prize Essay, 1862
 Black Bartholomew, 1862
 Congregational History, 1869, 1874-75 (His chief work.)
 Emmaus, 1846
 Hebrew Martyrs (Tho), 1846
 Historical Papers, 1861
 Life of John Penry, 1851
 Surrey Congregational History, 1860
 Track of the Hidden Church, 1863
 Wolf in the Fold (A), 1867
- WAKE (Sir Isaac), 1575-1632
 Rex Platonicus, etc., 1607
- WAKE, D.D. (William) archbishop of Canterbury, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1657-1737
 Defence of the Power of Christian Princes over Ecclesiastical Synods, 1697
 English Version of the Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers 1693
 State of the Church and Clergy of England, 1703
 (His Life, by dean Hook)
- WAKEFIELD (Edward), *political economist*, 1768-1854
 Account of Ireland (An), 1812 ("No eulogium can be too high"—*Edin Review*)
- WAKEFIELD (Edward Gibbon), *colonial reformer*, 1786-1862
 England and America, 1833
 Letters from Sydney 1829
 View of the Art of Colonization 1833
- WAKEFIELD (Rev Gilbert), born at Nottingham, 1756-1801
 Essay on Inspiration, 1781
 Evidences of Christianity, 1793
 Expediency, etc., of Public Worship, 1792
 Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, 1789
 Memoirs of himself, posthumous 1804
 Nature of Baptism, 1781
 Observations on Pope, 1796
 Opinions of the First Three Centuries concerning Christ, 1784
 Poemata, etc., 1776
 Silva Critica, 1789-95
 Thomas Paines *Age of Reason* examined, 1794-95
- WAKEFIELD PLAYS (Tho), a collection of ancient plays by various authors, published by the Surtees Society in 1836, and called the "Townley Mysteries" because the MS. belongs to the Townley family
- WALCOTT (John), pseudonym "Peter Pindar" See WOLCOT

- WALCOTT (Rev Mackenzie Edward Charles), born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1822-
 Ancient Church of Scotland (The) 1874
 Cathedralia, etc., 1865
 Cathedral Cities of England and Wales, 1865
 Cathedrals of the United Kingdom (The), 1858
 Constitutions and Canons of the Church of England, 1874
 Double Choir (The), 1869
 Four Ministers round the Wrekin (The), 1877
 Handbook for St James's, Westminster, 1850
 History of Battle Abbey, 1866
 History of Christchurch Priory, Hampshire, 1861
 History of St Margaret's Church, Westminster, 1847
 History, etc., of the English Ordinal, 1851
 Memorials of Stamford, 1867
 Memorials of Westminster, 1849
 Ministers and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom, 1860
 Plain Persuasive to Holy Communion (A), 1849
 Sacred Archaeology, 1869
 William of Wykeham and his Colleagues 1852
- WALFORD (Edward) *antiquary and biographer*, 1823-
 Handbook of the Greek Drama, 1856
 Life of Lord Palmerston, 1867
 Life of Louis Napoleon, 1873
 Life of the Prince Consort, 1862
 Old and New London (two of the six volumes, the first two were by G W Thornbury) no date
 Tales of our Great Families, 1877
- WALKER (Clement), *historian*, born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire, 1595-1651
 High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's Slaughter-house, 1654
 History of Independency, 1648-51 (Cromwell committed him to the Tower for this book)
- WALKER (Sir Edward), *historian*, 1610-1677
 Coronation of Charles II, 1661
 Historical Discourses, 1705
 Iter Carolinum 1660
- WALKER (George) *-1690
 True Account of the Siege of Londonderry, 1689
- WALKER (George Alfred), *sanitarian* born at Nottingham, 1807-
 Actual Condition of the Metropolitan Graveyards, 1846
 Burial ground Incendiarism, 1846
 Gatherings from Graveyards, 1839
 Grave Reminiscences, 1875
 Graveyards of London (The), 1840
 Interment and Disinterment, 1843
 Past and Present State of Intramural Burial Places, 1851
 Practical Suggestions for Extramural Cemeteries, 1849
- WALKER, D.D. (John), *-1730
 Sufferings of the Clergy in the Grand Rebellion 1714
- WALKER (John) *lexicographer*, born at Hatch in Middlesex, 1732-1807
 Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, 1791
 Elements of Elocution 1781
 Rhyming Dictionary, 1775

- WALKER** (William Sidney), *poet* 1795-1846
 Critical Examination of the Text of *Shakespeare*, 1860
 Poetical Remains 1852
 Shakespeare Versification, 1854
WALL, D D (William), 1646-1728
 Defence of the History of Infant Baptism, 1719 (Highly commended by bishop Watson and bishop Tomline)
 History of Infant Baptism, 1707
WALLACE (Alfred Russel), born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, 1822-
 Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection, 1870
 Geographical Distribution of Animals (The), 1876 (His great work)
 Malay Archipelago (The) 1869
 On Miracles and Spiritualism, 1875
 Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, 1852
 Tropical Nature 1878
WALLACE (William Vincent) *composer of English operas*, born at Waterford, in Ireland, 1814-1865
 Amber Witch (The) an opera 1861
 Desert Flower (The), an opera, 1863
 Estrella (an opera not completed at his death)
 Love's Triumph (an opera) 1860
 Lurline (an opera), 1860 (His two best)
 Maritana (an opera), 1815
 Matilda of Hungary (an opera), 1817
WALLER (Edmund), *poet*, born at Coleshill, in Hertfordshire, 1605-1687
 Divine Love (in six cantos) 1685
 Fear of God (in two cantos) 1686
 Instructions to a Painter 1665
 Invasion and Defeat of the Turks, 1683
 To My Lord Protector (a panegyric on Cromwell), 1656
 To the King Charles II (on his restoration), 1660
 Welcome to the Prince of Orange, 1677 (His Life, by Bell 1871)
WALLER, L L D (John Francis), *poet and biographer*, 1810-
 Dead Bridal (The), 1856
 Festival Tales 1873
 Pictures from English Literature, 1870
 Poems, 1854
 Revelations of Peter Brown (The), 1870
 Slingsby Papers (The), 1852
 (Also editions of Goldsmith, Moore, and Swift, with biographies)
WALLER (Sir William), born in Kent, 1597-1668
 Divine Meditations posthumous 1630
 Vindication for taking up Arms against Charles I, first published in 1793
WALLIS D D (John), *mathematician*, born at Asbford, in Kent, 1616-1703
 Hobbius Heauton timorumenos, 1662
 Mathesis Universalis 1657
 Mechanica, sive de Motu 1670
 Mnemonica, or the Art of Memory, 1661
 Treatise on Logic, 1637
WALLIS (Samuel) *maritime discoverer*, *-1795
 Voyages, 1773
WALPOLE (Horace) See ORFORD
WALSH M D (Walter Hayle), born at Dublin, 1816-
 Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels, about 1850
 Nature and Treatment of Cancer, 1846
 Practical Treatise on the Lungs, 1842
WALSINGHAM (Sir Francis) born at Chisclhurst, in Kent, 1536-1590
 Complete Ambassador (The), 1655
WALSINGHAM (Thomas of), *chronicler*, 15th century
 Historia Brevis (continuation of Matthew Paris from the death of Henry III to Henry VI), about 1423, printed 1603
 Ypodigma Neustria, 15th century, printed 1574, and again 1603
WALTON, D D (Brian) bishop of Chester, *orientalist*, born at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, 1600-1661
 Biblia Polyglotta, 1657
 (His Life, by Todd, 1821)
WALTON (Izaak), *angler and biographer*, born at Stafford, 1593-1683
 Compleat Angler (The) 1653
 Elegy on the Death of Donne, 1633
 Life of Donne, 1640 (His first publication)
 Life of Herbert, 1670
 Life of Hooker, 1665
 Life of Sanderson, 1678
 Life of Wotton, 1651
 (His Life by sir J Hawkins 1760, Dr T Zouch, 1796, sir H Nicolas 1833-36, Dr G W Bethune, U.S., 1847, W Dowling)
WANKLYN (James Alfred), *analytical chemist*, 1834-
 Treatise on Milk Analysis 1873
 Treatise on Tea Coffee, and Cocoa, 1874
 Treatise on Water Analysis, 1871
 N B—These are text books and standard works
WARBURTON (Elliot Bartholomew George), *traveler*, born in Ireland 1810-1852
 Crescent and the Cross (The), 1845
 Darden, or the Merchant Prince, posthumous 1852
 Life of the Earl of Peterborough 1853
 Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers, 1849
 Reginald Hastings (a novel) 1850
WARBURTON (William), bishop of Gloucester, born at Newark, in Notts, 1698-1779
 Alliance between Church and State, 1796
 Divine Legation of Moses, 1738 41 (His great work)
 Doctrine of Grace (The) 1762
 Inquiry into the Prodiges and Miracles recorded by Historians, 1727
 Julian 1750
 Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, 1756
 Miscellaneous Translations, 1714
 Natural and Revealed Religion, 1753-54
 Pope's Essay on Man vindicated, 1739-40
 (His Life, by bishop Hurd, 1788, Rev J S Watson 1863)
WARD (Artemus) See BROWNE (C F)
WARD (Edward) usually called "Ned Ward," *Hudibrastic poet*, 1667-1731
 Adam and Eve stripped of their Furbelows, 1714
 Bacchanalia (a poem), 1698
 Delights of the Bottle (a poem) 1720
 History of the Grand Rebellion (in verse), 1713
 Hudibras Redivivus (a burlesque poem), 1705-7
 Hudibrastic Brewer (The), a satire 1714

London Spy (The) 1698-1700
 Miracles performed by Money (a poem) 1692
 News from Madrid, 1726
 Nuptial Dialogues etc., 1710
 Poet's Ramble after Riches (The), in verse, 1699
 Revels of the Gods, 1701
 Secret History of Clubs (The) 1709
 Sat. s. Pamphilo (The) a satire on ale 1700
 Trip to Ireland (A), 1699
 Trip to Jamaica (A) 1698
 Vulgus Britannicus (in 16 cantos) 1710
 Wandering Spy (The), 1722
 Whigs Unmasked (The), 1713
WARD R A (Edward Matthew) London, 1816-
 Acquittal of the Seven Bishops (a fresco for the House of Commons); Alice Leallo concealing Fugitives from the Battle of Selgemoor (a fresco for the House of Commons); Anne Boleyn at the Tower Stairs 1671, Anteroom at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II, 1861, Baxter and Jeffreys, 1870, Beadleea, 1813, Charlotte Corday contemplating her Picture before her Execution, 1863; Charlotte Corday led to Execution, 1852, Charles II and Lady Rachel Russell 1874, Charles II assisted in his Escape by Jane Lane (a fresco for the House of Commons), Charles IX. and Admiral Coligny, 1873 Cimabue and Giotto, 1830, The Daughter of a King, 1870, Defoe and the MS of *Robinson Crusoe*, 1849, Dr Johnson and Wilkes, 1866, Dr Johnson in the Anteroom of Lord Chesterfield (his best), 1845, Dr Johnson reading the MS of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, 1813, The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart, 1866, The Emperor of the French receiving the "Order of the Garter" (for the queen) 1859, The Eve of St Bartholomew's Massacre 1873, The Executioner trying Wisbart's Book round the Neck of Montrose (a fresco for the House of Commons), The Fall of Clarendon, 1846, Forbidden Fruit, 1877, Forgotten, 1877, The Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth to see the Portrait of Captain Coram 1863, The Fruit Market at Laen, 1877, Goldsmith 1871, Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician 1844, Illegitimate Wives during the Great Fire 1818, Interview between Charles II and Nell Gwynne, 1848, James II receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange, 1850, Jeannie Deans, 1865, Jour Malgre 1876, Juliet and the Friar, 1867 King Lear, 1840, Lady Feazle in her Splendid Days, 1875, La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil, 1841, Landing of Charles II at Dover (a fresco for the House of Commons) Last Interview between Napoleon and Queen Louisa of Prussia 1877 The Last Sleep of Argyll (a masterly fresco), The Lords and Commons presenting the Crown to William and Mary (a fresco for the House of Commons), Louis XIV and his Family returning from Vincennes, 1872, Luther's First Study of the Bible, 1869, Mary Antoinette II tenting to the Reading of the Act of her Accusation, 1859 Marie Antoinette parting from the Dauphin in Prison, 1856,

Monk declaring for a free Parliament (a fresco for the House of Commons), Napoleon in the Prison at Nice (bought by the Duke of Wellington); The Night of Rizzio's Murder, 1865, The Orphan of the Temple, 1876, Portrait of O. Smith as Don Quixote (his first painting), 1834; The Return from Light, 1872, The Royal Family of Franco in the Prison of the Temple, 1851, A Royal Marriage 1868, A Scene from *The Rivals* 1872, The South Sea Bubble (in the Vernon Gallery) 1847, A Summer Morning, 1876, A Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon 1859, William III at Windsor 1877, A Year after the Battle, 1876 Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle 1849 (Chiefly from *Men of the Time*, 1879)
WARD R A (James) London 1770-1839
 Alderney Bull Cow, and Calf, 1820-22. (in the National Gallery)
WARD I I D (John) London, 1679-1758
 Lives of the Gresham Professors, 1740
 (His Life by T. Birch, 1766)
WARD (Robert Plummer), novelist and historic writer, 1765-1846
 Chatsworth, or the Romance of a Week, 1844
 De Clifford (a novel) 1811
 De Vere (a novel), 1827
 Historical Essay on the (1688) Revolution, 1800
 History of the Law of Nations in Europe, 1795
 Illustrations of Human Life, 1838
 Pictures of the World at Home and Abroad, 1839
 Revolution of 1688 (The) 1838
 Tremaine (a novel) 1825
 (His Life by J. Phillips, 1850)
WARD, D D (Seith) bishop of Salisbury astronomer born at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, 1617-1689
 Being and Attributes of God 1662
 Geometrical Astronomy, 1656
 Lecture on Comets, 1653
 On Hohhes 1659
 On the Immortality of the Soul, 1652
 (His Life by Dr Walter Pope 1697)
WARDLAW, D D (Ralph), Independent minister, born at Dalkeith in Scotland, 1779-1863
 Assurance of Faith (The) 1830
 Christian Ethics 1833
 Congregational Independency, 1818
 Infant Baptism, 1846
 Lectures on Ecclesiastes 1821
 Life of Joseph (The) 1845
 National Church Establishments considered, 1839
 On Miracles 1852
 On the Nature and Extent of the Atonement, 1843
 On Pardon and Assurance, 1831
 Sabbath (The) 1832
 Soeulian Controversy (The), 1813.
 Systematic Theology, 1854
 Unitarianism Indefensible 1816
 (His Life by Dr W. L. Alexander, 1856)
WARR (Sir James) *Irish antiquary*, "The Camden of Ireland," Dublin, 1694-1666
 De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones, 1654-55
 De Praeulibus Hiberniae Commentarius, 1665
 Rerum Hibernicarum Annals, 1662

- Expositions of Scripture, 1835
 Life of John Wesley, 1831
 Sermons, 1834
 Theological Institutes, 1814
 Universal Redemption, 1830
 (His Life, by the Rev T Jackson, 1834)
 WATSON, LL D (Robert), *historian*, born at St Andrews, in Scotland, 1730-1780
 History of Philip II, 1777
 History of Philip III, 1783
 Life of the Duke of York, 1779
 WATSON, D D (Thomas), Catholic bishop of Lincoln, 1557-1582
 Holiness and Catholic Doctrine of the Seven Sacraments, 1558
 Real Presence (The), 1554
 WATSON (Thomas), *poet*, 1560-1592
 Amyntas Gandia, 1592
 Amyntas, 1585
 Eclogue on the Death of Walsingham, 1590
 Hecatompethia (in two parts), 1582
 Madrigals, 1500
 Melibaeus, 1500
 Tears of Fancie, 1593
 WATSON (Rev Thomas), *nonconformist*, *-1690
 Body of Practical Divinity, 1692
 WATSON M D (Sir William) *botanist and electrician*, born in London, 1715-1787
 Experiments, etc., in Electricity, 1745
 WATT, M D (Robert), *bibliographer*, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1774-1819
 Bibliotheca Britannica, 1819-24
 Catalogue of Medical Books, 1812
 Rules of Life, 1814
 WATTS (Alarie Alexander), *poet*, London, 1709-1864
 Lyrics of the Heart, 1851
 Poetical Sketches, 1822
 Scenes of Life and Shades of Character, 1831
 WATTS, R A (George Frederick), London, 1820-
 Alfred Inciting the Saxons to resist the Landing of the Danes (a prize painting in the Committee-room of the Houses of Parliament), 1847, Caractacus led in triumph through the streets of Rome (a prize cartoon) 1843, Echo (a prize painting) 1847, The Good Samaritan, 1850, Isabella finding Lorenzo Dead (from *Boccaccio*) 1840, Lucy, 1880, Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana, 1848, Paola and Francesca, 1848, St George welcoming the Dragon (a fresco in the Poet's Hall, Houses of Parliament), 1853, Scene from *Cymbeline*, 1842 His other works are more portraits
 WATTS D D (Isaac), *poet*, etc., born at Southampton, 1674-1748
 Divine Songs, 1726
 Horæ Lyricæ, 1706
 Hymns, 1707
 Moral Songs, 1730
 Pallinode (A), 1721
 Psalms of David, 1719
In Prose.
 Catechisms, 1730
 Doctrine of the Trinity, 1726
 Glory of Christ as God-Man, 1746
 Guido to Prayer, 1715
 Improvement of the Mind, 1741
 Logic, 1725
 Philosophical Essays, 1731
 Run and Recovery of Mankind, 1740
 Sermons, 1721-23, 1747, and posthumous 1812
 Short View of Scripture History, 1730
 Use and Abuse of the Passions, 1721
 World to Come (The), 1738
 (His Life, by S Palmer, 1785, Dr John son, 1779-81, Milner, 1834, R Southey, 1837, Mills, 1839, T Gibbons, E P Hood, 1875)
 WAUGH (Edwin), *poet*, born at Rochdale, in Lancashire, 1818-
 Around the Yule Log (fireside stories), 1879
 Ben an tho Bantam, 1806, sequel to—
 Besom Ben, 1855
 Birthplace of Jim Bobbin, 1867
 Chimney Corner, 1879
 Chirrup (a song), 1858
 Come Whoom to thy Childer and Me (a ballad), 1856
 Dulesgate, etc., 1868
 Fourteen Days in Scotland, 1864
 Gobbin's Grave (The) 1869
 Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime etc., 1866
 Guido to Castletown, 1869
 Hermit Cobbler (The), a tale, 1878
 Home Life of the Lancashire Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine, 1867
 Irish Sketches, 1869
 Jannock, 1873
 Johnny o Wobblers an' th' Two-Wheeled Dragon, 1869
 Lancashire Anecdotes, 1872
 Lancashire Sketches, 1871
 Lancashire Songs, 1863
 Nomination (The), or a Striking Story, 1878
 Old Coal-Man (The), a sketch, 1873
 Old Nest (An), 1869
 Owd Bodle (a tale), 1865
 Poems and Lancashire Songs, 1859
 Poesies from a Country Garden, 1866
 Port Erin, etc 1869
 Rambles and Reveries 1872
 Rambler in the Lake Country, 1861
 Samples of Lancashire Wares (prose and verse), 1879
 Sketches of Lancashire Life and Localities, 1855
 Sneek Bant or th' Owd Tow-har, 1868
 Snowed up 1869
 Th Owd Blanket, 1867
 Tufts of Heather, etc., 1864
 What ails thee, my Son Robin? (a ballad), 1856
 Yeth Bobs an' Scapins, 1868
 (From *The Oracle*, May 28, 1881)
 WAYLAND (Rev Francis), born in New York, U S, 1796-1865
 Christianity and Slavery, 1845
 Intellectual Philosophy, 1854
 Life of Judson, 1863
 WEAVER (John), *antiquary*, born in Lancashire, 1576-1832
 Ancient Funerary Monuments of Great Britain and Ireland, 1831
 WEBBER (Charles Wilkins) born at Russeville, in Kentucky, U S, 1818-
 Gold Mines of the Gila, 1849
 Hunter Naturalist (The), 1855
 Old Hicks the Guide, 1848
 Wild Scenes and Song Birds, 1854.

- WELSTER (Mrs Augusta) *see* *WFSLEY*, *
 Auspicious Day (The), 1872
 Di gitues, 1880
 Drama le Studies 1886
 Woman Sold (A), and other Poems, 1866
 WELSTER (Danl D), *American statesman*, born
 Salisbury U.S., 1782-1852
 Writings and Speeches (in six vols.), 1851;
 and his Correspondence in 1855
 WELSTER (John), *draamatist* *—1862
 "For his plays *see* *ARTIST* III
 (His Life by Dyce 1830, W Hazlitt 1857)
 WELTER, LL D (Noah), *lexicographer*, born at
 Hartford, U.S., 1754-1813
 Dic ionary of the English Language, 1828
 Grammar of the English Language, 1807
 Sketches of American Folk 1780
 WELTER (Thomas), *geologist*, born in the
 Orkneys 1773-1844
 Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy 1844
 WELTON, P A (Thomas), born in Pimlico
 1809—
 A B C, 1802 Anticipation (A boy with a
 play), 1833, Attraction 1837, Autumn and
 Winter 1839 The Battle of Waterloo
 1864 Bird catchers 1835 A Birthday Tea
 party, 1876 A Boy with Many Friends,
 1841, Bre Fast 1834 The Card players
 1802 The Cherry sellers 1809 A Chimney
 Corner 1831 Coming out of School 1836
 Contrary Winds 1811 A Dame's School,
 1815 The Effects of Intemperance 1832,
 A Farmhouse Kitchen, 1800 Foo ball
 1879, A Fogging Party roused 1800 A
 Friend (one of his best), 1841, A Game at
 Draughts 1864 Going into School 1876,
 Going to School 1843 "Good Night, 1811,
 The Grandmother 1812, Gunpowder Plot
 1824, Hides and Seek, 1836 The Impenit-
 ent, 1813, Instruction, 1847 Intercepted
 Letters 1875 The Internal Economy of
 Doctors Hall 1848, The Lantern 1803
 Let a School 1830 The Letters 1877,
 A Letter from the Colonies 1802, A Love
 letter, 1802 My Back Kitchen, 1860 Only
 Once a Year 1816, A Pleasant Home
 1800 The Pillar 1814 Pleasant room in
 the Grange, 1816 The Prisoners 1829
 The Prompter 1874 Lunch, 1810 The
 Race 1805, The Ra trap 1879 Leading
 the Scripture, 1830 Let's show him a
 Prisoner 1829 Returning from the Fair,
 1837 Forest Plp 1802, A Publer 1845,
 A School Playground, 1802 A See saw
 1819 A Sick Child 1879 Sickness and
 Health, 1813, A Slide 1849, A Sketch of
 a Cottage 1832, A Smile (one of his best),
 1841 The Smugglers 1832 A Study from
 Nature 1850; A Tea party, 1863, A VII
 Page Choir 1817, Village Gos lps 1865, A
 Village School, 1833 Volunteers at Artillery
 Practice 1871, Waiting for the Bone
 1876; The Wanderer (an Italian boy with
 white milk) 1842; A Wreck Ashore, 1874,
 Youth and Age, 1876 (From *Men of the
 Times* 1879)
 WELLESLEY (Richard Colley) marquis Wel-
 lesley and earl of Mornington, born in
 Dublin 1760-1842
 Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence,
 1836, 1838

- History of the Frents etc., in India . In
 the Lato War, 1805
 (His Life, by R R Pearce, 1846)
 WELLINGTON (Arthur Wellesley, duke of),
 called 'The Iron Duke,' was born at
 Dangan Castle, in Ireland, 1769-1852
 Correspondence and Memoranda, edited by
 his son 1859
 Despatches, published by Colonel Gurwood
 (in 13 vols.), 1824-39
 (His Life by G Elliott, 1814, Southey,
 1816, Bourricenne, Napoleon's secretary (in
 French) G Soane, 1839, sir J E. Alex-
 ander, 1839, W H Maxwell, 1839-41, B
 Jackson and C R Scott, 1840, A Vienneux,
 1911 G H Francis, 1845, J Macgill 1850,
 Macfarlane 1851, J M Wilson 1853-55,
 Brilmont 1858-59 (in French it was trans-
 lated by Greig), C D Yonge, 1860, H Clark,
 no date Williams etc.)
 WILLS P A (Henry Tanworth), *portrait
 painter* London 1828—
 Letters and News at the Loch Side 1863
 A November Morning at Birdsall House, in
 Yorkshire 1875 Outskirt of a Farm yard
 at Twilight, 1865 A Picnic, 1880, Pre-
 paring a 'tableaux Vivant' (three sisters),
 1865 Fills Ranges at Wimbledon 1867,
 Victoria (the announcement of her acces-
 sion), 1880, Volunteers at a Firing Point,
 1866 etc
 WELLS M D (Charles William) born at
 Charleston U.S., 1757-1817
 Essay on Dew, etc., 1814 (Excellent)
 Single Vision with Two Eyes, 1818
 (His life by himself, 1818)
 WELSH D D (David), born in Dumfriesshire,
 1793-1815
 Elements of Church History, 1844
 Life of Dr Thomas Brown 1825
 WELSHED (Leonard) *poet*, 1689-1747
 Epistles Odes, etc., 1724
 Genius (The), *see* the Duke of Marlborough
 Humiliate (The) a satire on Pope, for which
 he was placed in the Dunciad
 (His Memoirs by J Nichols 1787)
 WELSHY (Rev Charles) *hymnologist*, brother of
 John Wesley born at Epworth, in Lincoln-
 shire, 1704-1788
 Funeral Hymns 1763
 Gloria Patri 1763
 Hymns and Sacred Poems 1749
 Hymns for Ascension Day 1763
 Hymns for the Nativity, 1750
 Hymns for the Resurrection, 1751
 Hymns for the Watch Night, 1780
 Hymns for the Year, 1756
 Sacred Poetry, Sermons, etc.
 Works, 1829-31
 (His Life by J Whitehead, 1793-96, Rev
 H Moore 1821, Jackson, 1841 See also Tyer
 man a vols on the Wesley family)
 WESLEY (Rev John), *founder of Wesleyan
 Methodism*, brother of Charles Wesley born
 at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, 1703-1791
 Account of the People called "Methodists,"
 1749
 Collection of Psalms and Hymns, 738
 (With Charles Wesley)
 Doctrine of Original Sin (The), 1767
 Earnest Appeal, 1746

- Ecclesiastical History, 1781
 History of England from the Death of George II, 1776
 Hymns for the Lord's Supper, 1748 (With Charles Wesley)
 Hymns of Petition and Thanksgiving, 1753
 Letters, 1816
 Life of the Rev J Fletcher 1786
 Notes on the New Testament, 1755
 Notes on the Old and New Testaments, 1764
 Select Hymns with Tunes, 1764
 Sermons, 1787
 Survey of God's Wisdom in Creation, 1763
 (His Life, by J Hampson, 1791, J A Colet, 1791 Dr T Coke and H Moore 1792, J Whitehead, M.D., 1793-96, R Southey, 1820, Rev R. Watson, 1831, Rev S Bradburn 1837, J Beecbam, 1847, G Smith, Miss Wedgwood, 1870, Rev Luke Tyerman 1870)
 WESLEY (Rev Samuel) father of John and Charles born in Dorsetshire, 1662-1735
 Dissertations (53 in number), 1736
 History of the Old and New Testaments (in verse), 1704
 Life of Christ (Tho), an heroic poem, 1693
 Maggots, or Poems on Several Subjects, 1685
 Pious Communicant (The), 1700
 (His Life, by the Rev Luke Tyerman 1870)
 WESLEY (Samuel), poet, born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, 1690-1739
 Poems, 1736
 WEST, R A (Benjamin), born at Springfield, in Pennsylvania U.S., 1738-1820
 Christ healing the Sick, 1802, Cromwell dismissing the Long Parliament, Death of General Wolfe, 1771, Death on the Pale Horse, 1817 Penn treating with the Indians Regular, 1769, St Paul at Melita (His Life by John Galt, 1816-1820)
 WEST, LL D (Gilbert), poet, 1706-1756
 Institution of the Garter (a dramatic poem), 1742
 Observations on the Resurrection of Christ, 1747
 Translated *Pindar*, 1749
 (His Life, by lord Lyttleton, 1757 See Johnson's *Lives*)
 WESCOTT, D D (Brooke Foss), born near Birmingham, 1825-
 Bible and the Church (The) 1864
 Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles, 1859
 Christian Life Manifest and One (The), 1869
 Elements of Gospel Harmony, 1851 (Norrisian Essay)
 Gospel of the Resurrection (The), 1866
 History of the Canon of the New Testament, 1855
 History of the English Bible, 1869
 Introduction to the Study of the Gospels, 1860
 On the Religious Office of the Universities, 1873
 WESTMINSTER REVIEW (The), started 1824
 WESTON (Rev Stephen), orientalist, born at Exeter, 1747-1839
 Letters from Paris, 1792-93
 Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary, 1812
 Specimen of a Conformity of European Languages with the Oriental, 1802
 WYSTON (Rev William), born at Campden, in Gloucestershire *-1760
 Dissertation on the Wonders of Antiquity, 1748
 Enquiry into the Rejection of Christian Miracles, 1746
 WESTWOOD (John Obadiah), entomologist, born at Sheffield, 1805-
 Arcana Entomologica, 1845
 British Butterflies and their Transformations, 1841
 British Moths and their Transformations, 1845
 Cabinet of Oriental Entomology, 1848
 Entomologist's Text-Book (Tho) 1838
 Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible, 1849
 Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects, 1838
 Palaeographia Sacra Pictoria, 1845
 WESTWOOD (Thomas), poet, 1814-
 Beads from a Rosary, 1843.
 Berries and Blossoms 1855
 Burden of the Bell (The), 1850
 Quest of the Sanctigreal, 1808
 WETHERELL (Miss) See WARNER (Susan)
 WHARTON (Rev Henry), born in Norfolk, 1664-1695
 Anglia Sacra, 1691-95 (His chief work)
 Troubles and Trials of Archbishop Laud, 1695
 WHARTON (Grace and Philip) the *nom de plume* of Mrs Katharine Thomson and her son, J C Thomson, *-
 Literature of Society (The), 1862
 Queens of Society (The), 1860
 Whits and Beaux of Society (The), 1860
 WHARTON (Philip Wharton, duke of) poet, 1698-1731
 Poetical Works, 1727
 (His Life and Writings were published 1732 Pope calls him "the scorn and wonder of our days" Scorn for his political felices, wonder for his extraordinary genius)
 WHARTON, M D (Thomas), Yorkshire, 1610-1673
 Adenographia, 1656
 WHARTLY, D D (Richard), archbishop of Dublin, born in London, 1787-1863
 Christian's Duty with Respect to the Established Church, 1810
 Elements of Logic, 1826
 Elements of Rhetoric 1828
 English Synonyms, 1851
 Errors of Romanism, 1830
 Historic Doubts, 1819
 History of Religious Worship, 1847
 Introductory Lectures on Political Economy, 1831
 Revelations Concerning a Future State, 1829
 Some of the Difficulties in the New Testament, 1828
 Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion 1825
 Thoughts on the Sabbath 1830
 (His Life, by his daughter, E Jane Whatoly, 1866)
 WHEATLEY (Rev Charles), London, 1686-1742.
 On the Book of Common Prayer, 1720
 WHEATON LL D (Henry), born at Providence, in Rhode Island, U.S., 1785-1818
 Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures, 1815.
 (A standard work.)

- Elements of International Law, 1836 (His chief work.)
 Histoire du Droit des Gens (prize of the French Institute) 1841 (A standard work.)
 History of the Law of Nations 1845
 History of the Northmen, 1831
 Life of William Pinckney 1826
 Reports (in 12 vols.) 'the Golden Book of American Law'
WHEATSTONE (Sir Charles), *physicist and electrician*, born at Gloucester 1802—
 Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity, 1834
 On Acoustic Figures, 1833
 N.B.—His scientific writings and inventions are so numerous that a mere list of them would require several pages of this APPENDIX
WHITLIE (Rev Sir George), *traveller* 1650-1724
 Travels in Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, 162
WHETSTONE (George), *poet*, etc., in Elizabeth's reign
 Addition (An) or Touchstone of the Time, 1584
 Amelia, 1593
 Enemy to Unthriftynesse, 1586
 English Mirror (The), 1586
 Heptameron 1552
 Mirror for Magistrates of Cythes 1584
 Promos and Cassandra (a comedy) 1578 (The quarry of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.)
 Rock of Regard, 1576
WHWELL, D.D. (William), born in Lancashire 1701-1766
 Analytical Statics, 1833
 Astronomy and General Physics, 1833 (A Bridge-water edition)
 Dramatics, 1823
 Elements of Morality 1845
 History of Inductive Sciences 1837
 History of Moral Philosophy in England 1852
 Mechanics 1819
 Mechanics of Engineering, 1841
 Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences 1840
 Plurality of Worlds, 1803 (The negative, against Brewster, who maintained the affirmative)
 Systematic Morality 1846
WHIMCOOTE, D.D. (Benjamin), born in Shropshire, 1610-1693
 Moral and Religious Aphorisms, posthumous 1703
 Sermons, posthumous 1693-1707
WHIRLE (Edward Irevy), of America, 1819—
 Biographical Sketch of Macaulay, 1870
 Essays and Reviews 1848
 Genius and Writings of Macaulay, 1843
 Lectures, 1849
 Literature of the Age of Queen Elizabeth (The) 1869
 Success and its Conditions 1861
WHISTON (William), born at Norton, in Leicestershire 1667-1752
 An obitography, 1749
 Josephus translated, 1737 (Unequaled)
 Primitive Christianity, 1711
 Theory of the Earth 1696
WHITAKER (Per John), *historian* born at Manchester 1735-1803
 Course taken by Hannibal over the Alps, 1791
 Gennine History of the Britons 1772
 History of Manchester, 1771-75
 Life of St. Neot, brother of King Alfred 1809
 Origin of Arianism disclosed, 1791
 Queen Mary of Scots vindicated, 1788
WHITAKER, J.L.D. (Per Thomas Dunham), *antiquary*, born at Rainham, in Norfolk, 1759-1821
 History and Topography of Leeds, 1816
 History of Richmondshire in Yorkshire, 1823
 History of the Parish of Whalley, 1801
Piers Ploughman edited 1810
WHITAKER'S ALMANACK started 1869
WHITBY, D.D. (Daniel), born in Northamptonshire 1633-1726
 Disquisitiones Modeste, 1718
 Five Points of Calvinism (The), 1735 (Against Calvinism.)
 Last Thoughts, 1727
 Paraphrase, etc., on the New Testament 1700
 Protestant Reconciler, 1633 (Burnt by order of the Oxford University)
WHITE (Per Gilbert), *naturalist*, born at Selborne in Hampshire, 1729-1793
 Natural History of Selborne, 1789
 Naturalist's Calendar (The), 1795 (His Memoir by Jesse, 1800)
WHITE (Henry Kirke), *poet*, born at Nottingham, 1785-1806
 Clifton Grove, and other Poems, 1803
 Poems 1804
 Remains, posthumous 1807
 (His life by Southey, 1807, sur Harris Nicolas 1837)
WHITE (Rev James), *historian*, born near Edinburgh 1785-1862
 Eighteen Christian Centuries, 1859 (His best book.)
 History of England 1860
 History of France, 1839
 Landmarks of English History, 1855
 Landmarks of Grecian History 1857
 Village Poorhouse (The), a poem, 1832
WHITE (Per Jeremiah), *chaplain to Cromwell*, 1630-1707
 Persuasion to Moderation, 1708
 Persuasion of all Things 1712 (His principal work)
WHITE, D.D. (Joseph), *orientalist* born at Stroud in Gloucestershire, 1746-1814
 Egyptiaca, 1801
 Dilcassaron 1800
 Novum Testamentum Græce, 1809
 Sacrorum Evangeliorum versio Syriaca Philoxeniana, 1778
 View of Christianity and Mahometanism 1793
WHITE (Rev Joseph Blanco), born at Seville in Spain, of Irish parent 1775-1841
 Letters from Spain, 1822. (Valuable)
 Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism, 1825
 Poor Man's Preservative against Popery (The), 1825
 Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion 1833
 (His Life, by himself, edited by J. H. Thom, 1845)
WHITE (Richard Grant), pseudonym "A Yankee" born in New York U.S., 1822—
 Authorship of the Three Parts of Henry VI., 1839

- Handbook of Christian Art, 1853
 Life and Genius of Shakespeare, 1365
 National Hymns, 1861
 New Gospel of Peace (Tho), a satire, 1863-66
 Poetry of the Civil War, 1866
 Shakespeare's Scholar, 1854
 Words and their Uses, 1870
 Yankee (A), letters in the *Spectator*, 1863-67
 WHITE (Rev Thomas), 1582-1676
 Do Medio Animarum Statu, 1659 (Censured by the House of Commons)
 Institutiones Peripateticæ, 1640
 Institutiones Theologicæ, 1652
 Sonitus Buccinæ, 1659
 WHITE (Walter), born at Reading, in Berkshire, *—
 All Round the Wrekin, 1860
 Eastern England from the Thames to the Humber, 1865
 July Holiday in Saxony, etc (A) 1857
 Londoner's Walk to the Land's End (A), 1855
 Month in Yorkshire (A), 1858
 Northumberland and the Border, 1869
 On Foot through the Tyrol, 1856
 To Switzerland and Back, 1854
 WHITEFIELD (Rev George), *Methodist minister*, born at Gloucester, 1714-1770
 Journals, 1756
 Sermons, etc., posthumous 1771
 (His Life, by Rev L Tyerman, 1771, J Gillies, D D, 1772, S Drow, 1828, R Philip, 1838, T Robert, 1860)
 WHITEHEAD (Paul), *poet*, London, 1710-1774
 His Works were published 1777, but he is better known by the two lines of Churchill
 May I (can mors disgrace on manhood fall)
 Be born a Whitehead, and baptized a Paul
 (His Life, by E Thompson, 1777)
 WHITEHEAD (William), *poet laureate*, born at Cambridge, 1716-1788
 Charge to the Poets (A), 1762
 Essay on Ridicule (Au), 1743
 On the Danger of writing Verso (a poem), 1741
 Poems, 1754
 Variety, 1754 (His best poem)
 * * For his plays see APPENDIX III
 (His Life, by W Mason, 1774)
 WHITEHURST (John), born at Congleton, in Cheshire, 1713-1788
 Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth, 1778
 (His Life, by Dr Hutton, 1792)
 WHITELOCKE (Bnlstrodo), London, 1605-1676
 Journal of the Swedish Embassy, 1772
 Memorials of English Affairs, 1682 (From 1625 to 1666, and from "Brute" to James II Both valuable)
 WHITMAN (Walt), *American poet*, 1819-
 Poems, such as "Leaves of Grass," "Drum Taps," etc., 1878 (Whatever the world may come to, it is not yet enlivened up to the tall talk and word piling of Walt Whitman. His style is certainly "original," and probably will remain unique)
 WHITTIER (John Greenleaf), *poet*, born at Haverhill in Massachusetts, U.S., 1807-
 Among the Hills, and other Poems, 1863
 Ballads, 1838
 Ballads of New England, 1870
 Centennial Hymn (A), 1876
 Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poem 1853
 Child Life, 1871
 Collected Poems, 1850
 Homo Ballads, and other Poems, 1859
 In War Time, and other Poems, 1863
 Lays of my Home, and other Poems, 1843
 Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal (poems), 1836
 Legends of New England, 1831 (These legends were afterwards versified under the titles of "Bridal of Pennacook," "Cassandra Southwick," "Mary Garvin," and "Mogg Megone")
 Literary Recreations, 1854
 Mand Müller, 1865
 Miriam, and other Poems, 1870
 Moll Pitcher (a poem) 1833
 National Lyrics 1865-66
 Old Portraits and Modern Sketches (biographical) 1850
 Panorama (The) and other Poems, 1856
 Pennsylvania Pilgrims (The), and other Poems, 1872
 Sabbath Verse (A), 1853
 Snow bound, a Water Idyll, 1866
 Songs of Labour, and other Poems 1851
 Stranger in Lowell (The), prose essays 1815
 Supernaturalism in New England, 1847
 Tent on the Beach, and other Poems, 1867
 Vision of Lehard, etc (The), 1878
 Voices of Freedom, 1836
 WHITTINGTON (Robert), *poet laureate*, born at Lichfield, in Hampshire, 1490-1531
 Epigrammata, 1519
 WHYTT, M D (Robert), Edinburgh, 1714-1766
 Nervous Disorders 1764
 On the Vital and other Involuntary Motions of Animals, 1751
 Physiological Essays, 1755
 WICKLIFFE See WICKLIFFE
 WIFFEN (Benjamin Barron), 1795-1867
 Life and Writings of J de Valdes 1865
 WIFFEN (Jeremiah Holms), *poet*, born near Woburn, in Bedfordshire, 1792-1836
 Aonian Hours, 1819
 Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell 1833
 Julia Alpinna, and other Poems, 1820
 Translated Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, 1830
 WILBERFORCE (Rev Robert Isaac), London, 1802-1857
 Doctrine of Holy Baptism, 1849
 Doctrine of the Eucharist, 1853
 Doctrines of the Incarnation, 1848
 Principles of Religious Authority, 1854
 WILBERFORCE, D D (Samuel), bishop of Winchester, 1805-1873
 Agathos, and other Stories (religious allegories), 1840
 Hebrew Heroes
 History of the American Church
 Life of William Wilberforce, 1838
 (His Life, vol 1 by canon Ashwell, 1880, vol 1 by R G Wilberforce, 1881)
 WILBERFORCE (William), *philanthropist*, born at Hull, 1769-1833
 Practical View of Christianity 1797 (Six editions exhausted in five months)
 (His Life, by his sons, 1832)

WILKES (Charles), born in New York, U.S., 1801-1877

Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition 1845

Theory of the Winds, 1856

Western America, 1849

WILKES (John), founder and editor of the *North Briton*, 1762, born in London, 1727-1797

Essay on Woman, 1763

Letters 1767-69

Letters to his Daughter, 1801

No 45 of the *North Briton* in which the King is charged with uttering a libel

Speeches 1777-79 1786

(His life by Baskerville 1769 Cradock, 1772 Almon 1800 Watson, 1870, W F Loe 1873)

WILKIE R.A. (Sir David) born at Cull, in Northshire Scotland 1785-1841

Alfred in the Northers Cottage, 1807, The Blind Fiddler, 1806, Blind man a Buff, 1813

Christ a Prisoners listening to the News of Waterloo (his best painting) 1821-1822 The Cat Figer 1809 D. trudging for Lent, 1814, Duncan Gray 1813, The Jew's Harp 1808

The Letter of Introduction 1813, The Pedlar 1814, The Lenny Wedd'g 1818, The Rabbit on the Wall, 1814, Reading the Will, 1819, The Pent Day, 1816, Sir Walter Scott and his family, 1817

The Village Festival 1811 Village Blacksmith, 1806

(His life by Allan Cunningham 1843)

WILKIE D.D. (William) called The Scottish Homer, poet Scotland 1721-1772

Dream (A), in the manner of Spenser, 1759

Epigonals (an epic in rhyme) 1753

Fables 1762

WILKES (Sir Charles), orientalist, born at Irome, in Somersetshire, 1749-1836

Sanskrit Grammar 1804

Translated the *Mahagata Gita*, 1785, the *Autopside a* 1788

WILKIE D.D. (David), 1685-1745

Concordia Magna Britannie, 1736 (A standard work)

Leges Anglo-Saxonice 1721

WILKIN, D.D. (John) bishop of Chester, born in Northamptonshire 1614-1672

Discovery of a New World 1639

Essay towards a Peal Character, etc., 1669

Mathematical Magic, 1649

Mercury, 1641

Islands and titles of Natural Religion, 1675

WILKINS R.A. (William) born at Norwich, 1778-1879

Antiquities of Magna Græcia 1807

Protections Architectonice, 1837

WILKINSON, M.D. (James John Garth), London, 1812-

Human Body and its Connection with Man (The), 1851

Improvements from the Spirit, 1857

Ministry of Health (The) 1856

On Social Health, 1865

Swedenborg (a biography), 1849

Dalmatia and Montenegro 1848

Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs, 1857

Extracts from Hieroglyphical Subjects found at Thebes, etc., 1830

Fragments of an Hieratic Papyrus found at Turin containing the Names of Egyptian Kings, 1851

Handbook for Travellers in Egypt 1847

Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians derived from Paintings, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing 1837-41, a second series, 1841

Material Hieroglyphica, 1823.

Modern Egypt and Thebes, 1843

On Colour and laying out Geometrical Gardens, 1859

Popular Abridgment of "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians" 1851

Topographical Survey of Thebes etc., 1830

Topography of Thebes and General View of Egypt, 1835

WILLAN M.D. (Robert) born in Yorkshire, 1767-1812

Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases 1795-1804

WILLIAM OF MAINTHEURTY See MAINTHEURTY

WILLIAM OF NEWBURY, chronicler, born at Bridlington 1136-1208

Rerum Anglicarum (in five books) first printed 1597

WILLIAM OF OCEAN See OCEAN

WILLIAMS (Rev George) 1814-1878

Holy City (The) or Historical and Topographical Notices of Jerusalem, 1845

WILLIAMS (Helen Maria), 1762-1823

Julia (a novel) 1790

Letters from France (in favour of the Girondists) 1790-91

Manners and Opinions of the French Republic, 1801

Miscellaneous Poems, 1796

Narrative of Events in France 1816

Poems 1823

(Present) Politics of France, 1795

Tour in Switzerland (A), 1799

WILLIAMS (Rev Isaac) poet, 1802-1865

Baptistry (The), 1812

Cathedral (The), 1833

Christian Scholar (The) 1819

Christian Seasons (The), 1851

Study of the Gospels, 1841-50

Thoughts in Past Years 1838

WILLIAMS (John), missionary, born at Tottenham 1796-1839

Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands, 1837

(His life by Prout)

WILLIAMS (John) archaeologist, born in Denbighshire Wales 1811-1862

Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Hymry, 1844

Edited Annales Cambriae, 1850

Baradas, 1862, Brut y Tywysogion, 1850

WILLIAMS (Monier), Sanskrit scholar, born at Bombay, 1819-

English and Sanskrit Dictionary (An), 1851

Hinduism 1877

Indian Epic Poetry (a lecture), 1863

Indian Wisdom, 1875

Introduction to the Study of Hinduism, 1859

Modern India and the Indians 1878

Practical Grammar of Sanskrit, 1816

- Roman Letters applied to the Indian Languages, 1859
 Rudiments of Hindustani, 1858
 Sanskrit and English Dictionary, 1872
 Story of Nala (a Sanskrit poem) 1861
 Studies of Indian Religious Life (Not completed in 1882)
 Edited *Sakuntala* (a drama) 1853, which he translated into prose and verse, 1855,
Vikramorvasi: (the Sanskrit drama), 1849
 WILLIAMS (Rev Roger), born at Conwyl Cayo, in Wales 1606-1683
 Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience, 1645
 Bloody Tenent of Persecution yet more Biondy by Cotton's Endeavour to Wash it White in the Blood of the Lamb 1653
 Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, 1651
 George Fox digged out of his Burrows, 1655
 Hireling Ministry none of Christ's (A) 1650
 Key to the Languages of America, 1642
 WILLIAMS, D.D (Rowland), of Wales, 1817-1870
 Broad Chalk Sermon Essays 1867
 Christian Freedom in the Council of Jerusalem, 1858
 Christianity and Hindulism compared, 1856
 Owen Glendower, 1870
 Persecution for the Word of God 1862
 Prophete of Israel and Judah, 1866
 Rational Godliness 1855
 Review of Bunsen, 1900 (*Essays and Reviews*)
 WILLIAMS, LL D (Samuel Welis) Chinese scholar, born at Utika, New York, U.S., 1812-
 Chinese Commercial Guide, 1844
 Easy Lessons in Chinese 1841
 English and Chinese Vocabulary, 1843
 Middle Kingdom (The) 1848
 King Wá plu Wau Ti lit i a (a tonic Chinese dictionary) 1856 (Very valuable)
 WILLIAMSON M D (Hugh), born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1735-1819
 History of New Carolina, 1812
 WILLIS, LL D (Browne) antiquary born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1682-1760
 Gold Coins of the Kings of England and Wales 1733
 Notitia Parliamentaria, 1716-30
 Survey of the Cathedrals of England 1717-1733
 (His Memoirs by Dr Ducarel 1760)
 WILLIS (Nathaniel Parker), poet, etc, born in Maine, U.S. 1807-1867
 Absalom (The Death of), a poem, 1846
 Bianca Visconti (a play), 1843
 Convalescent (The), 1860
 Corsair (The) 1840
 Dashes at Life with a Free Penell, 1845
 Famous Persons and Places, 1854
 Fun Jottings 1853
 Hagar in the Wilderness (a poem) 1816
 Health Trip to the Tropics, 1852
 Hnrrygraphs, 1851
 Inklings of Adventure 1839
 Leper (The), a poem 1846
 Letters from under a Bridge 1810
 Life Here and There, 1850
 Letterings of Travels, 1839
 Memoranda of Jenny Lind, 1851
 Paul Fane 1856
 Pencillings by the Way, 1835
 People I have met, 1850
 Poems, 1828-31
 Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, 1853
 Tortosa, the Usurer (a play), 1841
 Two Ways of dying for a Husband, 1839
 WILLIS (Rev Robert), London, 1800-1875
 On the Architecture of the Middle Ages, etc, 1840
 Principles of Mechanism, 1841
 WILLIS, M D (Thomas) born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, 1621-1675
 Cerebri Anatome, 1664
 De Anima Brutorum, 1672
 Pathologia Cerebri et Nervosi Generis Specimina, 1667
 WILLMOTT (Robert Aris), of Wiltshire, 1809-1863
 Biography of Jeremy Taylor, 1846
 Lives of English Sacred Poets, 1832
 Pleasures of Literature, 1861
 Summer time in the Country, 1840
 WILLS (William Gorman), dramatic author and novelist, of Kilkenny, in Ireland, 1823
 Buckingham, 1875
 Charles I. (an historic play), 1872 (Mr Irving's *Charles I*)
 David Chantrey (a novel)
 England in the Days of Charles II (a play) 1877
 Eugene Aram (a play), 1873
 Hinko (a play), 1871
 Jane Shore, 1876
 Juana
 Man o' Airlie (The), a play, 1866
 Mary Queen of Scots, 1874
 Nell Gwynne, 1878
 Ninon (a play), 1880
 Notice to Quit (a novel)
 Olivia (a play) founded on the *Vicar of Wakefield*, 1878
 Pace that kills (The), a novel
 Vanderdecken 1878 (With Fitzgerald)
 Wife's Evidence (The) a novel
 WILMOT (John Wilmot Eardley), born at Derby, 1748-1815
 Laws and Customs of England
 Life of Sir John Eardley Wilmot (his father), 1793
 WILSON (Alexander), ornithologist and poet, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1766-1813
 American Ornithology 1808-14
 Foresters (The) a poem, 1825
 Laurel disputed (The), 1791
 Watty and Meg (a ballad), 1792
 (His Life in his "Ornithology," and by G Ord 1828)
 WILSON (Andrew) *-
 Abode of Snow, 1876
 Ever Victorious Army (the Taiping rebellion)
 WILSON (Arthur), historian and dramatist, 1596-1652
 History etc. of James I, 1653
 Inconstant Lady (The), printed 1814
 WILSON, LL D (Daniel), archaeologist, of Edinburgh 1816-
 Archaeology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland (The), 1851 (His chief work)

- Caliban, 1873
 Chatterton, 1869
 Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Times, 1846-48
 Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate, 1848
 Prehistoric Man, 1863
 Spring Wild Flowers, 1875
 Wilson (Florence), Scotland, 1500-1546
 De Animi Tranquillitate, 1543
 Wilson, M D (George), *technologist*, Edinburgh, 1818-1839
 Chemistry, 1850
 Colour Blindness 1855
 Five Gateways of knowledge (The), 1857
 (His chief work.)
 Life, etc of Henry Cavendish, 1851
 Life of Edward Forbes, 1861
 Life of Reid, 1852
 (His Life, by his sister, 1866)
 Wilson (Rev Henry Bristow), 1803-1875
 National Church (The), in *Essays and Reviews*, 1860
 Schemes of Christian Comprehension (in *Oxford Essays*) 1857
 Wilson (Horace Hayman), *orientalist*, London, 1786-1860
 Ariana Antiqua, 1841 (On the coins and "Topes" of Afghanistan.)
 Burmese War (The), 1827, 1852
 Dictionary of Sanskrit English 1819-40
 External Commerce of Bengal (between 1813 and 1823) 1830
 Glossary of Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, etc., Judicial and Revenue Terms, 1855
 Hindu and Mohammedan Law, 1860
 History of British India (between 1805 and 1835), 1841
 History of Cashmere 1825
 Manual of Universal History and Chronology, 1835
 Oriental MSS, 1823
 Present State of Oriental Literature, 1852
 Proverbs (Persian and Hindu) 1824
 Sanskrit Grammar for Students, 1841
Translations
 Mahābhārata (selections) 1842
 Megha Duta of Kalidasa (in verse) 1813
 Raghu Vansa of Kalidasa (in verse), 1832
 Rig Veda, 1850-66
 Theatre of the Hindus (selections), 1827, 1835
 Vishnu Parāṇa (Hindu mythology) 1840
 Wilson (James), *financier*, Scotland, 1805-1860
 Capital, Currency, and Banking 1846
 Economist (The) 1343
 Fluctuations of Currency, etc, 1840
 Influences of the Corn Laws, 1839
 Revenue (The), 1841
 Wilson (John) pseudonym "Christopher North," *Lake poet and novelist*, born at Paisley, in Scotland 1785-1851
 (Burns sir W Scott, and Wilson are called "The Scottish Trinity")
 City of the Plague (poetry) 1816
 Dices Boreales, 1836-46
 Forester (The) 1824
 Isle of Palms (The), poetry, 1812
 Life etc, of Burns, 1841
 Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, 1822
 Noctes Ambrosianæ (in dialogue and prose), 1822-36 (His chief literary production)
 Poems and Dramatic Works, 1823
 Recreations of Christopher North, 1842
 Trials of Margaret Lind ay (a novel), 1823
 (His Life, by Mrs Gordon, his daughter, 1862)
 Wilson (Sir Robert Thomas), London, 1777
 1849
 Historical Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, 1802
 Journals of the Russian Campaigns against Napoleon 1861
 Military and Political Power of Russia (The), 1817
 Wilson LL D (Thomas), born at Stroby, in Lincolnshire, 1520-1581
 Art of Rhetorique, 1553
 Rule of Reason 1551
 Wilson, D D (Thomas), bishop of Sodor and Man, 1663-1755
 Maxims of Piety and Christianity, 1791
 Parochialia posthumous 1791
 Principles and Duties of Christianity (The) 1707
 Sacra Privata, posthumous 1800
 (His Life by Cruttwell, 1808, Rev H Sturwell 1819, Rev John Kehle 1852)
 Wilson LL D (William Rae), *traveller*, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1772-1849
 Travels in Egypt and the Holy Land 1823
 Travels in Norway, etc, 1826
 Travels in Russia, 1823
 Wino (Vincent) *astrologer*, *-1669
 Astronomia Britannica, 1669
 Ephemerides 1659-71
 Harmonicon Conteste, 1651
 (His Life, by J G, 1670)
 WINGATE (David) *Scotch poet*, 1823-
 Annie Weir, and other Poems, 1866
 Lily Neil 1879
 Poems, 1866
 WINGATE (Edmund), born in Yorkshire, 1593-1656
 Arithmetic, 1629
 WINSLOW, M D (Forbes Benignus) born at Pentonville 1810-1874
 Anatomy of Suleido (The), 1840
 Lectures on Insanity, 1854
 On Cholera, 1831
 On the Obscure Diseases of the Brain, etc, 1860
 Physic and Physicians, 1839
 Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind, 1831
 Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases (The) 1840
 WINSLOW, D D (Miron) *orientalist*, born in Vermont, U S, 1789-1864
 Tamil English Lexicon, 1862.
 WINSTANLEY (William), *biographer*, about 1623-1684
 England's Worthies, 1600
 Historical Rarities, 1684
 Honours of the Mercantile Taylors (The), 1668
 Lives of the Most Famous English Poets, 1687
 Loyal Martyrology (The) 1663
 Muses Cabinet (The) 1655
 WINSTON (Charles) born in Kent, 1814-1864
 Inquiry into the Difference of Style in Ancient Glass painting, 1847
 Memoirs Illustrative of Glass painting, 1865

- Wise (Rev Franel),—*antiquary*, born at Oxford, 1695–1767
Catalogue of Coins in the Bodleian Library, 1750
Enquiries concerning the Aborigines of Europe, 1758
History and Chronology of the Fabulous Ages, 1764
Nummorum Scripsit Bodleianis Recensitorum Catalogus, 1760
- Wise (Henry Augustus), pseudonym "Harry Gringo," *novelist*, born at Brooklyn, in New York, U S, 1819—
Captain Brand
Los Gringos, or an Inside View of Mexico, Peru, Chili, etc, 1849
Tides for the Marines 1855
- Wiseman (Nicholas Patrick Stephen) cardinal, archbishop of Westminster, 1802–1865
Ceremonies of Holy Week, 1839
Connection between Science and Revealed Religion, 1836
Doctrines of the Catholic Church (The) 1836
F-says 1853
Ibidiola, or the Church of the Catacombs, 1855
Four Last Popes (The) 1858
Homo Syriacus 1821
Last Four Popes and their Times, 1858
Points of Contact between Science and Art, 1863
Real Presence (The), 1836
Rome and the Catholic Episcopate, 1862
Sermons, etc., 1859, 1864
William Shakespeare, 1865
- Wishart, D D (George), *historian*, bishop of Edinburgh, born in Forfarshire, Scotland, 1609–1671
De Rebus sub Imperio Jacobi Montisrosarum Marchionis Commentarius, 1647 (The wars of the marquis Montrose)
- Wither (George), *poet, satirist* born at Bentworth, in Hampshire, 1688–1667
Abuses Stript and Whipt (satirical essays) 1613
Britain's Remembrancer (the Plague), 1628
Campo Musæ, 1643
Collection of Emblems 1635
Emblems, Ancient and Modern, 1635
Epithalamia, 1613
Exercises upon the First Four Psalms (in verse and prose), 1620
Fidella, 1617
Great Assises holden in Parnassus (The), 1645
Hallelujah, 1641
Hymns and Songs for the Church, 1623
Juvenilia, 1622
Mercurius Rusticus, 1643
Mistress Philaretæ (poems), 1622
Nature of Man 1636
Preparation to the Psalter (A) 1619
Prince Henry's Obsequies (an elegy), 1612
Prophecy (A) 1641
Psalms versified, 1620, 1638
Read and Wonder, 1641
Satyro to the King 1614
Scholler's Purgatory (The), 1624–26
Se Defendendo, 1643
Shepherd's Hunting, 1616 (His best)
Shepherd's Pipe, 1614 (With Brown)
Songs of the Old Testament versified, 1621
Speech without Doore, 1614
- Vox Pacifica, 1645
Wither's Motto, 1618
* * About 80 moro publications See Parl. s
British Biographer
(His Life, in Wilmott's *Lives of the Sacred Poets*, 1834)
- Withering, M D (William), *botanist*, born at Wellington, in Shropshire, 1741–1799
Botanical Arrangement of British Plants, 1776
- Witherspoon, D D (John), of America, 1722–1794
Characteristics
On the Leading Truths of the Gospels, 1792
On Regeneration, 1789
Stage (The)
Works with Life of the Author, 1815
- Wodrow (Rev Robert), *historian*, born in Glasgow, 1679–1734
Analecta (published by the Mantland Club), 1842–43
History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, 1721–22 (In high esteem)
Lives of the Scottish Reformers (published by the Mantland Club) 1834–45
(His Life, by Dr R. Burns, 1828)
- Wolcor, M D (John), pseudonym "Peter Pindar," *humorous and satiric poet*, born at Dodbrooke, in Devonshire, 1738–1819
Birthday Ode (irregular metre), 1786 (The visit of George III to Whitbread's brewery)
Bozzy and Plozzz (a town eclogue in two parts), 1796
Lonsiad (The) in five cantos, 1786–89 (A lampoon on George III, who saw a louse in his green peas served at table, and ordered his cooks to have their heads shaved in future)
Lyric Odes, 15 in number (Satires on the Royal Academicians), 1782
Ode upon Ode (irregular metre), 1785 (The collection contains "King George III and the Apple Dumplings") One of his best.
Orson and Ellen (a legendary tale, in five cantos), 1796
Pilgrims and the Peas (The), irregular metre, 1782 (One of the "Lyric Odes")
Pindarlana, or Peter Pindar's Portfolio, 1796
Razor Seller (The), irregular metre, 1782 (One of the "Lyric Odes")
Tristia, or the Sorrows of Pindar, 1796
Whitbread's Brewery visited by their Majesties (See above, "Birthday Ode")
* * A Biography is affixed to his *Wor's*, collected in 1809
- Wolfe (Rev Charles), *poet*, born in Dublin, 1791–1823
Burial of Sir John Moore, 1817 ("Not a drum was heard" etc)
Remains, published by Rev John A. Russell, 1826
(His Memoir, by the Rev J A Russell, 1825)
- WOLLASTON (Rev William), *moralist*, born in Staffordshire, 1659–1724
Part of Ecclesiastes, as a Poem, 1691
Religion of Nature delineated, 1722
- WOLLSTONECRAFT (Mary), afterwards Mrs William Godwin, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, 1759–1797
French Revolution (The) 1790

- Letters from Norway etc, 1795
 Letters to Edmund Burke, 1790
 On the Education of Daughters, 1797
 Origin and Progress of the French Revolution, and its Effects on Europe, 1795
 Original Stories from Real Life, 1791
 Posthumous Works, 1792
 Vindication of the Rights of Women, 1791
 (Her Memoir, by W Godwin, her husband, 1793)
WOLFLEY (Sir Garnet Joseph), born at Golden Bridge House, Dublin, 1833—
 France as a Military Power, 1870, 1878
 Marley Castle (a novel) 1877
 Narrative of the War (1860) with China, 1862
 Soldier's Pocket book for Field Service (The) 1869
 System of Field Manœuvres (The), 1872
WOLSET (Thomas), *cardinal*, born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, 1471-1530
 Rudimenta Grammatices et Docendi Methodus 1634
 (His Life, by T Storer, 1599 R. Fiddes, 1721, Jos Grove 1742-44, sir W Cavendish, 1607, John Galt, 1818, C Howard, 1821, George Cavendish, 1823)
WOOD (Anthony a) *antiquary and biographer*, born at Oxford, 1632-1695
 Athenæ Oxonienses, 1691-92
 Fasti, 1693
 Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, 1674
 History and Antiquities of Oxford 1669
 (His Life by himself by Huddersford 1772, Rawlinson, 1811, Bliss, 1848)
WOOD (Mrs Henry), *novelist*, maiden name Ellen Price, born at Worcester, 1820—
 Adam Grainger 1876
 Anne Hereford 1869
 Bessy Rane, 1870
 Channings (The) 1862
 Court Netherleigh, 1861
 Daneshury House (a prize temperance tale), 1860 (Her first.)
 Deno Hollow, 1871
 East Lynne, 1861 (Her most reputed novel)
 Edina, 1876
 Elster's Folly, 1866
 Foggy Night at Offord (A) 1862
 George Canterbury's Will 1870
 Johnny Ladlow, in the *Argory*
 Lady Adelaide
 Life Secret (A), 1867
 Lord Oakburn's Daughters, 1864
 Master of Greylands, 1873
 Mildred Arkell 1865
 Mrs Hallibarton's Troubles, 1862
 Oswald Cray 1864
 Orville College.
 Parkwater
 Pomeroy Abbey, 1878
 Red Court Farm
 Roland Yorke, 1869
 St Martin's Lane (a novel), 1866
 Shadow of Ashlydyat (The) 1863
 Told in the Twilight, 1876
 Trevlyn Hold, 1864
 Verner's Pride, 1863
 William Allair (a story for boys), 1863
 Within the Maze, 1872

- WOOD** (Rev John George), *naturalist*, born in London, 1827—
 Biblio Animals
 Common Objects of the Country
 Common Objects of the Microscope
 Common Objects of the Sea Shore, 1857
 Common Beetles of England
 Common Moths of England
 Common Shells of England
 Field Naturalist's Handbook (The), 1880
 Heré and Hereafter, 1873
 Homes without Hands
 Insects Abroad, 1874
 Insects at Home
 Man and Beast 1873
 My Feathered Friends
 Natural History of Man (His chief work)
 Natural History Ramble 1879
 Our Garden Friends and Foes
 Out of Doors, 1874
 Popular Natural History
 Sketches, etc., of Animal Life
 Wanderings in South America, 1879
WOOD (Nicholas), *engineer*, 1795-1865
 Practical Treatise on Railroads, etc, 1825
WOOD (Robert), *archæologist*, born in Ireland, 1716-1771
 Essay on the Genius of Homer, posthumous 1775
 Ruins of Balbek, 1757
 Ruins of Palmyra, 1763
WOODROUSE (Dr Richard), born at Kingston, in Surrey, 1715-1822
 Elements of Jurisprudence 1789
 Systematic View of the Laws of England, 1792-93
WOODWARD (Abraham), *Roman Catholic* 1603-1690
 Brief Account of Church Government, 1662
 1687
 Catholic Theses, 1689
 Life of St. Teresa (no date)
 Motives for Holy Living, 1638
 On the Adoration of our Blessed Saviour in the Eucharist 1637
 On the Spirit of Luther, 1687
 Paraphrase of the Apocalypse (no date)
 Pietas Romana (no date)
WOODWORTH (Robert), *mathematician*, born at Norwich, 1773-1827
 Elements of Trigonometry, 1809
 Principles of Analytical Calculation, 1803
 Treatise on Astronomy, 1812
 Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations, 1810
WOODWARD MD (John), *geologist*, born in Derbyshire 1665-1728
 Attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England, 1728-29
 Natural History of the Earth, 1695
WOODWARD (Samuel Peckworth), *geologist*, born at Norwich, 1821-1865
 Manual of Recent Fossils and Shells, 1851-56
WOOLMAN (John), born in New Jersey, U S 1720-1773
 Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes, 1753-62
 Journal of his Life and Travels, 1776
WOOLNER, R.A. (Thomas), *sculptor*, born at Haddleigh, in Suffolk, 1825—
 Achilles and Pallas shouting from the

- Trenches, 1876, Captain Cook, Death of Boadicea (in Westminster Hall), Elaine with the shield of Sir Lancelot, Eleanor smacking out the Poison (his first), 1843, Eros and Euphrosyne, 1848, Guinevere, Ophelia, Puck 1848 The Rainbow, 1848, Tania with her Indian Boy, 1848, Virgil bewailing the Banishment of Coriolanus, William III (for the Houses of Parliament)
- Scores of busts
- My Beautiful Lady (poems) 1863
- WOOLRYCH (Humphrey William), 1795-1871
- Judge Jeffreys, 1827
- Life of Sir Edward Coke 1826
- Lives of Eminent Serjeants at Law, 1869
- Treatises on various legal subjects
- WOOLSEY, D D (Theodore Dwight), born at New York, U S, 1801-
- Addresses Commemorative of Jeremiah Day, 1867
- Essays on Divorce, etc., 1869
- Historical Discourses, etc., 1850
- Inauguration Discourse, etc., 1846
- Introduction to the Study of International Law, 1860
- WOOLSTON (Rev Thomas), born at Northampton, 1669-1733
- Free Gifts to the Clergy, 1723-24
- Moderator between the Infidel and the Apos-tate, 1721
- Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion revived (The), 1705 (To show that Moses was an allegorical person, and all history typical of Christ)
- On the Miracles, 1727-28 (To show they are not to be taken as literal facts, but only as allegories)
- WORMSLEY (Mrs) *novelist*, maiden name Emma Jane, 1825-
- Alice Cunningham
- Anny Wilton, 1855
- Brudenells of Brude (The), 1879
- Canonbury Hold 1872
- Chrystabel 1879
- Emilia's Inheritance 1874-75
- Father Fabian, 1875
- Grace Hamilton's School days, 1856
- Grey and Gold 1870
- Heir of Errington (The), 1881
- Helen Bury, 1850
- House of Bondage (The), 1873
- Husbands and Wives 1873
- Joan Carlsbroke, 1880
- Kingsdown Lodge, or Seed time and Harvest, 1858
- Labour and Wait, or Evelyn's Story, 1864
- Lights and Shades of Christian Life, 1855
- Lillingstones of Lillingstone (The), 1864
- Lottie Lonsdale 1863
- Margaret Torrington 1867
- Married Life, or Philip and Edith, 1863
- Mand Bolingbroke
- Millicent Kendrick 1862
- Mr Montmorency's Money, 1871
- Nobly Born, 1871
- Oliver West, 1876
- Overdale, 1860
- Robert Wrexford's Daughter, 1877
- St Beetha's or the Heiress of Arne, 1865
- Singlehurst Manor, 1869
- Sir Julian's Wife, 1866
- Story of Penelope (The), 1882
- Thornycroft Hall, 1864
- Violet Vaghan, 1866
- Wife's Trials (A), a tale, 1858
- Woman's Patience (A), 1874
- (Supplied by the publishers to Miss Hardy)
- WORCESTER (Edward Somerset, earl and mar-quis of), 1601-1667
- Century of Inventions, 1663 (Useful)
- (His Life, by Dircks, 1805, C F Partington 1825)
- WORCESTER (Joseph Emerson), *lexicographer*, United States, 1784-1865
- Dictionary of the English Language, 1860
- Universal and Critical Dictionary of the Eng-lish Language, 1846
- WORDZ (Wynkyn de) *printer*, *-1534
- Pastime of Pleasure, 1617
- Polygonicon, 1495
- WORDSWORTH, D C L (Charles), bishop of St. Andrews son of Dr Christopher Wordsworth Master of Trinity, and brother of Dr Christopher Wordsworth, bishop of Lincoln, was born at Bocking, in Essex, 1806-
- Catechesis, 1860
- Christian Boyhood at a Public School, 1846
- College of St Mary, Winton (The), 1848
- Greece Grammatica Rudimenta, 1839
- Manual of Reformation Facts etc., 1860
- Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy
- Outlines of the Christian Ministry etc., 1872
- Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible, 1854
- United Church for a United People (A) 1860
- WORDSWORTH, D D (Christopher) Master of Trinity, born at Cockermouth, in Cumber-land, 1774-1846
- Ecclesiastical Biography (from the Reforma-tion to the Revolution), 1809
- Sermons, 1816
- WORDSWORTH, D D (Christopher) bishop of Lincoln, son of Dr Christopher Wordsworth, Master of Trinity and brother of Dr Charles Wordsworth bishop of St Andrews, was born at Bocking in Essex 1807-
- Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii, 1837
- Apocalypse (a Hulsean lecture), 1848
- Athens and Attica, 1854
- Confession and Absolution
- Cremation (On)
- Diary in France from 1844 to 1848
- Discourses on Public Education, 1844
- Ethica et Spirituality, 1877
- Fellowships and Endowments, 1872
- Greece Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive
- Greek Testament with Notes
- Hippolytus, etc., 1853
- Holy Year (The) hymns
- Inrellum Wesleyanum, 1876
- Lectures on Art 1875
- Lectures on Inspiration
- Memoirs of Wordsworth [the poet, his uncle], 1851
- Millennium (On the)
- Newtonian System (The), 1877
- Procession of the Holy Spirit, 1872
- Scripture Inspiration (a Hulsean lecture), 1847
- Sermons, 1841, 1850-63 1871

- State of the Soul after Death
Theophilus Anglicanus, 1857
 Visitation Addresses, 1873 1879
- WORDSWORTH, D.C.L. (William)**, *poet laureate*,
 born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, 1770-
 1850
- Borderers (The)*, 1842
Descriptive Sketches in Verse, 1793
Ecclesiastical Sketches (in three parts, sonnets), 1822
Evening Walk (An) 1703
Excursion (in nine books), 1814 (His principal poem.)
Goody Blake and Harry Gill (a ballad), 1793
Idiot Boy (The), 1819
Lyrical Ballads, 1798
Memorials of a Tour in Scotland 1803, 1814
Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, 1820
Odes 1803-6
Pet Lamb (The), a pastoral ballad, 1793
Peter Bell (in three parts), 1819
Prelude 1850
Sonnets to Liberty, 1802-16
Waggoner (The) in four cantos, 1819
We are Seven (a ballad) 1793
White Doe of Rylstone (in seven cantos), 1815
Yarrow revisited and other Poems 1835
- The poems of Wordsworth are arranged thus —*
- 1 Poems referring to the period of Childhood (15 in number)
 - 2 Juvenile Pieces (4)
 - 3 Poems of the Imagination (31)
 - 4 Miscellaneous Sonnets (93)
 - 5 Memorials of a Tour in Scotland in 1803 (15)
 - 6 Memorials of a Tour in Scotland in 1814 (4)
 - 7 Poems on the Naming of Places (6)
 - 8 Inscriptions (13)
 - 9 Sonnets to Liberty (25)
 - 10 Odes (44)
 - 11 Memorials of a Tour on the Continent (36)
 - 12 Ecclesiastical Sketches (part I contains 37 part II 36 part III 33)
 - 13 The River Duddon Sonnets (35)
 - 14 Poems of Sentiment and Affection (35)
 - 15 Poems referring to the period of Old Age (5)
 - 16 Epitaphs and Elegiac Poems (14)
 - 17 The Waggoner
 - 18 Peter Bell
 - 19 The White Doe
 - 20 The Excursion
 (His life by Dr [bishop] Wordsworth, 1851
 G. S. Phillips, Rev E. Paxton Hood, 1856,
 F. W. E. Myers, 1881)
- WORDSWORTH (Thomas)** *etcher*, born at Peterborough 1700-1766
Collection of Designs from Antique Gems 1769
- WORSLEY (Ralph Nicholson)** born at Durham, 1812-
Epochs of Painting 1864
History of Ancient and Modern Painting 1817
- WORSLEY (Philip Stanhope)**, *poet*, 1831-1866
Poems and Translations, 1863.
Translated Homer's Iliad, 1865, *Odyssey*, 1853

- WORSLEY (Sir Richard)**, born in the Isle of Wight, 1751-1805
History of the Isle of Wight, 1781
Museum Worsleianum, 1794-1803
- WORTON, M. D. (Edward)** 1492-1555
De Differentiis Animalium, 1552
- WORTON (Sir Henry)**, *poet*, etc.; born at Bocton Hall, in Kent 1668-1639
Elements of Architecture, 1624
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, posthumous 1642
Parallel between Robert, Earl of Essex and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, posthumous 1641
Poems (published by the Percy Society), 1845
Reliquia Wottoniana, posthumous 1651
State of Christendom, posthumous 1657
 (His Life by Isaac Walton, 1670)
- WORTON, D.D. (William)**, born in Suffolk, 1666-1726
History of Rome 1701
Leges Wallia, 1730
On Ancient and Modern Learning, 1694
On the Confusion of Tongues at Babel 1730
Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees, 1718
- WRANGHAM (Rev Francis)** of Chester, *poet*, *biographer* etc., 1769-1843
British Pintarch (The), 1812, 1816
Pleiad (The), 1828 (Seven abridgments of "Christian Evidences")
Poems, 1795
Scraps 1816
Sermons, 1816
Sertum Cantabrigiense, 1824
Tracts, 1816
- WEAXALL (Sir Nathaniel William)** *historian*, born at Bri tol, 1751-1831
History of France, 1795 (From Henri III. to Louis XIV.)
Memoirs of his own Time 1815, 1836
Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna 1797
Memoirs of the Kings of France of the House of Valois 1777
- WREN (Sir Christopher)**, *architect*, born at East Knoyle in Wiltshire 1632-1723
Ashmolean Museum Oxford 1683
Buckingham House London, 1703
Chelsea Hospital, 1682-90
College of Physicians, London, 1674-98
Custom House, London, 1668
Gateway Tower, Christchurch, Oxford, 1681-1682
Greenwich Hospital, 1696
Hampton Court, 1690
Marlborough House, 1709
Monument, London 1671-77
Morden College, Blackheath, 1692.
Neville's Court Inn, College Cambridge, 1664
Pembroke College Chapel, Cambridge, 1663 (His first work)
Royal Exchange, London, 1667 (Destroyed by fire 1838)
Royal Observatory, Greenwich 1675
St. Paul's Cathedral 1675-1710 (His great work)
Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, 1664-69
Temple Bar, London, 1670 (Taken down as an obstruction 1778)
Tower and Spire of St Dunstan in the East,

- Towers of the West Front of Westminster Abbey 1713
 Trinity College Library, Cambridge, 1666
The following Churches of London also —
 St. Andrew's, Holborn, St. Antholin's, Watling Street, St. Bennet Fink, St. Bride's, Fleet Street, Christ Church, Newgate, St. Clement's Eastcheap, St. James's Westminster, St. Lawrence's, Jewry, St. Martin's Ludgate, St. Mary at Hill, St. Mary-le Bow, St. Michael's Cornhill, St. Sepulchre's Newgate, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, St. Swithin's
- WRIGHT (Edward), *mathematician*, *—1615
 Errors in Navigation detected and corrected, 1599
- WRIGHT, A. R. A. (Joseph), born at Derby, 1734—1797
 Air pump, (Tho), 1765 (In the National Gallery)
- WRIGHT (Thomas), *antiquary and historian*, born at Ludlow in Shropshire, 1810—1877
 Archaeological Album, 1845
 Biographia Britannica Literaria, 1842, 1846
 Celt (The), the Roman, and the Saxon, 1852
 Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, 1857
 Domestic Manners in England during the Middle Ages 1861
 England under the House of Hanover, 1848
 Essays on Archaeological Subjects, 1861
 Essays on Popular Superstitions, etc., 1846
 History of Caricature etc., 1865
 History of France, 1856—62
 History of Ireland, 1854
 History of Ludlow, 1852
 Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, 1851
 Political Poems and Songs, etc., 1869—61
 Queen Elizabeth and her Times, 1838
 Wanderings of an Antiquary, 1854
 Woman and in Western Europe, 1869
- WRIGHT, LL.D. (William) *Arabic scholar*, born in the Bengal Presidency, 1830—
 Analectes sur l'Histoire, etc., des Arabes d'Espagne, 1855
 Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles, 1871
 Arabic Grammar, 1859—62
 Arabic Reading book (An) 1870
 Book of Jonah (Tho), in four oriental versions, 1857
 Catalogue of the Syriac MSS in the British Museum, 1870—72
 Contributions to the Apocryphal Books of the New Testament, 1865
 Homilies of Aphraates (Tho), 1869
 Opuscula Arabica, 1859
 Travels of Ibn Jubair, 1852
- WROTTESLEY (John) lord Wrottesley *astronomer*, born at Wrottesley Hall, in Staffordshire, 1708—1867
 Catalogue of Right Ascensions, 1838, supplement, 1852—54
 Thoughts on Government and Legislation, 1860
- WYATT (Sir Thomas), *poet*, born at Allington Castle, in Kent, 1503—1542
 Poems posthumous 1567
 (His Life by Dr. Nott, 1831)
- WYCHERLEY (William), *dramatist*, born at Clive in Shropshire, 1640—1715
 Poems, 1704
- Works, 1712
 Works, posthumous 1728
 ** For his plays, see APPENDIX III
- WYCLIFFE, D. D. (John de), called "The Morning Star of the Reformation," born at Spreswold, in Yorkshire 1324—1384
 Apology for Lollard Doctrines, printed 1842
 Dialogorum libri IV., printed 1525
 Last Age of the Church (edited by Dr. Todd), 1840
 Pore Caitiff (The)
 Prolog (A), etc., discovered 1550
 Tracts and Treatises, printed 1845
 Translation of the Bible 1380, first printed 1850
 Two Treatises against the Order of Begging Friars (edited by Dr. James) 1608
 Wycliffe's Wychet, first printed 1546
 (His Life by Foxe, 1663, Rev. J. Lewis, 1719, Rev. C. W. Lehas, 1823, P. F. Tytler, 1826, Dr. Robert Vaughan, 1823 the Prayer-Book and Homily Society, 1841)
- WYLLIE, M. D. (Andrew), 1819—1876
 Curiosities of Civilization
 Our Social Dees, 1861 (Same as "Sketches")
 Sketches of Town and Country Life, 1855
 Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers
- WYNDHAM (Andrew), *annalist in verse*, 1390—1420
 Orygynale Crounyll of Scotland (The), first printed 1735
- YALDEN, D. D. (Thomas), *poet*, born at Exeter, 1671—1735
 Hymn to Darkness, with other Hymns, Odes, Elegies, and Fables (In Johnson's Poets) (His Life, by Dr. Johnson)
- YARNELL (William), *naturalist*, born at Westminster, 1784—1866
 History of British Birds 1843
 History of British Fishes, 1836
- YATES (Edmund Hodgson), 1831—
 After Office Hours 1861
 Black Sheep, 1866 67
 Broken to Harms, 1864—65
 Business of Pleasure, 1865
 Cast Away 1872
 Dr. Wainwright's Patent 1871
 For Better for Worse, 1876
 Forlorn Hope, 1867
 Impending Sword (The), 1874
 Kissing the Rod, 1865
 Land at Last, 1866
 Life of Charles Mathews the Elder, 1860
 Memoir of Albert Smith 1860
 Mirth and Metre 1851 (With F. E. Smedley)
 My Hants and their Frequenters, 1854
 Nobody's Fortune, 1871
 Pages in Waiting, 1865
 Righted Wrong (A), 1871
 Rock Ahead (A), 1868
 Running the Gauntlet, 1867
 Silent Witness, 1875
 Two by Tricks, 1874
 Two Merry Men, 1854 (With F. E. Smedley)
 Waiting Rain, 1872
 Wrecked in Port, 1869
 Yellow Flag (The) 1872
- YEAMES, R. A. (William Frederick), born of English parents at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, 1835—
 Alarming Footsteps, 1869, Amy Robsart,

- 1877, *The Appeal to the Podestà*, 1874,
Arming the Young Knight, 1865, *Campo
 dei SS Apostoli* 1876, *The Chimney Corner*,
 1868, *The Christening*, 1874 *The Dawn of
 the Reformation*, 1867, *Dr Harvey and the
 Children of Charles I*, 1871, *The Finishing
 Touch* 1880, *Flowers for the Hall and
 Bower*, 1874, *The Fugitive Jacobite*, 1869,
"Here we go round the Mulberry Bush,"
 1881, *Il Dolce far Niente*, 1881, *Il Sonetto*,
 1861, *La Contadinella*, 1876 *La Reine
 Malherense* 1861 *Lady Jane Grey in the
 Tower*, 1869, *The Last Bit of Scandal* 1876,
Love's Young Dream, 1870, *Maundy Thurs-
 day*, 1870, *Meeting of Sir Thomas More
 after his Sentence with his Daughter*, 1863,
The Old Parishioner, 1872, *Path of Roses*,
 1873, *Pour les Panvres* 1875 *Queen Eliza
 bothreceiving the French Ambassadors after
 the News of St Bartholomew's Massacre*,
 1866, *Rescued*, 1862, *The Staunch Friends
 (a monkey and a jester)*, 1859, *The Sultors*,
 1875, *The Toilet*, 1861, *Waking* 1877,
When did you last see your Father? 1878
- YEAR BOOKS** from Edward I to Henry VIII.,
 1678-79
- YANSLER** (Anna) *poetess*, a milkwoman of
 Bristol, patronized by Mrs H More, 1756-
 1806
- Earl Godwin* (a tragedy)
Poems on Various Subjects, 1785
Royal Captives (The) a romance
- YATES** (Thomas), *orientalist*, London, 1768-
 1839
- Hebrew Grammar*, 1812
Syriac Grammar 1819
- YELARTON** (Sir Henry), 1562 1630
Reports, posthumous 1674
Rights of the People concerning Impositions,
 posthumous 1658
- YENDIS** (Sydney), the pseudonym of Sydney
 Dobell, *q v*
- YONGE** (Charles Duke), *historian*, 1812-
History of Lugland, 1857
History of France under the Bourbons,
 1866
History of the British Navy, 1864
History of the English Revolution, 1874
Life of the Duke of Wellington, 1860
*Parallel Lives Epaminondas and Gustavus
 Adolphus, Philip and Frederick the Great*,
 1858
Three Centuries of Modern History, 1872
- YONGE** (Charlotte Mary) *novelist*, born at Otter
 bourne, in Hampshire, 1823-
Catharine of Aragon, 1881
Chaplet of Pearls (The), 1868
*Christian Names, their History and Deriva-
 tion*
Clever Woman of the Family (The) 1865
Daisy Chain (The), 1866
Dove in the Eagle's Nest (The), 1866
Dynevor Terrace, 1857
Heart's-ease, 1854
Heir of Redclyffe, 1853 (Her best novel)
Lady Hester, 1873
Lances of Lynwood (The)
Landmarks of History
Life of Bishop Patteson, 1873
Little Duke (The)
Magnum Bonum, 1880
- Three Brides* (The), 1876
Trilal (The) 1864 (Continuation of the
"Daisy Chain")
Young Stepmother (The) 1864
- YQUATT** (William) See APPEND A
- YOUNG** (Arthur), *agriculturist*, born at Brad
 sold, in Suffolk, 1741-1820
Agricultural Survey of France, 1792
Annals of Agriculture, 1784-1807
Farmer's Calendar (The) 1770
*Six Months Tour through the North of Eng-
 land* 1771
*Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern
 Counties*, 1768
- YOUNG**, D C L (Rev Edward) *poet* born at
 Upham, in Hampshire, 1684-1765
Apology for Princess, 1729
Centaur not Fabulous (The) in prose, 1751
Complaint (The) See below, "Night
 Thoughts"
Consolation (The) 1745
Death of Queen Anne (poetry), 1714
Epistle to George Lord Lansdowne (in verse),
 1713 (His first production)
Epistles to Pope (Two), poetry, 1630
Essay on Pope, 1756
Estimate of Human Life, 1725
Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love
 (poetry) 1713 (On the execution of lady
 Jane Grey)
Imperium Pelagi (in five stanzas), 1720
Instalment (The), a poem, 1726
Last Day (The) poetry, 1713
Love of Fame (The), a satire 1725
Night Thoughts (in nine Nights), 1712-46
 (His chief work)
Ocean (an ode) 1723
Paraphrase of the Book of Job, 1719
Resignation (in two parts), 1761
Universal Passion (The), a satire, 1725-26
 * * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life by J Miltford, 1834, Doran, 1851,
 Thomas 1852)
- YOUNG** (John Radford), *mathematician*, Lon-
 don 1799-
*Modern Scepticism Viewed in Relation to
 Modern Science*, 1865 (Referring to the
 writings of Colenso, Huxley, Lyell, and
 Darwin)
On the Origin of Speech, 1866
Science Illustrative of Scripture 1863 (On
 the Mosiac Cosmogony and the Theories
 of Geology)
- YOUNG** (Matthew), bishop of Clonfert, *mathe-
 matician*, born in Ireland, 1750-1800
*On the Phenomena of Sounds and Musical
 Strings*, 1784
Principles of Natural Philosophy, 1800
- YOUNG**, M D (Thomas), *natural philosopher*
 noted for his theory of light, was born at
 Millerton, in Somersetshire, 1773-1829
*Account of the Discoveries in Hieroglyphical
 Literature* (An), 1820
*Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mecha-
 nical Arts*, 1807
Miscellaneous Works, posthumous 1855
 (His Life, by dean Peacock, 1855)
- ZOUCH**, D D (Thomas), born in Yorkshire, 1737-
 1815
Life of Sir Philip Sidney, 1808

ADDENDA

AUBRETTIN (John James), 1818-
Lusads of Camoens (The) in English Verse,
 1878
Sonnets (70) of Camoens (The), with Original
 Poems, 1881
 BESANT (Walter), with James Rice novelists, *-*
All Sorts and Conditions of Men, 1882.
By Celia's Arbour, 1878
Case of Mr. Lucraft, 1876
Chaplain of the Fleet, 1881
Golden Butterfly, 1876
Ready Money Mortiboy, 1872
Monks of Thelema, 1878
My Little Girl, 1873
Seamy Side (The), 1880
Ten Years Tenant, and other Stories, 1881
This Son of Vulcan, 1877
'Twas in Trafalgar's Day, and other Stories,
 1879
With Harp and Crown, 1877
 HOOR (Emily Sarah), subsequently Mrs John
 Avery, about 1840-
Ashcliffe Hall, 1870
Clare Avery, 1876
For the Master's Sake, 1877

Imogen, 1876
 Isoult Barry, 1871
Lady Sybil's Chain, 1879
Lettice Eden, 1877
Maiden's Lodge (The), 1880
Margery's Son, 1878
Memoirs of Royal Ladies, 1861
Mistress Margery, 1868
Robin Tremayne, 1872
Sister Rose, 1870
Verena, 1873
Well in the Desert (The), 1872
White Rose of Langley (The), 1875
 YOUART (William), *writer on farm animals*,
 -
Cattle, their Breed, Management, and Diseases,
 1834
Complete Grazier (The), 1850
Dog (The), its History and Diseases, 1845
Farmer's Library (The), 1849 (With Mar-
 tin)
Horse (The), 1831
Pig (The), 1860
Treatise on Sheep (A), 1832

No one will for a moment suppose that the above Appendix is wholly, or anything like wholly, an original compilation, although several living authors and publishers have rendered great assistance when other sources of information have failed. The main part of the Appendix has been selected from Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*, Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*, Lowndes's *Bibliographical Manual*, Allibone's *Critical Dictionary of English Literature* (largely taken from Watt's book), Bouillet's *Dictionnaire d'histoire*, Cates's and Cooper's *Dictionaries*, Woodward and Cates's *Encyclopædia of Chronology*, the several volumes of *The Men of the Times*, Martin's *Contemporary Biography*, *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, Chambers's *Encyclopædia*, Craik's *Literature and Learning*, Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature*, Hole's *Biographical Dictionary*, Phillips's *Dictionary of Biographical Reference*, the Catalogues of the British Museum, *The Oracle*, and in some cases *Notes and Queries*. When all these authorities have failed, the catalogues of Quaritch, Gemmell, Higham, Hiltchan Smith and others have been searched. By means of the American and English Publishers' Catalogues, dates otherwise unknown have often been eliminated and sometimes a biographical dictionary containing lives *in extenso* has furnished useful though generally very imperfect information. The standard poets published by Bell, Johnson and Chalmers, Sonthey, Bohn, etc., have been used for the dates and works of the poets contained in their collections and the possession of an extensive library has been of some service, though not much, as the first edition has been the one required, but not often the one possessed. Whitaker's Almanacs (from the beginning) have supplied the obituaries of recent authors, and a gentleman in the British Museum has assisted in obtaining dates to long lists submitted to him. With all this search and toil (the work of above four thousand hours), the difficulty has not in all cases been surmounted for modern publishers scrupulously omit to date their books and even in their catalogues observe no chronological order.

It was found practically impossible to sign each article with the authority, because few have been taken in their entirety from any one source, almost all have been supplemented, corrected, or otherwise altered, and such an addition would have materially enlarged the bulk of the Appendix, already too much overgrown.

APPENDIX II

DATES OF FOREIGN POEMS AND NOVELS.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Alex	=	Alexan line metre
bx	=	Blank verse
bla	=	Blank
dm	=	Dactyl metres
fp	=	Foot
fp HM	=	Foot in heroic metre
fp Hex	=	Foot in hexameter verse
fx	=	Foot for et al.
HM	=	Heroic metre
HM bx	=	Heroic metre in blank verse
HM f, fx	=	Heroic metre in rhyme
Hex	=	Hexameter verse

Nov	=	[Prose] novel
p	=	Poetry
pr	=	Prose
pr and v	=	Prose and verse
pr fp	=	Prose epic
rh	=	Rhyme
rom	=	Romance
Rom p	=	Romance in poetry
Sp m	=	Spenserian metre
ter rh	=	Ternary rhymes
v	=	Verse
8 syl v	=	Octosyllabic verse

Æsop Fables about 600 B.C. *Grec* 1 pr
As a story of fables, begun by Aesop de Sol. tra.
14th cent., finished by various hands 15th
cent. *See* *Æsop* 1 pr

Arabian Nights, first published in Paris
by Henry Gault in 1704-1. The best are
in the 18th cent. in the 18th cent. are
French, the 19th cent. are Arabic.
18th cent. *See* *Arabian Nights* 1 pr

Æneid 12 (T. A.) by Virgil, d. 19 B.C.
about 800 B.C. (4 lines) *Grec* 1 pr Hex
Translated in English by Hawkes 1700,
and into English verse by Green 1700, W.
18th cent. 1800 H. M. 1 pr

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about 800 B.C. (4 lines) *Grec* 1 pr Hex
Translated in English by Hawkes 1700,
and into English verse by Green 1700, W.
18th cent. 1800 H. M. 1 pr

HFNIADE, by Voltaire, 1724 (10 chants)
French Ep, rh

Herbelot (*D*). Bibliothèque Orientale, an Oriental Miscellany, 1697 *French pr*

HIERODOTUS, an epitome of the *Pancha Tantra*, 5th cent *n c Hindû*

Homer, *Iliad* (24 bks), composed in the prime of his life, about *b c* 962 *Greek Ep*, Hex
Odyssey (21 bks), composed in maturer age, about *b c* 927 *Greek Ep* Hex.

These poems were first reduced to writing by Pisistratos of Athens, *n c* 531 English versions by Chapman, Alex, *Il* 1598 *Od* 1614, Ogilby, *Il* 1660, *Od* 1669, Hobbes, *Il* and *Od* 1677, Pope, *Il* 1719 *Od* 1725, Cowper *b v*, *Il* and *Od* 1791, Norgate *Il* 1864, *Od* 1865, Worsley and Conington, *Sp m*, *Il* and *Od* 1869, Collins, *Il* 1869, *Od* 1870, Bryant, *Il* 1870 *Od* 1871 The following have translated the *Iliad* only Hall, 1581, Tickell *bk i* 1715, Macpherson, 1773, Morrice, 1809, Brandreth, 1846, Barter, 1864, Newman, 1866, Wright, 1859, Selwyn, 1865, Green 1865, Smeox, 1865, Dart, 1865, Herschel 1866 lord Derby, 1867, Mervale, 1869, Cordery, 1870, Newman 1871 The following have translated the *Odyssey* alone Cary, 1823, Hayman, 1866, Musgrave, 1869, Edginton, 1869, Wither, 1869, Merry, 1871

JERUSALEM DELIVERED, by Tasso, 1575 *Italian Ep* English version by Carew, 1594, Fair fax, 1600, Hoole, 1762

Lokman, Fables contemporary with David and Solomon *Arabian*, *d m*

LUSIADS (*The*), by Camoens 1572 (in 10 bks) *Portuguese Ep* English versions "The Lusiad," by Fanshawe, 1665, Mickle *H M*, rh, 1775, "The Luslads," by Aubertin, 1878, *R i* Burton, 1890

MESSIAN, by Klopstock, bks i-iii 1748 *b v* -*xv* 1771 *German Ep*, Hex English version in *pr* by Collyer 1763, Raffles, 1815 In *v* by Eggeston, 1821

METAMORPHOSES, about *A D* 6, Ovid (in 15 bks) *Latin*, Hex English version by Golding 1566, Sandys, 1626, Dr Garth, assisted by Dryden, Congreve Rowe, and several others, 1716 *H M*, rh

MORAL TALES, by Marmontel, 1761 *French pr*

NIBELUNGEN LIED, 1210 (in 39 adventures) from Snorrio Sturleson's *Edda* *Old German Ep* Transplanted into Germany by the minnesingers English version by Lettsom, 1850

ORIENTAL TALES, by comte de Caylus, 1740 *French pr*

ORLANDO FURIOSO by Ariosto, 1516 *Italian Rom*, *p* English version by Harrington, 1591 Croker, 1755, W S Rose 1823, and an abridged version by Hoole, *H M*, rh, 1783

ORLANDO INAMORATO, by Bojardo, 1495 (in 3 bks, unfinished) *Italian Rom*, *p* Three more books were added, in 1631, by Agos-

tini, and the whole was remodelled by Berni Translated by Toftc, 1698

PANCHA TANTRA, a collection of Hindû fables 6th cent *n c Hindû*

PANTAGRUEL, by Rabelais, 1515 *French Nov* English version by Urquhart and Mottoux, 1653

PAUL AND VIRGINIA by St Pierre, 1788 *French tale*, *pr*

Phædrus, Fables, about *A D* 25, chiefly from *Aesop Latin v* In English *v* by C Smart, 1765

PHARSALIA (*The*), by Lucan about *A D* 60 (in 10 bks) *Latin Ep*, Hex English version by C Marlowe, Gorge, 1614, May, 1627, Rowe, 1729, and a literal translation by Riley, in Bobn's series

Pilpay, Fables, compiled from the *Pancha Tantra* and other sources, 4th cent *n c Indian*

Pliny, Natural History, about *A D* 77 *Latin pr* English version by Dr Holland 1601, Bostock, 1828, Riley, in Bobn's series, 1865-67

Plutarch, Parallel Lives, about *A D* 110-13 *Greek pr* English version *l j* North, 1679, Langhorne, 1771 another *v* by Dryden and others, re-edited by Clough All in *pr*

PRYARD THE FOX, 1498 *German pr*, by Heinrich von Alkmaar An English version printed by Caxton, 1481

ROMANCE OF THE ROSE, by Guillaume de Lorris, 13th cent Continuation by Jean de Meung, 14th cent *French Rom*, *p* English poetic version by Chaucer, in 8 syl *v*., about 1360

TELEMACHUS, by Fenelon, 1700 (in 24 bks) *French pr* *Pp* English version by Dr Hawkesworth 1810, *pr*

THEBÆID, by Statius, about *A D* 86 (in 12 bks) *Latin Ep*, Hex An English version by Lewis, 1767 Parts by Pope, Stephens, 1648, Howard, *H M*, rh, etc

UNDINE, by De la Motte Fouquet, 1813 An English version was published by Routledge and Sons, in 1876

Victor Hugo, 1802- (*French poet and novelist*)

Autumn Leaves, 1832, *p*
Last Days of a Condemned Criminal, 1829

Misérables (*Les*) 1862 *Nov*

Notre Dame de Paris, 1831 *Nov*

Odes and Ballads vol i 1822, ii 1826, *d m*
Orientales (*Les*), 1828

Travailleurs de la Mer, 1866

(For dramatic pieces see APPENDIX III)

Virgil, *Aeneid* (in 12 bks) *b c* 27-20 *Latin Ep*, Hex English version by Gawin, 1513, lord Surrey, 1553, Phaer and Twyne, 1559-73, Stanburst 1583 Ogilby, 1649, Dryden, *H M*, rh, 1697, Dr Trapp, *b v*, 1731, Pitt and Warton, 1740, Kennedy, 1849, Singleton "In rhythm," 1865-69, Conington, 1866, Morris, 1876, etc. In literal *pr* by Davidson, 1743, Wheeler, 1852, etc

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN APPENDIX III

A.	=	Afterpiece
Alleg Pi	=	Allegorical play
B	=	Burlesque
B C	=	Burlesque comedy
B O	=	Burlesque opera
BT	=	Burlesque tragedy
Ed	=	Lallad
Bd F	=	Ballad farce
Bd O	=	Ballad opera
Bl	=	Ballet
Blta	=	Burletta
C	=	Comedy
C H	=	Comédie bouffe
C D	=	Comic drama
C H	=	Comédie historique
C O	=	Comic opera
Cdt	=	Comedietta or comedetta
Cl C	=	Classical comedy
Cl Cdt	=	Classical comedietta
Cl D	=	Classical drama
Cl Pl	=	Classical play
Cl T	=	Classical tragedy
Ct E	=	Court entertainment
Ct S	=	Court show
D	=	Drama
D Dia	=	Dramatic dialogue
D L	=	Dramatic entertainment
D Fab	=	Dramatic fable
D H	=	Drama historique
D Mon	=	Dramatic monologue
D N	=	Dramatic novel
D O	=	Dramatic opera
D Pc	=	Dramatic piece
D Pm	=	Dramatic poem
D R	=	Dramatic romance
DS	=	Dramatic satire
D Sk	=	Dramatic skit
Dom D	=	Domestic drama
E	=	Entertainment
Ex.	=	Extravaganza
F	=	Farce
I C	=	Farce comedy
Fy C	=	Fairy comedy
Fy P	=	Fairy pastoral
G E Mel B	=	Grand Eastern melodramatic spectacle
G O R	=	Grand operatic romance
H C	=	Historic comedy
H D	=	Historic drama
H O	=	Historic opera
H Pc	=	Historic piece
H Pl	=	Historic play
H R	=	Historic romance
H T	=	Historic tragedy
He Pl	=	Heroic play
Int	=	Interlude
I D	=	Irish drama
L D	=	Lyrical drama
L Pl	=	Lyrical play
Low C	=	Low comedy
M	=	Masque
Mel	=	Melodrama
Mel O	=	Melodramatic opera
Mel R	=	Melodramatic romance
Met D	=	Metrical drama
Mir Pl	=	Miracle play

Mo	=	Morality
Moel Pl	=	Mock play
Mock T	=	Mock tragedy
Mu C	=	Musical comedy
Mu D	=	Musical drama
Mu E	=	Musical entertainment
Mu F	=	Musical farce
Mu Int	=	Musical interlude
Mu Pl	=	Musical play
Mu Sp	=	Musical spectacle
Mu Tr	=	Musical trifle
Mys	=	Mystery
Myt C	=	Mythological comedy
Myt D	=	Mythological drama
N Blta	=	Nautical burletta
N C O	=	Nautical comic opera
N C Opta	=	Nautical comic operetta
N D	=	Nautical drama
N O	=	Nautical opera
N Pl	=	Nautical play
O	=	Opera
O Bl	=	Opera bouffe
O Blta	=	Operatic burletta
O C	=	Opera comique
O D	=	Operatic drama
O E	=	Operatic entertainment
O Ex.	=	Operatic extravaganza
O F	=	Operatic farce
Op C	=	Operatic comedy
Opta	=	Operetta
Or	=	Oratorio
P	=	Pastoral
P C	=	Pastoral comedy
P O	=	Pastoral opera
P T	=	Pastoral tragedy
P T C	=	Pastoral tragi-comedy
Pl	=	Play
Pn	=	Pantomime
Pn Bl	=	Pantomimic ballet
Po D	=	Poetic drama
Pol D	=	Political drama
Pr C	=	Prize comedy
Pr T	=	Prize tragedy
Pt C	=	Petit comedy
Pt Pc	=	Petit piece
R D	=	Romantic drama
R T	=	Romantic tragedy
Rel Pl	=	Religious play
S D	=	Sacred drama
S T	=	Sacred tragedy
Sat C	=	Satiric comedy
Sat D	=	Satiric drama
Sen D	=	Sensational drama
Ser	=	Serenata
Sol	=	Solemnity
Sp T	=	Spasmodic tragedy
T	=	Tragedy
T C	=	Tragi-comedy
T C P	=	Tragi-comic pastoral
T L	=	Tragedie lyrique
T O	=	Tragedy-opera
V	=	Vaudeville
*	=	Unknown
Etc	=	With some other author or authors

Notwithstanding the length of this list, there are some dramatic pieces very difficult to classify

APPENDIX III.

AUTHORS AND DATES OF DRAMAS AND OPERAS

If any discrepancy is observed between the dates given in this list and those in the body of the book, the dates here given are to be preferred. It must be borne in mind that the date of some plays is purely conjectural, and can be assigned only approximately; and in not a few instances authorities differ. Great labour has been bestowed on this list, which is wholly original.

- Abdelizer or The Moor's Revenge, 1677, Mrs Behn C
 Abel 18th cent, Alfieri. T O (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
 About Town 1873 A W A'Beckett C
 Abraham's Sacrifice, 1550, T Beza (French) Rel Pl (translated by A Golding, 1575)
 Abrood and at Home (1764-1817) Holman C O
 Abaddon, 1590 Peele T
 Absent Man (The), 1763, Blenkerst C
 Accomplices (The) about 1790 Goethe C
 Acharnians, n.c. 425 Aristophanes C (Greek). Translated by Mitchell, 1820-1822, Hickie, 1853, Rudd, 1867
 Achilles in Sciro, 1736, Metastasio O (written in eighteen days, music by Leo)
 Achilles 1732 Gay O
 Acls and Galatea, 1683, Camlstron O (music by Inlli)
 Acls and Galatea, 1732, Gay Ser (music by Handel)
 Adelaide 1814, Shell
 Adelaide du Guesclin, 1734, Voltaire T
 Adelaide of Wulfring, 1799 B Thompson T (from Kotzebue)
 Adelazar, 1677, Mrs Behn C
 Adelgitha, 1806 Lewis Pl
 Adelmorn or The Outlaw 1801, Lewis D
 Adelphi or The Brothers n.c. 160 Terence C (Latin). Translated by Bentley, 1726, Colman the Elder, 1765, Barry, 1857 etc
 Adherbal 1687, Lagrange F
 Adopted Child, * Birch Mu D
 Adrasta or Woman's Spleen, 1635 J Jones Pl
 Adriano in Siria, 1731, Metastasio O (music by Caldara)
 Adrienne Lecouvreur, 1849, MM Legouve and Scribe C
 Adventures of Five Hours (The), 1663, Tal e T C (It contains the famous lines—
 He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
 To turn the current of a woman's will)
 Aelia posthumous 1777, Chatterton T
 Alop 1697 Vanbrugh (borrowed from Bour-
 sault's Esopé 1696)
- Afflicted Father (The), 1745-1820, Hayley D
 Africaine (I) 1865, Meyerbeer O
 Africans (The) 1808 Colman Pl
 After Dirl, 1868, Boucicault
 Agamemnon n.c. 458, Aeschylus T (Greek)
 Translated by Potter, 1777 Symonds, 1824,
 Boyd 1821 Buckley, 1849, Davie, 1868
 Plumptre, 1869
 Agamemnon (n.c. 58-32) Seneca T (Latin)
 Adapted in Alexandrines by J Studley,
 1566 translated by T Newton, 1581
 Agamemnon 1738, Thomson T
 Agamemnon printed 1783 Alfieri T (trans-
 lated by C Lloyd 1815)
 Agathocles or The Sicilian Tyrant, 1676, R Per-
 rinchief F
 Agathe, 1666 Cornielle T
 Agis 1758 Home T
 Agis (Agide) printed 1783, Alfieri F (trans-
 lated by C Lloyd 1815)
 Aglaura, 1637 sir J Suckling T C
 Agnes de Castro (1679-1749) Mrs Cockburn D
 Agnes de Vere 1834, Buckstone. D
 Agnese, about 1820 Paer O
 Agreeable Surprise, 1798 O Keefe C
 Agrippina 1771, T Gray T (unfinished)
 Ah! que l'Amour est Agreeable! 1862 Dela-
 porte C
 Aida 1872, Verdi O
 Ajax about n.c. 420 Sophocles T (Greek)
 Translated by L. Theobald 1714 G
 Adams, 1729 Potter, 1788 Pale, 1821,
 G Burges, 1849 Plumptre, 1865
 Aladdin 1824 Bishop O
 Alabam Mustapha, 1609 T Grenville T
 Alarcos, 1839, Disraeli T
 Alarkas, 1802, F C Schlegel T
 Alarming Sacrifice, about 1810, Buckstone F
 Alarum for London or The Siege of Antwerp
 1602 Anon T
 Alasco 1824, Shee T
 Alba, 1583, performed at Oxford before Al-
 bertus de Alasco, a Polish prince
 Albertus Wallenstein 1639, Glapthorne T
 Albovine King of Lombardy, 1629, sir W.
 Davenant F

Albumazar, 1634 B. (a comedy)
 Albumazar the Astronomer, 1614, Tomkiss O
 Albion Knight (The) 1665 Anon Alleg P
 Alcazar (Battle of) 1591, Peele T
 Alceste 1690 Lagrange T
 Alceste 1747, Smollett O
 Alceste 1769 Gluck O (libretto by Calzabigi)
 Alcesia n.c. 438, Euripides T (Greek) trans-
 lated by Potter 1781, Woodhull 1782,
 Edward 1801, Nevins, 1810 Williams,
 1871, with Buckley's prose translation
 Alchemist (The), 1610 Jonson C (altered into
 The Tobacco Connoisseur, 1780 by T. Gentleman)
 Alcibiade 1698 Campieron T
 Alcibiades, 1675 Otway F
 Alcibiade 1588 Greene
 Alessandro n.lli Indi 1729 Metastasio O
 Alexander and Campaspe, etc., 1584, J. Lyle
 Myt. D
 Alexander and the King of Egypt 1780 Anon
 Mock P
 Alexander the Great (second title of The Fatal
 Queens) 1678, Lee T
 Alexandre, 1685 Racine T (translated by
 Ozell 1714)
 Alexandrians (The) 1607, Lord Scirling T
 Alexia, 1666 Knowles T
 Alexia or The Chaste Lover, 1639 Mas-
 singer C
 Alfonso King of Castile 1601 Lewis H H
 Alfred 1724 Arne or his pupil Burney O
 Alfred, 1774, Home H H
 Alfred or The Last Days of Old England 1740
 J. Thomson and Mallet M (Afterwards
 converted into a play by Mallet 1751. It
 contains the famous song of Iule Bri-
 tanica)
 Alfred the Great a. Athelney, 1876, Stratford de
 Redcliff T
 All Africa, 1733, Cherubini O
 Allie Reine de Golconde 1767 Sedaine O
 All Alive and Well 1737 S. John C
 All Fools 1695, Chapman C (based on the
 Heaumontianessence of Terence)
 All for Fame 140, Cherry C
 All for Love or The World Well Lost, 1669,
 Dryden T
 All for Money 1578, Lupton T C
 All in the Wrong, 1761, Murphy C (from
 Desnoches)
 All is Vanity or The Cynic's Defeat, * Alfred
 Thompson C Olla.
 All's Fair in Love, 19th cent., J. Brongham
 Dile
 All's Well that Ends Well 1611, P. T
 All's Well that Ends Well 1611 Shakespeare C
 All the World's a Stage, 1777, Jackman F
 Almalide and Haret, 1801 Malkin F
 Almanzor (See Conquest of Granada)
 Almeria, 1694 Handel O
 Almeyda Queen of Granada, 1796, Mrs. Lee F
 Alonso 1773, Home T
 Alphonsus Emperor of Germany, 1651, Cap-
 man T
 Alphonsus King of Arragon, posthumous 1531,
 Greene C
 Alzida (The Spire of) 1698, Shadwell C
 (often called the Gentleman of Alzida)
 Alzira, 1736 Voltaire T (done into English by
 H. H. Alzira 1778)
 Amadis de Greece, 1701, Lamotte O

Amant Difficile (The), 1672-1731, Lamotte C
 Amant Jaloux (The), 1778, Grétry O
 Amants Magnifiques, 1670, Molière C
 Amasus (1677-1759), Lagrange T
 Ambassadrice 1837, Scriba O C
 Amber Witch (The), 1861 Wallace O
 Ambitious Step-mother (The), 1692 Rowe T
 Ambitious Vengeance (1755-1798), Merry
 Ambrosia, 1673 Dryden
 Amella 1732 H. Carey
 Amella 1768, Cumberland (This is The Sum-
 mer's Tale cut down into an afterpiece)
 Amends for Ladies 1611, Field C (The
 second part of his Woman's a Weathercock,
 1610)
 American Cousin (Our) 1853, Tom Taylor and
 Southern C
 American Lady (An), 1874 H. J. Byron C
 Americana (The) about 1770, Arnold O (music
 by Braham)
 Anal de la Maison, 1772 Marmontel O (music
 by Grétry)
 Amorous King of Little Britain 1818, Planché B
 Amorous Night, 1690 Shadwell C
 Amorous Fantasia 1660 Lower T C
 Amorous Gallant (The) 1675 (from Cornelle)
 Amorous Old Woman (The) 1674 Duffet C
 Amorous Oronotus or Love in Fashion 1665
 J. Bullock C (from Cornelle Same as
 Amorous Gallant)
 Amorous Prince (The), 1671, Mrs. Behn C
 Amorous Warre 1614 Mayne T C
 Amorous Widow (The) 1706 Patterson C
 Amour (The) et l'Opinion (1781-1807) Brissaut C
 Amour Midecin 1665 Molière C
 Amours de Diabie, 1852, St. Georges O C
 Amphitruo (n.c. 251-184) Plautus C (Latin).
 Translated into blank verse by Mrs. A.
 Thornton, Pich, Warner, and Colman
 1769-74
 Amphitruon 1669, Molière C (adapted from
 Plautus)
 Amphitruon, 1690 Dryden C
 Amphitruon 1781, Sedaine O (See "Jack
 Juggler")
 Amphitruon 1792 Andrieux C
 Amy Robart (1870-1877), Halliday
 Amyntas or The Impossible Dowry, 1639, Ran-
 do'ph Fy P
 Amyntas, 1694 Oldmixon C
 Amoreon 1766 Sedaine C O
 Amoreon 1832 Cherubini O
 Amvramandre, 1782 Andrieux C
 Andrew of Hungary, 1839, Landor T
 Andria (The Roman of), n.c. 166 Terence C
 (Latin) Translated 1620, by T. New-
 man, 1550, M. Kyffin, 1598, G. Webbe
 1629, Bentley 1726, Colman, 1765, Good-
 luck 1810, Sir H. Inglesfield 1814, Dr. W.
 Gardner, 1821, J. A. Phillips 1836; Barry,
 1857, etc
 Andromache, n.c. 417 Euripides F (Greek)
 Translated by Potter 1781, Woodhull
 1782 Edwards and Hawkins 1868, with
 Buckley's prose translation in Bohn's
 series
 Andromann or The Merchant's Wife, 1660 Shir-
 ley F (quarried from Sidney's Arcadia
 The play called Cupid's Revenge, by
 Beaumont and Fletcher, is also from
 Sidney's romance)

- Andromaque 1667, Racine T (See "The Distressed Mother")
- Andromaque, 1683, Campistrone T
- Andronic, 1686, Campistrone T
- Andronicus or Heaven's Late Revenge, 1661, Anon T (An attack on the Cromwell party)
- Angelica, 1722, Metastasio O (music by Porpora)
- Anglais à Bordeaux (*L'*), 1763-72, Favart O C
- Anglomane 1752, Saurin C
- Animal Magnetism, 1785, Inchbald F
- Ann Blake, 1852, W Marston Pl
- Anna Bolena, 1830, Donizetti O
- Anna Bolcyn, about 1680, Banl's T
- Anna Bolcyn, 1877, Miss Dcl enson H.P
- Anne Bolcyn, 1826, Milman D Pm.
- Anne Bolcyn, 1850, G. H. Baker T
- Anne Bolcyn, 1876, T Taylor
- Annette et Lubin, 1763-72, C N Favart O C
- Año Despues de la Boda 1825, Gil y Zarate
- Antidote (*The*) posthumous 1805 Alderl C (on mixed governments) Translated by C Lloyd, 1815
- Antigone, about n c 441, Sophocles T (Greek) Translated by G Adams, 1729, Potter, 1788, Dale, 1824, W Bartholomew, 1844, Plumtre, 1865
- Antigone, 1631, May Cl D
- Antigone, 1633, Rotron Cl D (Imitated from the *Antigone* of Sophocles)
- Antigone, 1756, Glück O
- Antigone, 1783, Alderl T (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
- Antiochus et Cléopâtre, 1717, Deschamps T
- Antipodes (*The*), 1633, Brome C
- Antiquary (*The*), 1633, Marmon C
- Antonio and Melinda, 1602 Marston T
- Antonio and Vallia, posthumous 1660, Mas-singer
- Antonio or The Soldier's Return, 1801, Godwin T
- Antonio's Revenge, 1602, Marston T (the second part of *Antonio and Melinda*)
- Antony, 1590 published 1695, lady Pembroke T (from Garnier)
- Antony, 1831, Dumas T
- Antony and Cleopatra, 1608 Shakespeare T (See "Cleopatra")
- Anything for a Quiet Life, 1662, Middleton C
- Apocryphal Ladies (*The*), 1624-1673, Margaret duchess of Newcastle C
- Apollo and Daphne, 1716, Hughes M (music by Pepusch)
- Apollo Sbroving, 1626, Hawkins C
- Apostate (*The*), 1817, Shell T
- Appearance is Against Them, * Anon F
- Appius and Virginia, 1571 R B— Mo
- Appius and Virginia, 1651 Webster T Revised by Belterton 1679, and entitled *The Roman Virgin or The Unjust Judge* (See "Virginia")
- Appius and Virginia, 1705, acted 1709, Dennis T
- Apprentice (*The*), 1751 or 1756, Murphy F
- Arab (*The*) 1783 Cumberland T
- Arcades, 1636, Milton M
- Arcadia, 1640, Shirley Pl (based on Sidney's *Arcadia*)
- Archpropheta, 1547, Grimbald. T (Latin John the Baptist)
- Arden of Feversham, 1592, Anon H T (altered in 1739 by Lillo)
- Argalus and Parthenia, 1639, Glapthorne Pl
- Ariadne, 1721, D Urley O
- Ariane, 1672, T Cornelle T
- Ariodante and Ginevra, 1582, Anon Pl (founded on a story in *Orlando Furioso* by Ariosto)
- Aristodemus, 1825, Monti T (rendered into French, 1854, by Duplissis)
- Aristomene 1749, Marmontel T
- Armgar, 1874, "George Elliot" (Mrs Evans) D Pm
- Armida, 1774, Glück O (libretto by Calzabigi)
- Arminius, 1684, Campistrone T
- Arminius, 1798, Murphy T
- Armourer (*The*), 1793, Cumberland C O
- Armourer of Nantes 1863, Balfe O
- Arrah na Pogue, 19th cent., Bonicauld I D
- Arraignment of Paris, 1584, Peele Cl S or M
- Art of Management (*The*), 1735, C Clarke D P c
- Artaserse, before 1730, Metastasio O
- Artaxerxes, 1741, Glück O
- Artaxerxes, 1761, Arne O (from Metastasio)
- Artaxerxes, 1831, Dorn O
- Artemire 1720, Voltaire T
- Arthur (*King*), 1691, Dryden O (music by Purcell)
- Arthur King of England, 1598, Hathaway Pl (See "Misfortunes of Arthur")
- Arville, 1721, Centlivre C
- As Cool as a Cucumber 1851, W B Jerrold F
- As You Find It, 1703 Boye C
- As You Like It, 1600, Shakespeare C (The quarry of this play was Lodge a novel called *Rosalynde*, 1590)
- Asdrubal, 1647, Jacob Montfleury T
- Asinaria or The Ass Comedy (n c 254-184) Plautus C (Latin) Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74
- Assignment (*The*), 1672 Dryden C
- Assignment (*The*), 1807, Miss Lee C
- Assommoir (*L'*), 1878, Zola D (See "Drink")
- Astrea Appeased, 1797, Olivari (translated from Metastasio)
- At Home, 1818, C Mathews L
- Atalanta in Calydon, 1864, Swinburne D Pm
- Athalia, 1733, Handel O
- Athalia, 1844, Mendelssohn O
- Athalia, 1690, Racine T (translated by J C Knight 1822)
- Atheist's Tragedy (*The*), 1611, Tourneur T
- Athelwold, 1732, Hill T
- Athelwold, 1842, W Smith T
- Athenals (1677-1756) Lagrange T
- Athenian Captive 1833, Lalford Cl Pl
- Atonement or Branded for Life, 1863, Mus-kerry D (*Les Misérables* of Victor Hugo dramatized)
- Attila, 1667, Cornelle T
- Attila, 19th cent, Verdi O
- Attilio Regolo, 1740, Metastasio O
- Atys, 1780, Piccini O
- Anchidranne (See "Ayrshire Tragedy")
- Auction of Pictures, 1748 Foote F
- Auction (*The*), 1757 T Cibber F
- Augusto (*L'*) 1665, Amore T
- Autularia (n c 254-184), Plautus C (Latin) Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1763-1774

Aureliano in Palmira, 1814, Rossini O
 Aurengzebe, 1675 Dryden He Pl
 Author (*The*) 1707, Foote F
 Author's Farce (*The*), 1731 Fielding F
 Aunt, Pendant et Apres, before 1822 Scribe V
 Avare (*L'*), 1667 Moliere C (indebted to the
Aulularia of Plautus)
 Avocat Patelin (*L'*) 1706, De Brueys F (This
 was a reproduction of a comedy attributed
 to Blanchet, who died 1619 but Bouillet
 says it was more ancient still)
 Ayreshire Tragedy, 1830, Sir W Scott T
 Babes in the Wood, 1860 Tom Taylor (Rob
 Yarrington in 1601, wrote *Two Lamentable
 Tragedies*, one of which was about a
 young child murdered in a wood by two
 ruffians by command of its uncle)
 Bacchus (n.c. 480-407), Euripides (Greek)
 Translated by Potter 1781, Wodhull, 1782,
 Buckley, pr. in Bohn's library
 Bacchides (n.c. 254-184) Plautus C. (Latin,
 based on a Greek comedy by Menander)
 Translated into blank verse by Messrs
 Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman,
 1769-74)
 Bad Lover 1836, Coyne C
 Bague de Theres 1861, Carmonche C
 Bajazet, 1672, Racine T
 Balder's Dod 1773 Ewald or Ewald D
 Ball (*The*) 1632, Chapman and Shirley C.
 Ballo in Maschera (*Un*) 1861 Verdi O
 Bandit (*The*) or Lady's Distress, 1636, D Urley
 Pl
 Banishment of Cicero 1761, Cumberland D Pm
 Banker's Daughter (*The*), 1879 B Howard D
 Bankrupt (*The*), 1776, Foote F
 Baptists (1506-1582) G Buchanan. T (Latin)
 Barbarossa, 1755, Brown T
 Barbe Bleue 1866, Offenbach C Bf
 Barbier de Seville (*Le*) 1775 Beaumarchais C
 Barbieri di Siviglia, 1780, Paisiello O
 Barbieri di Siviglia, 1816, Rossini O (Sir H
 Bl. hop altered it)
 Barmecides (*Les*), 1778, Laharpe T
 Barnwell (See "George Barnwell")
 Barry (*Mlle. du*), 1836, Ancelet V
 Bartholomew Fayre, 1614, Jonson C
 Bashful Lover, 1636, printed 1635 Massinger C
 Bashful Man (*The*) *-1857, Morierleff C D
 Basil (*Count*) 1792, printed in the "Series,"
 1802, J Baillie T (the passion of "love")
 Bass-et Table 1706 Centlivre C
 Bastard (*The*), 1652 C Maniche T
 Bas len et Bastienne (1749-1806), Favart. OC
 Bath (*The*) or the Western Lass, 1701, D Ur-
 ley C
 Bataille de Danes, 1851, Scribe and Legouve C
 Battle of Alcazar, 1594 Peele T
 Battle of Hainaults, 1778 Cumberland. F
 Battle of Hermann (1776-1811), Heist H D
 Battle of Hexham 1789 Colman C
 Battle of Sedgemoor, about 1675, duke of Buck-
 ingham F
 Bear Hunters (1802-1879) Buckstone
 Beatrice di Teuda, 1833 Bellini O
 Bean Brummel 1858, W B Jerrold C
 Beau's Duck, 1703, Centlivre C
 Beauty, 1616 Jonson C
 Beauty in a France 1653, Ford C
 Beauty in Distress, 1698, Moliere T

Beauty's Triumph, 1676, Duffett M
 Beans' Stratagem 1707, Farquhar C
 Becket (See "Thomas à Becket")
 Beggar of Bethnal Green, 1834, Knowles C.
 (See "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green")
 Beggars Bush 1622, Fletcher (Beaumont died
 1616) Folio edition 1647 C
 Beggar's Opera 1727, Gay C O (music by Lin-
 ley Dr Pepusch adapted music to this
 opera)
 Believe as you List, posthumous 1653, Mas-
 singer C
 Belshazzar, 1645, Rotron T
 Belisarius (1757-1823), Kemble
 Bellamere Earl of Carlisle, 1807 T
 Bellamira or The Mistress 1687, Sir C Sedley C
 Bellamira, 1818, Sheil C
 Belle Arsene (*La*), 1775, Favart OC (music
 by Monsigny)
 Belle Hclene (*La*) 1865, Offenbach O Bf
 Belles Stratagem (*The*), 1780, Mrs Cowley C
 Bells (*The*), 1874 Erckmann Chatrian, adapted
 from *The Polish Jew* (q.v.)
 Belphegor, 1856 C Webb and L Buckingham
 D (translated from the French of Dennery
 and Fournier)
 Belshazzar, 1822, Millman D.Pm
 Ben Nazir, 1827, Grattan T
 Benevolent Tar (*The*) * Cross Mu E
 Benyowski, 1811 Kotzebue (The English ver-
 sion is called *The Virgin of the Sun*)
 Berenice, 1670, Racine T (the hero and hero-
 ine meant for Louis XIV and Henrietta of
 England)
 Bertram, 1816, Maturin T (copyright was
 1825)
 Bertrand et Raton, 1833, Scribe C
 Betroubal (*The*), 1852, G H Baker
 Butsy, 1879 Bernard (from the French)
 Better Late than Never, before 1814, Andrews C
 Beverley, 1748, Saurin D
 Bianca, 1817, Ingemann. T
 Bianca, 1859, Balfe O
 Bianca Visconti, 1843, Willis T (Greek)
 Bickerstaff's Burialling 1710, Centlivre C
 Bijon Perdu, 1855, Adam. Pt Pc. (libretto by
 Deforges)
 Billy Taylor (1802-1879) Buckstone
 Bird in a Cage (*The*), 1633, Shirley C
 Birds (*The*), n.c. 409, Aristophanes C (Greek)
 Translated by Mitchell 1820-22, Carey,
 1824, Hickie 1853, Rudd, 1867
 Biron's Conspiracy 1604, Chapman T
 Biron's Tragedy, 1605, Chapman T
 Birth (1829-1871) Robertson C
 Birth of Jupiter, 1797, Oliviari (translated from
 Metastasio)
 Birth of Merlin, 1662, Rowley C
 Birthday (*The*) 1801 C (from Kotzebue)
 Bitter (*The*) 1705, acted 1706 Powe C
 Black and White, 19th cent., Willie Collins C
 Black Domino, 1841, an English version of
 Scribe's *Le Domino Noir* 1837 OC
 Black-Eyed Susan, 1822 D Jerrold N.D
 Black Horse (*The*) before 1620 Fletcher Pl
 (See "Palamon and Arcyte")
 Black Prince 1663, Lord Orrery H.Pl
 Black Sheep (1805-1868), Coyne.
 Blackness 1616 Jonson C
 Blanche of Navarre, 1839 James Pl
 Blazing Comet (*The*), 1732, S Johnson C

- Blighted Being (*A*), 1854, Tom Taylor
 Blind Bargain (1765-1841) Reynolds C
 Blind Beggar of Alexandria, 1559, Chapman PI
 Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, 1592 acted 1600,
 Day C (See "Beggar of Bethnal Green")
 Blind Beggar of Bethnal [Bednal] Green (*The*),
 1745, Dodsley C
 Blind Girl, 1801, Morton C
 Blind Lady (*The*) 1660 Howard C
 Bloodie Banquet (*The*) 1639, R Davenport T
 Bloody Brother, 1639, Beaumont and Fletcher
 T
 Blot on the 'Scutecheon, 1813, R. Browning T
 Blue Beard, 1797, Sedaine CO (music by
 Grétry), 1866
 Blue Beard, 1798, Colman Mu Sp (music by
 Kelly)
 Blue Beard, 1868, Offenbach O Bf
 Blurt Master Constable 1602, Middleton C
 Boadicea, 1611, Fletcher T
 Boadicea, 1753, Glover T
 Bohemian Girl, 1814, Balfe O (burlesqued by
 H J Byron in *The Bohemian Girl*)
 Bohemians or Rogues of Paris, 1863 Stirling D
 Bohémienne 1862, St Georges OC
 Bolle d'Argent 1853, Dumas fils C
 Bold Stroke for a Husband, 1782 Mrs Cow-
 ley C
 Bold Stroke for a Wife 1717, Centlivre C -
 Bombastes Furioso 1790, Rhodes F
 Bon Tils 1785 Florian C
 Bon M'nage 1782, Florian C
 Bon Pere, 1783, Florian C
 Bon Ton, 1760, Burgoyne C
 Bon Ton, 1776, Garrick F (the above curtailed)
 Bondman (*The*) 1624, Massinger and Field T
 Bondman (*The*), 1780, Cumberland
 Bondman (*The*) 1846 Balfe O
 Bondman (*The*) or Love and Liberty, 1719, Bet-
 erton C
 Bondna 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher T
 (converted by Thomas Sheridan into a
 spectacle)
 Bonne Mere, 1784, Florian C
 Boots at the Swan, 1857, Selby F (Dickens's
 tale dramatized)
 Borderers (*The*), 1795-96, printed 1842, Words-
 worth T
 Bothwell, * Waro T
 Bothwell, 1874, Swinburne T
 Bourgeois Gentilhomme 1670 Mollero C
 Bourgeois à la Mode, 1654, Dancourt. C
 Bourse (*La*), 1856 Ponsard F
 Bow Bells, 1880, Mr Byron D
 Box and Cox, * J M Morton F
 Box Lobby Challenge (*The*), 1794, Cumberland C
 Bradamante, 1680, Garnier T
 Braganza (*The Duke of*), 1775, Jephson T
 Bravo (*The*), 1833 Buckstone Mel (Cooper's
 novel dramatized)
 Brazen Age (*The*), 1603, T Heywood C
 Breach of Promise (1829-1871) Robertson C
 Brennoralt (1609-1641), sir J Suckling T
 Bride (*The*), 1640, Nabbes C
 Bride (*The*) 1808, Korner C
 Bride of Messina, 1803 Schiller T
 Bride a Tragedy (*The*) 1822, Beddoes T
 Brides of Aragon (*The*), 1823, Beer T
 Brler Cliff, 1842 George Morris D
 Brigand (*The*) 1829 Planché
 sion. (See "Sarotoga")
 Bristowe Merchand (*The*), * Ford and Dekker
 Britannia Triumphant, 1637, Davenant M
 Britanleus, 1669, Raelne F
 British Lanchanters (*The*), 1701, G Gran-
 ville D Pm
 Briton (*The*), 1722 Phillips T
 Broken Heart, 1633, Ford T (His best.)
 Broken Hearts, 1876 Gilbert TC
 Broker of Bogota (1803-1854), Bird T
 Brother and Sister, 1633, Ford F
 Brother Sam, 19th cent., Ovenford, Sothorn, and
 Buckstone C
 Brothers (*The*), 1652, Shirley PI
 Brothers (*The*) 1728, Young T
 Brothers (*The*), 1769 Cumberland C (based
 on "The Little French Lawyer," q v See
 "Adelphi")
 Brutus, about 1690, Miss Bernard T
 Brutus, 1730, Voltaire T
 Brutus (*Junius*), 1783, Alfieri. T (translated
 by C Lloyd, 1815)
 Brutus (*Junius*) 1823, Andrieux T
 Brutus (*Lucius Junius*), 1679, Lee T
 Brutus (*Lucius Junius*), 1784, Duncombe T
 Brutus (*Marcus*) 1783, Alfieri. T (translated
 by C Lloyd, 1815)
 Brutus and Cassius (1764-1811) Cbenier T
 (See "Conspiracy of Brutus")
 Brutus or The Fall of Tarquin 1820, Payne T
 Bubbles of the Day 1842 Jerrold C
 Buckingham, 1875, Wills H PI
 Buffoon (*Sir Hercules*) 1622-1681, Lacy C
 Bull (See "John Bull")
 Bury Fair, 1689 Shadwell C
 Busiris 1719, Young T (copyright was £84)
 Bussy d'Ambois, 1607, Chapman I
 Bussy d'Ambois, 1691, D'Urfey T
 Busybody (*The*) 1708, Centlivre C (based on
 Dryden's *Sir Martin Marfall*, 1667)
 By Royal Command, 19th cent., Stirling CO
 Byron's Conspiracy (See "Biron's Conspira-
 cie")
 Cabal and Love, 1783, Schiller T
 Cadi Dupé (*Le*) 1761, Monsigny OC
 Calina or L'Enfant du Mystere, 1800, Guilbert
 de Pixerecourt Mel
 Caesar and Pompey, 1631, Chapman T
 Caesar and Pompey or Caesar's Revenge, 1607,
 acted by the students of Trinity College,
 Oxford
 Cain, 1821, Byron Mys
 Calo Gracco 1720, Leo O (See "Gracchus.")
 Caius Gracchus, 1815, Knowles HT
 Caius Gracchus 1825 Montl HT (rendered
 into French by Duplissis, 1854, and into
 English by lord John Russell 1830)
 Calus Marius 1680, Otway T (This is Shake-
 speare's *Coriolanus* reset)
 Calandria (*La*), 1490, Bibbi C (the first Italian
 comedy)
 Calaynos, 1848, G H Boker I
 Caleb Quotem, * H Lee
 Califo de Bagdad, 1799, Boieldien O
 Callisto about 1679, Crowne M
 Callistus, 1530 Anon TC
 Callisthere 1780, Piron T
 Calypso 1779, Cumberland
 Calypso, 1803, Winter O (See "Gracchus")
 Calypso and Telemachus (1677-1720), Hughes Q
 Camaraderie (*La*), 1837, Scribe Q

Cambrises (*King*), 1569, Preston T (Preferred to by Shakespeare, 1 *Hen VI.*, act II sc. 4)
 Cambrises, 1671, Settle T
 Cambrisan 1819, James Fy C
 Camma 1661, F Cornelle J
 Camp (*The*), 1780 Sheridan Mu D
 Campaigners (*The*) or Pleasant Adventures in Brussels, 1698 D Urley C
 Campaign or Love in the Last, 1783, Jephson O
 Campaspe (See 'Alexander and Campaspe', Cupid and Campaspe')
 Candidate (*The*) about 1761, Dent F (See Rival Candidates)
 Caprices of a Lover (*The*) 1769 Goethe C
 Capricious Lovers (*The*) 1761 R. Lloyd CO (from the Caprices d'Amour of Favart)
 Captain (*The*), 1613, Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Captain Muriel, 1577 Gossion C
 Capitifs (*Les*) 1635 Rotrou C (imitated from the Captivi of Plautus)
 Captive (*The*), 1839 Lewis Mcl
 Captivo (*The*) 1769 Delecruff
 Captives (*The*) 1723, J Gay T
 Captivi (n.c. 254-184) Plautus C (Latin) Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-'74 (See 'Captivi')
 Capivity (*The*) 1724-1744, Goldsmith Or
 Capuchin (*The*), 1776 Foote
 Caractacus, 1st 2 Mason Dlm
 Caractacus, 1609, Bishop Pn III
 Caravane (*La*), 1757, Grevy O
 Card of Rances, 1601 Grevy C
 Cardinal (*The*), 1652 Shirley D
 Cardinal Beaton, 1423 Trantant T
 Careless Husband (*The*) 1704 Cliber C
 Careless Shepherdess (*The*) 1661 T G[offe] TC
 Carros (*Don*), 1616, Otway T
 Carlos (*Don*) 1787 Schiller T
 Carmelite (*The*), 1783 Cumberland F
 Carnival, 1663, Porter C
 Carnival of Venice, 1781, Fickell CO
 Carte blanche the fair Nun of Winchester, 1665 Irewer T
 Case is Altered (*The*), 1609 Jonson O
 Casini (n.c. 254-184) Plautus C (Latin, based on a Greek comedy by Diphilos) Translated to blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Pich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-'74
 Casandre 17th cent., Calprenède T (translated by Mr C Goultier 1652)
 Casandre (1677-1755) Lagrange O
 Caslux (1677-1755) Lagrange T
 Case 167 Robertson C
 Case Man (*The*) 1853 Talfourd T
 Castle of Ardabul 1799 O Keefe CO
 Castle of Serravallo, * Heartwell Mu I
 Castle of Innocence (*The*) One of the oldest Morality plays in the language
 Castle Spetere 1797 Lewis D I
 Caster and Pollux 1710 Bernard O
 Catch Him Who Can 1809 Hook
 Caterino Conata, 1844, Doulciff O
 Catherine Douglas, 1813 Helps T
 Catherine Grey 1837, Halse O
 Catherine of Heilbronn (1770-1811), Kleis C
 Catiline, 1822 Coly T
 Catiline's Conspiracy 1611, Jonson T
 Catiline's Conspiracy (1st 4-1623), Gossion H D
 Catro, 1713, Addison L

Caton d'Utique, 1715, Dechamps O (music by Vinci)
 Catone in Utica, 1726, Metastasio T (music by Leo)
 Catepaw 1850, Ferrolld
 Ce qui Plait aux Femmes 1860 Ponsard O
 Cecchina (*La*), 1760 Plectini O
 Celestina (See "Spanish Dward")
 Cenci (*The*), 1819, Shelley F
 Cenerentola (*La*), 1817, Rossini O
 Chabot, Admiral of France, 1639, Chapman T
 Chaine (*Une*), 1841, Scribe C
 Chant (*Le*), 1834, Adam OC (libretto by Scribe)
 Challenge for Beaulieu (*A*) 1606, Thomas Heywood TC
 Chances (*The*) 1620, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616) O (altered first by the duke of Buckingham, and then by Garrick into a farce)
 Changeling (*The*), posthumous 1653, Middleton J
 Changement d'Uniforme, 1836, Dennerly D
 Changes (*The*), 1632 Shirley C
 Chanson de Fortunio, 1861, Offenbach OB
 Chaperon Pouce (*Le*), 1818 Heileldieu O
 Chapter of Accidents (*The*), 1780, Miss Lee C
 Charity, 1874, Gilbert P
 Charlatanisme (*Le*), before 1822 Scribe Pt Pa
 Charles I, 1750 Havard H D
 Charles I, 1828, F Cobham Brewer H I
 Charles I 1830, Miss Mitford H D
 Charles I, 1853, Gurney H PI (See 'Cromwell')
 Charles I, 1872 Wills H PI (This is the play which Irving acted in)
 Charles II, 1849 Macfarren O
 Charles II (1792-1852), Payne D
 Charles VI, 1841, Halvay O (libretto by Delavigne)
 Charles VII, 1831, Dumas H D
 Charles IX, 1789, Chenier H D
 Charles XII 1826 Planche H D
 Charles le Téméraire, 1814, Gullbert de Pixerecourt D
 Charlotte Corday, 1850, Ponsard T
 Chasme a St Germain, 1860, Deslandes D
 Chast Mayd in Chesapeake (*The*), 1620, Middleton C
 Chastelard, 1865 Swinburne T
 Chatelet (*Mlle du*) about 1834 Ancelot V
 Chatterbox (*The*) 1857, W B Jerrold C
 Cheats of Scapin, 1677, Otway F (from Molière's *Fourberies de Scapin*, 1671 C)
 Checkmate (1830-1877) Halliday
 Check Promises of God unto Man, 1538, Halo Mlr P
 Chereuse l'Esprit (*La*), 1710-1792, Favart OC
 Cheshiro Comics, 1730, S Johnson C
 Chester Mysteries (24) The oldest dramatic works in the language Ascribed to l. Hayden who died 161
 Chevalier à la Mode 1652, Danecourt C
 Chien de Montargis (*Le*), 1814, Gullbert de Pixerecourt D
 Chien du Mont St. Bernard 1838, Antler T
 Child of Nature (1767-1821), Inchbald J
 Children of the Wood 1815 Morton C
 Chivalry, 1873, R Lee PI
 Chloridia, 1620, Jonson M

- Choephoroi, n c 458, *Æschylus* T (Greek)
Translated by Potter, 1777, Buckley, 1849,
Plumptre, 1869
- Cholerie Man, 1775, Cumberland C
- Chosroes, 1649 Potrou T
- Christabel 1816 Coleridge D
- Christian Slavo (*The*) 1855 Mrs Beecher-Stowe
T (*Uncle Tom's Cabin* dramatized)
- Christian turned Jurko (A) 1612, Daborn PL
- Christine, 1830, Dumas H Pl
- Christine a Fontainebleau, 1829, Soulié DR
- Christine en Suede, 1829, Brault H Pl
- Christmas, 1616, Jephson
- Christo Triumphant (*De*), 1551, J Foxe T
(Latin), translated 1579
- Christopho Colomb, 1815, Guilbert de Pixere-
court D
- Chronicle History of Leir King of England 1578
Anon H Pl (This was the quarry of
Shakespeare's *King Lear*)
- Chrononhotonthologos, 1734, Carey Mock T
- Cid (*The*) 1621, Gmihelm de Castro I
- Cid (*The*), 1636, Cornelle T (an adaptation of
the above, translated 1714 by J Ozell,
1802 by a "Captain")
- Cid (*The*) 1637, J Rutter TC
- Cid (*The*) or The Heroic Daughter, 1714, J
Ozell T
- Cinna, 1639, Cornelle DH
- Cinna's Conspiracy, 1640, T Cibber T (copy-
right was £13)
- Cynthia's Revels (See "Cynthia's Revels")
- Cynthia's Revenge 1613, Stephens C
- Circassian's Bride (*The*) 1809, Blhop O
- Circe 1677, C Davenant T
- Ciro Riconosciuto 1739, Leo O
- Cistellaria or The Casket Comedy (n c 254-184)
Plantus C (Latin, adapted from a Greek
play by Menander) Translated into blank
verse by Messrs Phornton, Rich, Warner,
and Colman, 1769-74
- Citizen (*The*), 1761 Murphy F
- Citizen General (*The*) 1793, Goethe C
- City Heiress (*The*), 1632, Mrs Behn C
- City Madam (*The*), 1659, Massinger C (posth)
- City Match, 1639 Wayne C
- City Nightcap (*The*) 1661, R Davenport TC
(a dramatized version of *The Curious Im-
pertinent* in "Don Quixote" welded on a
talo of the "Decameron," day vii nov 7)
- City Politics, 1672, Crowne C
- City Rumble (*The*), 1712, Settle C
- City Witt (*The*), 1653 Brome C
- City of the Plague, 1816 Wilson D Pm
- Civil Wars of Henry VI (*The*), 1724, T Cibber
HT
- Clandestino Marriage, 1766, Colman the Elder
and Garrick C (based on *The False Con-
cord* by Townley, 1760)
- Claracilla, 1641, Killigrew TC
- Clari, the Maid of Milan, 1822, Payne Mu D
(music by Bishop)
- Clavijo 1774, Goethe D (translated 1798)
- Clementina 1774, Kelly I
- Clemenza di Tito, 1734, Metastasio O (music
by Leo)
- Clemenza di Tito, 1754, Glück O
- Clemenza di Tito, 1791, Mozart O
- Cleomenes, 1692, Dryden and Sothern
- Cleone, 1740 Dodsley T
- Cleopatra, 1775, Hoole T
- Cleopatra, 1594, Daniel T
- Cleopatra, 1639, May I
- Cleopatra, 1773 acted 1775 Alfieri T (trans-
lated by O Lloyd, 1815)
- Cleopâtre, 1630, Mairat T
- Cleopatre, 17th cent, Calprenede T (trans-
lated by R Loveday, 1665)
- Cleopâtre, 1750, Marmontel I
- Cleopâtre Captive, 1550 Jodelle T (Antony
and Cleopatra by Shakespeare, 1608 T)
- Clifford, 1817, Clifford T
- Clitandre, 1632 Cornelle
- Closerie des Genêts (*La*) 1816, Soulie D
- Clothilde, 1832, Soulié T
- Clouds (*The*) n c, 423, Aristophanes C (Greek)
Translated by Stauley, 1697, White, 1759,
Cumberland, 1797, Mitchell, 1820-22,
Hekio 1853, Rudd, 1867
- Clytemnestra, 1823, Beer T
- Cobbler's Prophecy (*The*) 1594, Wilson D
- Cocalus, n c 337, Aristophanes C (Trans-
lated by Mitchell, 1820-22, Hekio, 1853,
Rudd, 1867)
- Cockle (See "Sir John Cockle at Court.")
- Coen Imaginaire 1660 Moliere C
- Colum Britannicum 1633, Carew M
- Coffee-house Politicians, 1732, Fielding C
- Colnette à la Cour (1774-1826) Gretry O
- Colleen Bawn, 1860, Boucicault C
- Columbus, 1793, Morton H Pl
- Combat of Love and Friendship (*The*), 1654,
Mead C
- Combat of the Tongue 1607 Brewer C (Crom-
well acted the part of *Tuclius* in this play)
- Comedienne (*La*) 1816, Andrieux C
- Comédiens (*Les*), 1819 Delavigne C
- Comedy of Errors, 1593, Shakespeare C (first
mention 1598)
- Comical Gallant, 1702, Dennis C (This is *The
Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Shakespeare,
1596, new set)
- Comical Hash (*The*), 1625-1673, Margaret
duchess of Newcastle C
- Comical History of Don Quixote, in three parts,
1694-96, D Urfe C
- Comical Lovers (*The*), 1671-1757, C Cibber C
(copyright was £10 15s)
- Comical Revenge or Love in a Tub, 1664, F the
rege C
- Commissary (*The*), 1765, Foote F
- Committee (*The*), 1670, Howard C (See
"Honest Thieves")
- Common Conditions, 1576 * C
- Commonwealth of Women (*The*) 1696, D'Urfe
TC (based on Fletcher's *S. a. l. voyage*)
- Complaint of Rosamond (1562-1619), Daniel T
- Comte d'Or (*Le*) 1828, Scribe C
- Comtesse d'Escarbagnas, 1672, Moliere C
- Comus, 1634, Milton M (music by Lawes)
- Comus 1738, Arne O
- Confederacy (*The*), 1705, Vanbrugh C
- Confederates (*The*), 1717, Jos Gay F
- Confederates (*The*) about 1720, Brevall St D
- Conflict of Counselors (*The*), 1581, Woodes Mo
- Conquest of China, 1676, Settle T
- Conquest of Granada, 1672 Dryden T
- Conrad, 1772, Magnocavallo Pr T
- Conscience or The Bridal Night, 1823, Haynes
- Conscious Lovers (*The*) 1722, Steele C
- Conseller Rapporteur (*Le*), 1841, Delavigne C
- Conspiracy (*The*), 1638, H Killigrew T

Conspiracy (The), 1796, Jephson T (Melastasio's *Clemenza di Tito*)
 Conspiracy of Brutus, 1631, Antoni T (See "Julius Caesar")
 Conspiracy of the Pazzi, 1783, Alfieri T (translated by C Lloyd 1815)
 Con as it Couple (The), 1700 Farquhar C
 Constant Maid (The), 1610, Shirley C (altered into *Love will find out a Way* 1661)
 Contention (The) 1610 Shirley C
 Contention between Liberality and Prodigality, 1602, () Greene Mo
 Contention between the Houses of Lancaster and York, 1608, Anon HPI (Shakespeare's part II of *Henry VI*, published 1623 is very like it indeed)
 Conte de la Pline de Navarre (Les), 1850, Scriba and Legouvé
 Contended Election (The), 1859 Tom Taylor
 Contract (The) 1750, T Lranliu C
 Contrivances (The) 1715 Larv BIF
 Convict (The), 1816, J Wilson HPI
 Couvado de Piedra, 1826, Firso de Molino whose name was Taliez C (This is the original of all the *Don Juans*)
 Cucumber 1851 W B Jerrold F
 Cyphe (The Grand) 1732, Goethe C
 Cyphe (The), 1700-1761, Molloy C
 Cyphe de Villars, 1715 Dufrenoy C
 Cyphe et Callidion, 1696, Lafcote T
 Cyprian, 1781 Lathrop T
 Cyprianus, 1710 Shallop are T (See *In vader of His Country*)
 Cyprianus 1723, founded on Haym's drama of *Alfaro*
 Cyprianus, 1719 Thomson T
 Cyprian, 1591 Kyd T (from Garnier's *tragedy Cornelia*)
 Cyprian 1591 Garnier T (see above)
 Cyprian, 1762 Henault and Luchier T
 Cyprian Jeanne 1661 Carmouche C
 Cyprian (The), 1610 Shirley C
 Cyprian (The), 1846, Adam B
 Cyprian Brothers 1814, Boucicault D
 Cyprian 1791 D (from *hot-club*)
 Cyprian (The), 1786, Marini O (The Eng B h version is called *The Siege of Bel grade*)
 Cyprian Tutto, 1789 Mozart O
 Cyprian Medici 1837 Horne F
 Cyprian Whore (The) 1623, Anon C
 Count Belmont, 1753, Goethe T (translated 1816)
 Count of Burgundy 1793, Anne Pimtree PL (from *Le z bué*)
 Count of Narbonne 1781, Jephson F (Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* dramatized)
 Countess of Richmond, 1876 Howells C
 Countess of Leicester 1677 Leveard C
 Countess of Salisbury, 1767 Harrison T
 Country Attorney (The), 1793 Cumberland C
 Country Captain (The), 1619, duke of Newcastle C
 Country Girl (The), 1617 Brewer C
 Country Girl (The) 1710-1779, Garriel C (altered from *The Country Wife*, by Wycherly)
 Country House, 1716, Vanbrugh F
 Country Innocence, 1677, Leveard C (a plagiarism of *The Country Girl*)

Country Wake (The) 18th cent Dogget C
 Country Wife, 1676, Wycherly C (largely borrowed from *L'Ecole des Maris* and *L'Ecole des Femmes*, by Moliere, qv)
 Courageous Fark (Aurath I) 1632 Goff T
 Courier of Lyons, 1852, Stirling D
 Couronne de Bluets, 1836 Houssaye
 Court Beauties, 1835, Planché C
 Court Beggar (The), 1653, Brome C
 Court Secret (The), 1653 Shirley C
 Courtly Nice (Sir) 1685, Crowne C (based on Moreto's *No Puede Ser*, which was borrowed from Lope de Vega's *Mayor Imposible*)
 Courtly Masque (A) 1620 Middleton M
 Covent Garden, 1632 printed 1638, Nabbs C
 Covent Garden Wooded 1653, Brome C
 Coventry Plays (The), in MS, 1463
 Convivado de Piedra (See "Convivado" etc)
 Coxcomb (The) 1612 Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Cozeners (The), 1774 Foote F
 Creation (The) 1798 Haydn Or
 Creatures of Impulse 19th cent., Gilbert
 Creoli (The) 1815-1874 C S Brooks D
 Creusa, 1751, Whitehead T
 Crispin Gentilhomme (1610-1635), Ant J Mont-henry C
 Critic (The), 1779, Sheridan F ("Sir Fretful Plagiarist" is meant for Cumberland)
 Critique (La) 1662 Moliere C
 Crochets du Père Martin (Les) 1858, Cormon and Grange (This is the original of *Oxenford's Porter's Anot*, and *Boucicault's Daddy O Doud*)
 Crociata in Igitto (Il) 1825 Meyerbeer O
 Crasus 1604 W Alexander, earl of Stirling T
 Crasus, 1815, Richards F
 Cromwell (Lord), 1602 Anon HPI
 Cromwell 1827 Victor Hugo HPI (See "Charles I")
 Cromwell 1847, Richards HPI
 Cross Purposes, 1842, O'Brien F
 Crown Diamonds 1812 (Langh b version of *Diamants de la Couronne*, qv)
 Crown for a Conqueror (I), 1639, B Davenant port D
 Cruel Brother (The) 1630, Davenant T
 Cruel Girl 1707, Centlivre
 Cruel and Toothpick, 1879, Sims B
 Cry (The), 1751, Mesd Fielding and Collier D Fab
 Cuck Queues, etc., 1821, Percy C
 Cueillo or The Hood (n c 251-181) Plantus C (Latin) Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Bleh, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74
 Cunning Lovers (The), 1651, Brome C
 Cup (The) 1891, Tennyson T
 Cupid and Campaspe, 1683, Iyly LD
 Cupid and Death 1653, Shirley M
 Cupid and Psyche, 19th cent Müller LD
 Cupid in Waiting 1871, W B Jerrold C
 Cupid's Revenge 1615 Beaumont and Fletcher C (The quarry of this play was *Sidney's Arcadia*)
 Cure for a Cuckold (A), 1661, Webster and Rowley C
 Cure for Romance, 1819, Thomson C
 Cure for the Heartache, 1811 Th Morton C
 Cure of Saul, 1770 Arnold O
 Curfew (The) 1770-1801, Tobin PI

- Custom of the Country, posthumous 1647 Beaumont and Fletcher T
 Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663 Cowley C
 Cyclops (no 480-407), Euripides Sat D (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782, Shelley, with Buckley's prose translation in Bolin's series
 Cymbeline, 1605, Shal-espeare T
 Cymon (1716-1779), Garrick DR
 Cymon and Iphigenia (1731-1701), Dryden
 Cynthia and Cyrus 1768, Hoole T
 Cynthia and Endymion, 1697, D'Urfey DO
 Cynthia's Revels, 1600, Jonson Sat C
 Cyril's Success 19th cent, H J Byron
 Cyrus, 1768 Hoole T
 Cyrus the Great, 1696, Banks T
- Daddy O Dowd 19th cent, Bonetcault ID (See "Crochets du Pere Martin")
 Daisy Farm (The), 1871 H J Byron Dom D
 Dame Blanche (La), 1829, Boieldieu OC (libretto by Scribe)
 Dame Medecin (La), 1640-1695, Ant J Mont fleury C
 Dame Voilée, 1838 Balle O
 Dame aux Camélias, 1848, Dumas fils O
 Dames Capitaines (Les) 1807, Reber O
 Damoiselle, 1653, Brome C
 Damoiselle a Marier (La) before 1822, Scribe
 Damoiselles à la Mode 1667, Flecknoe C
 Damon and Iphigenia, 1571, R Edwards T (See "Ferreux and Porrex")
 Damon and Pythias, 1825 Danim PI
 Dancing Devils (The) 1721, E Ward O
 Dan I Druce, 1876, Gilbert D
 Daphne and Amintor, 1765, Bickelstaft
 Dardanes 1743, Hill
 Darius (King) 1665 Anon Mir PI
 Darius 1603 published 1607, Ford Stirling T
 Dark Glen of Ballyfolli (The), 19th cent, Stirling ID
 Daughter (The) 1836 Knowles D
 Daughter of St Mark, 1814, Balle O
 Daughter of the Isles 1861, Leslie O
 Daughter of the Stars (The) 1815-1874, C S Brooks D
 Daughter to Marry (A), 1828, Planché O
 David (1724-1803) Klopstock SD
 David, 1834 Neukomm Or
 David (King), 1874, Armstrong T
 David Garrick (See "Garrick")
 Days of Jezebel (The) 1872, P Bayne HD
 Days of Yore, 1796, Cumberland C
 De Christo Triumphante, 1651, Foxe SD
 De Montfort, 1798, Baillet T
 De Paris a Corbeil etc 1854 Demollere C
 Deaf and Dumb 1785, Holcroft HD
 Death Fete 1830, Horne D
 Death of Adam (1724-1803) Klopstock SD
 Death of Marlowe, 1838, Horne T
 Death of Nero 1690 Peebante T
 Death of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, in two parts, 1601, Heywood PI (See Robin Hood") This play is by some attributed to Ant. Munday and Chettle
 Death's Jest Book or The Fool's Tragedy, 1850, Beadles D
 Debates in the Police Friend, 19th cent, Herz V
 Debauchee (The) 1677, Mrs Behn C
 Deborah, 1733, Handel Or
- Deformed Transformed, 1824, Byron D (founded partly on *The Three Brothers* a novel, and partly on Goethe's *Faust* The "Wood Demon," by M G Lewis, was from the same novel)
 Dégel (Le), 1864, Sardou
 Delinquent (The), 1765-1841, Reynolds C
 Demaioonte, 1719, Metastasio O (music by Leo)
 Demetrio, 1731, Metastasio O (music by Cal dara)
 Demetrio, 1742, Glück O
 Democrite 1700, Regnard C
 Démophon, 1791, Cherubini O
 Dependante (The), 1798, Cumberland C
 Dépit Amoureux, 1654, Molière C
 Der Freischütz, 1822, Weber O (libretto by Kind)
 Dervis (Le), 1811, Scribe O
 Desert Flower (The), 1863, Wallace O
 Desert Island (The), 1760, Murphy D.Pc. (from Metastasio)
 Deseried Daughter, 1785, Holcroft C (altered into *The Steward*)
 Deserter (The), 1770, Dibdin Mn D (from *Le Déserteur*)
 Deserter (Le), 1760, Sedaine CO (music by Monsigny)
 Destruction of Jerusalem 1677, Crowne T (Milton wrote *The Fall of Jerusalem*, 1820 Cl T)
 Destruction of Troy (The), 1679 Banks T
 Deuce is in Him (The), 1763, Colman the Elder F
 Deux Amls (Les), 1770 Beaumarchais D
 Deux Aveugles (The) 1855, Offenbach O Bf
 Deux Billets (Les), 1779, Florian C
 Deux Hommes pour un Placard, 1860, Desar bres F
 Deux Jours, 1800 Cherubini O
 Deux Jumeaux de Bergame, 1781, Florian C
 Deux Papas Tres-Bien, 1845, Lablache C
 Deux Précepteurs (Les), before 1822, Scribe Pt Pc
 Devil of a Wife (The) 1686, Jevon C
 Devil to Pay (The) 1731, Coffey Bd F
 Devil upon Two Sticks, 1768, Foote F
 Devils an Aes (The) 1616 Jonson C
 Devils Charter, 1607, Barnes T (chief character pope Alexander VI)
 Devil's Law Case, 1613 Webster C
 Devil's Opera (The) 1838, Macfarren O
 Devin du Village (Le), 1752, words and music by Rousseau Opta
 Diable à l'Ecole, 1842, Boulanger CO
 Diable à Quatre (Le) 1756 Sedaine CO
 Diamants de la Couronne (Les) 1841, Auber O (See "Crown Diamonds")
 Diane et Endymion 1787, Piccini O
 Dido, 1734 Reed F
 Dido, 1783, Marmontel O (music by Piccini)
 Dido Queen of Carthage, 1694, Marlowe and Nash T
 Dido and Aeneas, 1657 Purcell O
 Dido and Aeneas 1727, D'Urfey - DE
 Didons Abbandonata, 1724 Metastasio Q (music by Sarro and by Vinel)
 Die Zauberflöte (See "Zauberflöte")
 Dieu et la Bayadere, 1830, Scribe Q
 Dinorah, 1859 Meyerbeer O
 Dioclesian, 1690, Purcell Q,

Diogenes and His Lantern, 1849, Tom Taylor C
 Dione, 1720, J Gay P T
 Dionysius, 1748, Marmontel T (*Denys le Tyran*)
 Diplomat (Le), 1827, Delavigne and Scribe P. Pe
 Disappointed Gallant (*The*), 1738, A. Thomson. B. O
 Disappointment (*The*) 1634 Southerne. C
 Discarded Son (*The*), 1854, Godfrey C (This is an English version of *Un Fils de Famille* see "The Queen's Shilling")
 Discontented Colonel, 1638 Suckling C
 Discovery (*The*), 1763 Mrs Sheridan C
 Disobedient Child (*The*), 1755 Ingeland. Mo
 Distract (Le), 1697, Regnard C
 Distressed Mother (*The*), 1725, Phillips T (Racine's tragedy *Andromaque* Anglicized)
 Distressed Wife (*The*), 1743, J Gay C
 Diversions of the Morning 1747, Foote. F
 Divine Olympiad, 1719, Metastasio O (music by Leo)
 Divorce (*The*), posthumous 1805 Alfieri C (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
 Djengis Khan on La Conquete de la Chine, 1837, Anicet Bourgeois T
 Dr Last in His Chariot, 1769 Foote and Bickerstaff F (based on *Le Malade Imaginaire*, by Moliere, 1673)
 Dr Magna, 1864 Cormon D
 Dodypoll (*Dr*), 1600 Lyly P I
 Dog of Montargis, 1815 Mel (an English version of the *Chien de Montargis* of Guilbert de Pixerecourt) (There is another French drama, called *Le Chien d'Aubry*, on the same subject)
 Dolts de Foe (*Les*), 1858, Scribe and Legouvé O C
 Domino Noir (*Le*) 1837 Aubert O C (libretto by Scribe) (See Black Domino)
 Don Cesar de Borgia 19th cent., Boucicault
 Don Carlos 1676 Otway T
 Don Carlos, 1787, Schiller T (translated by Calvert, 1836)
 Don Carlos, 1822, Lord J Russell T
 Don Carlos, 1844, Michael Costa. O
 Don Carlos, 1867 Verdi O
 Don Felix, 1714, Centlivre C (same as *The Wonder*)
 Don Garcia, 1785, Alfieri. T (translated by C Lloyd 1815)
 Don Giovanni, 1787, Mozart. O (libretto by L da Ponte) Sir H. Bishop recast this opera (See "Giovanni" and "Convivado")
 Don Juan 1665 Gluck. O
 Don Juan, 1665 Moliere C (imitated from the "Convivado" q v)
 Don Juan, 1673 Thomas Corneille C (from the Spanish comedy "Convivado" q v)
 Don Juan, 1802 Kalkbrenner O
 Don Juan d'Autriche, 1835, Delavigne C
 Don Pasquale, 1843 Donizetti O
 Don Pedro, 1857, Cormon D
 Don Pedro, 1795, Cumberland D
 Don Pedro de Portugal, 1822 G. y Zarate D
 Don Quixote, 1846 Macfarren O
 Don Quixote in England, 1730, Fielding C
 Don Sebastian, 1690 Dryden T
 Don Sebastiano 1843, Donizetti O (composed in two months)

Donna Diana, 1884, W. Marston C
 Donna del Lago (*La*), 1821, Rossini O
 Doom of Devorgoil, 1829, Sir W. Scott P I
 Dot, 19th cent., Boucicault
 Double Dealer (*The*), 1694, Congreve. C
 Double Deceit (*The*) 1736 W. Popple C
 Double Disguise (*The*), 1783, Murdoch C
 Double Falsehood, 1723 Theobald. T
 Double Gallant, 1707, Cibber C (copyright was £16 2s 6d)
 Double Marriage, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Double Veuve, 1701, Dufresny C
 Double or Quits (See "Quitte etc")
 Doubtful Heir (*The*) 1652, Shirley C
 Douglas, 1786, Home T (based on the tale of *Gil Morice*)
 Dowager (*The*) 1803-1878, C. J. Mathews
 Dragon of Wantley, 1737, Carey B O (Its sequel is called *Margery or The Dragoness*)
 Dragons de la Reine, 1841 Deconcelle C
 Dragoons (*The*) 1879 Hersee (This is an English version of *Des Dragons de Villars*, a comic opera by Mailart)
 Drama of Exile, 1850, E. B. Browning
 Dramatist (*The*), 1789, Reynolds C
 Drames du Cabaret, 1864, Dumanoir D
 Dream at Sea, before 1833, Buckstone Mel
 Dream of Scipio (*The*), 1797, Olivarri F (from Metastasio)
 Dreams (1829-1871), Poberison C
 Drink, 1879, C. Reade D (from *L'Assommoir*, by Mons. Zola, 1878)
 Druld or The Vision of Fingal, 1815 Thomson
 Drummer (*The*), 1715 Addison C (founded on a tradition of Hurstmonceaux House)
 Duchess de la Valliere 1836, Lytton T
 Duchess of Guise, 1838 Flotow O
 Duchess of Malfy, 1623, Webster T
 Duenna (*The*), 1775 Sheridan. Op C (music by Linley).
 Duke of Braganza, 1785, Jephson T
 Duke of Guise, 1692, Dryden T
 Duke of Lerma, 1665 Sir Robert Howard
 Duke of Milan, 1623, Massinger T (imitation of Shakespeare's *Othello*)
 Duke's Mistress, 1638 Shirley
 Dulcamara, 1866, Gilbert D P
 Dumb Knight, 1603 Machin. C
 Dumb Lady 1672, Lacy C
 Dunderbly Married and Done for (*Lord*), 1859, H. J. Byron and Sothern C (See *Our American Cousin*.)
 Dupe (*The*), 1765 Mrs Sheridan C
 Dupe (See "Who's the Dupe?")
 Duplicité 1781 Holcroft C
 Dutch Courtesan (*The*), 1605 Marston C (Revived in 1680, and called *The Revenge*. Revived again in 1746, and called *The Dutch Trickler*)
 Dutch Lover (*The*), 1673, Mrs Behn C
 Earl Godwin, 1796 Anne Yearsley T
 Earl of Essex (1610-1663) La Calprenede T
 Earl of Essex, 1678, Th. Corneille T (*Essex*)
 Earl of Essex, 1692 Banks T
 Earl of Essex, 1753, Jones T
 Earl of Essex, 1760, Brooke T
 Earl of Gowrie (1785-1862) White P I
 Earl of Huntingdon (See "Death of Robert")
 Earl of Warwick, 1767, Dr T. Franklin. T (See "Warwick")

- Earl of Westmoreland, 1748 II Brooke T
 East Indian, 1800, Lewis C (from Kotzebue)
 Eastward Hoe! 1695, Jonson, Chapinan, etc.
 Sit D to ridicule the Scotch (Revived by
 Tate, and called *The Cuckold's Haven* 1685
 Revived again by Mrs Lennox, and called
Old City Manners, 1777)
 Eccentric Love, 1799, Cumberland C
 Lebo et Narcisse 1778 Glück O
 Lclair (See L'clair)
 Leole (See "L'leole")
 L'cosais (L') 1764, Voltaire C (in which
 Triron is gibbeted)
 Elgar, the English Monarch, 1677, Thomas
 Rymer II P
 Edith (1740-1809), Downman T
 Edward I, 1693, Peck II II
 Edward II, 1592 Marlowe II T (Shakespeare's
Richard II is in imitation of it, 1697)
 Edward IV in two parts, 1600, Thomas Hey-
 wood II P
 Edward and Leonora, 1739, Thomson T
 Edward the Black Prince, 1610 Shirley II T
 Edwin (1678-1755), Jefferys T
 Edwin and Elgitha, 1793, Mrs D Arblay T
 Edwin the Banished Prince, 1784 Douglas T
 Edwin the Fair 1843, Taylor II D
 Egmont (Count), 1788 Goethe T (translated
 1848)
 Elvii, 1816 Bishop O
 Elder Brother 1637, Fletcher C
 Election (The), 1774, Andrews Int
 Election of the Managers (The), 1784, G Col-
 man D Skit
 Electra, about n.c. 439 Sophocles T (Greek).
 Translated by C W (aso) 1649, L Theo-
 bald 1714, G Adams, 1729, Potter, 1783,
 Dale, 1821, Plumptre 1865
 Electra, n.c. 413 Euripides T (Greek)
 Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
 Electra, 1714, Theobald F
 Elfrid or The Fair Inconstant, 1710 Hill
 Elfrida, 1752 acted 1753, Mason T
 Elfrida 1856 Balfe O
 El Hyder, * Barrymore G.F.Mel S
 Eli 1865, M Costa Or
 Eljah, 1846 Mendelssohn Or
 Elisa, 1794, Cherubini O
 Elisea (1741-1813), Grötry O
 Elieir d'Amour (L'), 1815 Donizetti O
 Eliza (1710-1778) Dr Arne Op
 Eliza Rosenberg 1807, Kenney C
 Ellen Wareham about 1834, Buckstone D
 (written for Mrs Yates)
 Elmerick 1739, Lillo T
 Elsie, 1786 Reynolds C
 Elves (The) 1835, Hichberg Fy C
 Elvira, 1760 Mallet T
 Emilia Galotti, 1772 Lessing T
 Emma, 19th cent, Herz D
 Emma di Resburgo, 1820 Meyerbeer O
 Empedocles on Ctna 1853 M Arnold D Pm
 Emperiques (Les) 1698 De Brueys C
 Emperor of the East, 1632, Masinger
 Emperor of the Moon 1687, Mrs Behn C
 Empress of Morocco, 1673, Settle T
 Empress of Morocco 1674, Duffett T
 En Avant les Chinois! 1858 Labiche C
 Enchanted Lovers (The), 1663, Lower P
 (The) 1849, Balfe O
 Elmona, 1721, Metastasio Mu D
 Endymion, the Man in the Moon, 1691, J. Lyly
 Vyt D
 Enfant du Peuple (Un), 1847, Labrousse C
 Enfants d'Edouard (Les), 1873 Delavigne II D
 Engaged, 1877, Gilbert F C
 England in the Days of Charles II, 1877
 Willis C
 English Fleet (1730-1802), Arnold Mu D
 English Gentleman (The) 19th cent., H J
 Byron C
 English Merchant, 1767, Colman C
 English Moor (The), 1653, Brone C
 English Rogue (The) 1668, Thompson C
 English Rogue (The) 1671 Head J
 English Princess or Death of Richard III, 1667,
 Caryl T
 English Travellers (The) 1633, Th. Heywood C
 Englishman in Paris, 1753 Foote F
 Englishman returned from Paris 1756, Foote F
 Englishmen for my Money 1696, Haughton C
 Enrico di Borgogna 1818, Donizetti O
 Enrico IV, 1844, Balfe Op
 Enseignement Mutuel 1846, Nus C
 Envies de Mde Godard 1848, Carmouche C
 Ephesian Matron (The) 1769 Bickerstaff
 Epicharis et Néron 1793 Legouvé F
 Epheane or The Silent Woman, 1609, Jonson C
 Epiphane (n.c. 254-184), Plautus O (Latin)
 Translated into blank verse by Messrs
 Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman,
 1769-74
 Epson Wells, 1673, Shadwell C
 Erichthens 1876 Swinburne T
 Erigone (1677-1758) Lagrange T
 Erik (King), 1876 Gos O I
 Erik VII, 19th cent Bojo T
 Eriphyle, 1732 Voltaire T
 Erminia or The Chaste Lady, 1665 Flecknoe
 T C
 Ernani (Hernani), 1830 Victor Hugo P T
 Ernani, 1841, Verdi O
 Esclave de Camoëns 1843 Flotow O
 Lameraldi 1833, Victor Hugo P D (An
 English version by H J B. on)
 Espéral (Gli Orti), 1722, Metastasio O (music
 by Porpora)
 Esprit de Contradiction 1700 Dufresne F
 Essex (See "L'arl of Essex")
 Esther, 1639, Racine ST
 Esther, 1720, Handel (first performance 1732)
 Or
 Estrella 1865, Wallace O (left incomplete).
 Etoile de Granada, 1823, Meyerbeer O
 Etocle, 1799, Legouvé T
 Etol de Nord (L'), 1854, Meyerbeer O
 (libretto by Scribe)
 Etol de Seville (L'), 1842, Balfe O
 Etourdis (Les) 1788, Andriens C
 Eugene Aram, 1873 W G Willis D (old
 Lytton's novel dramatized)
 Eugénie, 1767, Beaumarchais D
 Eugénie One Drama of a Trilogy (1749-1832),
 Goethe T
 Eumenides n.c. 458, Aeschylus T (Greek)
 Translated by Potter, 1777 Buckley, 1849,
 Dalton, 1868, Plumptre, 1869
 Eunuch or The Eunuch, n.c. 162 Terence
 C (Latin) Translated by Bentler 1726,
 Colman the Elder, 1765, Barry, 1857, etc.
 Euphrosino et Coradin, 1790, Hoffmann O G
 (music by Méhul)

Furyanthe, 1825 Weber O
 Lurydice, 1731, Mallet T
 Evadne or The Statue, 1819, Shell (*The Traitor*, by Shirley, 1631 reset)
 Evasion de Marie Stuart, 1822, Guilbert de Pixerecourt D
 Everling's Love (*An*), 1668, Dryden
 Every Man (written in the reign of Edward IV), Anon Mo (printed by Pynson)
 Every Man in His Humour, 1596, improved 1593, Jonson C (Garrick reset this comedy)
 Every Man out of His Humour 1599, Jonson C
 Every One has His Fault, 1794, Inchbald O (revived 1790)
 Example (*The*) 1637 Shirley O
 Excommunicated Prince (*The*), 1679 Bedlow T
 Exiles of Siberia, 1789, Aude D
 Extravagant Shepherd (*The*), 1654 T R (from Corneille)
 Extremes or Men of the Day, 1859, O Pourhe (i.e. E. Falconer)
 Ezechias, 1564 Udal SD
 Ezlo, 1723, Metastasio O
 Fabli (*The*), 1573, Anon H Pl
 Faheux (*Les*) 1651 Moliere C
 Faded Flowers 1874 A W A'Beckett C
 Fair Anchoress of Pausilippo, 1610, Massinger C
 Fair Circassian (*The*), 1720 Dr Croxall D Pm (This is Solomon's Song dramatized)
 Fair Circassian (*The*), 1749-1814 S J Pratt T
 Fair Maid of the Exchange 1607, Heywood
 Fair Maid of the Inn posthumous 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Fair One with the Golden Locks (*The*), 1843 Planché
 Fair Penitent (*The*), 1703, Rowe T (quarried from *The Fatal Dowry* by Massinger)
 Fair Quaker of Deal 1617, Ch Shadwell C (altered by Ed Thompson)
 Fair Quarrel 1617, Middleton and Powley C
 Fair Rosamond (See 'Rosamond')
 Fair Rosamond, 1836 Barrett H O
 Fairy Knight (*The*), 19th cent. Ford and Dekker
 Faithful Friend 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Faithful Shepherdess, 1610, Fletcher P (in imitation of *A Pastor Fido*, 1590 q v)
 Falcon (*The*), 1879, Tennyson V (in one act) (The story is from Boccaccio's *Decameron*)
 Fall of Jerusalem, 1820, Milman, D Pm (Crowne wrote, in 1680, *The Destruction of Jerusalem* T)
 Fall of Mortimer, 1731, Mortimer H Pl
 Fall of Portugal, 1808, Dr Wolcot (Peter Plin-dar) T
 Fall of Robespierre, 1794, Coleridge H Pl
 Fall of the Giants, 1745, Gilek O
 False Alarms, 1807 Kenney Opta (music by King and Braham)
 False Concord 1760, Townley C (See "Clau-des-tine Marriage")
 False Connt (*The*), 1682, Mrs Behn C
 False Delicacy, 1763, Kelly C
 False Friend (1672-1726) Vanbrugh C
 False Impressions, 1796 Cumberland C
 False One (*The*) 1619, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616) T (That is Cleopatra and J Caesar)
 False Shame, 1872 Marshall C
 Falstaff, 1833, Balfe O

Falstaff's Wedding, 1766 Mortimer H Pl
 Famille Benoiton (*La*), 1865, Sardon D
 Famille Poisson (*La*), 1633-1690 Polsson C
 Famille Renneville (*La*) 1802 Demollere D
 Famille an Temps de Luther (*Une*), 1836, Dela-vigne T
 Famille de Lnsigny (*La*), 1830 Sonlle D
 Family Honours, 1878, Marshall Pl
 Family Legend (*The*), 1810, Baillie T
 Family of Love (*The*) 1608, Middleton C
 Famous Victories of Henry V (*The*), 1778 Anon H Pl (This was the quarry of Shakespeare's *Henry V*)
 Tanatlico per la Musica, 1709, Mayer O
 Fancies Chaste and Noble, 1638, Ford T C
 Fancy's Festival, 1657, Jordan M
 Fanica, 1805, Cherubini O
 Farinelli, 1837 Barnett O
 Farm House (*The*), 1757-1823 Kemble F
 Farmer (*The*) 1788 Sheld O
 Farmer's Wife (*The*), 1780, Dibdin junior C O
 Faro Table (*The*) 1770-1804, Tobin
 Fashion 1845 Mowatt C
 Fashionable Levites (1752-1820) Maenally C
 Fashionable Lover (*The*) 1772, Cumberland C
 Fast and Welcome, posthumous 1660, Mas-singer C
 Fata Morgana, 1838, Heiberg Fy C
 Fatal Contract (*The*), 1653, Hemmings T (from the French)
 Fatal Curiosity, 1735, Lillo T
 Fatal Discovery, 1769 Home T
 Fatal Dowry, 1620 Massinger and Field T (See 'Fair Penitent')
 Fatal Extravagance, 1721, Mitchell T (altered by Hill, in 1746)
 Fatal Falsehood, 1779, H More T
 Fatal Friendship (1679-1749) Mrs Cockburn T
 Fatal Love (1648-1721), Settle I
 Fatal Marriage, 1692 Southerne T (See "Isabella or The Fatal Marriage")
 Fatal Vision, 1716, Hill T
 Fato of Villainy (*The*), 1730 T Walker T
 Father Baptiste, 19th cent., Stirling D
 Father's Revenge (*A*), 1783, Earl of Carlisle T
 Faucon (*Le*) 1772, Sedaine O C (music by Monsigny)
 Faulkner, 1808, W Godwin T
 Faus-saires Anglaises (*Les*) 1833, Cormon D
 Fausse Magic (*La*), 1775, Marmontel O (music by Gretry)
 Faust, pt I 1798, II 1828, Goethe T or rather a dramatic poem (English versions by Leveson Gower, 1823, A Hayward 1833, J S Blackie, 1834 Anster, 1835 R Talbot 1835, J Birch, 1839, J Hills 1840, L Elmore, 1841, MacDonald, 1842 Gurney, 1843, C H Knox 1847, Sir W Scott, 1851, Grant, 1859, Martin 1870, Taylor, 1871, B Bernard, Scoones, Swanwick, etc
 Faust and Marguerite, 1877, Boucicault
 Faust o Margherita, 1850, Gounod O
 Faustus (*Dr*) 1601, Marlowe T
 Favorita, 1843, Donizetti O
 Favourite of Fortune (*The*), 1866, W Marston C
 Fazio 1815, Milman T
 Fee Urcle (*La*), 1749-1806, Favart O C
 Feigned Courtizan (*The*) 1679, Mrs Behn C
 Feinte par Amour (*La*), 1734-1780, Dorat C
 Fells, 1777, Sedaine O C (music by Mon-signy)

- Felix (*Don*) (See "The Wonder")
 Felton (*John*), 1852, Stirling H Pl
 Female Academy (*The*), 1624-1673, Margaret
 duchess of Newcastle C
 Female Dramatist, 1782, Colman Mu F
 Female Officer (1757-1823), Kemble F
 Female Parrot (*The*), 1761, Crane T
 Female Prelate (*The*), 1680 Settle T
 Female Volunteer (*The*), 1801, Hallorom D
 Femmo à Deux Maris (*La*), 1802, Guilbert de
 Pixérécourt V
 Femme Jalouse (*La*), 1726, Joly C
 Femme Juge et Partie (*La*) 1666 Montfleury
 C (reduced to three acts by Leroy, 1821)
 Femmes et le Mérite des Femmes, 1821, An-
 tier C
 Femmes et le Secret, 1843, Déadé C
 Femmes Savantes (*Les*) 1672 Molière C
 Femmes Soldats (*Les*), 1809, Dartois C
 Femmes Terribles (*Les*), 1858, Dumanoir D
 Fenelon, 1793, Chenier T (An English ver-
 sion by Merry)
 Fernando, 1868, Sardon C (adapted by S
 Edwards)
 Ferrex and Porrex, 1661-62, Buckhurst T
 (called *Gorboduc* by sir P. Sidney. The
 first three acts by Norton, the last two by
 Sackville lord Buckhurst. First English
 tragedy) (See "Damon and Pythias" and
 "Ralph Roister Doister")
 Festin de Pierre (See "Don Juan")
 Festus, 1839, Bailey D Pm
 Fendal Times (1785-1862), White. Pl
 Few (*The*), posthumous 1805, Alfieri C (on
 the subject of Oligarchies)
 Fidele Berger (*Le*), 1837, Adam OC
 Fidelio, 1791, Beethoven O
 Fiesco, 1783 Schiller T
 Fiesco, 1850, H. Elliott. T
 Fiesque, 1824, Ancelot T (a French version
 of the above)
 Figaro (See "Mariage de "and "Nozze")
 Filippo II., 1783 Alfieri T (translated by
 C. Lloyd 1815)
 Fille de Jephthe, 1814, Meyerbeer Or (See
 "Jephthe")
 Fille de l'Exilé (*La*), 1819, Guilbert de Pixé-
 recourt D
 Fille des Bois, 1800, Weber O
 Fille du Cid (*La*), 1840 Delavigne T
 Fille du Diable, 1860, Thiboust D (See "Fils
 du Diable")
 Fille du Regiment, 1840, Donizetti OC
 Fille du Tambour-Major 1879 Offenbach C Bf
 Filles de Marbre (*Les*), 1853 Barrière D
 Fils de Famille (*Un*) 1853, Bayard and Breville
 C (See "The Discarded Son")
 Fils de la Nuit, 1357, Sejour D
 Fils du Diable, 1860, Deaddé D (See "Fille
 du Diable")
 Fils Ingrats ou L'école des Peres, 1728, Piron C
 Fils Naturel, 1757, Diderot C (See "Natural
 Son")
 Financier et le Savetier (*Le*), 1819-1880, Offen-
 bach O Bf
 Fine Companion (*A*) 1633, Marmion Pl
 Finestrina (*La*), posthumous 1805 Alfieri C
 (scene laid in hell), translated by C. Lloyd,
 1815
 Flinta Gardiniera (*La*) 1774, Mozart O
 Fiore de Cagliostro (*La*), 1835, Brissebarro D
- Firmilian, 1854, T. P. Jones (i.e. Aytoun)
 Sp T
 First Floor (*The*), 1756-1818, Cobb F
 First Impressions, 1813, H. Smith C
 First Love, 1795, Cumberland C
 Fleurette, 1833, Labrousse C
 Flitch of Bacon, 1778, Dndley Mn F (music
 by Shield)
 Flitting Day (*The*), 19th cent., Herz. D
 Floating Island (*The*), 1655, Strodé TC (music
 by Lawes)
 Florinda, 1699, Handel O
 Flowers of the Forest, 1847, Buckstone R D
 Flying Dutchman, about 1830, Fitzball Mel
 Flying Scud, 1866, Bonclcault D
 Folles Amoureuses, 1704, Régard C
 Follies of a Day (*The*), 1745-1809, Holcroft C
 Follies of the Night, 1842, Planché C
 Folly as it Flies (1765-1841) Reynolds C
 Fond Husband (*The*), 1676 D Urley C
 Fontainebleau, 1798, O'Keefe C
 Fool made Wise, 1741, S. Johnson CO
 Fool of Quality (1633-1690) Polsson C
 Fool turned Critic (*The*), 1678, D Urley C
 Fool would be a Favorite (*The*), 1657, Carcell
 Pl
 Fool's Opera, 1731, Aston O
 Fool's Preference (*The*), 1688, D Urley C
 (Fletcher's play *The Two Noble Kinsmen*
 The songs are by Purcell)
 Fool's Revenge (*The*), 1859, Tom Taylor H D
 Fooling Flutter (*Sir*) 1676, Etherege C.
 (second title of *The Man of Mode*)
 Forced Marriage (*The*), 1770, Armstrong T
 (See "Marriage Force")
 Forest (*The*), 1616, B. Jonson
 For Love or Money (1830-1877), Halliday C
 Forgery, 1832, Buckstone Mel
 Formosa, 19th cent., Bonclcault
 Fortresse du Danube (*La*), 1805, Guilbert de
 Pixérécourt Mel
 Fortune Isles (*The*) 1626, B. Jonson M
 Fortunate Isles (*The*), 1840, Planché
 Fortunatus (*Old*) or The Wishing-Cap, 1600,
 Dekker C
 Fortune by Land and Sea, 1655, Th. Heywood
 TC
 Fortune's Fool (1765-1841) Reynolds. C
 Fortune's Frolic, about 1800, Allingham F
 Fortunes of Nigel, sir W. Scott's novel 1822,
 dramatized by A. Halliday
 Forza del Destino (*La*), 1869, Verdi O
 Foscari (*I due*), 19th cent. Verdi. O
 Foscari (*The*) 1826, Miss Mitford H T
 Foscari (*The Two*), 1821, Byron H T
 Foul Play, 19th cent., C. Leade and Boucicault
 Foudling (*The*), 1748, E. Moore C
 Foudling of the Forest, * Diamond Pl
 Four Elements (*The*) before 1536 Rastell Int
 Four Fine Gallants, 1607, Middleton C
 Four P's (*Palmer, Pardoner, Pottery, Pedlar*),
 1530, printed 1569, J. Heywood Int
 Four Plays in One, posthumous 1617, Beaumont
 and Fletcher C
 Four Prentices of London, 1632, Heywood H Pl
 Four Sons of Aymon, 1843, Baife O
 Fourberies de Scapin, 1671, Molière. C (See
 "Cheats of Scapin")
 Fox (See "Volpone")
 Fra Diavolo, 1830, Aubler OC (libretto by
 Scribe) (Fra Diavolo, by H. J. Byron)

Francesca da Rimini, 1816, Hunt D Pm.
 Francis I., 1830, F A Kemble. H M
 François I à Madrid 1826, Briffaut T
 Fredolpho, 1818, Maturin -
 Freethinker (*The*), 1774 Lessing D
 Freischütz (*Der*), 1822, Weber O (libretto by
 kind)
 French Refugee (*The*) 1836, Mrs S C Hall Pl
 Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, 1538 Greene C.
 (first acted in 1591, first printed 1594)
 Friendship in Fashion, 1653 Otway C
 Frogs (*The*), n.c. 405 Aristophanes C (Greek)
 Translated by Danster, 1812, Mitchell,
 1820-22, Hickie, 1853 Ridd 1867
 Frozen Deep (*The*) 1857, W H Collins D
 Fugitive (*The*) 1758-1803 J Richardson C
 Funeral or Grief à la Mode 1701, Steele C

Gabrielle de Vergy, 1768, De Belloy T (This
 is the story of Raval du Courcy and the
 Dame de Fayel whose history was written
 by G. A. Crapelet, and published in 1829)

Gageure Imprevue (*La*), 1772 Sedaine C.
 Galant Jardinier 1667, Dancourt. C
 Galathea, 1592, J Juvr Pl
 Gallant (*The*), 1765 O Keefe C
 Gallants (*The*), 1696, G Granville C.
 Galotti (See "Luilla Galotti")
 Game at Chess 1624, Middleton C
 Game of Life (*the*), 19th cent., J Brougham
 D Pc
 Game of Love (*The*) 19th cent., J Brougham
 D Pc.

Game of Speculation 19th cent, Slingsby Lau-
 renco (ie G H Lewis) Adapted from
 Balzac's *Mercadet le Fauteur* (See "Specu-
 lation")

Gamster (*The*) 1637, Shirley C (Altered by
 C Johnson into *The Wife's Relief*, 1711,
The Gamsters, by Garrick 1753, *The*
Wife's Stratagem by J Poole, 1827 It
 was founded on a tale by Malespini.)

Gamster (*The*) 1709 Centlivre T
 Gamster (*The*) 1753, L. Moore. T
 Gamsters (*The*) 1758, Garrick. C (See above,
 "Gamster")

Gammer Gurton's Needle 1551, Mr S Masier
 of Arts (said to be bishop Still, but he was
 under nine years of age at the date given
 It was printed in 1576 when Still was 32
 This was our second comedy) (See "Rols-
 ter Dofster" and Mesogonus")

Garçon de Fermo (*Le*) 1861, Bricelet e D
 Garrick (David), 1664, Robertson C (adapted
 from the French).

Gay Deceivers 1604, Colman F
 Gazza Ladra (*La*), 1817, Rossini C O
 Gemma di Vergi, 1833, Donizetti O
 General (*The*) 1653, Shirley T C
 Generous Conqueror, 1702, Higgins
 Geneviève de Brabant, 1860, Offenbach O Bf
 Gentle Shepherd, 1725, Ramsay P (altered by
 Tiel cil in 1786)

Gentleman Cully (*The*), 1702, C Johnson Pl
 Gentleman Dancing Master, 1673, Wycherly C
 Gentleman Usher, 1606, Chapman C
 Gentleman of Astartia (*The*) 1688, Shadwell C
 (sometimes called *The Squire of Astartia*)
 Gentleman of Venice (*A*), 1653, Shirley T C
 Genièvre, before 1822, Scribe Pt Pc
 George Barnwell, 1730, Lillo T

George Dandin, 1668 Moliere C
 George a Green, 1699 Greene C (a ballad
 bearing the same title is amongst Greene's
Dramatic Works)

Geta, 1687, Pechantre T
 Gibraltar 1701, Dennis D
 Gil Blas, 1760, L. Moore C
 Gliden Ago (*The*), 1874 Clemens ("Mark
 Twain") C

Giovanni (*Don*) 1787, Mozart O (libretto by
 L di Ponte) (See "Don Juan")
 Giovanni in London (1687-1770), Moniercliff
 O Lx

Giovanni of Naples, 1839, Landor (See "Don
 Giovanni")

Giovanno d Arco, 1868, Verdi O
 Gipsies Metamorphosed (*The*), * B Jonson M
 Gipsy Warning, 1838, Benedict O
 Gipsies, 1842, Griffin T
 Giralda, 1850, Adam O C
 Girl's Romance (*A*) 1879, Boucicault D
 Girls (*The*), 1879, H J Byron C
 Giselle, 1841, Adam B
 Giulio Sabino, 1781 Sartl O
 Giulio Sabino, 1784, Chcrubini O (a pupil of
 Sartl)

Giuseppe, 1732, Metastasio O
 Glustino, 1712, Metastasio T (aged 14)
 Give a Dog a Bad Name, * J M Morton C
 Gladiator, 1841, Altenhelm T
 Gladiator (*The*), 1803-1854, Bird T
 Glass of Government (*The*), 1575, Gascolgne
 T C

Glencoe, 1839, Talfourd. T
 Gli Orti Liperidi (See "Orti")
 Goblins (*The*), 1636 Suckling C (a wretched
 imitation of Miranda and Ariel in *The*
Tempest)

Godly Queen Hester, 1561, Anon Mir Pl
 Goetz von Berlichingen 1773 Goethe H D
 (English versions by Rose d Aguilar, 1795,
 sir W Scott 1700)

Going to the Bad, 1859, Tom Taylor C
 Gold Alne or Miller of Grenoble, 1854, Stir-
 ling D

Golden Age (*The*) 1611, Th Heywood C
 Golden Branch (*The*), 1847, Planché
 Golden Fleece (*The*) 1815, Planché
 Golden Legend (*The*), 1851, Longfellow D Pm
 Golden Pippin, 1765, O Hara
 Good Natured Man (*The*), 1768, Goldsmith C
 Good Soldier (*The*) about 1680 from R. Poisson
 Good for Nothing, 1851, Buckstone C D
 Gorboduc. (See "Ferrex and Porrex")

Gotham Election, 1715, Centlivre C
 Governor of Cyprus, 1703 Oldmixon
 Gracchus, 1702, Chénier T (See "Cuo Gracco")
 Gracchus (*Ca us*), 1815 Knowles H T
 Gracchus (*Caius*), 1825, Monti H T
 Grando Dnechesso do Gerolstein (*La*), 1867,
 Offenbach O

Grasshopper (*The*), 1877, Hollingshead C
 (from the French)

Grateful Fair (*The*) 1717 C Smart Pl
 Grateful Servant, 1630, Shirley Pl

Gray (See "Grey")
 Great Casimir (*The*), 1870, Leigh Mu D (musical
 by Lecocq from the French)

Great City (*The*), 1830-1877 Halliday C
 Great-Duke of Florence, 1636, Massinger C
 Grecian Daughter, 1772, Murphy T

- Grecian Heroine (*The*), 1721, D Urfe y O
 Green Bushes, 1845, Buckstone D
 Green Domino, 1810, Korner C
 Green-Eyed Monster (*The*), 1828, Planché
 Gregory VII., 1840, Horne T
 Grey (*Lady Jane*), 1638, Calprinéde T
 Grey (*Lady Jane*), 1715, Rowe T (copyright was £75 5s)
 Grey (*Lady Jane*), 1876 Tennyson T
 Grief à la-Mode, 1702, Steele C
 Grim, the Collier of Croydon, 1662 C by J T
 Griselda (1774-1839), Paer O
 Griselda, 1856, L Arnold D (See "Patience Griselle")
 Griselda, 1873, M E Braddon T
 Grondeur (*Le*) 1691, De Brueys C
 Grotius (1761-1819) Kotzebue
 Grotto on the Stream (*The*), 19th cent., Strling D
 Grove (*The*) or Lovers' Paradise, 1700, Oldmixon C
 Guardian (*The*), 1637, Massinger C (altered by Garrick in 1759)
 Guardian (*The*), 1650, Cowley C
 Guehres, 1762, Voltaire T
 Gul's Hornbook, 1609, Dekker C
 Gustave III., 1833, Scribe O
 Gustave or Le Napoléon, 1825, Anicet Bourgeois D
 Gustavus Erikson (1679-1749), Mrs Cockburn
 Gustavus Vasa, 1733, Piron T
 Gustavus Vasa, 1739, Brooke T
 Gustavus Vasa, 1797, Kotzebue T
 Guy Mannerling, 1816, Terry Mn Pl—music by Bishop (This is a dramatized version of sir W Scott's novel so called, 1815)
 H (*Mr*), 1806, C Lamb F
 Habit de Cour, 1818, Antier D
 Haine d'Une Femme (*La*), before 1822, Scribe Pt Pc
 Half Pay Officer (1706-1767), Molloy C
 Halidon Hill, 1822, sir W Scott A dramatic sketch in three acts
 Hamlet Prince of Denmark, 1596, Shakespeare T (printed 1603)
 Hamlet Travestied, 1811, Poole F
 Hampstead Heath, 1706, Baker C
 Handsome Hernani, 1879, H J Byron B
 Hanging and Marriage, 1722, Carey F
 Hannibal and Scipio, 1635, acted in 1637, Nabbes T
 Happiest Day of My Life (*The*), 1802-1879, Buckstone
 Happy Family (*The*), 1799, Thompson Pl (from Kotzebue)
 Happy Man (*The*), 1797-1868 Lover O
 Happy Pair, 1868, S T Smith Cda.
 Hard Struggle (*A*), 1858, W Marston Pl
 Harlekin Patriot (*The*) 1772, Ewald D
 Harlot's Progress (*The*), 1733, T Cibber Ex
 Harold, 1870, Tennyson H Pm
 Harry Gaylove (*Sir*), 1772, Miss Marshall C
 Hartford Bridge (1754-1829) Shild Mu F
 Haunted Tower (*The*), 1793, Cobb Mu D (music by Storace)
 Haydee, 1847, Auber O
 He's World if He Could, 1771, Bickerstaff C
 He's Much to Blame, 1790 Holcroft C
 Heart (*The*) and the World, 1847, W Marston Pl
 Heart's Delight (*The*), 1830-1877, Halliday C
 Heauton timoroumenos or The Self-Tormentor, n c 103, Terence C (Latin) Translated by Bentley, 1726, Colman the Elder, 1765, Barry, 1857, etc.
 Heaven and Earth, 1822, Byron Mys
 Hector, his Life and Death, 1614, Thomas Heywood H Pl
 Hecuba, n c 423, Euripides T (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782, Morgan 1865, Giles, 1866
 Hecyra or The Stepmother, n c 165, Terence C (Latin) Translated by Bentley, 1726; Colman the Elder 1765, Barry, 1857
 Helr (*The*), 1622 May C
 Helr at Law (*The*), 1797, Colman C (See "Lord's Warmingpan")
 Helr of Vironi, 1817, Pocock Mu.D (music by Whittaker)
 Helress (*The*), 1786, Burgoyne C
 Helen and Paris, 1768, Glück. O (libretto by Calzabigi)
 Helena, n c 412, Euripides T (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
 Hellas, 1821, P B Shelley L D
 Helping Hands, 1855, Tom Taylor C
 Helter Skelter 1704, E Ward C
 Helvellyn, 1864, Macfarren O
 Helvétius, 1802, Andrieux C
 Henri III 1829, Dumas. H D
 Henri IV, 1725, Beckingham H D
 Henri IV, 1834, Balfe O (*Enrico IV*)
 Henri IV en Famille, 1828, Desforges D
 Henriette the Forsaken, about 1835, Buckstone C
 Henriette Deschamps, 1863, Carré D
 Henry II., 1773, a drama produced by adding together the two subjoined
 Henry II. King of England with the death of Rosamond, 1693 ascribed both to Bancroft and to Mountford H T
 Henry and Rosamond, 1749, Hawkins H T
 Henry II., 1799, Ireland H D
 Henry II., 1843 Helps H D
 1 Henry IV., 1598, Shakespeare H Pl (printed 1598)
 2 Henry IV., 1598, Shakespeare H Pl (printed 1600)
 Henry IV with . Sir John Falstaff, 1700, Betterton C (the sequel in 1719)
 Henry V., 1599, Shakespeare H Pl (printed 1600) (This play was suggested by that called *The Famous Victories of Henry V*)
 Henry V., 1723, Hill H Pl
 1 Henry VI., 1592, Shakespeare H Pl (alluded to by Nash, in *Pierce Penniless*, 1592)
 2 Henry VI., 1594, Shakespeare H Pl
 3 Henry VI., 1595, Shakespeare H Pl
 Henry VII., 1812, Chenevix. H Pl
 Henry VIII., 1601, Shakespeare H Pl (Knight, 1613)
 Henry VIII., 1791, Chénier D H (*Henri VIII*)
 Heraclida, n c 421, Euripides T (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
 Héraclides (*Les*), 1752, Marmontel T
 Heraclius Emperor of the East, 1664, L Carlell T (from Corneille)
 Hercule, 1643 Rotrou Cl T (imitated from the *Hercules Furens* of Euripides)
 Hercules Furens (n c 480-406), Euripides T

- (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
- Hercules Furens (n.c. 58-32), Seneca T (Latin)
Adapted by T Heywood, 1561, T Newton, 1581
- Hercules Claudens (n.c. 58-32) Seneca T (Latin)
Adapted in English hexameters by J Studley, 1597
- Hernani (See "Ernani" and "Handsome Hernani")
- Hero and Leander, 1669, Stapleton T
- Hero and Leander, 18th cent., Jackman O Blta
- Hero of Romance (A), 1807, W Marston (from the French)
- Herod and Antipas, 1622, Markham T
- Herod and Mariamne, 1673, Pordage I
- Heroic Love 1686, G Granville I
- Heroino of the Cave (1719-1777) Hiffman D
- Herr Burehard and His Family, 1827, Herz Dom D
- Hertford Bridge (See "Hartford Bridge")
- Hey for Honesty, 1638, Randolph C (the *Plutus* of Aristophanes) Sir C Wren performed in this play the character of Aenias
- Hic et Ubique, 1663, Head C
- Hick Scornor (*-*) Mo (printed by Wynkyn de Worde)
- Hilde Park. (See "Hyde")
- Hieronimo (See "Jeronimo")
- High Life Above Stairs, 1776, Garrick F
- High Life Below Stairs 1759, Townley I
- High Mettled Racer (1771-1841) Blidin Mu Tr
- Highland Fair 1729, Mitchell. Bd.O
- Highland Reel, 1793, O Keefe
- Hinko 1871, Willis D
- Hints for Husbands, 1806, Cumberland C
- Hippolyte et Aricie, 1732, Rameau O
- Hippolytus n.c. 428 Euripides T (Greek)
Translated by Potter 1781, Wodhull, 1782, Fitzgerald, 1867, Williams, 1871
- Hippolytus or Phadra (n.c. 58-32) Seneca T (Latin) Adapted in Alexandrine verse by J Studley, 1581, translated by L Prestwich, 1651 (See "Phadra")
- Hiren the Faire Greek, 1581 Peele C (The title of this play is *The Turkish Mahomet* and)
- His Last Legs (1808-1875) W B Bernard
- Historical Register, 1738 Fielding C
- History of Madoc, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
- History of Orlando Furioso, posthumous 1594, Greene C
- History of the Two Valiant Knights, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamides, 1699, Peele T
- Hit or Miss (1782-1835) Pocock C
- H.M.S. Pinafore, 1878, Gilbert and Sullivan N.C. Opta.
- Hoffman 1631, Chettle T
- Hog bath lost His Pearl (*The*), 1613, R Tailor C
- Hollander (*The*), 1640, Glapthorne C
- Holland's Leaguer 1632, Marmion C
- Holofernes 1554, Anon I
- Homo (1829-1871), Robertson
- Home for Home, 1879, Lee V
- Homme à Trois Visages (*L'*), 1801, Guilbert do Pixerecourt V
- Homo (*-1639) Atkinson T (Latin)
- Honest Cheats, 1836, Coyne C
- Honest Lawyer, 1616, S.S. C
- Honest Man's Fortune, 1613, Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Honest Thieves (*The*), 1774-1826, Knight F (*The Committee, C*, reset)
- Honest Whore (*The*), 1602, Dekker C (published under the title of *The Converted Courtesan*, 1604)
- Honest Yorkshireman, 1736, Carey F
- Honeycomb (*Polly*), 1760 Colman D N
- Honeymoon (*The*), 1804, Tobin C (suggested by Shakespeare's comedy *The Taming of the Shrew*) In this play occur the lines—
The man that lays his hand upon a woman
Save in the way of kindness is a wretch
Whom 'twere base flattery to call a coward
- Honneur de Mame, 1837, Bonie
- Honorata and Mammon, 1659 Shirley P I
- Honourable Ambition 1761, Holberg C
- Honourable Delinquent (1749-1811), Jovellanos C
- Honours and Tricks (1815-1874), C S Brooks C
- Hood (See "Robin Hood")
- Hop o' my Thumb, 1864 * O
- Hope of the Family (*The*), 1805-1863, Coyne
- Horace, 1639, Cornelle T (translated by Sir W Lower, 1656, C Cotton, 1671)
- Horatius 1657, Sir W Lower (from Cornelle)
- Hotel (*The*) 1783, Jephson P I
- House or the Homo (*The*), 1859, Tom Taylor
- Housekeeper (*The*) 1835, Jerrold C (a story of Jacobite times)
- How She Loves Him! 1867, Bonecault C
- How to Grow Rich (1765-1841), Reynolds C
- How to Settle Accounts with your Landlady, 1847, Coyne
- Huguenot (*The*), 1791-1851, Shell
- Huguenots (*Les*), 1833, Meyerbeer O (libretto by Scribe)
- Huit et les Maldeurs (*Le*) 1769, Sedaine O C
- Humour out of Breath, 1603, Day C
- Humourist (*The*), 1671 Swadwell C
- Humorous Courtier (*The*), 1640 Shirley C
- Humorous Days Myrth (An), 1599, Chapman C
- Humorous Lieutenant, posthumous 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Humorous Lovers (*The*), 1677, duke of Newcastle C
- Humours of an Election (*The*), 1780, * C
- Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, 1725, Philips T
- Hunchback (*The*), 1831, Knowles C
- Hunting of Cupid (*The*), 1591, Peele C
- Hurlo Thrumbo 1729 S Johnson Lx
- Huron (*Le*), 1769, Marmontel O (music by Gretry)
- Husband His Own Cuckold, before 1704, C Dryden C
- Husband at Sight (1802-1879), Buckstone
- Hussard de Felthelm, 1827, Dupont
- Hussites (*The*), 1761-1819, Kotzebue D
- Hyde Park 1637, Shirley C
- Hymenai, 1606, Jonsou M
- Hymen's Triumph, 1616, S Daniel P T
- Hypocrito (*The*), 1768, Bickerstaff C (this is *The Nonjuror*, 1717, modernized, and *The Nonjuror* is an English version of Moliere's *Tartuffe*, 1664.)
- Hippolytus (See "Hippolytus")
- Hyden of Tolosa, 19th cent., Ingemann
- Hyren the Fair Greek, 1581, Peele C

Idle Business or Man who has no Time, 1750, Holberg C
 Idomeno, 1781, Mozart. O
 If I had a Thousand a Year (1764-1838), Morton C
 If It is not Good the Devil Is in It 1612, Day C
 Ifigenia in Aulide, 1788, Cherubini O (See "Iphigenia")
 Ignoramus, 1611, printed 1662, G Ruggie. C (Latin)
 Ildegerte Queen of Norway, 1799 B Thompson Pl (from Kotzebue)
 Ill Beginning has a Good End (*An*), 1613, Ford C
 Ill Treated Il Trovatore, 1855 H J Byron F
 Illustrious Stranger (*The*), 1827, Kenney Mel
 Immanuel 1853, Leslie. Or
 Imperial Captives (1692-1750) Mottley D
 Imperial Tragedy (*The*), 1669 sir W Killigrew T
 Impertinent (*The*) 1750, Desmabris F
 Important de Cour (*L'*) 1693 De Brueys C
 Impostor (*The*), 1789, Cumberland C
 Impromptu de Campagne (*L*), 1633-1690, R Polsson C
 Impromptu de l'Hôtel de Condé 1661, Montfleury C (written in rivalry of Moliere's *Impromptu de Versailles*)
 Impromptu de Versailles, 1663 Moliere C
 In Quarantine, * Ware C
 Inconstant (*The*) 1703, Farquhar C
 Inconstant Lady (*The*), 16th cent., Wilson C (printed 1814)
 Indian Emperor 1665, Dryden He Pl
 Indian Queen (*The*), 1664, Dryden and Howard He Pl
 Indians (*The*) 1770-1801 Tobin
 Indians in England (*The*) 1761-1819, Kotzebue D
 Indiscret (*L'*) 1725 Voltaire C
 Ines de Castro 1723 Lamotte T
 Ines de Cordoue, 1696 Bernard T
 Inez de Castro 1690 Ferreira T
 Infelixible Captive (*The*), 1774, H More T (adapted from Metastasio's *Attilio Regolo*)
 Ingranno Infelice 1812, Rossini O
 Injured Princess (*The*), 1682 D Urfe TC (a version of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*)
 Inkle and Yarico, 1737 Colman Mu Pl
 Innocent Usurper (*The*), 1694 Banks T
 Ino et Melicerte (1677-1758) Lagrange T
 Insatiable Countess (*The*) 1613, Marston T
 Insolvent (*The*), 1738, Hill
 Institution of the Garter (*The*) 1742 West D Pm
 Intrigue and Love, 1783 Schiller T (*Kabale und Liebe*)
 Intrigues of Versailles 1697, D Urfe C
 Intriguing Chambermaid, 1734, Fielding F
 Invader of His Country, 1705 Dennis T (This is Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* reset)
 Invincibles (*The*), 1820, Morton C
 Invisible Prince (*The*) 1846, Planché
 Ion (bc 480-406), Euripides T (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782, Cooke, 1869
 Ion, 1803 Schlegel Cl T
 Ion, 1835 Talfourd. Cl T
 Ipermestra, 1742, Glick O
 Ipermestra, 1741 Metastasio (written in 9 days) 1702 Dennis T
 at Tauri (bc 480-406), Euripides

T (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
 Iphigenia in Anlis (bc 480-406), Euripides T (Greek) Translated by Bauster, 1780, Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
 Iphigenia in Anlis, 1776, Glick O (libretto by Calzabigi)
 Iphigenia in Tauris, 1779, Glick O (libretto by Calzabigi)
 Iphigenia in Tauris, 1786 Goethe Cl D (translated by Taylor, 1793)
 Iphigenia in Tauris, 1792, Piccini O
 Iphigénie, 1637, Rotron Cl D (imitated from the *Iphigenia* of Euripides)
 Iphigénie, 1674, Racine Cl D (in imitation of Euripides)
 Iphigénie (*Sacrifice d*), 1861 Denuery Cl D
 Irato (*L'*) 1807, Mehul O B
 Irene, 1658 Swinhoe T
 Irene 1737, Dr Johnson T
 Irish Lion (*The*) 1802-1819, Buckstone
 Irish Widow (*The*), 1757, Garrick F
 Irishman's (*L*) on L'Esprit National, 1831, Antier
 Iron Age (*The*), in two parts, 1632 Thomas Heywood C
 Iron Chest, 1796, Colman Mu D (music by Storace) A dramatic version of Godwin's novel called *Caleb Williams*
 Isaac Comnenus 1827 H Taylor
 Isabella or The Fatal Marriage 1692, Southerne T (same as *Fatal Marriage*)
 Isabelle et Gertrude (1741-1813) Gretry O
 Isabelle or Woman's Life, about 1830, Buckstone D
 Island Princess, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Island Queens (*The*), 1684, Banks T
 Isle of Dogs 1597, Nash Sat C
 Isle of Gulls, 1606, Day C
 Isle of Palms (*The*), 1812 Wilson
 Israel in Egypt, 1738, Handel Or
 Isse, 1699 Lamotte P O
 Issipile, 1732 Metastasio O
 Istambule 1817, Victor Hugo Cl T
 Italiana in Algeri, 1813, Rossini O
 Its Never too Late to Mend 1878, Reader C (the novel so called dramatized)
 Jack Drum's Entertainment, 1601, Anon C
 Jacke Juggler 1562 Anon Int (based on the *Amphitruo* of Plautus) (See "Amphitruo")
 Jaloux (*Le*), 1708 Dufresny C
 Jaloux Désabusé (*Le*), 1700, Campistron C
 James IV, posthumous 1594 Greene H Pl
 Jamie and Bess, 1787 Shirreffs C
 Jane Grey (*Lady*) (See "Grey")
 Jane Shore, 1713, Rowe T (copyright 1744 £50 15s)
 Jane Shore, 1876, W G Wills H Pl
 Janet Pride, 19th cent., Boucicault Sen D
 Janetta, 1840 Auber O
 Jardinier (*Le*) 1771, Sedaine O C
 Jason, 1799, Glover T (suppressed)
 Jealous Lovers (*The*), before 1630 Randolph O
 Jealous Wife (*The*) 1761, Colman the Elder C, (suggested by Fielding's *Tom Jones*)
 Jean Dacier 1876, Lomon. T
 Jean de Paris, 1812, Boieldieu. O
 Jeannot et Colin, 1780, Florian C,

Jephthe (*Fille de*), * Plessis Mornay
 Jephthe (*Fille de*) 1814, Meyerbeer Or
 Jephtha, 1516, Christopherson T
 Jephtha, 1551, Buchanan T
 Jephtha, 1751, Handel Or
 Jeronimo 1588, Kyd T (See 'Spanish Tragedy')
 Jessie Lea, 1863 Macfarren O
 Jennie Henri 1797, Mehul OC
 Jeunesse de Luther, 1843, Carro HD
 Jeunesse de Pichelleu (*La*), 1833 Ancelot V
 Jew (*The*) 1795, Cumberland C
 Jew and Doctor (1771-1841, Dildin Mu Tr
 Jew of Malta (*The Rich*) 1586, printed 1623
 Marlowe T (Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* is 1598 The two plays are evidently allied)
 Jeweller of Amsterdam (*The*) posthumous
 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Jewess (*The*), 1835 Balfe O
 Joan of Arc, 1801, Schiller T (*Jungfrau von Orleans*)
 Joan of Arc, 1839, Balfe O
 Joan of Arc, 1870 T Taylor, HD
 Joan of Hedington, 1712, King TC
 Joanna Montfaucon, 1799 D R. (from Kotzebue)
 Joanna Montfaucon, 1809, Cumberland DR
 Jocasta, 1566 Gascolgne and Klnwelmarsch T
 (from the *Phænissa* of Euripides, one of our earliest dramas)
 John (*King*), 1590 Shakespeare HT (first mentioned 1593) This play was suggested by that entitled *The Troublesome Reign of King John* (See "Kynge Johan")
 John (*King*) and Matilda, 1655 R Davenport T
 John Balliol 1825 Tennant HD
 John Bull 1805, Colman C
 John Cockle at Court (*Sir*), 1737 Dodsley F
 John Felton 1852, Stirling H Pl
 John Jones (1802-1879), Buckstone C
 John Oldcastle (*Sir*) printed 1600, Munday and Drayton (printed in 1601 with the name of Shakespeare on the title page, and contained in Pope's edition of Shakespeare).
 John Street (1802-1879) Buckstone C
 John the Baptist, 1519, Grimbald SD
 John Woodvil, 1801, Lamb T
 John a Kent, etc., 1595 Munday C
 John of Paris (1782-1875), Pocock C
 John of Procida, 1840, Knowles T
 Joseph 1816 Mehul Or
 Joseph and His Brethren, 1747 J Miller (music by Handel)
 Joseph and His Brethren, 1785, J Platt SD
 Joseph and His Brethren, 1802 W F Procter SD
 Joseph and His Brethren 1876 C Wells SD
 Joseph made known to His Brethren, by Mad Genils (translated by Holcroft, 1789)
 Joshua, 1747, Handel Or
 Joutur (*Le*), 1636 Rignard C
 Journey a Versailles, 1811 Duval
 Journey to London (See "Provoked Husband")
 Jovial Crew, 1656, Brome C
 Juan (See "Don Juan")
 Jubo the Same [Job] time Edward VI., Aunon SD
 Judas Macariot, 1818, Horne Mr Pl
 Judas Maccabaeus, 1746 Handel Or
 Judith, 1764, Biekerstall Or (music by Arne)

Judith, 1857, Leslie Or
 Judge Not or The Scales of Justice, 19th cent., Stirling D
 Jugement de Mdaa (1741-1813) Gretry O
 Jugglers (*The*) * Ware D
 Jugurtha, 1689 Pechantre T
 Jugurtha (1677-1758) Lagrange T
 Julf Lrrant (*Le*), 1799-1862 Halevy O (Ilbretto by Scribe)
 Julia (*La*) 1835, Halevy O (Ilbretto by Scribe)
 Julia Agrippina Empress of Rome, 1639, May HD
 Julia or The Italian Lover, 1786, Jephson T
 Julian, 1823 Miss Miltford T
 Julian and Agnes, 1800, Sotheby
 Juliana, 1071, Crowned D
 Julius Cesar, 1601, printed 1623, earl of Stirling HT
 Julius Caesar 1607, printed 1623 Shakespeare HT (See "Conspiracy of Brutus")
 Junius Brutus, 1828, Andrieux T (See "Brutus")
 Jnpltr, 1771 Sheridan and Halbed. Bita
 Just Italian (*The*) 1630, Davenant
 Killing no Murder, 1811, Hook
 Kindheart a Dream 1592, Chettle C
 King Arthur, 1691, Purcell O (words by Dryden)
 King Charming 1850, Planché
 King Christmas 1871, Planché
 King David and Absalom, printed 1599, Peele SD
 King René's Daughter, 19th cent Herz LD
 (an English version by Martin)
 King Sigurd, 19th cent., Boje T
 King and No King, 1619, Icther T
 King and the Miller (1791-1852) Murray F
 King and the Miller of Maushield, 1737 Dodsley F (See "Sir John Cockle at Court")
 King of the Alps, 1832, Buckstone (adapted from the German)
 King o Scots (1830-1877), Halliday
 King's Rival (*The*), 1817-1880 Tom Taylor etc
 Kinkervankots-dor-sprangkengotchedern (*The Baron*) 1781, Andrews C
 Kiolanthe, 1840, Balfe O
 Knavery in All Trades, 1664, Tatham C
 Knight of Malta, 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Knight of the Burning Pestle, 1611, Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Knights (*The*) no 424, Aristophanes C (Greek) Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22, Hilde 1853, Rudd 1867
 Knights (*The*) 1754, Foote F
 Knights Conjuring 1607 Day C
 Know Your Own Mind, 1777, Murphy C
 König Saul, 1839 Gutzkow O (See "Saul")
 Koranzo's Feast, 1811, Hayes T
 Kynge Johan, 1550, * T (See "John")
 Labyrinth (*The*) or Fatal Embarrassment, 1795 F (from Corneille)
 La Perouse (See "Perouse")
 Ladlea Battle 1851 Robertson C (from the French of Scribe and Legoué 1851)
 Ladies' Privilege (*The*) 1640, Glapthorne C
 Lady Clancarty (1817-1880), T Taylor
 Lady Contemplation (1621-1673), Margaret Duchess of Newcastle C

- Lady Errant (*The*), 1661, Cartwright C
 Lady Jane Grey (See "Grey")
 Lady of Lyons, 1838, Lord Lytton C
 Lady of Pleasure (*The*), 1637, Shirley C
 Lady of the Desert (*The*), 1869, Stirling D
 Lady of the Lake (*The*), 1830-1877, Halliday
 Lady's Frolic, before 1774, Lovo
 Lady's Last Stroke (*The*), 1703-1758, Theo
 Cibber C (copyright was £32 5s)
 Lady's Revenge (*The*), 1734, W Popple C
 Lady's Trial (*A*), 1638, printed 1639, Ford. D
 Lame Lover, 1770, Foote F
 Lancashire Witches (*The*), 1634 T Heywood C
 Lancashire Witches (*The*), 1682, Shadwell C
 Laodamia 1689 Miss Bernard T
 Lara 1864, Cormon
 Last Days of Pompeii, 1835, Buckstone D (Lord
 Lytton's novel dramatized)
 Last Year (1802-1879) Buckstone.
 Lst of the Family (*The*), 1795, Cumberland C
 Late Murder of the Sonne upon the Mother
 (*The*) * Ford and Webster T
 Latude, 1834, Guilbert de Pixerecourt
 Laugh When You Can (1765-1841), Reynolds C
 Law of Java (*The*), 1822, Colman Mu D
 Law of Lombardy (*The*) 1779 Jephson T
 Law Tricks, or Who Would Have Thought It?
 1603, Day C
 Laws of Candy, 1647, Besnmont and Fletcher
 Leah the Jewish Maiden, * Dr Mosenthal F
 Leap in the Dark (*A*), 1850, Buckstone Dom D
 Leap-Year or The Ladies' Privilege, 1850,
 Buckstone C
 Lear (*King*), 1605, Shakespere T (printed
 1608) This play was suggested by one
 called *The Chronicle History of Lear King*
 of England 1678.
 L'clair (1799-1862), Hslevy O C
 L'ecole des Amants, 1718, July C (See
 "School for Lovers")
 L'ecole des Femmes, 1662, Molière C (See
 "School for Wives")
 L'ecole do Jaloux (1640-1685), A J Mont
 fleury C
 L'ecole des Maris, 1661, Molière C
 L'ecole des Vieillards, 1823, Delavigne C
 (See "School")
 Led Astray, 1873, Bonicant C
 Légataire Universel, 1708, Régnard C
 Legend of Florence, 1840, Hnnt DR
 L'Elleiro d'Amour, 1832, Donizetti O
 Lend Me Five Shillings (1764-1838) Morton F
 Leonard, 1863, Brisebarro D
 Les 20 000 Francs, 1832 Bonle D
 Lesson (*A*) for Ladies (1802-1879), Buckstone C
 Lethe, 1743 Garrick.
 L'etolie de Seville, 1842, Balfe O
 L'Etonrdi, 1653, Molliere C
 Lencothé, 1756, Bickerstaff C
 Liar (*The*) 1762, Foote F (See "Menteur")
 Libertine (*The*), 1676, Shadwell C
 Liberty Asserted, 1704, Dennis D
 Life (1765-1841) Reynolds C
 Life-Buoy (*The*), 1566-1638, Hoskins D
 Life-Drama (*The*), 1852, A Smith D Pm
 Light Heart (1574-1637), Jonson
 Lighthouse (*The*), 1855, Wilkie Collins. D
 Like will to Like, 1568, Fulwel Int
 Lile du Prince Touton, 1854, Dennerly
 Lily of Killarney, 1862, Benedict O
 Lily of the Desert (*The*), 1869, Stirling R D
 Limberham, 1679, Dryden
 Linda di Chamourni, 1842, Donizetti O
 Lindamira, posthumous 1805, Foote
 Lingua or The Five Senses, 1580, printed 1607
 Brewer Alleg Pl (Cromwell, on one
 occasion, acted the part of Tactus In it
 occur these lines—
 Roses and bays pack hence i This crown and
 robe
 How gallantly it fits me!)
 Lionel and Clarissa, 1768, Bickerstaff O (mnsl
 by Dibdin)
 Little Emly (1830-1877), Halliday
 Little French Lawyer, posthumous 1647, Beau-
 mont and Fletcher C
 Little Rebel (*The*), 1805-1868, Coyne
 Little Red Riding Hood (1817-1880), Tom Tay-
 lor
 Little Toddlekins (1803-1878), C T Mathews
 Loan of a Lover (*The*), 1833, Planché V
 Lock and Key (1765-1834), Hoare (music by
 Sheld)
 Loeline, 1695, Tyncey T
 Lodoiska, 1791, Kemble Mu D (music by
 Storace)
 Lodolska, 1800, Mayer Mu D
 Lodowick Sforza, 1628, Gomersall T
 Lohengrin, 1848, Wagner O
 Lombardi, 1843, Verdi O
 London Assurance, 1841, Boucicault C
 London Florentino (*The*), 1602, Chettle and Hey-
 wood Pl
 London Prodigal (*The*), 1605 (ascribed by some
 to Shakespere)
 Long Strike, 19th cent., Bonicault D
 Longer Thou Livest the More Foole Thou Art
 (time, Queen Elizabeth), Wager C
 Looking Glasse for London, etc., 1594, Greene
 and Lodgo T C (The Looking Glass is
 Nineveh)
 Lord Cromwell, 1602, Anon H Pl (See "Crom-
 well")
 Lord Dacre * Mrs Gore
 Lord Dundreary Married and Done For, 1859,
 H J Byron and Sothorn C
 Lord of the Manor, before 1833, C Dibdin,
 Jnnlor CO (altered from Burgoyne, 1783,
 music by Jackson)
 Lord of the Manor, 1783, Burgoyne C
 Lord's Warmingpan (*The*), 1825 (same as Col-
 man's *Heir at-Law*)
 Lorenzo (1755-1798), Merry T
 Lost Lady (*The*), 1639, Berkley T C
 Lost at Sea, 19th cent., Bonicault D
 Louis IX, 1819, Ancelot T
 Louis XI, 1832, Delavigne H D (An Eng-
 lish version in 1846 by Bonicault)
 Louise de Lignerolles, 1838, Legouvé D
 Love, 1840, Knowles D
 Love Chase (*The*), 1837, Knowles O
 Love Crowns the End, 1657, Tatham T C
 Love Laughs at Locksmiths, 1803 Colman F
 Love, Law, and Physic (1772-1849), Kenney C
 Love Makes a Man, 1700, Cibber O
 Love-Riddelig (*chivalrous love*), 1816, Inge
 mann D
 Lovo Tricks, 1667, Shirley C (originally called
 The Schoole of Complement, 1631)
 Love Triumphant, 1694, Dryden C
 Love à la Mode, 1769, Macklin Q

Love and a Bottle, 1693 Farquhar C
 Love and Fortune 1859, Planché C
 Love and Friendship 1666, sir W. Halligrew PI
 Love and Honour, 1649, Davenant C
 Love and Police 19th cent., Herz V
 Love and Revenge, 1675, Settle. T
 Love and War, 1658, Meriton T
 Love and War 1792, Jepson. F
 Love at First Sight (1730-1805), King C
 Love at a Loss (1679-1749) Mrs Cockburn. O
 Love at a Venture, 1706, Centlivre C
 Love for Love, 1695, Congreve C
 Love for Money or The Boarding School, 1691, D Urley C
 Love in a Blaze, 1800, Atkinson C
 Love in a Camp 1798, O Keefe C
 Love in a Forest, 1721, C Johnson C (based on Shakespeare's *As You Like It*)
 Love in a Hurry, 1709 Aston C
 Love in a Maze, 1844, Boudcault. C
 Love in a Riddle (1671-1757), C Cibber C.
 Love in a Tnb, 1664, Etherege. C
 Love in a Veil, 1718 Savage C
 Love in a Village, 1762, Bickerstaff O F (music by Arne) Based on Johnson's *Village Opera*.
 Love in a Wood, 1672, Wycherly C
 Love in a Wood (1646-1744), G Jacob C
 Love in Several Masques, 1723, Fielding C
 Love in the City 1767, Bickerstaff. C (See "The Romp")
 Love of Arcadia, 1860 Miss Braddon Cda
 Love of King David, etc., 1599, Peele SD
 Love will find out the War, 1661, by T B (Shirley's *Constant Maid* reset) C
 Love's Contrivances, 1703, Centlivre C
 Love's Cruelty, 1640 Shirley T
 Love's Cure, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Love's Disguiser, 1633, Knowles C
 Love's Dominion, 1654, Flecknoe. D
 Love's Kingdom 1664 Flecknoe PTC (same as "Love's Dominion," slightly altered)
 Love's Labour's Lost, 1694, Shakespeare C (printed 1598)
 Love's Last Shift, 1695, Cibber C
 Love's Metamorphosis, 1601, J. Lyly Myt D
 Love's Mistress, 1636, Heywood C
 Love's Pilgrimage, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Love's Riddle, 1638, A. Cowley PC
 Love's Sacrifice, 1633 Ford. T (It resembles Shakespeare's *Othello*)
 Love's Stroke of Genius, 19th cent., Herz V
 Love's Triumph, 1630 Johnson M
 Love's Triumph, 1860, Wallace O
 Love's Victory, 1653, Shirley PI
 Love's Victory, 1658, Chamberlayne TC
 Loves of Arcadia (*The*), 1860, Miss Braddon Cda.
 Lover (*The*) 1730, T Cibber C
 Lover Lost (*The*), 1696 Mrs Manley C
 Lover's Melancholy (*The*), 1628, Ford T (This play contains the exquisite description of a contest of song between a musician and a nightingale)
 Lovers' Progress, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Lovers' Quarrels (1730-1805), King Int (See "Mistake")
 Lovers' Vows, 1800, Inchbald. PI (Kotzebue's play, 1798, Anglized) By this play Mrs Inchbald cleared £160

Love's Watch (*The*), 1686 Mrs Behn O
 Lovesick Court (*The*), 1653, Brome. C
 Lovesick King (*The*), 1655, Brewer C
 Loyal Brother (*The*), 1682, Southerne T
 Loyal Subject, 1618, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616) Based on Heywood's *Royal King and Loyal Subject*
 LSD, 1872, A. W. A'Beckett C
 Lucia di Lammermoor, 1835, Donizetti O (composed in six weeks)
 Lucidi (*I*), 1539, Angelo C
 Lucio Silla, 1773 Mozart O
 Lucius, 1717, Mrs Manley T
 Lucius Junius Brutus. (See "Brutus")
 Lucky Chance (*The*), 1697, Mrs. Behn C
 Lueretia Borgia, 1831, Victor Hugo RI
 Lucrezia di Borgia, 1834, Donizetti O
 Lucretius, 19th cent., Tennyson D Mon
 Luisa Miller, 19th cent., Verdi. O
 Luke the Laborer 1828, Brinkstone Mel
 Luria, 19th cent R Browning T
 Lurline, 1860 Wallace. O
 Lust's Dominion, 1593, Marlowe T (finished by Dekker, 1617)
 Lusty Juventus (time, Henry VIII), Anon. Mo
 Lying Lover (*The*), 1704, Steele C
 Lying Valet, 1740, Garrick F
 Lysistrata, no 411, Aristophanes C (Greek) Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22, Hickie, 1853, Rudd, 1867
 Ma Tante Aurore, 1802, Boieldieu. O
 Macbeth, 1666, Shakespeare T (music by Lock, 1672)
 Macbeth 19th cent., Verdi. O
 Mad as a Hatter 1863, Marshall. F
 Mad Couple well matched (*The*), 1653, Brome C
 Mad Lover, 1617, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616)
 Mad Lover, 1637, Massinger
 Mad Lovers (*The*), 1732, S Johnson C
 Mad World, 1698 Beaumont and Fletcher
 Mad World, My Masters (*A*), 1608, Middleton O
 Madam Fickle, 1677, D Urley C
 Madame Diogene, etc., 1854, Desarbres C
 Madame Favart, 1878, Offenbach CO
 Madame du Barry, 1836, Ancelet. V
 Madame du Châtelet, about 1834, Ancelet V
 Madcap Prince (*A*) 1874, *
 Maestro di Capella, 1797, Dellamaria.
 Magician no Conjuror (1755-1798), Merry C
 Maglielonne (*La*), 1799-1860, Halévy O
 Magneto Lady, 1632, Jonson. C
 Magnifique (*Le*), 1672-1731, Lamotte C
 Magnificence (time, Henry VII.), Skelton. Mo
 Mahomet 1738, Voltaire T (done into English by Miller, 1740)
 Maid Marian (*The*), 1822, Bishop O (libretto by Planché)
 Maid and the Magpie (*The*), 1792-1852, Payne. C
 Maid in the Mill, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher, or Rowley and Fletcher C
 Maid of Artois, 1836 Balfe O
 Maid of Bath, 1771, Foote F
 Maid of Honour, 1632, Massinger TC
 Maid of Honour, 1847, Balfe O
 Maid of Locking, 1801, W Richardson LD
 Maid of Mariendorp, 1838, Knowles D
 Maid of Milan (*Clari, the*), 1822, Payne Mu D (music by Bishop)

- Maid of Orleans, 1801, Schiller T (See "Joan of Arc")
 Maid of Saxony, 1842, George Morris O
 Maid of the Mill, 1765, Bickerstaff O F (music by Arnold) (See "Maid in the Mill")
 Maid of the Oaks (*The*), 1779, Burgoyne D E
 Maid's Metamorphoses (See "Maydes Metamorphoses")
 Maid's Revenge (*The*) 1639, Shirley T
 Maid's Tragedy 1610 Beaumont and Fletcher T (Wallier altered the fifth act)
 Mails and Bachelors (1768-1850), Skellington, C
 Mails as They Are etc., 1797, Inchbald C
 Maiden Queen (*The*), 1667, Dryden, H.P.I.
 Maidenhead (See "Maydenhead")
 Maître du Palais (*Le*), 1823, Ancelot T
 Maître en Droit (*Le*), 1760, Monsigny O C
 Malade Imaginaire (*Le*), 1674, Molière C (See "Dr Last in His Chariot," and "Robert the Invalid")
 Malati and Madhava, 8th cent., Bhavabhuti R T (translated by Wilson in his *Indian Theatre*)
 Malcontent (*The*), 1604, Marston and Webster T C
 Male Coquette, 1753, Garrick F
 Mamilla, 1593, Greene
 Man Bewitched, 1710, Centlivre C
 Man o' Alrice, 1856, Wills P I
 Man of Honour (*The*), 19th cent., Bonecault C
 Man of Mode (*The*), 1676, Ffrench C
 Man of the World, 1764, Macklin C (Its original title was *The Freeborn Scotchman*)
 Man's the Master (*The*), 1663, Davenant C
 Management (1765-1841), Reynolds C
 Manfred, 1817, Byron T
 Manfred, 1825, Monti T (A version in French, by Duplessis, 1854)
 Maniac (*The*), 1810, Bishop O
 Mankind (time, Henry VI.) Hyngbus Mo
 Manlius Capitolinus, 1684, Lafosse T (Imitated from Otway's *Venice Preserved*)
 Manteau (*Le*), 1826, Andrieux C
 Mantuan Revels, 1812, Chenevix C.
 Mannel, 1817, Maturin T
 Maometto Secondo 1822, Rossini O
 Marclano or The Discovery, 1663, W. Clerke T C
 Marechal Ferrent (*Le*), 1726-1795, Philidor O C
 Maréchaux de l'Empire (*Les*), 1856, Ancelot Bourgeois D
 Margaret of Anjou (1727-1812) Jerningham T
 Margery or The Dragoness, 1739, Carey I (sequel to *The Dragon* q v)
 Margherita d'Anjou, 1822, Meyerbeer O (See "Margaret")
 Marguerite d'Anjou, 1810, Guilbert de Pixerecourt D
 Mari dans du Coton, 1862, Thiboust C
 Mari Impromptu, 1836, Daval C
 Mari Petrouve, 1662, Dauconrt C
 Mari qui Lance sa femme, 1864, Deslande or Labiche (It is attributed to both) C
 Maria Padilla, 1838, Ancelot T
 Maria Stuarda, 1785, Alfieri T (translated by C Lloyd, 1815) (See "Mary Stuart")
 Maria Stuart 1800, Schiller T (See "Mary Queen of Scots," "Mary Stuart," etc)
 Mariage Falt et Rompu, 1721, Dufresny C
 Mariage Forcé, 1664, Molière. C (See "Forced Marriage")
 Mariage Infantin (*Le*), before 1822, Scriba. P I P c
 Mariage d'Argent (*Le*), 1827, Scribe C.
 Mariage de Figaro 1754, Beaumarchais O (See "Nozze")
 Mariage de Rien (*Le*), 1640-1695, Ant. J. Montfleury C
 Mariages Samnites (*Les*), 1741-1813, Grötry O
 Mariamne, 1623, Hardy T
 Mariamne, 1640, P. T. L'Ermite T
 Mariamne, 1724, Voltaire T
 Marian, the Fair Queen of Jewry, 1613, lady Elizabeth Carey T
 Marian, 1788, Miss Brooke P I
 Marian (1754-1829), Sheld O
 Marianne 1718, Fenton T
 Marie de Brabant, 1825, Ancelot D P m
 Marino Fallero, 1821, Byron I
 Marino Fallero, 1829, Delavigne T
 Marino Fallero, 1835, Donizetti O
 Marion Delorme, 1829, Victor Hugo H.D
 Maritana (a mosaic, by Wallace, of *Ruy Blas* and *Noire Dame*) 1845 O
 Marius, 1791, Arnault T
 Marius (*Caius*), 1680 Otway T
 Marius and Sylla, 1594, Lodge H P I
 Marmaduke Maxwell (*Sir*), 1827, Cunningham C
 Marplot, 1711, Centlivre C
 Marquis Caporal, 1864, Sclour D
 Marquis d'Argencourt, 1857, Dupenty D
 Marquis de Kallilis 1879, Lomon
 Marriage à la Mode, 1672, Dryden C
 Marriage Hater Matched (*The*), 1692, D'Urfey C
 Marriage Night (*The*), 1664, H. Carey, lord Falkland T
 Marriage of Witte and Science (*The*), about 1559, Anon Mo
 Married for Money (1803-1875), C. J. Mathews
 Married in Haste, 19th cent., H. J. Byron
 Married Libertine (*The*) 1761, Macklin, F
 Married List, 1834, Buckstone C
 Married Man (*The*), 1789, Inchbald. C (realized £100)
 Martha, 1858, Flotow O
 Martyr of Antioch, 1821, Milman T
 Martyrs (*Les*), 1840, Donizetti O (from Corneille's *Polyeucte*)
 [Mary] Queen of Scots 1684, Banks T
 Mary Queen of Scots 1807, Grahame T
 Mary Queen o' Scots, 1874, Wills H P I
 Mary (Queen), 1877, Tennyson T
 Mary Stuart, 1840, Haynes C
 Mary Stuart, 1881, Swinburne T (See "Maria" and "Evasion de")
 Mary Tudor, 1833, Victor Hugo T
 Mary Tudor, 1847, Vere T
 Mary Tudor, 1876 Miss Dickenson. H P I.
 Masaniello, 1814, Ingemann T
 Masaniello, about 1820 Carafa O
 Masaniello, 1823, Auber O (libretto by Scribe)
 Often called *La Muette de Portici*) See "Masaniello"
 Masks and Faces (1817-1880), Tom Taylor C
 Masnadieri (*I*), 1847, Verdi O
 Masque (*The*), 1612, Beaumont and Fletcher C.
 Masque de Velours, 1860, Delaporte D

Masque of Callisto, 1676, Crowne. M
 Masque of Heroes, 1619, Middleton M.
 Massacre of Paris, 1590, Marlowe. T
 Massacre of Paris, 1690, Lee T
 Massacre do Syrie, 1860 Sejour T
 Massaniello, 1699 D Urley T (Originally
 two plays, but compressed into one by T
 Walker, in 1700)
 Massaniello 1829 Kenney (See "Masaniello")
 Match at Midnight, 1633 Powley C
 Match for a Widow (A), 1787, Atkinson C
 Match mee in London, 1631, Day TC
 Matilda, 1775, T Franklin T
 Matilda of Hungary, 1847, Wallace. O
 Matrimonial Troubles, pt. I (1624-1673), Mar-
 garet duchess of Newcastle C Butpt II F
 Matrimonio Segreto (N), 1793 Cimarosa. O
 Matrimony, 1804, Kenney C.
 Maud 1855 Tennyson D Pm
 Maures d'Espagne (Les), 1804, Gnilbert de
 Pixerecourt. D
 Maximian 1800, lady S Burrell T (from
 Cornelle)
 May Day 1611, Chapman C
 May Queen (1802-1879) Buckstone
 Maydenhead Well Lost (A) 1631 T Heywood C
 Maydes Metamorphoses 1600, J Lyly Myt D
 Mayor of Garratt, 1763, Foote. F
 Mayor of Quinborough (The) 1661, Middleton C
 Meadows of St Geralse (The) * Ware F C
 (translated from the French)
 Measure for Measure, 1603 Shakespeare C
 (based on *Promos and Cassandra*, 1578 by
 Whetstone acted at Whitehall, 1604)
 Medea, n.c. 431 Euripides T (Greek) Trans-
 lated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull 1782,
 Morgan, 1865, Giles, 1865, Lee, 1867,
 Webster, 1869, Williams, 1871
 Medea (n.c. 58-32) Seneca T (Latin) Adap-
 ted by J Studley, 1566, translated by L
 Sherburne 1648
 Medea, 1761, Glover T
 Medea, 1795 Cherubini O
 Medea, about 1820 Mayer O
 Médecins Malgré Lui, 1666, Molière C (See
 "Mock Doctor")
 Médecins (Les) 1863 Nus D
 Médée, 1633, Cornelle T
 Médée, 1695, Longepierre T
 Médée, 1853, Legouvé T
 Médus, 1739, Deschamps T
 Méduse (1677-1758), Lagrange O
 Melanie, 1770, Laharpe. T
 Melanthe, 1614, printed 1615, Brookes P
 Melagre (1677-1758) Lagrange T
 Melleerte, 1666, Molière C
 Melite, 1629, Cornelle C (translated 1776).
 Memorable Maske of the Two Hon Iuns-of
 Court (The) 1614 Chapman M
 Menachmi or The Brothers Menachmus who
 were Exactly Alike (n.c. 254-184), Plantus
 C (Latin) Translated into blank verso
 by Messrs Thornton Rich, Warner, and
 Colman, 1769-74 It was translated by
 W W (arner) in 1695 and furnished Shake-
 speare with the scheme, etc., of his *Comedy
 of Errors* (See below)
 Menago en Ville, 1804, Barrière Pl
 Menachmus, 1637, Rotrou C (imitated from
 the *Menachs* of Plantus)
 Menécumes (Les), 1705, Régnard C

Mentem, 1642, Cornelle C (See "Liar")
 Mercator or The Merchant (n.c. 254-184) Plau-
 tus. C (Latin, adapted from a Greek play
 by Philemon) Translated into blank verso
 by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and
 Colman, 1769-74
 Merchant Pirate 19th cent, Stirling D
 Merchant of Bruges, before 1830 Kinnaird Pl
 (altered from Beaumont and Fletcher)
 Merchant of Venice, 1598, Shakespeare D
 (See "Jew of Malta")
 Mercurius Britannicus, 1641, Braitheait TC
 (From the French A political play about
 ship-money)
 Mere Coupable (La) 1792, Beaumarchais D
 Meriden, 1852, Deslandes D
 Merlin in Love, 1759, Hill C
 Merope, 1713, Maffei T
 Micropo, 1738, Voltaire T
 Merope, 1749, Jefferys or Hill (ascribed to
 both) T
 Merope, 1783, Alfieri. T (translated by C
 Lloyd 1815)
 Merope 1858, Matthew Arnold Ct T
 Merry Devil of Edmonton (The), 1608 Brewer C
 Merry Play between Johan , Tyb , and
 Johan the Prester 1533, Heywood C
 Merry Wives of Windsor, 1596 Shakespeare
 C (printed 1602) (See "Comical Gal-
 lant")
 Mery Play between the Pardoners and the Frere
 (A), 1533 J Heywood C
 Mesogonus, 1560, Thomas Rycharde C (only
 four acts extant)
 Messalina, 1640, Richards. T
 Messiah (The), 1741, Handel Or (libretto by
 Jennens)
 Metamorphosed Gipsies (1574-1637) Jonson C
 Métamorphoses de l'Amor 19th cent., Brohan
 C (See "Love's Metamorphoses.")
 Metamorphosis of Pygmalion's Image, 1598,
 Marston. C.
 Métromanie ou Le Poete, 1738, Piron C
 (said to be the best comedy in the French
 language)
 Michaelmas Term, 1607, Middleton
 Michel et Christine before 1822 Scribe Pl.Pc.
 Microcosmus 1637, Nabbes M
 Midas 1592, J Lyly Myt D
 Midas, 1761, O'Hara Blta
 Midas (Judgement de), 1741-1813, Gretry O
 Midnight Hour (The), 1793, Inchbald. Pl C
 (realized £130)
 Midsummer Night's Dream, 1592, Shakespeare
 Fy C (printed 1600)
 Midsummer Night's Dream, 1843, Mendels-
 sohn
 Miles (n.c. 254-184) Plantus C (Latin)
 Translated into blank verso by Messrs
 Thornton, Rich, Warner and Colman,
 1769-74
 Milkmaid (The), 1771-1841 Dibdin Mn D
 Miller and His Men, 1813, Pocock Mcl (music
 by Bishop)
 Miller of Mansfield (The) 1737, Dodsley D F
 (The second part is *Sir John Cockle at
 Court*)
 Mind Will, and Understanding (time, Henry
 VI), Aron Mo (In MS. only)
 Minerva's Sacrifice, posthumous 1663, Mas-
 senger

Mines de Pologne (*Les*), 1803, Guilbert de Pixérécourt.
 Minister (*The*), 1797, Lewis T (adapted from Schiller)
 Minna von Barnhelm, 1767, Lessing C
 Minor (*The*), 1760, Foote F
 Miranda, 1821, Procter T (copyright was £525)
 Mirra, 1783, Alfieri (translated by C Lloyd, 1816)
 Mirror (See "Myrrour")
 Mirza, 17th cent R Baron T
 Misanthrope, 1666, Molière C
 Misanthropy and Repentance, 1797, Kotzebue D (called in English *The Stranger*)
 Miser (*The*), 1672, Shadwell (See below)
 Miser (*The*), 1732, Fielding C (from *L'Avare*, by Molière, 1667)
 Misérables (*Les*), 1864, Hugo, Junior D (his father's novel, 1863, dramatized)
 Misfortunes of Arthur, 1687, Hughes T
 Misogonist (*The*), 1780, Lessing D
 Misogonus, 1660, printed 1677, Bychardes C (one of our earliest plays)
 Miss Sarah Samson, 1755 Lessing T (music by Mendelssohn and Nicolay)
 Miss in Her Teens, 1747 Garrick F
 Mistake (*The*) 1672-1728, Vanbrugh C (altered by King into *Lovers' Quarrels*)
 Mistakes (*The*) or *The* Happy Resentment, 1758, Lord Hyde O
 Mithridate, 1673, Racine T (imitated from Euripides)
 Mithridate, 1770, Mozart O
 Mithridates, 1674 Leo T
 Mock Doctor (*The*) 1732 Fielding F (This is *Le Médecin Malgre Lui* of Molière, 1666, converted into a farce)
 Mock Officer (*The*), 1733 T Cibber C
 Mock Tempest (*The*), 1676 Duffett C
 Modern Antiques, 1798, O'Keefe C
 Modern Husband (*The*), 1735, Fielding C
 Modern Prophets, 1709, D'Urfey C
 Mœurs de Temps (*Les*), 1750 Sanrin C
 Mogul Tale (*The*), 1785, Inchbald F
 Moise in Egitto 1818, Rossini O
 Mon Gigot et Mon Gendre, 1861, Antier
 Monastère Abandonna, 1816, Guilbert de Pixérécourt
 Money, 1840, Lytton C
 Money is an Ass, 1668, Jordan C
 Mons. D Olive, 1600, Chapman C
 Mons. le Duc, 1879 Val Prinsep PI
 Mons. Ragout, about 1669 Lacy C
 Mons. Thomas, 1619, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616) C
 Mons. Tonson, 1767, Moncrieff or Taylor (attributed to both) F
 Montargis (See "Chien")
 Montezuma, 1772, Sacchini O
 Montezuma, 1878, Verdi O
 Montfort (*De*), 1798, Baillie T (the passion of "hate")
 Montoni, 1820 Shell
 Montrose (1782-1835), Pocock
 Monument of Honour (*The*), 1624, Webster
 Moonstone (*The*), 1877, Wilkie Collins (his novel dramatized)
 1584 Greene
 Dissemblers besides Women, 1657 Middleton C

More Ways than One, 1785 Mrs Cowley C
 Mort d'Abel, 1792, Legouvé T (imitated from Gesser and Klopstock)
 Mort de Calas, 1791, Chénier T
 Mort de Henri IV., 1800, Legouvé T
 Mostellaria or *The* Haunted House (B.C. 254-184), Plautus C (Latin) Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Pich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74, and imitated by Regnard, Addison, and others
 Mother Bumble, 1594, J. Lyly C & E
 Mother Goose (1771-1841), Dibdin Pn
 Mother Pantom (1771-1841), Dibdin C
 Mother Shipton (no date), about 1670, Thompson C
 Mount Sinai, 1831, Nenkomm Or
 Mountain Syph (*The*), 1834, Barnett O
 Mountaineers (*The*), 1793, Colman C
 Mourning Bride, 1697, Congreve T
 Mousquetaires (*Les*), 19th cent, Halévy OC
 M P, 1870, T W Robertson C
 M P or *The* Blue Stocking, 1811, Moore Mu C
 Mucedorus (no date), about 1690, Greene F
 Much Ado about Nothing, 1609, Shakespeare C
 Muet (*Le*), 1691, De Brueys C
 Mnette de la Forêt, 1828, Antier
 Mnette de Portici (*La*) (See "Masaniello")
 Mulberry Garden (*The*), 1608, Sedley PI
 Murderous Michael, 1678, Anon T
 Muse in Livery, 1732, Dodsley C
 Muses in Mourning, 1749, Hill C
 Muses Looking Glass (*The*) 1033, Randolph C
 Mustapha, 1609, F Greville Lord Brooke T
 Mustapha, 1739, Mallet PI
 Mutus Scævola, 1801, Ireland. H.D.
 Mutual Deception, 1795, Atkinson C (altered by Colman into *Tis for 'Tis*)
 My Awful Dad (1803-1878), C J Mathews
 My Grandmother and Other Fairies (1755-1834), Hoare
 My Lord and My Lady, 1861, Planché
 My Spouse and I (1771-1841), Dibdin OF
 My Wife's Daughter (1805-1868), Coyne
 My Wife's Mother (1803-1878), C J Mathews
 Myrrha, 1783, Alfieri T (translated by C Lloyd, 1816)
 Mystères d'Udolphe (*Les*), 1798, Guilbert de Pixérécourt Mel
 Mysterious Husband (*The*), 1783, Cumberland C
 Mysterious Mother, 1768, Walpole T
 Naaman 1864, Costa Or
 Nabob (*The*), 1772, Foote F
 Nabob (*The*), 1879, Burnard (an English version of *Les Trente Millions de Gladiateurs*, by Labiche and Gillo)
 Nabucco, 1842, Verdi O
 Nabucodonosor, 19th cent., Verdi O
 Nancy, 1739, Carey
 Nanine, 1749 Voltaire C
 Narbonne (See "Count of Narbonne")
 Nathan the Sage, 1778, Lessing D
 Nations (*Les*), 1851, Banville O
 Native Land, 1823, Bishop O
 Natural Daughter (*The*), 1792 Goethe C
 Natural Son (*The*), 1786, Cumberland C (See "Fils Natural")
 Natural Son (*The*), 1799, Anne Plumptre PI (from Kotzebue)
 Nature 1490 H Medwell Int
 Naufragium Jocular, 1639, Cowley C (trans-

lated by C. Johnson, and called *Fortune in her Wits*, 1705)
 Neek or Nothing 1766, Garrick or King (ascribed to both) F
 Ne'er-do-weel (*The*) 1878, Gilbert C
 Negro Slaves, 1796 H Pe. (from Kotzebue)
 Nell (1830-1877), Halliday C
 Nell Gwynne, 1832, Jerrold C
 Nero, 1675 Lee T
 Nerone, 1700, Handel O
 Nervous Man 19th cent., B. Bernard C
 Nest of Minutes (A), 1698, Armin C
 Never too Late, 1590 Greene C
 Never too Late to Mend (*It's*) 1878, Peade C
 New Academy (*The*), 1653, Browne C
 New Droll (A), 1660 Jordan M
 New Hippocrates (*The*), 1761, Hibernian D
 New Inn (*The*) 1630, Jonson C
 New Men and Old Acres (1817-1830) I Taylor C
 New Peasage (*The*), 1830, Miss Leo C
 New Trick to Cheat the Devil, 1630, P Davenport C
 New Way to Pay Old Debts, 1625, printed 1633, Massinger C
 New Wonder, a Woman Never Vext, 1632, Powley C
 Nice Firm (A) 19th cent., Tom Taylor
 Nice Valour, 1647 Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Nice Wanton (*The*), 1660, Anon Mo
 Nicholas Flain 19th cent., Buckstone
 Nicholas Nickleby (1830-1877), Halliday (C Dickens a novel dramatized)
 Nodamus (time, Edward III.), Anon Sir Pl (founded on chap xvl. of the *Gospel of Nicodemus*)
 Nocomede, 1670, P. Corneille TC
 Nocomedes, 1671 J. Dancer TC (from the *Nicomede* of Corneille)
 Nebelungen 1830 Wagner O
 Night Walkers 1633 Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Night Watcher (*The*), * Körner C
 Nine Points of the Law, 1659 Tom Taylor
 Ninette à la Cour (1710-1792), Favart OC
 Ninn's LL, 1814, Brifant T
 No Cure no Pay, 1791, H. Rowe Mu F
 No Song no Supper 1790, Hoare Mu F (musical by Storace)
 No Wit like Woman's, 1657, Greene or Middleton C
 Noah's Flood, 1679 Ecclestone Or
 Noble Choice, 1653 Massinger
 Noble Gentleman, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
 Noble Heart (*The*), 1850, Lewis T
 Noble Ingratitude, 1659, Lower PT
 Nobleman (*The*), 17th cent., Tourneur TC (The manuscript of this play was destroyed by the cook of Mr Warburton the Somerset herald)
 Nobody and Somebody, 1606, Trundell C
 Noces du Ganiache, 1827, Mendelssohn O
 Nonjuror (*The*), 1717, Cibber C (from Molière's *Tartuffe*, copyright £105) (See "Hypo-crite")
 Nonno Sanglante, 1854, Delavigne O (music by Gounod)
 Norma, 1831, Bellini O (libretto by Romani)
 Northern Lass (*The*) 1632 Browne C
 Northward Ho! 1607, Dekker
 Not so Bad as No Scem 1831, Lord Lytton C
 Not such a Fool as he Looks, 1669, H. J. Byron

Notaire Obligeant, 1650, Dancourt. C
 Note of Hand or Trip to Newmarket, 1777 Cumberland. C
 Notoriety (1765-1841), Reynolds C
 Notro Dame, 19th cent., Victor Hugo D
 Nouveau Pourceangnac, before 1822, Scribe P Pe
 Nouveau Seigneur du Village, 1813, Boieldieu O
 Novella, 1653, Browne C
 Nozze di Figaro, 1786, Mozart O (See "Mariage de Figaro") Sir H. Bishop altered this opera
 Nuit Blanche (*Une*), 19th cent., Offenbach O Bf
 Nuit de Noël (*La*), 1848, Reber O
 Nuits Terribles, 1821, St Georges OC
 Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, 1654, Howell M and C
 Oberon, 1616, Jonson C
 Oberon, 1826 Weber O (libretto by Planche)
 Oberto di Bonifazio, 1839, Verdi O
 Obstinate Lady (*The*), 1657, Cokaine C
 Octavia (no 58-32) Seneca T (Latin Tho cruelty of Nero to his wife) Adapted by T. Nace, 1566, acted 1581
 Octavia, 1783, Alfieri T (translated by O Lloyd 1815). (See "Virtuous Octavia")
 Octavius (1761-1819), Kotzebue. H D
 Octoroon, 1861, Bonclanlt D
 Oden (1756-1829) Leopold T
 Odette 1832, Déaillé D
 O Dowd (*The*) 1880, Bouclicault (a version like "The Porter's Knot" of *Les Crochets du Père* by Cormon and Grange)
 Odipe, 1659, Corneille T
 Odipe 1718, Voltaire T
 Odipe, 1781, Sacchini O
 Odipe Roi, 1798, Chénier T
 Odipe à Colone, 1796 Chénier T
 Odipe chez Admète, 1778 Duels. T
 Odipus (no 58-32) Seneca T (Latin) Adapted by A. Nevile, 1560
 Odipus 1670, Dryden and Lee T
 Odipus at Colonus, about no 407, Sophocles T (Greek) Translated by G. Adams, 1729, Potter, 1798 Dale, 1824, Plumptre, 1865
 Odipus Tyrannus, about no 425, Sophocles. T (Greek) Translated by L. Theobald, 1716, G. Adams 1729, Potter, 1798 G. S. Clarke 1791, Dale, 1824; F. H. Doyle, 1849 Plumptre 1865
 Odipus Tyrannus, etc 1820, P. B. Shelley T
 O none, 1804 Kalkbrenner O
 O vices du Démon (*Les*) 1854, Boule D
 Old Bachelor, 1693, Congreve C
 Old City Manners, 1777, Mrs Lennox C (This is *Eastward Ho* reset)
 Old Couple, before 1641, May C
 Old Fortunatus (See "Fortunatus")
 Old Hends and Young Hearts, 1843, Bouclicault C
 Old Law (*The*), 1599, printed 1656, Middleton and Rowley C (altered by Massinger)
 Old Maid (*The*), 1761 Murphy F
 Old Mads, 1841, Knowles C
 Old Martin's Trials, 19th cent., Stirling Dom D
 Old Mode (*The*) and the New, 1709, D. Urfe C
 Old Sailors, 1874, H. J. Byron C
 Old Troop, 1672, Lacy C
 Old Wives' Tale, 1690, Peele C (Milton's *Comus* is indebted to this comedy)

- Oldcastle (*Sir John*), 1600, Munday and Drayton T (one of the "spurlous plays" of Shakespeare)
- Olimplade, 1719, Leo O
- Olive (*D*) (See "Mons D Olive")
- Olivia, 1878, W G Wills C (a dramatic version of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*)
- Ollanta, 1871, Markham D
- Olympiade, 1761, Piccini O
- Olympic Revels, 1831, Planche
- Olympie, 1800, Kalkbrenner O
- Olympie, 1820, Brifant O (music by Spontini)
- Omba, 1853, Bigsby D R
- Oncle Valet, 1798, Dellamaria O C
- Ondine, 1816 Hoffmann. O
- On Ball, 1877, Gilbert (adapted from "Le Re-veillon")
- On Strike, 1873, A. W. A Beckett
- One or a Monarchy posthumous 1805, Alfieri C (subject, Darius chosen King by the neighing of his horse) Translated by C Lloyd, 1815
- One o'clock or The Wood Demon, 1811, Lewis G O R
- One Snowy Night, * Ware C (translated from the French)
- Opera Comique, 1799, Dellamaria O C
- Opera di Camera of Jessy Lea, 1863, Macfarren O
- Opportunity (*The*), 1640, Shirley C
- Oraloosa (1803-1854) Bird. T
- Orators (*The*) 1762, Foote. F
- Ordeal by Touch (*The*), 1872, R Lee D
- Order of the Garter (*The*), 1742 West D Pm
- Ordinary (*The*), 1647, printed 1651, Cartwright C
- Oreste, 1750, Voltaire T
- Oreste et Pylade 1695, Lagrange T
- Orestes, n o 408 Euripides T (Greeks) Translated by Baulster, 1780, Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
- Orestes, 1783, Alfieri. T (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
- Orestes, 1802, Sotbey T
- Orestes, 1871 Warren Met D
- Orfeo 1483, Poliziano (See "Orpheus")
- Orfeo, 1764, Glück O (libretto by Calzabigi)
- Orientales (*Les*), 1828, V Hugo R D
- Originaux (*Les*), 1693, Lamotte.
- Orlando 1526, Folengo B
- Orlando Furioso, 1594, Greene (See "Bombastes Furioso")
- Ormasdes (1612-1690) Henry Killigrew
- Oronooko 1696, Sontherne T (Mrs. Behn's novel dramatized)
- Orphan (*The*), 1680 Otway T
- Orphan of China (*The*), 1761, Murphy T (Voltaire's *Orphelin de la Chine*)
- Orphan of the Frozen Sea, 1856, Stirling N D
- Orpheus (1677-1758), Lagrange O
- Orpheus aux Enfers, 1858, Offenbach O Bf
- Orphelin du Chino (*I*) 1760, Voltaire T
- Orpheus and Eurydice, 1705, Dennis T (See "Orfeo")
- Orpheus and Eurydice (1730-1805) King
- Orti Esperidi (*Gli*), 1722, Metastasio O (music by Porpora)
- Oscar and Malvina (1754-1829), Shield O
- Osmond the Great Turk, 1657, Carlell Pl
- Otello, 1816, Rossini O
- Othello 1602 Shakespeare T
- Otho the Great (1796-1821) Keats and Brown T
- Othon, 1664, Cornelle T
- Oullia the Serf, 1858, Helps Pl
- Our American Cousin, 1858, Tom Taylor C (It was greatly altered by Sothern)
- Our Boys, 1878, H J Byron C (It had a continuous run for 4 years and 3 months)
- Our Clerks, 1852, Tom Taylor C
- Our Mary Anne (1802-1879) Brockstone C
- Our New Governors (1815-1874), C S Brooks D
- Ours 1866, Robertson C
- Ours et la Pacha (*Les*), before 1822, Scribe Pt Pe
- Ottara-Rama Tscheritra, 8th cent Bhavabbouti Myt D (translated by Wilsou in his *Indian Theatre*)
- Overland Route 1860, Tom Taylor C
- Ovid, 1662, Cockayne T
- Padlock (*The*) 1768, Bickerstaff O F
- Page (*The*) 1765-1841, Reynolds C
- Page of Plymouth (time, Queen Elizabeth), Anon T
- Palace of Truth, 1870, Gilbert. Fy C
- Palamon and Arcyte, 1566 Edwards C
- Palestine (1775-1847) Croteb Or
- Pallantus and Eudora, 1653 T Killigrew T (same as *The Conspiracy*)
- Pamela, 1742, Love C
- Pammachius, 1544, Anon C (Latin)
- Pandora, 1664 sir W Killigrew Pl
- Panel (*The*), 1757-1823, Kemble (This is Bickerstaff's comedy of 'tis Well 'tis no worse reset)
- Pan's Anniversary 1625, B Jonson M
- Panurge, 1785, Gretry O
- Papal Tyranny, 1745, Cibber T
- Paracelsus, 1836 R Browning D Pm
- Parasitaster or The Fawn, 1606 Marston C
- Paria (*Le*), 1821, Delavigne T
- Parla (*The*), 1826, Beer T (the above in English)
- Paride e Elena, 1770, Glück O (libretto by Calzabigi)
- Paris et Londres, 1827, Dartois C
- Parisien (*Le*) 1838, Delaporte C
- Parisina, 1833, Donizetti O
- Parliament of Love, 1625 Massinger C
- Parolle et Laldora (1703-1758), Theo Cibber O (copyright was £36 10s)
- Parson's Wedding (*The*), 1663 Killigrew C
- Parted (1799-1838), Reeve C
- Pasquale (*Don*) 1843, Donizetti. O
- Pasquin, 1736, Flelding C
- Passionate Lovers (*The*), 1655, Carlell T C
- Passions (*Plays of the*), 1798-1812, J Baillie. C and T
- Past Ten o'clock (1771-1841) Th Dibdin F
- Pastorale Comique, 1666, Mollero
- Pastor Flido (*Il*), 1590, Guarini P (See "Faithful Shepherdess")
- Pathomachia or The Battle of the Affections, 1630, Constable D
- Patient Grizzell 1603 Chettle and Dekker C (drawn from a novel by Boccaccio)
- Patrician and Parvenu (*The*) 1835, Poole C
- Patrician's Daughter 1841, W Marston F
- Patriot (*The*), 1784, Charles Hamilton T (from Metastasio)
- Patron (*The*), 1764, Foote F
- Patter v Clatter (1803-1878) C J Mathews
- Pattie and Pezzie, 1730 Th Cibber Bq O

- (This is Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd* reset)
- Paul, 1836 Mendelssohn Or
 Paul Lafarge, 1870, Boucicault
 Paul Per 1825 Poole F
 Paul and Virginia (1766-1818) Cobb Mn.E
 Paul and Virginia (1765-1837), Favler's T
 Paul and Virginia (1763-1844) Mazzinghi O
 Pauline, 1841, Labrousse C
 Payable on Demand (1817-1880) Tom Taylor
 Peace n.c. 419 Aristophanes C (Greek)
 Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22, Hickle, 1853, Rudd, 1867
 Pédre (*Don*), 1857, Cormon D
 Pedro de Portugal (*Don*) 1829, Gilly Zarate D
 Peep Behind the Curtain, 1767 (ascribed to Garrick and to King) F
 Pelavo (1749-1811), Jovellanos T
 Pelerin Blanc (*Le*), 1811, Guilbert de Pixérécourt
 Pelopides 1763, Voltaire T
 Penelope, 1785, Marmontel O (music by Piccini)
 Percy 1777, Hannah More T (copyright £160)
 Pere de Famille, 1738, Diderot C
 Pericles Prince of Tyre 1609 Shakespeare T
 Perjured Husband 1700 Centlivre C
 Perkin Warbeck 1631 Ford H.D
 Perle Noire, 1862, Sanlon
 Perouse (*La*) 1799, B Thompson D (from Kotzebue)
 Perplexed Couple (*The*) 1706-1767, Molloy C
 Perplexed Lovers 1712, Centlivre C
 Perplexities (*The*), 1767 Hull C (This is Take a play *The Adventures of Five Hours* 1653, reset)
 Persa or The Persian (n.c. 251-184) Plautus C (Latin) Translated into blank verso by Messrs Thornton Rich Warner, and Colman, 1763-74
 Persian Prince (*The*), 1692, Southerne T
 Persian Princess (*The*) 1711 Theobald T
 Persian (*The*), n.c. 473 Aeschylus T (Greek)
 Translated by Potter, 1777, Buckley, 1819, Plumptre, 1869
 Pertharite, 1693, Cornelle T
 Peter and Paul (1789-1841) Hook
 Peterer (*The*) 1747, Holberg BC
 Phædra and Hippolytus 1703 F Smith T (realized £501) (See "Hippolytus")
 Phæton 1597, Daniel or Dekker T
 Pharamond 17th cent Calprenède T (translated by Phillips, 1677)
 Pharamond, 1736 Chénanc. T
 Phèdre 1677, Racine T (imitated from Euripides)
 Phèdre et Hippolyte, 1677, Pradon T (a rival play)
 Philaster or Love Lies a Bleeding 1620, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616) T
 Philenzo and Hippolyta, posthumous 1653 Massinger
 Philip II., 1783, Alfieri T (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
 Philip von Artevelde, 1831, H Taylor D Pm
 Philippe II (1704-1891), Chénier D
 Phillips of Seyros, 1655, Shirley Pl (from the Italian)
 Philoctète 1783, Laharpe T
 Philoctetes, about n.c. 415, Sophocles T (Greek) Translated by F Sheridan, 1723, G Adams 1729, Potter, 1788, Dal*, 1824, Plumptre, 1865
 Philoctetes, 1871, Warren Met D
 Philosophie sans le Savoir (*Le*), 1765, Sedaine C
 Philosopher a Stone (*The*), 1850, Tom Taylor
 Philotas, 1597, acted 1607, Daniel T
 Philtre (*Le*) 1830 Scribe O
 Phoenissæ (n.c. 480-400), Euripides T (Greek)
 Translated by Banister 1780, Potter 1781; Wodhull 1782, Morgan, 1805, Gilles, 1865 (See "Thebais")
 Phœnix (*The*), 1607, Middleton
 Phoenix in Her Flames (*The*) 1639, Lower T
 Phormio n.c. 162 Terence C (Latin)
 Translated by Bentley, 1726, Colman the Elder, 1765, Barry, 1857 etc.
 Phrenologist, 1835, Coyne C
 Phrontisterion or Oxford in the Nineteenth Century, 1852 Mansel D (unfinished)
 Phrosine et Melidor, 1791, Mehl OC
 Physic Lies a Bleeding 1697, Th Brown C
 Piccolino, 1875, Guiraud O (libretto by Sardou)
 Picture (*The*), 1630, Massinger TC
 Pierce Penniless (*Supplication of*), 1592, Nash
 Pierre et Catherine 1820 St Georges
 Pierre le Grand, 1851 Meyerbeer O
 Pity in Patten's, 1773 Foote F
 Pilgrim (*The*), 1621 Fletcher (Beaumont died 1610) Altered by Vanbrugh in 1699
 Pilot (*The*) 19th cent, Fitzball N Bita
 Pinafore (*H.M.S.*), 1878, Gilbert and Sullivan N C Opta.
 Pinner of Wakefield (*The*), 1560-1592, R Greene C
 Piperman's Predicaments, * Ware F (translated)
 Pippa Passes, 1842, R Browning 1812 D
 Pirata (*Il*), 1806-1835 Bellini O
 Pirate (*The*) 1792-1851 (never printed) Davenport Pl
 Pirates (1763-1796), Storace Mn D
 Pisto's Conspiracy, 1676, Lee T (same as *Aero*)
 Pizarro, 1799 Sheridan T (from Kotzebue's drama *The Spaniard in Peru*, 1797)
 Plalteurs (*Les*) 1668 Racine C (imitated from the *Wasps* of Aristophanes)
 Plain Dealer, 1677, Wycherly C
 Plain Dealer (*The*) 1766 Bleckerstaff C
 Platonic Love, 1707, Centlivre C
 Platonic Lovers 1636 Davenant TC
 Play (1829-1871) Robertson C
 Play between the Pardoner and the Frere, printed 1533, J Heywood Int.
 Play called the Four P's (*The*) printed 1569, J Heywood Pl
 Play of Love (*The*) 1533 Heywood Int.
 Play of the Wether (*The*), 1633, Heywood Int
 Plays of the Passions (1798-1836), J Ballico T and C
 Plot and No Plot (*A*), 1697, Dennis C
 Plot and Passion, 1852 Tom Taylor, etc
 Plotting Sisters (*The*) 1676, D Urfe C
 Plus Beau Jour de la Vie (*Le*), before 1822, Scribe Pl Pe
 Plutus, n.c. 403 Aristophanes C (Greek)
 Translated by Randolph 1651, Fielding and Young, 1812 Mitchell 1820-22, Cunningham 1826, Rudd 1857
 Pœrulns (n.c. 254-184), Plautus C (Latin).

- Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-1774
- Poetaster (*The*), 1601, Jonson Sat C (in which Dekker is satirized as "Crispinus")
- Poets (*The*), 1774, Alfieri F (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
- Pollodoro, 1788, Bandettini
- Pollnice, 1783, Alfieri T (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
- Polish Jew (*The*), * Ware D (altered into *The Bells*, 1874)
- Politician (*The*), 1655, Sbirley T
- Politician Cheated (*The*), 1663, Greene C
- Polly Honeycombe, 1760, Colman the Elder D.N.
- Polyeucte, 1640, Corneille T
- Polyxene, 1686, Lafosse I
- Pompée, 1592, Garnier I
- Pompey, 1641, Corneille T
- Pompey 1663, Mrs C Phillips T (from Corneille)
- Pompey the Great, 1595, Kyd T (translated from the *Pompey* of Garnier)
- Pompey the Great, 1664, E Waller T (from Corneille)
- Pompey the Great (1705-1773), never printed, S Johnson T
- Poor Gentleman (*The*), 1802, Colman C
- Poor Jack (1802-1879), Buckstone C
- Poor Man's Comfort (*The*), 1656, Daborn C
- Poor Soldier (*The*), 1798, O Keefe O (music by Shield)
- Pope als Metaphysiker, 1754, Lessing (music by Mendelssohn)
- Pope Joan (See "Female Prelate")
- Popping the Question (1802-1879), Buckstone C
- Popularité, 1838, Delavigne C
- Porter's Knot (*The*), 1868, Oxenford D (I like *O'Dowd*, it is an adaptation of *Les Crochets du Père*, by Cormon and Grange)
- Postillon de Lonjumeau (*Le*), 1836, Adam O C
- Poulet et Poulette, 1878, Hervé B O
- Pourceaugnae (*Mons*), 1669, Molière C
- Pragmatical Jesuit New-Leven'd (*The*), 1657, Carpenter C
- Precieuses Ridicules, 1659, Molière C
- Premier Jour de Bonheur (*Le*), 1858, Auber O
- Presence (1624-1678), Margaret duchess of Newcastle C
- Presented at Court, 1848, Coyne C
- Presumptive Evidence (1802-1879), Buckstone
- Pretty Esmeralda and Captain Phœbus of Ours, 1879, H J Byron B
- Pride shall have a Fall, 1825, Croly C
- Priestess (*The*), 1855, Sargent
- Prince Denkalion, 1879, B Taylor D
- Prince Dorus, 1850, Tom Taylor
- Prince of Homburg (1776-1811), Kleist D
- Princess (*The*) 19th cent., Gilbert D
- Princess of Cleves, 1689, Lee
- Princesse Aurelie (*Le*), 1828, Delavigne C
- Princesse d'Elide, 1664, Molière C
- Princesse de Navarre, 1743, Voltaire O
- Princesse de Navarre, 1747, Rameau O
- Princesse de Trébizonde, 1870 Offenbach O
- Prisoner of State, 1847, Stirling D
- Prisoner of War, 1837, Jerrold C
- Prisoner (*The*), 1641, Killigrew T C
- Prisoner (*Le*) 1796 Dellamaria O C
- Arbitre (*Le*), 1633-1690, R. Poisson C
- Prodigal Son (*The*), 1739-1802, Arnold O (music by Sullivan)
- Profligate (*The*), 1820, G W Taylor C
- Prometheus Bound, n c 460, Æschylus T (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1777, Buckley, 1849, Webster, 1866, Plumptre, 1869, Lang 1870
- Prometheus Bound, 1838, recast in 1850, E Browning T
- Prometheus Unbound, 1821, Shelley L D
- Promos and Cassandra, 1578, Whetstone C (This is the quarry of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.)
- Proneurs (*Les*) or La Tartuffe Litteraire (1734-1780), Dorat Sat D (directed against D Alembert and his set)
- Proof, 1878, Burnard (an English version of *Une Cause Célèbre*)
- Prophet (*The*), 1874, B Taylor T
- Prophète (*Le*), 1849, Meyerbeer O (libretto by Scribe)
- Propbetess (*The*), 1647, Beaumont and Fleteber
- Propbetess (*The*) or History of Dioclesian, 1690, Betterton
- Proserpina, 1804, Winter O
- Proserpine 1801, Paisiello O
- Protecteur (*Le*), 1781-1857, Briffaut C
- Provoked Husband, 1726, Vanbrugh C (left unfinished by Vanbrugh, and called *The Journey to London* Cibber finished the play, and changed the name)
- Provoked Wife, 1697, Vanbrugh C
- Provost of Bruges, 1836, Knowles T
- Pseudols or The Cheat (n c 254-184), Plautus C (Latin) Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74
- Psyché, 1671, Molière C
- Psyché, 1675, Shadwell
- Psyche Debauched, 1678
- Public Wooing (1624-1673), Margaret duchess of Newcastle C
- Puleberie, 1672, Corneille
- Puritan Maid (*The*), 1602, Middleton Pl (lost)
- Puritan (*The*) or The Widow of Watling Street, 1607, W[entworth] S[mitth]
- Puritani (*Ar*), 1834, Bellini O (libretto by Pepoli)
- Puritan's Daughter, 1861, Balfe O
- Prnr (*The*) or The Benevolent Tar, * Cross Mu E
- Pygmalion, 1748, Rameau O
- Pygmalion, 1809, Cherubini O
- Pygmalion and Galatée, 1871, Gilbert Myt D
- Pyrame et Thisbé (1632-1698, Pradon I
- Pyrame et Thisbé (1677-1758) Lagrange O
- Pyrrhus King of Egypt, 1695, Hopkins I
- Q.E.D., 1871, Marshall Cda
- Quaker (*The*), 1777, Dibdin C O
- Quaker's Opera (*The*), 1728, Fb Walker
- Quarantine (*The*), * Ware C
- Queen and Concubine (*The*), 1653, Brome D
- Queen Elizabeth's Troubles, in two parts, 1606 1609, Thomas Heywood H Pl
- Queen Jutta of Denmark, 19th cent., Bojé T
- Queen Mab, 1760, Burney O
- Queen Mary [of England], 1876, Tennyson T (See "Mary Tudor")
- Queen Mother (*The*), 1861, Swinburne T
- Queen of Arragon, 1635, Habington T C

Queen of Constan. 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher
Queen of Scots (The), 1694, Banks. T
Queens, 1616, Jonson
Queen's Arcadia (The), 1606, Daniel. P. T.
Queen's Shilling (The), 1879, Godfrey. C. (an
English version of *Un Fils de Famille*
see also "The Discarded Son").
Queen Subject (The), 1837, Coyne. C.
Q-1 Feminine, 1800, about 1837, Brohan. C.
Quintus Fabius, 1573, Anon. H. P.
Quip for an Upright Courtier (A), 1592, Greene. C.
Quitt on Double about 1830, Brohan. C. (The
English adaptation is called *Double or
Quits*)
Rahages, 1872, Sardon. C.
Rage (1765-1841), Reynolds. C.
Raging Turk (The), 1631, Goffe. T. (Bajazet II).
Ragout. (See "More Ragout.")
Raising the Wind, 1803, Kenney. F.
Rake and His Pupil (The), 1834, Buckstone. C.
Ralph Rolster, 1534, Udall (the first
English comedy). (See "Gammer Gur-
ton's Needle" and "The Gypsies.")
Ram Alley or Merry Tricks, 1611, Barry. C.
Rambling Justice, 1677, Leppard. C.
Rambling Lady (1653-1746), Southern. C.
Rape of Lucretia (The), 1602, Th. Heywood. T.
(See "Lucretia.")
Rapparee (The) or The Treaty of Limerick,
1700, Bonicault.
I are Triumphs of Love and Fortune (The), 1590
Anon. P.
I. Teodoro, 1785, Paisiello. O.
Rebecca (1833-1877), Halliday. D.
Rebellion (The), 1610, Rawlins. T.
Rebellion Defeated or The Fall of Desmond,
16th cent., Co. ts. T.
Rebels (The), 1749-1832, Goethe. C.
Recess (The), 1745, Miss Lee.
Reconciliation Normand, 1710, Dufresny. C.
Reconciliation or The Two Brothers, 1799
C. (from Kotzebue).
Recruiting Officer (The), 1785, Farquhar. C.
Recruiting Sergeant (The), 1770, Bickerstaff
Mn E.
Reculer pour Mieux Sauter, 1854, Dariole. C.
Red Cross Knight, 1794, Holman.
Red Mask (The), 1831, Planché.
Regent (Le), 1831, Anselot. V.
Regicide (The), 1747, acted 1749, Smollett. T.
Register Office (The), 1723-1787, Perle. F.
Regolo (Altilo), 1740, Metastasio. O. (See
"Regulus")
Regular Fix (1764-1833), Morton. C.
Regulus (1632-1833), Prador. T.
Regulus (1734-1780), C. J. Dora. T.
Regulus, 1774, Mrs H. More. T.
Rehearsal (The), 1671, duke of Buckingham. B.
Reinard (1789-1852), Ingemann.
Reine de Chypre (La), 1793-1852, Halévy. O.
Reine de Golconde. (See "Aline" etc.)
Reine de Saba, 1852, Gounod. O. (libretto by
Curio).
Relapse (The), 1697, Vanbrugh. C. (altered
by Sheridan into *The Trip to Scarborough*,
1777).
Religious (1624-1673), Margaret, duchess of
Newcastle. T. C.
Remorse, 1797, acted 1813, Coleridge. T.
Remount (The), 1827, Planché.

Reverend Bourgeois (Les), 1791, Hoffmann.
O. C. (music by Méhul).
Renegade (The), 1624, printed 1630, Massinger
T. C.
Pent Day, 1830, Jerrold. C. (His offer of the
copyright for £5 was revived.)
Reprisals or The Tars of Old England, 1757,
Smollett. F.
Rescued, 1879, Bonicault. S. and D.
Retaliation (1752-1820), Macnally. F.
Recur de Neapoléon 1841, Sejour. D.
Retribution, 1856, Bennett and Tom Taylor. H. P.
Return from Parnassus (The), 1636, Anon. P.
Return of the Druses, 1865, R. Browning. T.
Revenge (The), 1600, Anon. C. (This is the
Dutch Courtesan revived.)
Revenge (The), 1721, Young. T.
Revenge or a Match at Newgate, 1680, B. I.
tertton.
Revenge for Honour 1654, Chapman. T.
Revenge of Bursard Ambrose, 1613, Chapman. T.
Reverend's Tragedy (The), 1607, Tournier. T.
Rivers de la Médaille (Le), 1861, Demolière. C.
Review (The) or Wags of Windsor, 1793, Col-
man. F.
Rewards of Virtue (The), 1651, Fountains. C.
(altered by Shadwell, and called *The
Royal Shepherdess*, 1669).
Rich Jew of Malta, 1596, Marlowe. T.
Rich and Poor, 1812, Lewis. C. O.
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1781, Sedaine. O. (music
by Grétry).
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1782, Borgegne. H. I.
(the above Anglicized).
Richard Cœur de Lion (1752-1820), Macnally. O.
Richard Cœur de Lion (1830-1877), Halliday
H. D.
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1853, Benedict. O.
Richard L., 1723, Sewell. T.
Richard II., 1597, Shakespeare. H. D. (imitated
from Marlowe's *Edward II.*, 1592).
Richard III., 1597, Shakespeare. H. T.
Richard Duke of York, 1595, Marlowe. T.
Richelleu, 1839, lord Lytton. H. P.
Richelleu (Le Jeuneur de), 1833, Anselot. V.
Richmond Heiress (The), 1693, D'Urville. C.
Rienzi, 1823, Miss Mitford. T.
Rienzi, 1841, Wagner. O. (libretto by Jackson).
Right Woman (A), 1615, Beaumont and
Fletcher. C.
Rightful Heir (The), 1862, lord Lytton. T.
(same as *The Sea Captain*).
Rigoletto, 1852, Verdi. O. (libretto from Victor
Hugo).
Rimmi (Francesca di), 1810, Pellico. T. (an
episode in Dante's *Inferno*).
Rinaldo, 1711, Hill. O. (music by Handel, this
was the first piece he set to music).
Rinaldo and Armida, 1690, Dennis. D.
Riquet, 1836, Planché.
Rival Candidates, 1774, Dudley. M. Int.
Rival Friends (The), 1632, Hausted. C.
Rival Kings (The), 1677, Banks.
Rival Ladies, 1663, Dryden. C.
Rival Modes, 1726, Moore. C.
Rival Queens, 1677, Lee. (See "Alexander the
Great").
Rivals (The), 1650, Davenant. C.
Rivals (The), 1775, Sheridan. C.
Rivals (The), 1830, Balfe. O. (of *Rivals*).
Road to Ruin, 1782, Holcroft. C.

- Roaring Girl (*The*), 1611, Middleton C (i.e. Moll Cutpurse)
- Rob Roy, 1832, Flotow O
- Rob Roy MacGregor (1782-1835) Pocock O D (from sir W Scott's novel)
- Robbers (*The*), 1781, Schiller T
- Robbers of Calabria, * Lane. D (adapted)
- Robert le Diable, 1831, Meyerbeer O (libretto by Scribe)
- Robert the Invalid, 1870 C Reade C (a version of Moliere's *Le Malade Imaginaire*)
- Robin Hood, pt i 1597, Munday D
- Robin Hood, pt ii 1598, Chettle. D
- Pobin Hood 1741, Dr Arne and Burney O
- Robin Hood, 1787, O Keefe O (music by Shield)
- Robin Hood (1752-1820) Macnally C O (See "Death of Robert Earl of Huntington.")
- Robin Hood 1860, Macfarren O
- Robin des Bois, 1824 Weber O
- Robinson Crusoe, 1805, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. V
- Pobinson Crusoe, 1806, Pocock (the above in English)
- Rock of Rome, 1849, Knowles. H PL
- Roderigo 1706, Handel O
- Rodogune, 1646 Corneille T
- Rodogune or The Rival Brothers, 1763, Aspinwall T (from T Corneille)
- Rodolphe, before 1822, Scribe. PL Pc
- Roeft Krage, 1770 Ewald D
- Roi Fainéant (*Le*), 1830 Ancelot. T
- Roi d'Yvetot (*Le*), 1842 Adam. O C (suggested by Beranger's song)
- Roi et le Fermier, 1762, Sedaine O C (music by Monsigny)
- Roister Doister (*Ralph*) 1534, printed in 1666, Udal. C (This was the first English comedy. For the first European comedy, see "Calandria.")
- Roland, 1778, Piccini O
- Roland for an Oliver, 1819 Th Morton C
- Rolla, 1798, Kotzebue. T
- Rolla, 1799 Lewis T (from the above)
- Rollo, posthumous 1639 Beaumont and Fletcher
- Roman (*The*) 1850 S. Dobell D.Pm.
- Poman Actor (*The*), 1629 Massinger
- Roman Brother (*The*), 19th cent., Herand T
- Roman Comique (*Le*), 1861, Offenbach O Bf
- Roman Empress (*A*), 1622-1706 Joyner D
- Roman Father (*The*), 1750, Whitehead. T (based on the *Horace* of Corneille)
- Roman Revenge, 1753, Hill
- Roman d'Une Heure or La Folle Gageure, 1803, Hoffmann C
- Poman Virgin (*The*) or The Unjust Judge 1679, Betterton T (the tale of Virginius)
- Romance and Reality, 19th cent., J Brongham D Pc
- Romance for an Honr 1771, Kelly C
- Rome Sanvee, 1752 Voltaire. T
- Romeo and Juliet, 1595, Shakespeare. T (printed 1597)
- Romeo et Juliette, 1828, Soulié T (imitated from the above)
- Romildare Constanza, 1819, Meyerbeer O
- Romp (*The*), * Anon C O (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*)
- Rosalinda, 1762, Lockman Mn.D
- Rosamond, 1706, Addison. O (music by Arne)
- Rosamond, 1861, Swinburne. Po D
- Rosamond (*Fair*), 1879, Tennyson T
- Rosamond (*The Fair*), 1812, Horner T (See "Rosmonda")
- Rosamond the Fair, 1836 Barnett H O
- Rose (*The*), 1710-1778, Arne. C O (from the French)
- Rose Blanche (*La*) et la Rose Ponce 1809, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. D (See Two Poses")
- Rose de St. Fleur (*La*), 19th cent., Offenbach O Bf
- Rose et Colas, 1764, Sedaine O C
- Rose of Arragon, 1842, Knowles D
- Rose of Castille, 1857 Balfé O
- Posiere de Salency (*La*) 1774 Gretry O
- Poslere et Norrice, 1842 Barriere D
- Rosina, 1782, Miss Brooke PL
- Rosina, 1783 Shield. O
- Rosmonda, 1525, Rucellieri. T
- Rosmonda, 1783, Alfieri. T (based on Banello's novel) Translated by C Lloyd 1815
- Rosmonda, 1840, Gil y Zarate (See "Henry" and "Complaint")
- Rösten i Oerken 1815 Ingemann.
- Rough Diamond (1802-1879), Buckstone Cda.
- Poundheads (*The*), 1682 Mrs Behn C
- Rover (*The*) 1677, Mrs Behn, pt. ii 1681 C.
- Roving (*The*), 17th cent., Middleton C
- Roxana 1592, printed 1632, Albaster T (Latin)
- Roxana, 1772, Magnocavallo T (a prize play)
- Royal Captive (*The*), 1745, J Maxwell T
- Royal Combat, 17th cent., Ford and Dekker
- Royal Command (*By*), 19th cent. Stirling C O
- Royal Convert, 1708 Bowo T (i.e. Rodogune)
- Royal Garland, 1768 Bickers' aff
- Royal King and Loyal Subject (*The*), 1737, Th Heywood. T C
- Royal Martyr (*The*) 1669, Dryden. T
- Royal Master (*The*), 1633, Shirley C
- Royal Mischief, 1696, Mrs Manley
- Royal Mistress (*The*), 1696, Mrs Manley
- Royal Shepherd (*The*), 1764, R. Holt O (from Metastasio)
- Royal Shepherdess, 1669, Shadwell C (This is Fountain's comedy *The Reward of Vertue*, 1661 altered)
- Royal Slave (*The*), 1637, printed 1639, Cartwright T C
- Poyallist (*The*), 1682 D'Urfey C.
- Pubans d'Ivonne, 1850, Thiboust
- Rudens or The Rope (B.C. 254-184), Plautus C (Latin, adapted from a Greek play by Diphilos) Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman 1769-74
- Pugutio 1805, Lewis Mel.
- Ruines de Babylone (*Les*), 1819, Guilbert de Pixérécourt.
- Ruines de Vandemont, 1845 Boule
- Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, 1624, Beaumont and Fletcher C. (altered by Garrick)
- Rump (*The*), 1660, Tatham C
- Runnaway (*The*), 1776, Mrs Cowley C
- Runnmede, 1783, J Logan T
- Rural Felicity, 1834, Buckstone. C
- Rny Blas, 1840, Victor Hugo R.D. (Fechter produced a bad English version about 1863)
- Sabots de la Marquis, 1854, Boulanger O C
- Sackfull of News (*The*), 1557, Anon PL

Sacrifice d Iphigénie, 1661, Denner T (See "Iphigénie")
 Sad Ono (The), 1609-1641, Suckling T
 Sad Shepherd (The), left at death unfinished, 1637, Jonson. P
 Sailor's Daughter (The), 1800 Cumberland. C
 St Clement's Eve 1662, Sir H Taylor D
 St. Genest, 1641 Rotrou T
 St. Patrick for Ireland, 1640 Shirley C.
 St. Patrick's Day, 1775, Sheridan. F
 St. Peter 1666 Benedict. Or
 Saint's Tragedy, 1846 Kingsley D Pm. (based on the story of St. Elizabeth of Hungary).
 Salmacida Spolia, 1639, Davenant. M
 Salvator, 19th cent., Herault. T
 Samor, 1818, Milman.
 Samson 1742 Handel Or
 Samson Agonistes 1671 Milton D Pm.
 Sappho, 1850 Gounod O
 Sappo and Phao, 1591, J Lyly Myt. D
 Saratoga, 1874, Marshall (brought out in London under the title of Brighton)
 Sardanapalus, 1821 Byron I
 Satanella, 1858, Balfe O
 Sattiro-mastix, 1602, Dekker Sat C (in which Ben Jonson is satirized under the name of "Horace Junior")
 Saucy Valets (1730-1800), King
 Saul, 1738, Handel Or
 Saul, 1759, Hill T
 Saul, 1782, Alfieri T (translated by C Lloyd, 1815)
 Saul, 1801 Kalkbrenner Or
 Saul (King) 1872 Armstrong T
 Saul (Ætius), 1839 Gutzkow D
 Sawyer the Scot, 1693 Laey C
 Savage (Richard), 19th cent., Gutzkow D
 Saxonaria, 1891, Austin T
 Scapgoat (The), about 1840 Poole. F
 Scholar (The) 1649, Lovelace C
 Scholar (The), 1802-1819, Buckstone. C
 School, 1669 Robertson. C
 School for Arrogance (1745-1809), Holcroft. C
 School for Authors (1770-1804) Tobin. C
 School for Coquettes (1799-1861), Mrs Gore, Prose C.
 School for Fathers (The), 1770, Bickerstaff C
 School for Grown Children, 1826, Morton C
 School for Grown Gentlemen, 1927, Morton C
 School for Lovers, 1762 Whitehead C. (See "L'École des Amants.")
 School for Scandal, 1777, Sheridan C ("Charles" and "Joseph Surface are copies of Fielding's "Tom Jones" and "Bill")
 School for Wives 1774, Kelly C (See "L'École des Femmes")
 School of Complement, 1631, Shirley C
 School of Reform, 1817, Thomas Morton C (See "L'École.")
 Scipio Africanus, 1729, Beckingham. I (from Pradon's Scipion l'Africain)
 Scipion l'Africain 1632-1698, Pradon T
 Scornful Lady, 1616, Beaumont and Fletcher C
 Scots Figaries (The), 1652, Tatham C
 Scowerers (The), 1691, Shadwell. C
 Scythia 1761, Voltaire T
 Sea-Captain (The), 1839, Lytton T (often called The Lightful Bear)
 Sea Voyage (The), posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher C

Search after Happiness, 1773 H More P (Her first production Aged 17)
 Search for Money (A), 1609, Rowley C
 Seasons (The), 1800 Hardy O
 Sebastian (See "Don Sebastian")
 Second Maiden's Tragedy before 1620, Anon T (ascribed to Chapman) The heroine has no name
 Second Thoughts, 19th cent., Buckstone
 Secret (Le), 1793, Hoffmann. OC (music by Méhul)
 Secret Love, 1667, Dryden C
 Secrets Worth Knowing, 1798, Th Morton C
 Secrétaire et le Cuisinier (Le), before 1822, Scribe Pl. P.
 See Me and See Me Not, 1618, Belcher C (adapted from a play by Hans Beerpot)
 Sejanus, 1603, Jonson T
 Séjour Militaire, 1813, Aubert O
 Self Immolation or The Sacrifice of Love, 1799, Newman Pl (from Kotzebue)
 Selindra, 1665, Sir W Killigrew Pl
 Semele, 1698, Congreve. Mu. D (music by Handel)
 Semiramide, 1729, Metastasio O
 Semiramide, 1819, Meyerbeer O
 Semiramide, 1823, Possini O
 Semiramis 1748, Voltaire T
 Senile Odium 1633, Hausted. C
 Serail, 1782 Mozart O
 Serious Family (A), about 1850, Buckstone (music by Barnett)
 Sertorius 1662, Corneille T
 Servus Tullius, 1826, Bouzique T
 Sesostris, 1667, Amore T
 Seven against Thebes (The) n.c. 471 Æschylus T (Greek) Translated by Potter, 1777
 Buckley, 1849, Davies, 1864, Plumptre, 1869
 Shaughraun, 1854, Donelan D
 She Stoops to Conquer, 1773 Goldsmith C
 She Stoops to Conquer, 1864 Macfarren. O
 She Would and She Would Not, 1703 Cibber C
 She Would If She Could 1669, Etherege C
 Shepherd of Tolosa, 1829, Ingemann
 Shepherd's Artifice, 1761 Dibdin O
 Shepherd's Holiday (The) 1635 Rutten P T C
 Shoemaker & Gentleman (A), 1638, Rowley C
 Shoemaker's Holiday (The), 1600, Dekker C
 Shore (See "Jane Shore")
 Sil J'ctals Roi, 1854, Adam Pt Pe
 Sicilian Summer (A) 1800, Henry Taylor C
 Sicilian Vespers 1840 Kenner
 Sicilian Vespers, 1819, Delavigne T (See "Vespers")
 Sicilian on L'Amour Peintre, 1667, Molière C
 Siege (The) or Lovers Convert, 1651, Cartwright C
 Siege of Aguilera, 1760, Home
 Siege of Babylon (The), 1678, Pordage, T
 Siege of Belgrade, 1796, Cobb C O (music by Storace, an English version of La Cosa Marra)
 Siege of Berwick, 1806, Jerningham. T
 Siege of Damascus, 1720, Hughes. T
 Siege of Grenada, 1671, Dryden H Pl
 Siege of Ischia (1778-1824), Kemp O
 Siege of Memphis (The), 1676, D Urfy T
 Siege of Rhodes 1656, Davenant. Pl
 Siege of Rochelle, 1835, Balfe O
 Siege of Sinope, 1781, Miss Brooke T

Siego of Troy (*The*), 1715 Settle D
 Siege of Urbin, 1666, sir W Killigrew PI
 Sigurd (*King*), 19th cent., Bofo T
 Silent Woman (*The*) 1609, Jonson, C
 Silver Age (*The*), 1613, Thomas Heywood C
 (*The Brazen Age* was 1613, and *The Iron Age* in 1632)
 Silvia, 1731, Lillo
 Single Life, about 1835, Buckstone C
 Sir Barnaby Whigg, 1681, D Urfey C
 Sir Courtley Nice, 1685, Crowne C (from the
Mayor Impossible of Lope de Vega)
 Sir Hopling Fintter, 1676, Etherege C (the
 second title of *The Man of Mode*)
 Sir George Etherege's Comical Revengo (1642-
 1699), Mrs Behn C
 Sir Harry Gaylove, 1772, Mrs Marshall C
 Sir Harry Wildair, 1701, Farquhar C
 Sir Hercules Buffoon, 1684, Lacy C
 Sir John Cockle at Court, 1737, Dodsley F
 Sir John Falstaff in Masquerado, 1741, S John-
 son C
 Sir John Oldcastle (See "Oldcastle")
 Sir Marmaduke Maxwell, 1827, Cunningham C
 Sir Martin Marplot (1592-1670), William duke
 of Newcastle C (founded on Moliere's
L'Etourdi)
 Sir Martin Marrall, 1667, Dryden C (This is
Sir Martin Marplot adapted for the stage)
 Sir Patient Fancy, 1678, Mrs Behn C
 Sir Richard Grimvile, 1595, Markham T
 Sir Solomon or The Cautious Coxcomb, 1671
 Cary C
 Sir Thomas More, 1792, Hurdie T
 Sir Thomas Overbury, 1726, Savage T (brought
 him £200)
 Sir Thomas Overbury's Life and Untimely
 Death, 1614, Ford T
 Sir Thomas Wyat, 1607, Webster and Dekker T
 Sir Walter Raleigh 1720, Sewell T
 Sireno (*La*), 1844 Scribe O C
 Stiroo (*Il*), 1728, Metastasio O
 Sisters (*The*), 1652, Shirley C
 Sisters (*The*) 1769, Mrs Lennox C
 Slanderer (*The*), posthumous 1778, Foote
 Slave (*The*), 1816, Bishop O
 Slave Life (1817-1880), Tom Taylor, etc
 Sleeping Beauty, 1805, Sheffington Pn
 Sleeping Beauty, 1840, Plancho
 Slighted Maid (*The*), 1663, Stapylton C
 Snake in the Grass, 1759, Hill C (altered by
 Buckstone, 19th cent.)
 Society, 1865, Robertson C
 Sophonisbe, 1718 Leo O (See "Sophonisba")
 Solree a la Bastille, 1845, Decourcelle C
 Solree d'Autenil (*La*) 1804, Andreux C
 Soldier (*The*) 1649, Lovelace T
 Soldier's Daughter (*The*), 1804, Cherry C
 Soldier's Fortune, 1681, Otway C
 Soldier's Last Stake (*The*), 1686-1744, G Jacob
 Soldier's Return, 1805, Hook C
 Solomon and Persida, 1599, Anon [? Kyd] T
 Sollman II (1710-1792), Favart O C
 Sollicitenr (*Le*) before 1822, Scribo Pt Pe
 Solomon, 1748, Handel Or
 Solomon 1748, Klopstock S D (translated by
 R Hnsh, 1809)
 Solomon (*King*), 1876, Armstrong T
 Somnambulo (*La*), 1819 Delavigne D
 Sonnambula, 1831, Bellini O (libretto by
 Scribe)

Sophi (*The*) (See "Sophy")
 Sophister (*The*), 1639, Zouch C
 Sophonisba, 1514 Trissino T (the first
 Italian tragedy) (See "Ferrex," etc)
 Sophonisba or The Wonder of Women, 1606
 Marston T (See "Sofonisbo")
 Sophonisba, 1729, Thomson. T
 Sophonisba, 1783, Alfieri T (translated by
 Lloyd, 1816)
 Sophonisbe, 1630, Mairat T (imitated from
 Trissino, the first French tragedy)
 Sophonisbe (1606-1684), Corneille T
 Sophonisbo (1677-1758), Lagrange Chancel T
 Sophy (*The*), 1641, printed 1642, Denham T
 Sorcerer (*The*), 1876, Gilbert and Sullivan Opta.
 Sorclere (*La*), 1863, Bonrgools and Barbier C
 Sordello, 1839, R Browning
 Sosies, 1639 Rotrou C
 Sot toujours Sot, 1693, De Brueys C
 Spaniard in Peru (*The*), 1797, Kotzebue T
 (The English version is called *Pizarro*)
 Spanish Bawd (*The*), 1831, Fernando do Rolas
 C (the longest play ever published)
 Spanish Curate (*The*) 1622, Fletcher (Beaumont
 died 1616) C (based on *The Unfortunate*
Spaniard by Gonsalvo do Cespedes)
 Spanish Dollars, 1807, Cherry M D
 Spanish Father (*The*), 1745-1831, H Maoken
 zie T
 Spanish Fryar (*The*), 1680, Dryden C
 Spanish Gipsy, 1653, Middleton and Rowley C
 Spanish Gypsy, 1865, rewritten 1867, and pub-
 lished 1868, "G Elliot" [Mrs Lewes] D Pm
 Spanish Masquerado, 1589, Greene C
 Spanish Rogne (*The*), 1674, Duffett C
 Spanish Student (*The*) 1845, Longfellow D Pm
 Spanish Tragedy (*The*) or Jeronimo Mad Again,
 1603, Kyd T (forming pt li to *Jerónimo*)
 Spanish Viceroy, posthumous 1653, Massinger
 Spartacus, 1746, Saurin T
 Spartan Dame (*The*), 1721, Southern T
 Speculation (1765-1841), Reynolds C
 Speed the Plough, 1798, Thomas Morton C
 Spoilt Child (*The*) 1805 (?) Bickersstaff C
 Spouter (*The*), 1756, Murphy F
 Sprigs of Laurel, 1798, O Keefe M F (music
 by Shield)
 Spring and Autumn 1827, Kenney C
 Spring's Glory (*The*), 1638, Nahhes M
 Squeeze to the Coronation, 1821, Thomson C
 Squire of Alsatia (*The*), 1688, Shadwell C
 (same as *Gentleman of Alsatia*)
 Squire Oldsapp 1679, D Urfey C
 Stage Beaux tossed in a Blanket, 1704, Thomas
 Brown C
 Stage Coach 1704 Farquhar C
 Staple of News (*The*), 1625, Jonson C
 Star of Seville, 1837, Mrs Butler (horn Kemble)
 State of Innocence, 1673, Dryden D Pm. (A
 dramatic version of Milton's *Paradise Lost*)
 State Prisoner, 1847 Stirling,
 Statira (1632-1698), Pradon T
 Stella, 1776, Goethe D
 Stella, 1843, Anicet Bourgeois. D
 Stephanie, 1877, Story T
 Stepmother (*The*), 1664, Stapylton T C (see
 "Hecyra")
 Stepmother (*The*), 1800, earl of Carlisle (Byron's
 uncle) T
 Steward (*The*) (This is merely *The Deserted*
Daughter of Holcroft, 1785, reset)

- Stichus (B.C. 251-184), Plantus C (Latin, adapted from a Greek play by Menander)
Translated into blank verse by Messrs Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74
- Stilicon, 1660, Thomas Cornielle T
- Still Waters Run Deep, 1855, Tom Taylor C
- Stolen Helress, 1703, Centlivre C
- Stolen Kisses, 19th cent., Merritt C
- Strafford, 1837, R. Browning H.T.
- Strafford, 1843, Sterling H.T.
- Strango Discovery (*The*) 1640 Gough T.C.
- Strange Gentleman (*The*) 1836 Dickens Bita
- Stranger (*The*), 1797, B. Thompson D (from *Misanthropy and Repentance*, by Kotzebue)
Thompson's version was greatly altered in 1798 by Sheridan. It is the latter alone which is acted
- Straniera (*La*), 1806-1836, Bellini O
- Strathmore, 1849, W. Marston T
- Stratonlee, 1792, Hoffmann O.C. (music by Mehl)
- Streets of London, 1862, Bonicault D
- Struensee, 1827, Beer T
- Successor A Hit if You Like It, 1826, Planché F
- Such Things Are, 1786, Inchbald P.I. (realized £410 12s.)
- Snite du Mentner (*La*), 1803, Andrienx. C
- Snien Lovers, 1668 Shadwell C
- Sultan (*The*), 1775, Biekerstaff F
- Summer's Last Will, etc., 1600 Nash C
- Summer's Tale, 1768, Cumberland C.O. (music by Bach, Arne, and others. It was cut down by Cumberland into *Amelia*, an after-piece)
- Sun in Arles (*The*), 1621, Middleton C
- Sun's Darling (*The*) 1656 Ford M
- Superiority, 1607, Ant. Brewer C
- Suppliants (*The*) n.c. 461, Aeschylus T (Greek)
Translated by Potter, 1777, Buckley, 1849, Plumptre, 1869
- Supplication of Pierce Penniless, etc., 1592, Nash
- Supplée d'un Homme, 1865, Thiboust
- Supplées, n.c. 421, Euripides T (Greek)
Translated by Potter, 1781, Wodhull, 1782
- Supposes (*The*), 1666 Gascoigne C (from *Gli Suppositi*, of Ariosto, one of our earliest dramas)
- Suréna, 1674, Cornielle T
- Surprise (*Agreeable*), 1798 O'Keefe C
- Surrender of Calais 1791, Colman C
- Suspicious Husband (*The*) 1747, Hoadly C
- Svend Dyring's House, 19th cent., Herz R.D.
- Svend Grathc, 19th cent., Bofé T
- Sweethearts, 1874, Gilbert D.P.
- Sweethearts and Wives (1772-1819) Kenney M.N.C. (music by Nathan)
- Sweetman, the Woman-Hater, 1610, Anon. C
- Swindler (*The*), 1764-1838, Morton C
- Sword and the Hand, 1832, Beer T
- Sylvain, 1770, Marmontel O.C. (music by Grétry)
- Sylvana, 1809, Weber O. (This is *The Wood-girl* altered)
- Sylvester Daggerwood, 1796, Colman C
- Sylvia, 1731, Lillo
- Tableau Parlant (*Le*), 1769, Grétry O
- Tailors (*The*), * Anon. B.T.
- Tale of Mantua, 1830, Knowles
- Tale of Mystery (1746-1809, Holcroft Mel)
- Tale of a Tub, 1633, Jonson (His last comedy. Its object was to hold up Inigo Jones to ridicule)
- Tamhurlaine, 1590, Marlowe T. (See "T. monr")
- Tamerlan (1632-1698), Pradon T
- Tamerlan et Bajazet, 1806, Bishop B.I.
- Tamerlane, 1702, Rowe T. (Tamerlane is meant for William III, and Bajazet for Louis XVI.)
- Tamerlane, 1722, Leo O
- Taming of the Shrew, 1593, Shakespeare C. (See "The Honeymoon")
- Tancred and Gismunda 1568, by Hatton and four other members of the Inner Temple T. (based on an Italian novel)
- Tancred and Sigismunda, 1745, Thomson T
- Tancrede, 1760, Voltaire T
- Tancredi, 1813, Rossini O
- Tannhäuser, 1845, Wagner O
- Tante (*La*) et le Neveu (1781-1867), Brifaut C
- Tarare, 1787, Beaumarchais O
- Tartuffe, 1664, Molière C. (See "The Non juror")
- Tasso (*Trquato*), 1790, Goethe T
- Tasso Refriede, 1819, Ingemann D
- Taste, 1752, Foote F
- Tatlers (*The*), 1797, Hoadly C
- Taverne des Etudiants (*La*), 1864, Sardou C
- Technogamia or Marriage of the Arts, 1630, Holyadi C
- Tekell, 1803, Guilbert de Pixérécourt Mel. (done into English by Hook)
- Tell (*Guglielmo*), 1829, Rossini O. (Sir H. Bishop altered this opera)
- Tell (*Guillaume*), 1766, Lemoire T
- Tell (*Guillaume*), 1772, Sedaine O
- Tell (*Wilhelm*), 1804, Schiller T
- Tell (*William*), 1825, Knowles T
- Tell (*William*), 1827-1862, Talfourd F
- Temistocle, 1738, Metastasio D
- Tempest (*The*), 1609, Shakespeare C. (first mentioned 1611) Music by Sullivan
- Tempest (*The*), 1668, Dryden C. (the above altered)
- Templo Beau (*The*), 1738, Fielding C
- Templo de la Gloire, 1744, Voltaire O
- Temple of Love (*The*), 1634, Davenant M
- Temptation of Our Lord and Saver (*The*), 1538, Bale Int.
- Tender Husband (*The*), 1703, Steele C
- Teraminta, 1732, H. Carey
- Tete de Mort (*La*), 1827, Guilbert de Pixérécourt V
- Théagene et Chariclée, 1662, Racine T
- Thébaïde (*La*), 1664, Racine T
- Thebais or The Phœnisae (n.c. 58-32), Seneca F. (Latin) Adapted in Alexandrine metre by T. Newton, 1581
- Themistocle (See "Temistocle")
- Theodosius or The Force of Love, 1680, Lee T.
- Therese, the Orphan of Geneva, 19th cent., Kerr Mel.R. (adapted)
- Thersytes, 1637, Anon. Int
- Thésee, 1690, Lafosse T
- Thesens, 1716, Handel O
- Theseus and Ariadne, 1848, Planché
- Thesmophoriazusæ, n.c. 410, Aristophanes C. (Greek) Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22; Hickle, 1863, Rudd, 1867

- Thespiis, 1762, Keliy
 Thierri and Theodoret 1621, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616) T
 Thieves of Paris, 1856, Stirling D
 Thimble Rig (*The*), 1802-1879, Buckstone F,
 Thirty Years of a Woman's Life, before 1834,
 Buckstone
 Thomas (See "Mons Thomas")
 Thomas & Becket, 1780, Tennyson T
 Thomas and Sally (1696-1743), Carey Mu E
 Thomas and Sally, 1760, Bickerstaff CO
 Thracian Wonder, 1661, Webster C
 Three Black Seals (*The*), 1864, Stirling H D
 Three Hours after Marriage, 1717, Gay F
 (with Pope and Arbuthnot)
 Three Ladies of London (*The*) 1534, Anon Mo
 Three Lords and Three Ladies of London, 1590,
 Anon Mo
 Three Strangers (*The*), 1835, Miss Lee C
 Three Weeks after Marriage, 1776 Murphy F
 Thyestes (n.c. 58-32) Seneca T (Latin) Trans-
 lated by J Heywood, 1660, J Wright, 1674
 Thyestes, about 1680 Crowno T
 Tibere (1761-1811), Chénier T
 Ticket-of-Leave Man, 1863, Tom Taylor
 Timanthes, 1769, Hoole T
 Time Works Wonders, 1845, Jerrold C
 Timocrate, 1656, Thomas Corneille T
 Timocrate, 1723, Leo O
 Timoléon, 1783, Alfieri T (translated by C
 Lloyd, 1815)
 Timoléon, 1794, Chénier T
 Timon of Athens, 1609, Shakespeare T
 Timon of Athens, 1778, Cumberland T (the
 above altered)
 Timon the Manhater, 1678, Shadwell T
 (Shakespeare's play rest.)
 Timon the Tartar, 1812, Lewis Mel (See
 "Tamerlane.")
 Tipperary Legacy, 1847, Coyne C
 'His Pity She's a Whore, 1633, Ford T (an
 exquisite play with a repulsive title)
 'His Well 'tis no Worse, 1770, Bickerstaff. C
 (See "The Panel")
 Tit for Tat, * Colman C (This is Atkinson's
Mutual Deception reset)
 Tito, 1791, Mozart O
 Titus Andronicus, 1593, (?) Shakespeare T
 (first mentioned 1600)
 Titus Andronicus, 1687, Ravenscroft T
 Titus and Berenice, 1672 Otway
 To Marry or Not to Marry (1753-1821), Inch-
 bald C
 To-Night, Uncle, 1878, H J Byron
 To Oblige Benson, 1854, Tom Taylor
 To Parents and Guardians (1817-1880), Tom
 Taylor
 Tobacconist (*The*), before 1780, Gentleman F
 (This is merely Jonson's comedy, *The Alche-
 mist*, 1610, altered and reduced)
 Tom Cobb, 1876, Gilbert F
 Tom Essence or Tho Modish Wife, 1677, Raw
 lins C
 Tom Fool, 1760, Stevens F
 Tom Jones 1740, Reed, CO
 Tom Thumb, 1733, Fielding CO (music by
 Dr Arne, altered in 1778 by O'Hara)
 Tom Tyler and his Wife, about 1569, published
 in 1578, Anon Mo
 Tonson (See "Mons Tonson")
 Tony Lumpkin in Town, 1778, O Keefe C
 Too Late to Call Back Yesterday, 1639, R.
 Davenport C
 Too Many or Democracy, posthumous 1805,
 Alfieri C
 Torcador (*Le*), 1849, Adam OC
 Tortessa the Usurer, 1841, Willis C
 Tottenham Court, 1633, printed 1638, Nabbes C
 Tour de Londres, 1855, Nus D
 Tower of Babel (*The*), 1871, A Anstlin De Pm
 Town and Contry, 1807, Morton C (brought
 him in £1000)
 Town Pop (*The*) 1677, Mrs Behn C
 Toy Shop, 1735, Dodsley DS
 Trachinæ, about n.c. 430, Sophocles T
 (Greek) Translated by G Adams, 1729,
 Potter, 1788, Dale, 1821 Plimptre, 1865
 Traitor (*The*), 1635, Shirley T (See "Evadne")
 Reset by Rivers in 1692
 Travailles of Three English Brothers, 1607,
 Day TC
 Travellers (*The*), 1806, Cherry C
 Travata (*La*), 1856, Verdi O
 Trente Millions de Gladiateurs (*Les*), 19th cent.,
 Labiche and Gille (See "Nabob")
 Trésor (*Le*), 1803, Andrieux. C
 Trial (See "Tryal")
 Trial by Jury, 1875, Gilbert and Sullivan Opta
 Trial of Pleasure (*The*), 1667, Shelton Mo
 Trick for Trick, 1678, D'Urfey C (based on
 Fletcher's *Mons Thomas*, 1619)
 Trick upon Trick, 1710, Hilli C
 Tricks to Catch the Old One (*A*), 1608, Middle-
 ton C
 Trnuzzia (*La*), 1540, Angelo C
 Trunumms (n.c. 254-184), Plantus C (Latin,
 adapted from a Greek play by Philemon)
 Translated into blank verse by Messrs
 Thornton Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769
 1774 (Lessing's *Scatz* is borrowed from this
 play)
 Triomphe des Arts (*Le*), 1672-1731, Lamotte O
 Trip to Calais (*A*), 1777, Foote F
 Trip to Kissengen (*A*), 1817-1880 Tom Taylor
 Trip to Scarborough (*A*), 1777 Sheridan (This
 is *The Relapse* of Vanbrugh altered)
 Trip to Scotland (*A*), 1770, Whitehead F
 Tristan and Isolde, 1865, Wagner O
 Triumph of Orlana, 1601, Morley O
 Triumph of Peace (*The*), 1633, Shirley M
 Triumphs of Beantie (*The*) 1646, Shirley M
 Triumphs of Health and Prosperity, 1626, Mid-
 dleton Sol
 Triumphs of Honour and Industry, 1617, Mid-
 dleton. Sol
 Triumphs of Honour and Virtue, 1622, Mid-
 dleton. Sol
 Triumphs of Integrity, 1623, Middleton Sol
 Triumphs of Love and Antiquity, 1619, Mid-
 dleton Sol
 Triumphs of Love and Fortune, 1589, by E A
 Sol
 Triumphs of Truth, 1613, Middleton (and scores
 more for Lord Mayor's Day)
 Triumphs of the Prince D'Amonr, 1635, Dave-
 nant M
 Triumphant Widow (*The*), 1677, William Caven-
 dish, duke of Newcastle C
 Troade (*La*), 1632-1698, Pradon T
 Troades (n.c. 415) Euripides T (Greek) Trans-
 lated by Banister, 1780, Potter, 1781, Wod-
 bull 1782

Troas or Hecuba (n.c. 52-32), Seneca T (Latin)
Translated by J Heywood, 1659 S P[or-
dage], 1660; L. Sherburne, 1670 J T[albot],
1676
Trollins and Cressida, 1602, Shakespeare T
(printed 1609)
Trollins and Cressida, 1679, Dryden T (the
above altered)
Trols Cousins 1664, Dancourt C
Trols Pivaux (Les), 1758 Saurin C
Trols Sultanes (Les), 1710-1702, Favart C
Troja Distrutta, 1663, Andrea T
Troublesome Reign of King John, 1578 Anon
H Pl (the quarry of Shakespeare's King
John)
Trovatore (Il), 1853 Verdi O (based on the
drama of *Carmen* Guitierrez 15th cent.)
Truculentus (n.c. 251-184) Plautus C (Latin)
Translated into blank verso by Messrs
Thornnton, Rich, Warner, and Colman,
1769-74
True Love can ne'er Forget (1797-1869), Lover
O
True Widow, 1679, Shadwell C
Trial of Samuel Foote, 1763 Foote F
Tri Quoque 1599 Greene
Tunbridge Wells, 1678, Rawlins C
Turcaret, 1708 Lesage C
Turco in Italia, 1814, Rossini O
Turk and No Turk, 1785, Colman Mu C
Turke (The) 1610, J Alston T
Turkish Court (The), 1748 L Pilkington Pl
Turkish Mahomet, 1581, Peele
Turnpike Gate (1774-1826), Knight F
Twelfth Night etc., 1602, Shakespeare C
Twain Ivals, 1705 Farquhar
Twist Axe and Crown 1870, Taylor H Pl
Two Foscari (The), 1821, Byron (The Foscari,
1826 Miss Mitchell)
Two Gentlemen of Verona, 1695, Shakespeare
C. (first mentioned 1593)
Two Italian Gentlemen (The) 1694 Mundy
D (afterwards called *Fidèle and Fur-
tuno*)
Two Kingsbergs (The), 1761-1812, Kotzebue D
(his best play, but not yet translated into
English)
Two Loves and a Life (1817-1880), Tom Taylor
Two Maids of More Clackie, 1609, Armin C
Two Misers, 1767, O'Hara
Two Noble Kinsmen posthumous 1631, Beau-
mont and Fletcher
Two Queens of Brentford 1721, D Urley O
Two Roses (The), 1878 Albery V (from the
French) (See "Rose Blanche," etc.)
Two Strings to your Bow, 1701, Jephson T
Two to One, 1781 Colman C
Two Tragedies in One 1601, Yarrington D
(*The Murder of Mr Beech and The Babel
in the Wood* These have no connection,
but the scenes keep shifting from one to
the other)
Two Wise Men and All the Best Fools, 1619,
Chapman C (in seven acts)
Tyrant (The), posthumous 1660 Massinger
Tyranno Love, 1669, Dryden T
Ugona, 1870 Armstrong T
Ulysses 1706, Rowe M D
Un Ballo in Maschera, 1861, Verdi O
Uncle 18th cent., H J Byron C

Uncle John 1833, Buckstone
Uncle Too Many, 1828, Thomson C
Under the Earth, 1868 R D (*Hard Times*, by
Dickens dramatized)
Underbarnet, 19th cent., Ingemann
Undertaker (The), 1770-1804 Tobin
Uno Canse Célèbre (See "Proof")
Uno Chasse à St Germain, 1860, Deslandes D
Une Faute, before 1822, Scribe Pt Pe
Unequal Match (An), 1877, Tom Taylor
Unfinished Gentleman (1801-1863), Selby C
Unfortunate Lovers (The), 1642, Davenant T
Unfortunate Mother (The), 1610, Nabbes T
Unhappy Favourite (The), 1682, Banks T
(The Earl of Essex)
Unknown Lover (The), 1878, Gosse Pl
Unnatural Combat, 1639, Massinger T
Unnatural Tragedy (The), 1624-1673, Margaret
duches of Newcastle F
Up All Night (1730-1805), King Mn D (music
by Dr Arnold)
Upholsterer (The), 1758, Murphy F
Upper Crust (The) 1880, H J Byron C
Urgent Private Affairs (1805-1868), Coyne C
Used Up, 1845, C J Mathews C (adapted
from the French *L'homme Blasé*)
Vacancies (Les), 1659, Dancourt C
Val d'Andorre (Le), 1709-1862 Halevy O C
Valentine, 1820, Guilbert du Pixerecourt
Valentinian 1617, Fletcher (Beaumont died
1616) T (altered by the earl of Rochester,
1695)
Valérie, 1822, Scribe T
Valiant Veleman (The) 1615 Armin C
Valse (the Wallace) or The Hero of Scotland,
1772, Perobo T (a prize play)
Vampire (Le), 1820, Carmouche (adapted by
Planche 1820)
Vampire (The), 1820, Planché
Vampire (The), 1829, Planché (music by
Marchner)
Vanderdecken 1878, W G Willis A poetic
drama (based on *The Flying Dutchman*)
Vandyck 1850 Richards Pl
Variety (The), 1649, William Cavendish duke of
Newcastle C
Vautour (Mons), 1805, Duvall
Venceslas, 1647 Rotron T
Vendanges de Suresnes, 1657, Dancourt C
Vendetta, 1816, Stephens
Venetian Outlaw (The), 1805, Elliston
Venice Preserved, 1682, Otway T (copyright
was £15)
Vénitienno (La) 1831, Anciet Bourgeois D
Venoni, 1809, Lewis D
Vennas and Andonis (1703-1758), Theo Cibber C
(copyright was £5 7s)
V'pres diellennes (Les) 1819, Delavigne T
Verre d'Eau (Le), 1842 Scribe C
Very Woman (A) 1655, Massinger T C
Vespers of Palermo, 1823 Hemans T
Veuve de Malabar, 1799 Falkbrenner O
Vicar of Wakefield (The) (This novel was
dramatized in 1819, turned into an opera
in 1823, S Coyne produced a dramatic
version in 1850, in conjunction with Tom
Taylor, and W G Willis in 1878, under
the name of Olivia)
Victims, 1856, Tom Taylor
Victorine, 1831, Buckstone

- Vldena, 1854, Heraud T
 Vlo de Café, 1850 Duponty
 Vieux Château, 1799, Dellamaria O
 Vieux Fat (*Le*), 1810, Andrieux C
 Vieux Garçon (*Le*) before 1822, Scribe Pt Pe
 Vieux Pechés (*Les*), 1833, Dumanols D
 Village (*The*), 1805, Cherry C
 Village Coquettes, 1835, Hullah O
 Village Coquettes, 1836, Dickens O
 Village Opera (*The*), 1762, Johnson CO
 Village Wedding, before 1770, Love P
 Villain (*The*), 1663, Porter T
 Vindimatrice (*Le*), 1741-1813, Grétry O
 Vintner Tricked (*The*), 1746, * C (This is *The Dutch Courtesan* revived)
 Vira Rama Tscherrita, 8th cent., Bhavabhouti
 Myt D (translated by Wilson in his *Indian Theatre*)
 Virgin Martyr (*The*), 1622, Massinger and Dekker T
 Virgin Unmasked (*The*), about 1740, Fielding Mu F
 Virgin of the Sun (*The*), 1799, Anne Plumtree Pl (from Kotzebue)
 Virgin of the Sun (*The*), 1812, Bishop O (This is Kotzebue's *Benyowski*)
 Virgin Widow (*The*) 1649, Quarles C
 Virginia, 1654, Webster T
 Virginia, 1760 Miss Brooke T
 Virginia, 1783, Alderl F (translated by O Lloyd, 1815)
 Virginia (1756-1829), Léopold T
 Virginia, 1683, Campitron T
 Virginia, 1780, Laharpe T
 Virgilius (1702-1852), Payne T
 Virgilius, 1820, Knowles T
 Virtue Betrayed, 1682, Banks T
 Virtuoso (*The*) 1676, Shadwell C
 Virtuous Octavia, 1698, Brandon H Pl
 Virtuous Wife (*The*) or Good Luck to the Last, 1680, D Urfe C
 Visite à Bedlam (*Une*), before 1822, Scribe Pt Pe
 Volgeese, 1744, Leo O
 Volpone or The Fox, 1605, Jonson C
 Volunteers (*The*), 1693, Shadwell C
 Vortigern and Rowena, 1796, Ireland T
 Votary of Wealth (*The*), 1792, Holman C
- Wags of Windsor (See "Review")
 Wakefield Plays (*The*) 32 in number, printed by the Surtees Society in 1836 The only MS belongs to the Townley family Mys
 Walking Statue, 1710, Hill
 Wallace, 1799, Grahame T
 Wallace (See "Valse")
 Wallenstein (*Albertus*), 1639, Glaphorne H D
 Wallenstein, 1799, Schiller (An English version by Coleridge, 1800)
 Walloons (*The*), 1782, Cumberland
 Walpole, 1869, Lord Lytton C
 Walter Raleigh (*Sir*) 1720, Sewall T
 Wandering Lover (*The*) 1658, Meriton TC
 Wandering Minstrel (*The*), 1841, Mayhew and Beckett F
 War (1829-1871), Robertson C
 War to the Knife, 1865, H J Byron
 Warning to Fair Women (*The*) 1599, Anon T
 Warwick, 1763, Laharpe T (In 1767 appeared the English version by Franklin)
 Washington, 1877, Tupper D
 Wasps (*The*), no 422, Aristophanes C
- (Greek) Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22,
 Hickie, 1853, Rudd, 1867, Rogers, 1876
 Wat Tyler, 1794, Southey Pol.D
 Wat Tyler, 1869, Sala B
 Water Witches (*The*) 1805-1868 Coyne
 Waterman (*The*) 1774, Dibdin Bd O
 Way of the World (*The*), 1700 Congreve C
 Way to get Married (*The*), 1796 Morton C
 Way to Keep Him (*The*), 1760, Murphy C
 Ways and Means, 1788, Colman C
 We Fly by Night, 1806, Colman F
 Weak Points (1802-1879), Buckstone
 Weathercock (*The*), about 1810, Allingham C
 Wedding (*The*), 1629, Shirley C
 Wedding Day (*The*), 1740, Fielding C
 Wedding Day, 1700, Inebald F (realized £200)
 Wedding March (*The*), 19th cent., Gilbert
 Welcome and Farewell, 1837, Harness D
 Wenceslaus (See "Venceslas")
 Werner, 1822, Byron T (based on one of Miss Lee's *Canterbury Tales*)
 Werter, 1786, Reynolds
 Werther, 1817, Duval F
 West Indian, 1771, Cumberland C
 Westward Ho! 1607, Dekker and Webster C
 What a Blunder! (1764-1817), Holman C
 What d ye Call It? 1714, Gay TOP
 What Next? (1771-1841), Dibdin F
 What You Will, 1607, Marston C (*What You Will* is the second title of Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night*)
 Wheel of Fortune (*The*), 1779, Cumberland C
 Which is the Man? (1743-1809), Mrs Cowley C
 White Devil (*The*), 1612, Webster T
 White Lady of Berlin Castle, 1875, C Winchester T
 Who is She? 19th cent., Stirling Pt C
 Who wants a Guinea? 1805, Colman F
 Whore of Babylon (*The*), 1603, Dry
 Who's the Dupe? (1743-1809), Mrs Cowley F
 Wicked World (*The*) 1873 Gilbert Fy C
 Widow (*The*), 1628, Middleton C
 Widow (*The*), printed 1652, Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton C
 Widow Ranter (*The*), 1690, Mrs Behn C
 Widow of Delphi, 1780 Cumberland O
 Widow's Tears (*The*), 1612, Chapman C
 Wife (*The*), 1833, Knowles D
 Wife for a Month, 1624, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616) TC
 Wife of Bath 1713, altered 1730, J Gay C
 Wife or No Wife, 19th cent., Heraud C
 Wife Well Managed, 1715, Centlivre C
 Wife's Excuse, 1692, Southerne C
 Wife's Relief (*The*), 1711, Johnson C (See "The Gamester")
 Wife's Stratagem (*The*), 1827, Poole C (See "The Gamester")
 Wives as They Were, etc., 1797, Inebald C
 Wild Gallant, 1663, Dryden C
 Wild Goose Chase, 1619, Fletcher C (first published 1652)
 Wild Oats, 1708 O'Keefe C
 Wildair (*Sir Harry*), 1701, Farquhar C
 Wilhelm Tell (See "Tell")
 Will (*The*), 1765-1841, Reynolds C
 Willow Copse (*The*), 19th cent. Boucicault
 Willy Beguiled, 1606, Anon C
 Winning a Husband (1802-1879) Buckstone C
 Winter's Tale, 1604, Shakespeare C (first

- mentioned 1611) The source of this play was a novel called *Pandosto or The Triumph of Time*, 1558, by Robert Greene (See "Zapolya.")
- Wisdom of Dr. Dodypoll 1600, I yly C
- Wise Man of the East (A), 1799 Inchbald Pl (from Kotzebue)
- Wise Woman of Hogsdon, 1638, T Heywood C
- Wit at Several Weapons, 1614, Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Wit in a Constable, 1610, Glapthorne C
- Wit without Money, posthumous 1622, Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Witch Finder (The) 18th cent., R. Buchanan T
- Witch (The) 1691, Middleton TC (Shakespeare borrowed his witches in *Macbeth* from this play)
- Witch of Lamington, 1658, Rowley Tourneur, etc. TC (The witch was Mother Sawyer)
- Within and Without, 1856 McDonnell D Plm
- Wits (The), 1636, Davenant C
- Wits Cabal (1624-1673), Margaret duchess of Newcastle C
- Wits Last Stake (1730-1805), King C
- Wits's Faire One (The), 1633, Shirley C
- Wives (See under "Wife")
- Woman Captain, 1620 Shadwell C
- Woman Hater 1697 Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Woman in Red 1849, Coyne
- Woman in the Moon, 1597, J I yly M; D (The woman is Pandora.)
- Woman kille with kindness (A) Info e 1603, third edition 1617, Heywood T
- Woman made Ju dler (A) 1720 Betterton C
- Woman will have her Will (A), 1616, Haughton
- Woman's Place, posthumous 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Woman's Prize posthumous 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Woman's Wit 1627, C Cibber C
- Woman's Wit 1823, Knowles C
- Woman's Weathercock, 1609 printed 1612 17th C (The second part, called *Amends for Ladies* was acted in 1610)
- Woman's Ware of Women, 1657, Middleton C (from the Italian)
- Woman Pleas'd posthumous 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher C
- Wonder (A) or An Honest Yorkshireman, 1736 Carey Pl G
- Wonder (A Act) or A Woman Never Vext, 1632, Rowley C
- Wonder (The) or A Woman Keeps a Secret, 1713, Centlivre C
- Wonder of Women (See "Sophonisba," Marston)
- Wonderful Year, 1603, Dekker C
- Wonders in the Sun, 1706, D Urfey CO
- Wood Demon (The), 1811, Lewis Mel
- Woodgirl (The), 1800, Weber O (See "Sylvana")
- Woodman (The), 1771, Dudley CO
- Woodvil (See "John Woodvil")
- Word of Nature (The) 1797 Cumberland C
- Word to the Wise, 1765 Kelly C
- Works for Cutlers, 1615, Anon D Dial
- World (The), 1808, Kenney C
- World and the Chylde (The), printed 1522, Anon Mo
- World's Idol (The) 1659, by H H B (adapted from the Greek comedy of *Plutus* by Aristophanes)
- Wounds of Civil War 1594, Lodge H Pl
- Wreck Ashore, 1830, Buckstone Mel
- Writing Desk (The) or Youth in Danger, 1799 Pl. (from Kotzebue)
- Xerxes, 1639, C Cibber H D
- X Y Z., 1810, Colman F
- Yellow Dwarf (The) 1854, Planche
- Yorkshire Tragedy (The), 1601, Anon (at one time printed with the name of Shakespeare)
- Young Liverpoolite (The) posthumous 1772, Footo
- Young King (The) 1643 Mrs B lin
- Younger Brother (The) 1636, Mrs Behn
- Your Five Gallants, 607, Middleton C
- Youth 1519 Anon Mo
- Youthful Martyrs of Pome 1856, Oakley
- Youth's Glory and Death's Banquet, in two parts (1621-1673), Margaret duchess of Newcastle T
- Zaire, 1723, Voltaire T
- Zaire 1816 Winter O
- Zapolya, 1817, Coleridge T (founded on *The Winter's Tale*, by Shakespeare)
- Zara, 1735, Hill T (an English version of Voltaire's *Zaïre*)
- Zauberflöte (Die) 1791, Mozart O
- Zelinda, 1772, Callini C (a prize play)
- Zemire et Azor, 1771, Marmontel O (music by Gretry)
- Zenobia, 1769, Piccini O
- Zenobia, 1768, Murphy T
- Zobeldr 1772, Craddock
- Zoraide di Granata, 1822 Donizetti O
- Zorinski, 1893, Thomas Mortou,

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